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SCHOOLS DIVISION OF NEGROS ORIENTAL  
REGION VII

Kagawasan Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental



# Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems

## Quarter 1 – Module 6: Islam



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**Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems – Grade 12**  
**Alternative Delivery Mode**  
**Quarter 1 – Module 6: Islam**  
**First Edition, 2020**

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**Development Team of the Module**

<b>Writers:</b>	Peter L. Togle	
<b>Editors:</b>	Laurice Kathe T. Inso, Catherine A. Credo	
<b>Reviewers:</b>	Gemma F. Depositario, Ed.D.	
<b>Illustrator:</b>	Typesetter	
<b>Layout Artist:</b>	Vanesa R. Deleña	
<b>Management Team:</b>	Senen Priscillo P. Paulin, CESO V	Rosela R. Abiera
	Fay C. Luarez, TM, Ed.D., Ph.D.	Maricel S. Rasid
	Adolf P. Aguilar, Ed.D.	Elmar L. Cabrera
	Nilita L. Ragay, Ed.D.	
	Carmelita A. Alcala, Ed.D.	

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**Department of Education –Region VII Schools Division of Negros Oriental**

Office Address: Kagawasan, Ave., Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental  
Tele #: (035) 225 2376 / 541 1117  
E-mail Address: negros.oriental@deped.gov.ph

# **Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems**

**Quarter 1 – Module 6:  
Islam**



# Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems-12  
Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Islam !

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the teacher or facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource hopes to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



### ***Notes to the Teacher***

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.









As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.




For the learner:

Welcome to the Introduction to World Religions and Belief Systems -12  
Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Islam!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:

 <b><i>What I Need to Know</i></b>	This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.
 <b><i>What I Know</i></b>	This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.
 <b><i>What's In</i></b>	This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.
 <b><i>What's New</i></b>	In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways; a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.
 <b><i>What is It</i></b>	This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.
 <b><i>What's More</i></b>	This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.
 <b><i>What I Have Learned</i></b>	This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.
 <b><i>What I Can Do</i></b>	This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or skill into real life situations or concerns.

 <b>Assessment</b>	This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.
 <b>Additional Activities</b>	In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned.
 <b>Answer Key</b>	This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

### **References**

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



## ***What I Need to Know***

### **MOST ESSENTIAL LEARNING COMPETENCY**

Examine the brief history, core teachings, fundamental beliefs, practices, and related issues of Islam

#### **Content Standards:**

The learner demonstrates understanding of the elements of Islam:

- a. Founder: Prophet Muhammad (570-632 A.D.)
- b. Sacred texts: Qur'an, Hadith
- c. Doctrines: Five Pillars of Islam (Shahadah-declaring there is no other god but Allah and Muhammad is His messenger, Salat-ritual prayer five times a day, Sawm-fasting during Ramadan, Zakat-alms giving to the poor, and Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime)
- d. God: Allah
- e. Practitioners: Sunni, Shi'ite, Sufi
- f. Issues: Gender Inequality, Militant Islam, Migration

#### **Performance Standards:**

The learner conducts a panel discussion on Muslim beliefs and practices (when possible inviting a Muslim).

#### **At the end of the module, you should be able to:**

- K** -Describe significant beliefs and traditions of the Islamic faith. .
- S** - Differentiate the teachings of Islam to Christianity.
- A** - Relate some values espoused by Islamic faith to one's own beliefs.

Established around seventh century C.E., Islam is the youngest among the world's major religions. With more than 1.5 billion adherents comprising almost one-fourth of the entire world population, Islam is the second largest group and one of the fastest growing religions in the world. Majority of Muslims, the followers of Islam, live in Asia and Africa.

There are 49 countries in the world that are Muslim-majority or comprise 50% of the population. The 1.2 billion Muslims in these countries equivalent to 74% of the entire Muslim population worldwide. More than 60% of the world's Muslims can be found in Asia, including Indonesia, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Turkey, and Iran. Indonesia is the world's most populous Muslim majority country with almost 87% of the population practicing the Islam religion. In Africa, sizeable Muslim communities are found in Egypt and Nigeria.



## What I Know

Read and analyze the statements below. Then choose the letter of the correct answer, and write them in your activity notebook.

1. The term "Islam" means
  - a. submission
  - b. peace
  - c. fortitude
  - d. thankfulness
2. The chapters that compose the Quran are known as
  - a. *Surahs*
  - b. *Sunnahs*
  - c. *Shari'ah*
  - d. Sufis
3. The word *jihad* means
  - a. pilgrimage
  - b. to strive or struggle
  - c. fasting
  - d. prophecy
4. Which of the following is true about the *Sunnah*?
  - a. It is the way of life of the prophet Muhammad.
  - b. Muslims can learn about the *Sunnah* from the *hadith* literature.
  - c. It is the mystical tradition of Islam
  - d. Both a and b
5. The *hadith* reports
  - a. Tell about what Muhammad said and did
  - b. Were collected by those closest to Muhammad
  - c. Were compiled in several authoritative collections
  - d. all of the above
6. The *hijra* is
  - a. The journey of the early Muslim community from Mecca to Medina
  - b. The annual pilgrimage to Mecca
  - c. The written reports of how Muhammad lived his life
  - d. The term for Islamic law
7. The *salat* is
  - a. The five daily prayers Muslims are expected to perform
  - b. The term for Islamic law
  - c. The term for a chapter of the Qur'an
  - d. The term for the Ramadan fast
8. Which of the following is *not* one of the Five Pillars of Islam?
  - a. Fasting during the month of Ramadan
  - b. *Jihad*
  - c. Declaration of faith
  - d. Prayer five times daily
9. During the month of Ramadan, Muslims are required to fast from dawn to dusk, which means they
  - a. Abstain from food and drink
  - b. Abstain from food, drink, and sex
  - c. Abstain from eating meat
  - d. Abstain from food, but may consume liquids
10. When he received the revelation of the Qur'an, Muhammad
  - a. Was about 40 years old
  - b. Was already recognized as a prophet
  - c. Was married to Aisha
  - d. Was a teenager





## ***What's In***

In the previous module, you have learned about Christianity, one of the religions which traces its origins to the patriarch Abraham. Furthermore, you were also introduced to the core teaching of Christianity which is the message that a loving God sent His begotten Son to redeem humankind from eternal damnation.

In this lesson, you will learn about the essential elements of another Abrahamic religion, the youngest among the world's major religions- Islam. Before proceeding, try to answer the review questions below first.

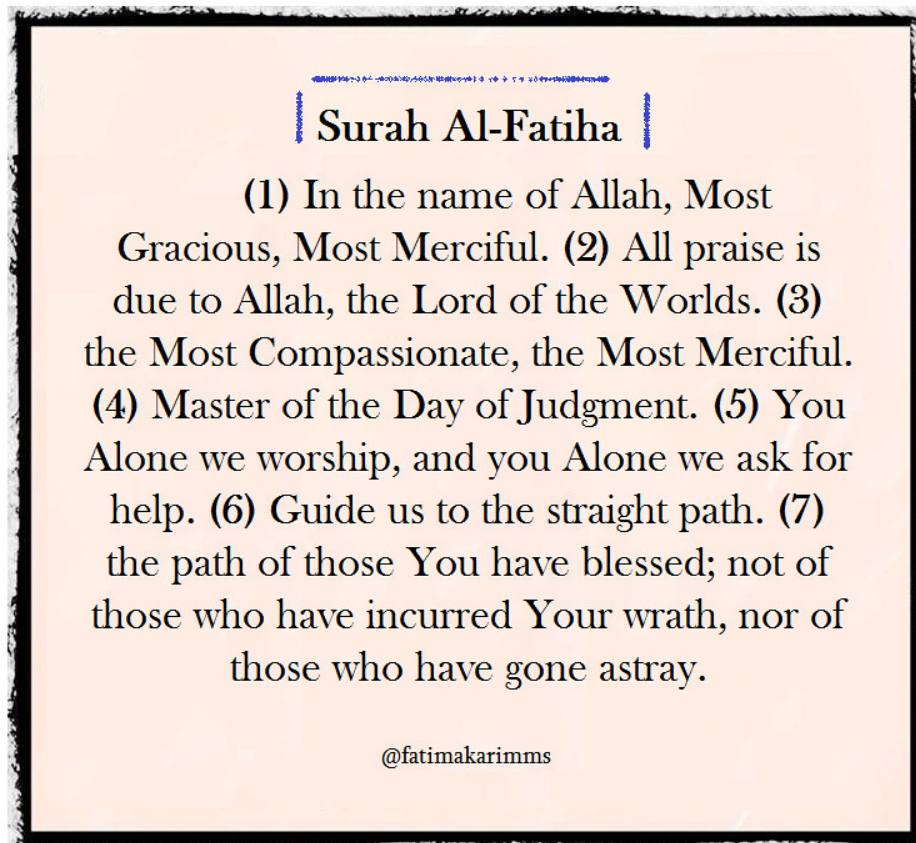
**Directions:** In your activity notebook, unscramble the letters in each item to form the correct word/ concept about Christianity.

1. C A N I R H S T I S      - Followers of Christianity
2. B E L I B                - The sacred scripture of Christianity
3. J U S S E   C I R T S H    - He is the central figure of Christianity and is  
widely described as the most influential person in history
4. C O S S R                - The most common symbol for Christianity
5. H L Y O   T Y I N T R I    - Christianity's belief which means God has three  
aspects—Father, Son, and the Holy Spirit



## ***What's New***

Directions: If you have access to the internet, watch the video of Al-Fatihah thru this link (<https://bit.ly/30OnEpU>). If not, you may recite the English version of Al-Fatihah or the opening lines of the Qur'an instead.



<https://bit.ly/37cDDBB>

Answer the questions below in your notebook.

1. How do you find the activity?
2. What is Islam?
3. Who is Allah?



## ***What is It***

### **a. Prophet Mohammad as the Founder of Islam**

#### **Background of Muhammad (570-632)**



[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e4/Dark\\_vignette\\_Al-Masjid\\_AL-Nabawi\\_Door800x600x300.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e4/Dark_vignette_Al-Masjid_AL-Nabawi_Door800x600x300.jpg)

An orphan from a poor Bedouin tribe, and influence of Judaism and Monophysite Christianity (that the divine and the human Jesus were integrated in the same body) in the Byzantine Empire. With no formal schooling, Muhammad worked as a caravan worker travelling across the Arabian Peninsula as a camel driver. From 610, at 40, Muhammad started to receive revelations from God, which he would later recite in front of audiences. These recitations

were called the Qur'an, or "Recitation," and formed the heart of Islam. Muhammad considered himself a "Messenger of God," but the wealthy and powerful clans were against him, partly because the revelations recited by Muhammad were often specifically directed against them, particularly in the direct commands to redistribute wealth. Muhammad's new religion largely appealed to the unfortunate of Mecca: foreigners who were not protected by any clan, members of poor clans, and the children of the wealthiest clans who had fallen out of favor or somehow lost their inheritance.

In 620 Muhammad went to Yathrib. The city consisted of most Arabic clans and a minority of Jewish clans. Through blood-feuds violence in Yathrib slowly spread to almost every clan. They were quickly converted to Muhammad's new religion and the city was renamed Medina. The Hijrah: Muhammad went back to Mecca and got over 75 new followers in 622. They quietly slipped out of Mecca and went to Medina. This journey to Medina was the Hijrah and it is from this year that the Muslim calendar begins. While normally translated "pilgrimage," Hijra means something like "severing ties with your relatives." It was from Medina that Muhammad formally severed his ties with Judaism. Rise of Mecca as the Islamic center: The pre-Islamic Arabs worshipped many deities. Among the gods they worshipped was Allah—probably derived from the monotheistic religions of Judaism and Christianity. Mecca was the center of this religion with its Ka'ba, or "Cube," which served as the temple for the religion. In 630 Muhammad went back to Mecca and defeated the wealthy clans there, and established Mecca as the "capital," so to speak, of Islam, although Medina and Jerusalem also remained holy Islamic cities. He also destroyed all the icons of gods/goddesses.

For about twenty-three years, God revealed these messages through Muhammad who initially memorized these lines because he was illiterate. The revelation spanned from about 609 to 632 C.E., the year of the prophet's death. Muhammad relayed these messages to his companion and secretary Zayd ibn Thabit (c.610-c.660 C.E.) who wrote them on leather scraps, stone pieces, ribs of palm leaves, shoulder blades of animals, and parchments (Parrinder 1971; Hopfe 1983). At that time, the art of papermaking was still unknown to the Arab people. Zayd became one of the first converts of Muhammad to the Islam fold. Twenty years after the death of Muhammad, the Quran had officially come to the form that was disseminated throughout the centers of the Islamic world.

**Origin of Islam: According to Secular History** The origin of Islam can be traced back to 7th century Saudi Arabia. Islam is thus the youngest of the great world religions. The prophet Muhammad (circa 570-632 A.D.) introduced Islam in 610 A.D. after experiencing what he claimed to be an angelic visitation. Muhammad dictated the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam, which Muslims believe to be the preexistent, perfect words of Allah.

**Origin of Islam: According to Islam** the origin of Islam is generally accredited to the prophet Muhammad but to the devout Muslim, Islam began long before Muhammad ever walked the earth. The Qur'an was dictated by Muhammad but, according to the Qur'an, it did not originate with Muhammad. The Qur'an testifies of itself that it was given by God through the angel Gabriel to the prophet Muhammad. "This is a revelation from the Lord of the universe. The Honest Spirit (Gabriel) came down with it, to reveal it into your heart that you may be one of the warners, in a perfect Arabic tongue" (Sura 26:192-195). "Say, 'Anyone who opposes Gabriel should know that he has brought down this (the Qur'an) into your heart, in accordance with God's will, confirming previous scriptures, and providing guidance and good news for the believers'" (Sura 2:97).



<https://bit.ly/37DcND7>

**The Origin of Islam: The "Previous Scriptures"** The origin of Islam is controversial. The "previous scriptures" mentioned above are the Hebrew Torah, the Psalms of David, and the Gospels of Jesus Christ (Sura 4:163; 5:44-48). The Qur'an accepts these books as divinely inspired and even encourages us to test its claims by these "previous scriptures." "If you have any doubt regarding what is revealed to you from your Lord, then ask those who read the previous scripture" (Sura 10:94). But this is where we run into a problem. The problem is that the Qur'an thoroughly contradicts the Torah, the Psalms, and the Gospels. For example, the Qur'an explicitly denies Jesus Christ's crucifixion (Sura 4:157-158) while all four Gospel accounts clearly portray Jesus Christ as crucified and resurrected. One contradiction has caused a

great deal of conflict between Muslims and ethnic Jews and is thought to have been and continues to be the 204 cause of much bloodshed in the Middle East. According to the Hebrew Torah, God made a covenant with a man named Abraham.

God promised Abraham a child through whom He would fulfill this covenant ("the child of promise," Genesis 15). Abraham was at that time childless. His wife, Sarah, was barren. This of course made the promise very special to Abraham. But it would require nothing less than a miracle. Sarah, conscious of her condition, decided to help God out. She offered her maidservant Hagar to Abraham with the hope that Hagar might conceive and bear the child of promise. Abraham agreed to take Hagar as his concubine. She conceived and bore Ishmael (Genesis 16). God allowed Ishmael to be born but Ishmael was not the child of promise God had in mind (Genesis 17). God promised a child through Sarah, not Hagar (Genesis 17-18), and in due time God fulfilled His promise. "And the Lord visited Sarah as He had said, and the Lord did for Sarah as He had spoken. For Sarah conceived and bore Abraham a son in his old age, at the set time of which God had spoken to him. And Abraham called the name of his son who was born to him-whom Sarah bore to him-Isaac." (Genesis 21:1-3) Isaac was the child of promise.



<https://bit.ly/3dZ7U8h>

Isaac later begot Jacob, the father of the twelve tribes of Israel, and the Messiah, Jesus Christ, eventually came into the world through the nation of Israel, fulfilling the covenant which God had made with Abraham. God also promised to give the land of Canaan (Palestine) to Isaac's descendants, the land which Israel possesses today (Genesis 12:4-7; 13:12-18; 15:1-21; 17:1- 22; 21:1-14; 25:19-26; 26:1-6; 35:9-12). The problem is that the Qur'an teaches that Ishmael was the child of promise (Sura 19:54; compare Sura 37:83-109 with Genesis 22:1-19) and so Muslims believe that God's covenant promises were meant for Ishmael's descendants, not Isaac's. Muhammad descended from Ishmael and so Muslims seek to lay claim to these covenant promises, namely the land of Palestine. Since Israel's U.N.-sanctioned return to Palestine in 1948 there has been unceasing hostility between Israel and her Arab neighbors, with major armed conflicts in 1948-49, 1956, 1967, 1973-74, and 1982. That Israel remains today is a miracle in-and of itself.

**Origin of Islam: The God of the Bible?** Whenever the origin of Islam is discussed, one question tends to arise: are the God of the Qur'an and the God of the Bible one and the same? The answer is no. This is a common misconception. The misconception stems from the fact that many biblical characters seem to appear in the Qur'an, Abraham being a significant example. But the truth is, while the Qur'an uses the names of biblical characters to describe Quranic figures, they certainly are not the same historical figures and the God of the Bible is by no means the God of the Qur'an. The God of the Bible is a God who expresses Himself in three Persons (God the

Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit; not three Gods working in unison; one God expressed in three Persons).

The Qur'an on the other hand explicitly denies the trinity (Sura 4:171). Other examples include the Qur'an's denial of Christ's unique Sonship (the Qur'an condemns the title of "Son of God"; Sura 4:171; 9:30). It further denies Christ's deity (Sura 5:17, 75) and His pre-incarnate preexistence (Sura 3:59-60). The Bible on the other hand calls Jesus the "Son of God" on many occasions (see Matthew 4:3, 6; 8:29; 14:33; 26:63; 27:40, 43, 54; Mark 1:1; 3:11; 15:39; Luke 1:35; 4:3, 9, 41; 8:28; 20:22-70; John 1:34, 49; 3:18; 5:25; 9:35; 10:36; 11:4, 27; 19:7; 20:31), affirms His pre-incarnate preexistence (Isaiah 9:6; Micah 5:2), and hails Him as God incarnate (John 1:1-3, 14; 8:58, 14:8-9; 20:26-29; Philippians 2:5-8; Colossians 1:15-17; 2:8-10; Revelation 1:8, 13-18, 21:4-7; 22:6-7, 12-16, 20).

### **Origin of Islam: The Qur'an vs. the Bible**



<https://muslimskeptic.com/2017/06/09/1062/>

As we have seen, the history of Islam can be traced back to the prophet Muhammad, a man who professed to proclaim a revelation from God, a revelation which was supposed to confirm and supersede the "previous scriptures" (Sura 4:163; 5:44-48; 10:94). And as we have seen, the Qur'an thoroughly contradicts those previous scriptures. How do Muslims reconcile these contradictions? They do not. And rather than throw out the Qur'an, they prefer to throw out the previous scriptures instead. The claim is that somehow the Torah, the Psalms, and the Gospels were lost or corrupted beyond recognition and that the books which we have today which bare the names "Torah," "Psalms," and "Gospels" are clever forgeries. Essentially the Qur'an takes its authority from the Bible, it contradicts the Bible, and therefore turns around and undermines the authority of the Bible. It's an interesting paradox.

Those who pledge allegiance to the Qur'an do so believing that it must correspond with the Torah, the Psalms, and the Gospels because that is what it says of itself. Then they turn around and deny the Torah, the Psalms, and the Gospels because the Qur'an contradicts them. **Origin of Islam: The Discrepancies** Other significant discrepancies include the Qur'an mistaking Jesus' mother Mary for Moses' sister Miriam, claiming that Mary was Moses and Aaron's sister, a child of Amram (Sura 3:35-48; 19:27-28), despite the 1500 plus years which separate the two. They claim that a Samaritan sculpted the golden calf at the foot of Sinai (Sura 20:85-88) despite the fact that Samaritans didn't come into existence until several hundred years after the Exodus (at which time the calf was made, Exodus 32:1-4).



**The Rise and Development of Islam** Derived from both Judaism and Christianity, Islam was a religion that claimed prophets from both religions (Adam, Noah, Abraham, Moses, & Jesus), and saw itself as sharing the same God with these two religions, with Muhammad being the last prophet. The Muslims saw themselves as descendants of Abraham, the ancestor of the Jews, and, the descendants of Ishmael, Abraham's elder son by his Egyptian bondmaid. Unlike the first two religions which were compiled by different people over time, Islam (submitting to God) came exclusively from the revelations of God to Mohammed (the Koran) and words and deeds of Mohammed (the Sunna). Islamic law is based on the sunna. 206 Codified only a couple hundred years after the foundation of Islam, the Shari'ah, or law of Islam installed permanently the Arabic order of society on subsequent generations.

**b. Sacred texts: Qur'an, Hadith**

**The Q'uran**

The sacred writing of the Muslims is called Quran (or Koran in English) that literally means "recitation" or "reading." The Quran is the revelation from God of his speech (kalam) and is the foundation of the Islam religion (Bowker 1997). It is the supreme authority in all matters of faith, theology, and law (Parrinder 1971).

In 610 C.E., when Muhammad received the first revelations, he was commanded by angel Gabriel to "iqra" or "recite." All Muslims believe that the Quran is a copy of the eternal scripture written in heaven but made known to Muhammad chapter by chapter (Hopfe 1983). As such, the Quran is the word of God that is binding, continuous, and



<https://www.learnreligions.com/quran-2004556>

supreme. The same message became known to earlier prophets like Moses and Jesus, but people gradually altered the revelation entrusted to them by God (Bowker 1997). Any translation of the Quran, either in English or in any other language, is neither a Quran nor a version of the Quran; rather, it is only a translation of the meaning of the Quran (Ibrahim 1997). The Quran in Arabic, the only language in which it was revealed, is considered the perfect word of God.

For about twenty-three years, God revealed these messages through Muhammad who initially memorized these lines because he was illiterate. The revelation spanned from about 609 to 632 C.E., the year of the prophet's death. Muhammad relayed these messages to his companion and secretary Zayd ibn Thabit (c.610-c.660 C.E.) who wrote them on leather scraps, stone pieces, ribs of palm leaves, shoulder blades of animals, and parchments (Parrinder 1971; Hopfe 1983). At that time, the art of papermaking was still unknown to the Arab people. Zayd became one of the first converts of Muhammad to the Islam fold. Twenty years after the death

of Muhammad, the Quran had officially come to the form that was disseminated throughout the centers of the Islamic world.

The Quran has remained virtually unaltered since the time of Muhammad. To the Meccan townspeople, Muhammad preached the messages which were short and quite easy to remember as these lines rhymed with one another (Brown 1975). The Muslims recite and memorize the Quran reflecting the profound influence of the



<https://funci.org/the-miracle-of-numbers-in-the-quran/?lang=en>

scripture on the daily lives of all followers. Muhammad wanted the Muslims to recite their scripture aloud like the manner done by the Jews and Christians. As time went on, the messages increased as Muhammad kept on receiving new revelations. The Quran guides all Muslims in every stage of their lives.

In comparison, the Quran has almost the same length as the New Testament, the Christian biblical canon (Parrinder 1971). The chapters that compose the Quran are called surahs while the verses are called ayahs which mean “evidence” or “sign.” There are 114 chapters in the Quran, 86 of which are classified as Meccan while 28 are Medinian. The hijra or the journey of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina serves as a pivot point in the division. Abrahamic Religions of the Quranic verses that belong before or after the said emigration in 622 C.E. (Cragg 2004). The Meccan verses generally pertain to religious ideals while the Medinian verses deal with the organization of the Muslim community. While the chapters are of varying lengths, the Quran is also divided into thirty almost equal parts (with each part known as juz) so as to enable a reader to complete the reading of the scripture in one month (Aziz 1993).

Neither thematic nor chronological, the Quran is arranged based on the length of the surah in descending order. The longest surah has about 286 ayahs, the Al-Baqarah (“The Heifer”). The shortest surah has only three ayahs, the Al-Kawthar (“Abundance”). The first of all the surah is called Fatihah (“The Opening”) that is in the form of a prayer to God for guidance. The Fatihah, written below, is the most frequently recited segment of the Koran.

*“In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful  
Praise be to Allah, the Cherisher and Sustainer of the Worlds;  
Most Gracious, Most Merciful;  
Master of the Day of Judgement.  
You do we worship and Your aid we seek.  
Show us the straight way,  
The way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace,  
those whose (portion)*



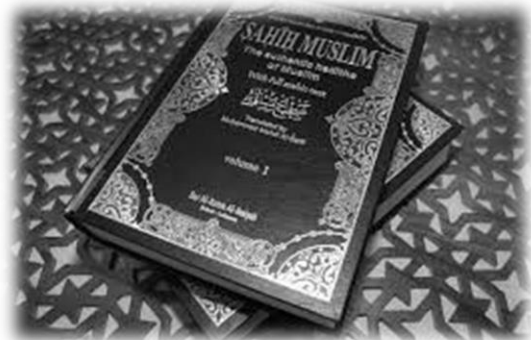
*is not wrath, and who go not astray.”*

A person who can memorize the Quran in its entirety is called hafiz (“guardian”). The female counterpart is called hafiza. Whatever denomination Muslims may belong to, they always have the same Quran written in Arabic like the early days of Islam’s founding. No two copies of the Quran anywhere in the world differ in any way (Aziz 1993).

## The Hadith

The hadith is the collection of the deeds and sayings of Muhammad and his followers (“traditional reports or sayings”) and is the second source of shari’a law (Horrie & Chippindale 2003). Unlike the Quran that was officially compiled under the auspices of a central authority (as initiated by the first caliph Abu Bakr), the hadiths were collected generations after the death of Muhammad. The hadiths are recognized today as second in authority after the Koran (Parrinder 1971).

Around the ninth century C.E., Muslim scholars undertook several great systematic collections of hadiths that are known as Kutub al-Sittah or the Six Sahih (“Authentic”) Books. The collections of Persian scholars Muhammad al-Bukhari (810-870) and Muslim ibn al-Hajjaj (c.815-875) are the most respected and most often cited among the said collections (Parrinder 1971). Imam Bukhari authored the Sahih al-Bukhari while Imam Muslim compiled the Sahih Muslim. From the six books, these hadith records are the two most authentic collections.



<https://bit.ly/34uxDCy>

The word sahih in these titles indicates that the authors of these books sifted the authentic reports about Muhammad from other unsubstantiated narratives (Aziz 1993). The various rituals and obligations embedded in the so-called “Five Pillars of Islam” as well as majority of criminal laws originate from the hadiths (Horrie & Chippindale 2003).

- c. **Doctrines: Five Pillars of Islam (Shahadah-declaring there is no other god but Allah and Muhammad is His messenger, Salat-ritual prayer five times a day, Sawm-fasting during Ramadan, Zakat-alms giving to the poor, and Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime)**

Five Pillars of Islam. The basic obligations of Muslims are called the Five Pillars of Islam or arkan al-din. While differences may occur in the interpretation of Islamic law, all Muslims believe and accept the entirety of these obligations that must be

strictly observed to avoid being sent to hell on the “Day of Judgment.” The Five Pillars give structure and unity to all believers of Islam.

Foremost among all Muslims’ obligations is the declaration of their statement of belief called *shahada* (“witness”) that is recited during prayers and rituals. Apart from *shahada*, the four other duties that must be performed by all Muslims are collectively called as *ibadah* (“state of submission”). The *ibadah* aims to discipline the adherents and eliminate impostors to the Islamic faith.

The *ibadah* is composed of praying five times a day, fasting during the time of Ramadan, giving of annual charity, and undertaking a pilgrimage to Mecca once in a Muslim’s lifetime.

- **The Creed (Shahada)**

The basic creed of Islam that “there is no God but Allah; Muhammad is the messenger of Allah” is known as *shahada*. In Arabic, the *shahada* is recited as

“La ilaha illa Allah; Muhammadon rasul Allah.” These are the very first words uttered into an infant’s ear and perhaps the last words given to a dying Muslim. The *shahada* asserts that Allah is the only divinity and that he has relayed his will through Muhammad (Bowker 1997).



<https://bit.ly/2HyCzOa>

- **Obligatory Prayer (Salat)**

Just as the body requires food for its daily sustenance, prayers are done for spiritual development so that a Muslim’s character and conduct remain sound and healthy (Aziz 1993). Facing in the direction of Mecca or qiblah, Muslims must offer prayers or *salat* five times each and every day—before sunrise (*as-subh*), noon (*az-zuhr*), mid-afternoon (*al-asr*), immediately after sunset (*al-maghreb*), and before midnight (*al-isha*) (Horrie & Chippindale 2003).



<https://medium.com/online-quran-school/salat-muslim-prayer-second-pillar-of-islam-d9f8f6edadf8>

- **Poor Tax (Zakat)**



<https://bit.ly/34tPLq4>

Muslims who live above the subsistence level must pay zakat or the poor tax to aid the underprivileged Muslims. Affluent Muslims must share their wealth to the unfortunate ones. Originally, almsgiving was for the benefit of the poor, widows, and orphans through an act of charity. Later on, it became mandatory amounting to a certain percentage of a Muslim's total resources. Islam has never viewed begging as dishonorable (Hopfe 1983). Zakat is not charity but an annual wealth tax that serves as just and lawful claim of the poor against the affluent ones. The zakat is payable the moment a Muslim has accumulated sufficient resources starting with a basic rate which is fortieth (2.5 percent) of a person's entire asset, including savings, jewels, and land (Horrie & Chippindale 2003).

- **Fasting (Sawm)**

Fasting or sawm during the entire 30 days of Ramadan, the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, must be performed by all Muslims every year. The Ramadan is believed to be the month when Muhammad received the first surah of the Quran. The sawm is done by all Muslims to express obedience to Allah and the readiness to relinquish pleasures in their lives. By undertaking sawm, Muslims observe discipline and experience the deprivations of the poor (Bowker 1997). During this time, a Muslim must refrain from eating, drinking, smoking, and engaging in any sexual intimacy from dusk until dawn. By resisting the demands of the body during sawm, the Muslims strengthen their will. Muslims are reminded that they have the capacity to ignore the longing of the body or material gratification (Frager 2002).



<http://islampillars.com/sawm>

- **Pilgrimage to Mecca (Hajj)**



<https://www.britannica.com/topic/hajj>

All Muslims must attempt to undertake a pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca or hajj ("visitation of Holy Places") at least once in their lifetime during the twelfth Islamic month. The "Grand Mosque" (Al-Masjid al-Haram) in Mecca houses the most sacred site of Islam, the Kaaba ("House of Allah"). The Kaaba is a cube-shaped ancient stone building that dates back to the time of Adam and Eve according to Muslim tradition. Muslims

believe that the Kaaba was originally built for the worship of God by Abraham and his son Ishmael (Belt 2001). The Kaaba represents the end of a journey because it is the symbolic point of origin of all creation wherein all things turn around it and from it all things radiate (Renard 1992).

d. **God: Allah**

Is the absolute one, the all-powerful and all-knowing ruler of the universe, and the creator of everything in existence. Islam emphasizes that God is strictly singular (*tawhīd*); unique (*wāḥid*); inherently One (*aḥad*); and also all-merciful and omnipotent. According to Islam, God is neither a material nor a spiritual being. According to Islamic teachings, beyond the Throne and according to the Quran, "No vision can grasp him, but His grasp is over all vision: He is above all comprehension, yet is acquainted with all things."



<https://bit.ly/37ER5OT>

e. **Practitioners: Sunni, Shi'ite, Sufi**

- **Sunni Muslims (The Sunnis)-** Majority of Muslims, around 87% to 90% of



<https://www.christianheadlines.com/news/sunni-muslims-and-shiite-muslims-what-s-the-difference.html>

the entirety of Islam believers, belong to the Sunni denomination. The Sunnis ("Followers of the Smooth Path") are traditionalists and are considered the orthodox of Islam as they endeavor to follow the original religion established by Muhammad and guided 98 Abrahamic Religions by the first

four righteous caliphs (Hopfe 1983). These Muslims follow the sunnah (“customary practice”) of Muhammad from which their name originated. Sunnah pertains to the orally transmitted record of wisdom, conduct, and sayings attributed to Muhammad and his earliest companions as recorded in hadith.

- **Shi’a (The Shi’ites)-** The Shi’ite Muslims are the largest faction within the Islam religion that separated from the rest of the community (Brown 1975). Historically speaking, three close associates of Muhammad became successive leaders or caliphs of Islam with the death of the founder in 632 C.E. The caliphate acted as a central unifying agency in Islamic history. Initially, caliphs were friends of Muhammad that acted as virtuous leaders of the believers. They may be chosen by election or general consent. Later on, the position became hereditary resembling that of a king (Hopfe 1983).



<https://bit.ly/3ktSI5z>

- **Sufi -** Muslims whose concern mainly dwell for a mystical union with God are collectively called Sufis. Their name originates from the word suf that means “woolen” since they wore coarse wool garments or robes to symbolize poverty and denunciation of worldly pleasures (Hopfe 1983). A



<https://www.geopolitica.ru/en/article/sufi-orders-pakistan>

Sufi can be a Sunni or Shi’ite Muslim. The Sufi movement may have started around the ninth century C.E. at the time when there came a clarion call to live a simpler and austere life far from the splendor and grandeur that characterized the Abbasid Dynasty

#### f. **Issues: Gender Inequality, Holy War, Militant Islam and Migration**

- **Islam and Women-** The role of women in Muslim societies is a complicated subject since their rights vary greatly throughout Islamic nations. While they may experience harsh restrictions in terms of legal rights and employment opportunities, women rulers have emerged in the twentieth century to lead Asian countries such as Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Turkey (Frager 2002). Women in Islam must accept that their roles in society vary greatly when compared to men. Foremost, they must remain obedient to their fathers and husband. A surah in the Quran depicts a woman's father or husband as master and portrays the superiority of men on women.



<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-09-23/why-do-muslim-women-wear-a-burka-niqab-or-hijab/5761510?nw=0>

- **The Holy War (Jihad)-** One controversial requirement placed upon Muslims by their faith concerns holy war or jihad. A frequently mistranslated term, jihad means “effort” or “struggle” to convince unbelievers to pursue the



<https://bit.ly/34tAeN1>

Muslim way of life (Fletcher 2003). Strictly speaking, it could mean a Muslim going to war to wipe out the infidels in the name of Allah (Hopfe 1983). However, the method of a jihadist can be a peaceful one, such as living a pious life or observing the required obligations to his faith, or through violent means, especially if

the infidels are obstinate (Fletcher 2003). Presently, jihad has remained a vague issue especially now that Arab nations have been less than apprehensive to commit to war as unified Muslims versus non-Muslims (Hopfe 1983). Likewise, Islamic law opposes all violent means except in cases of war or legally sanctioned punishment of criminals (Frager 2002).

- **Militancy and Terrorism-** Islam is a religion of mercy that prohibits terrorism. During Muhammad's time, he proscribed his soldiers to kill women and children, and even listed murder as the second of the major sins (Ibrahim 1997). Punishment through the use of fire was also forbidden by Muhammad. Since Islam is a religion of peace and mercy, terrorism in all its forms are abhorred by Muslims. Destruction of human lives, buildings, infrastructures, shrines, and other properties are despicable in the light of various Islamic texts (Ibrahim 1997). Muslims who promote terrorism and

<https://bit.ly/34tAeN1>



mass slaughter of innocent and helpless civilians do not embody Islamic ideals. Their blatant disregard of Quranic teachings distorts the very essence of Islam as a peaceful religion. The presence of violence in Islamic society cannot be attributed to the teachings of Islam but to the failings of human adherents of the religion (Frager 2002). A person committing an act of terrorism is guilty of violating Islamic laws for that matter.



<https://bit.ly/3kGJdA0>

- **Migration-** The late nineteenth century saw a significant migration of Muslims from Syria, Lebanon, and Jordan to the US. After the Second World War, European countries encouraged emigration from former colonies to augment manpower shortages. United Kingdom today is home to more than two million Muslims; France between four to five million Muslims; and Germany four million Muslims (Frager 2002). In 2010, there were about 44



<https://bit.ly/34pNuSW>

million Muslims in Europe, excluding Turkey. The Muslim population in the US and Europe continues to rise in the present century. Islam has now become an American religion with around six million Muslims in population. Muslim immigrants and their American-born children number about four million in

total. Meanwhile, almost two million are American converts that are mainly African American (Frager 2002).

## Summary

- The history of Islam is closely bound with the life story of Muhammad who is recognized by the Muslims as the last of the prophets.
- The sacred writing of the Muslims is called Quran (or Koran in English) that literally means “recitation” or “reading.”
- The basic obligations of Muslims are called the Five Pillars of Islam or arkan al-din and all Muslims believe and accept the entirety of these obligations. The Five Pillars give structure and unity to all believers of the Islamic religion.
- The major denominations of Islam include Sunni, Shi’a, and Sufi.



## ***What's More***

In your notebook, answer the following questions.

### **Task1: Tell us what you think!**

1. In what way is Christianity similar to Islam?
2. How do the Five Pillars of Islam give a sense of unity and structure to the religion as followed by all Muslims worldwide?
3. How do you think global terrorism affected Islam as a religion in the eyes of the world? What negative effects did it have on innocent Muslims in their everyday lives?



## ***What I Have Learned***

Share your learning Insights/reflection. In not less than 200 words fill in the following statement on a short bond paper.

I have learned that \_\_\_\_\_.

I have realized that \_\_\_\_\_.

I will apply \_\_\_\_\_.



## ***What I Can Do***

**Task 2:** What are the significant beliefs and traditions of Islam? Complete the table below.

Beliefs	Traditions
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**Task 3:** Read and analyze the Ayat (Quran verse) below.



Questions:

1. What do you think does this ayat (Quran verse) imply?
2. What do you think is being displayed in this verse?
3. How important is it to believe and have faith for Muslims in Allah?



## **Assessment**

**Directions:** Write **T** if the statement is true and **F** if the statement is false.

1. Muhammad ibn Abdullah worked as a camel driver across the Arabian Peninsula.
2. The longest surah has 268 ayahs.
3. Zayd ibn Thabit wrote on leather scraps, stone pieces, ribs of palm leaves, shoulder blades of animals, and paper.
4. The zakat must be 2.5% of a person's entire asset.
5. Ritual washing or wudu is required before prayer.
6. The Quran is binding, continuous and supreme.
7. Muslims whose concern mainly dwell for a mystical union with God belong to Sunni Islam.
8. According to figh, human behavior may be classified into four categories.
9. Jihad means "effort" or "struggle" to convince unbelievers to pursue the Muslim way of life.
10. Salat is done before sunset, noon, mid-afternoon, after sunset, and after midnight.



## ***Additional Activities***

### **Share your Thoughts!**

1. How is Allah described in the surah?
2. What does the worshipper hope for regarding his or relationship with Allah?



## ***Answer Key***

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### **TEACHERS GUIDE**

Most Essential Learning Competencies

### **INTERNET SOURCES/PICTURES**

<https://www.allaboutreligion.org/origin-of-islam.htm>

<https://www.biography.com/religiousfigure/muhammadhttps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam>

[https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e4/Dark\\_vignette\\_Al-Masjid\\_AL-Nabawi\\_Door800x600x300.jpg](https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/e/e4/Dark_vignette_Al-Masjid_AL-Nabawi_Door800x600x300.jpg)

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<http://islampillars.com/sawm/>  
<https://www.britannica.com/topic/hajj>  
<https://www.geopolitica.ru/en/article/sufi-orders-pakistan>  
<https://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-09-23/why-do-muslim-women-wear-a-burka-niqab-or-hijab/5761510?nw=0>

**For inquiries or feedback, please write or call:**

Department of Education – Schools Division of Negros Oriental  
Kagawasan, Avenue, Daro, Dumaguete City, Negros Oriental

Tel #: (035) 225 2376 / 541 1117

Email Address: [negros.oriental@deped.gov.ph](mailto:negros.oriental@deped.gov.ph)

Website: [lrmds.depednodis.net](http://lrmds.depednodis.net)

