1. **What is Tauheed and Explain by ……**

Tauheed is a fundamental concept in Islamic theology that denotes the oneness and uniqueness of Allah (God). It encompasses the belief in the absolute unity of God in all aspects, including His essence, attributes, and actions. Tauheed is central to Islamic faith and serves as the foundation of Islamic monotheism.

1. Explained by Fitrah Argument

Tauheed, in the context of the Fitrah Argument, refers to the Islamic concept of the oneness of Allah. The Fitrah Argument asserts that humans are naturally predisposed to recognize the existence of a single, supreme being or creator. According to this argument, the innate nature or fitrah of humans inclines them towards monotheism, and this inclination serves as evidence for the existence of Allah and the concept of Tauheed. Proponents of the Fitrah Argument argue that human beings, by their very nature, recognize the unity and oneness of the divine, and this recognition forms the basis for belief in Tauheed.

1. Explained by Design and Designer Argument

Tauheed, within the framework of the Design and Designer Argument, relates to the Islamic belief in the oneness of Allah as the Creator of the universe and all its complexities. This argument, often associated with the teleological argument for the existence of God, posits that the intricacies and design evident in the universe point towards the existence of an intelligent designer, namely Allah in Islamic theology. Proponents of this argument contend that the order, complexity, and fine-tuning observed in the cosmos, from the macroscopic scale of galaxies to the microscopic scale of atoms, necessitate the existence of a singular, supreme being who orchestrated such design. Thus, Tauheed is understood as the recognition of Allah as the sole Creator and Designer of the universe, as inferred from the observed design and orderliness of the cosmos.

1. **Differentiate between Shirk and Tauheed, and provide examples of acts that depict Shirk. (5 marks)**

Shirk refers to the act of associating partners with Allah or attributing divine qualities to anyone or anything besides Allah. It is considered the gravest sin in Islam, as it directly contradicts the principle of Tauheed, which asserts the absolute oneness of Allah in His essence, attributes, and actions. Tauheed, on the other hand, emphasizes the belief in the monotheistic unity of Allah, acknowledging Him as the sole deity worthy of worship.

Examples of Acts Depicting Shirk:

* + 1. Idol Worship: Bowing down to statues, images, or idols with the intention of seeking blessings or divine favour is a clear example of major shirk. For instance, the worship of idols in pre-Islamic Arabian society or the veneration of deities in certain Hindu practices.
    2. Seeking Intercession through Others: Believing that intermediaries, such as saints, deceased individuals, or spiritual entities, have the power to intercede on one's behalf before Allah constitutes a form of shirk. This act diminishes the direct connection between the worshiper and Allah.
    3. Attributing Divine Powers to Creation: Assigning divine attributes or powers to natural elements, celestial bodies, or created beings is considered a form of shirk. For example, worshiping the sun, moon, or other celestial objects as gods or attributing supernatural abilities to human figures.
    4. Dependence on Talismans or Amulets: Placing undue reliance on charms, talismans, or amulets for protection or good fortune reflects a lack of trust in Allah's providence and can border on minor shirk. Believing that these objects possess inherent powers independent of Allah's decree undermines the principle of Tauheed.
    5. Attributing Partners to Allah in Worship: Participating in rituals or ceremonies that involve the worship of entities other than Allah, such as deities, spirits, or ancestors, constitutes a blatant violation of Tauheed. This includes practices like ancestor worship, spirit invocation, or offerings made to mythical beings.

Discuss black magic as a form of shirk and its impact on society and mankind. (5 marks)

Black magic, also known as sorcery or witchcraft, involves the invocation of supernatural forces for malevolent purposes. In Islamic theology, engaging in black magic is considered a form of shirk due to its reliance on entities other than Allah and its defiance of His commandments. Here's how black magic constitutes shirk:

* + 1. Association of Partners with Allah: Practitioners of black magic often invoke beings or entities other than Allah, such as jinn or malevolent spirits, to achieve their objectives. By seeking assistance from these entities, they violate the principle of Tauheed, which emphasizes the exclusive worship of Allah and the rejection of any partners or intermediaries.
    2. Attribution of Divine Powers: Black magic involves attributing supernatural powers and abilities to entities other than Allah. Practitioners believe that through incantations, rituals, and spells, they can manipulate natural forces and influence events according to their desires. This attribution of divine-like powers to created beings contradicts the monotheistic belief in the omnipotence and sovereignty of Allah.
    3. Defiance of Divine Decree: Engaging in black magic often entails attempting to alter or manipulate the divine decree (Qadr) ordained by Allah. By seeking to control outcomes through illicit means, practitioners demonstrate a lack of trust in Allah's wisdom and providence, thereby committing an act of rebellion against His divine authority.

Impact on Society and Mankind:

The practice of black magic has profound negative effects on both society and individuals:

* + 1. Social Discord: Black magic can sow discord and mistrust within communities. Accusations of practicing black magic or sorcery can lead to social ostracization, witch hunts, and even violence, perpetuating fear and division among people.
    2. Psychological Harm: Victims of black magic often suffer from severe psychological distress, including anxiety, depression, paranoia, and hallucinations. The belief in being afflicted by malevolent supernatural forces can lead to profound mental anguish and trauma.
    3. Exploitation and Abuse: Those who claim to possess knowledge of black magic may exploit vulnerable individuals for personal gain or to settle personal vendettas. This exploitation can involve extortion, coercion, and emotional manipulation, further exacerbating the suffering of victims.
    4. Erosion of Moral Values: The practice of black magic fosters a culture of moral decadence and ethical relativism, as individuals prioritize personal desires and power over compassion, justice, and integrity. This erosion of moral values undermines the social fabric and contributes to a decline in communal well-being.

Why is the punishment of Black Magic death?

The punishment for black magic being death in certain interpretations of Islamic law is primarily based on its severe violation of Tauheed (the concept of the oneness of Allah) and the potential harm it can cause to individuals and society. In Islamic jurisprudence, black magic is considered a form of shirk (associating partners with Allah) and a grave sin because it involves seeking power or control from sources other than Allah, thus undermining the belief in Allah's sole authority and omnipotence. Additionally, black magic is believed to cause significant harm, both physically and spiritually, to its victims, and can lead to social discord and psychological trauma. As a deterrent, severe punishment, including death, is prescribed in some interpretations of Islamic law to discourage the practice and protect the community from its harmful effects. However, it's worth noting that interpretations of Islamic law and the severity of punishments may vary among different scholars and legal systems.

1. **Seerat ul Mustaqeen in Light of Surah Fatiha (5 marks):**

The term "Seerat ul Mustaqeen" refers to the path of righteousness or the straight path, as mentioned in Surah Al-Fatiha, the opening chapter of the Quran. Surah Al-Fatiha serves as a foundational prayer recited in every unit of Muslim prayer (Salah), emphasizing the importance of guidance and seeking the straight path. In the context of Seerat ul Mustaqeen, Surah Al-Fatiha offers profound guidance for believers in their quest for righteousness. Here's how:

* + 1. Guidance and Direction: Surah Al-Fatiha begins with praise and gratitude to Allah, the Lord of all the worlds, highlighting His attributes of mercy and compassion. This acknowledgment sets the tone for seeking guidance from Allah, who alone possesses ultimate knowledge and wisdom. The phrase "Ihdina as-Sirat al-Mustaqim" (Guide us to the straight path) encapsulates the essence of Seerat ul Mustaqeen, emphasizing the importance of divine guidance in navigating life's complexities.
    2. The Straight Path: The straight path mentioned in Surah Al-Fatiha represents the path of righteousness and obedience to Allah's commandments. It is the path that leads to spiritual fulfilment, moral integrity, and eternal salvation. Seerat ul Mustaqeen entails adhering to this path steadfastly, avoiding deviation or straying into falsehood or sin. The straight path serves as a beacon of light amidst darkness, guiding believers towards Allah's pleasure and paradise.
    3. Avoiding Misguidance: Surah Al-Fatiha contrasts the straight path with the paths of those who have incurred Allah's wrath or gone astray. It serves as a reminder of the consequences of deviating from the path of righteousness. Seerat ul Mustaqeen, therefore, entails vigilance against temptations, sins, and distractions that may lead one astray. It requires a constant commitment to upholding faith, righteousness, and moral uprightness in all aspects of life.
    4. Striving for Excellence: Seerat ul Mustaqeen is not merely about avoiding sin but also about actively pursuing excellence and virtue. It involves embodying the values of compassion, justice, honesty, and humility in one's interactions with others. Surah Al-Fatiha underscores the importance of seeking Allah's guidance in every aspect of life, striving to align one's actions with His pleasure and will.
    5. Continuous Seeking of Guidance: The mention of "Guide us to the straight path" in the present tense indicates the ongoing nature of seeking guidance. Seerat ul Mustaqeen is a journey of continuous self-improvement and spiritual growth, requiring humility, sincerity, and perseverance. It reminds believers of their dependence on Allah's guidance and mercy throughout their lives.

In summary, Seerat ul Mustaqeen, as elucidated in Surah Al-Fatiha, encapsulates the journey of seeking and adhering to the straight path of righteousness under Allah's guidance. It emphasizes the importance of steadfastness, vigilance, and moral excellence in navigating life's challenges and striving for spiritual fulfilment.

1. **Literature of religions (5Marks)**

**Divine Religions Literature (Judaism, Christianity, Islam) (5 marks)**

The literature of divine religions, including Judaism, Christianity, and Islam, holds profound significance in shaping the beliefs, practices, and cultural heritage of millions worldwide. Here's a concise overview:

1. Judaism: Judaism's literature primarily centres around the Hebrew Bible, known as the Tanakh, which comprises three main sections: the Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), and Ketuvim (Writings). The Torah, containing the foundational laws and narratives, includes Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy. It serves as the cornerstone of Jewish faith and provides guidance on moral conduct, worship, and societal organization. Additionally, the Talmud, a collection of Rabbinic teachings and commentary, supplements the Tanakh, offering insights into Jewish law and tradition.

2. Christianity: Christianity's literature centres on the Bible, consisting of the Old Testament (shared with Judaism) and the New Testament. The New Testament includes the Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John), which narrate the life, teachings, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Acts of the Apostles records the early Christian Church's history, while the Epistles provide theological teachings and guidance for believers. Revelation offers apocalyptic visions and prophecies. Christian literature also includes writings of Church Fathers, theological treatises, and devotional works that interpret and expand upon biblical teachings.

3. Islam: Islam's literature primarily revolves around the Quran, believed to be the literal word of God as revealed to Prophet Muhammad. The Quran comprises 114 chapters (Surahs) covering various aspects of faith, morality, law, and guidance for personal and societal conduct. It serves as the ultimate authority in Islam and is recited, memorized, and studied by Muslims worldwide. Additionally, the Hadith literature contains sayings, actions, and approvals of Prophet Muhammad, providing practical guidance and elaboration on Quranic teachings. Islamic literature also includes works of Islamic jurisprudence, theology, and spirituality.

Overall, the literature of these divine religions reflects their respective beliefs, values, and traditions, serving as a source of guidance, inspiration, and spiritual nourishment for believers across generations.

**Non-Divine Religions Literature (Hinduism, Sikhism, Buddhism) (5 marks):**

The literature of non-divine religions, such as Hinduism, Sikhism, and Buddhism, holds significant importance in shaping the spiritual, philosophical, and cultural heritage of millions worldwide. Here's a concise overview:

Hinduism: Hinduism's literature encompasses a vast array of sacred texts known as the Vedas, which include the Rigveda, Samaveda, Yajurveda, and Atharvaveda. These texts contain hymns, rituals, and philosophical teachings dating back thousands of years. The Upanishads, part of the Vedanta philosophy, explore metaphysical concepts and the nature of reality. The Mahabharata and the Ramayana are epic narratives that convey moral and spiritual teachings through mythological stories. Additionally, the Bhagavad Gita, a part of the Mahabharata, presents a dialogue between Lord Krishna and the warrior Arjuna, addressing existential dilemmas and ethical principles.

Sikhism: Sikhism's literature primarily centres around the Guru Granth Sahib, also known as the Adi Granth, which serves as the central religious scripture and spiritual guide for Sikhs. Compiled by the Sikh Gurus and revered as the eternal Guru, it contains hymns (Shabads) and teachings of Sikh Gurus, saints, and spiritual leaders. The Guru Granth Sahib emphasizes the worship of one God (Ik Onkar), equality of all humans, community service, and devotion to Waheguru (God). Additionally, Sikh literature includes the writings of Sikh Gurus, known as Gurbani, and historical accounts of Sikh history and tradition.

Buddhism: Buddhist literature comprises a diverse collection of texts spanning various traditions and schools of thought. The Tripitaka, also known as the Pali Canon, contains the foundational teachings of Buddhism attributed to Gautama Buddha. It consists of three "baskets" or collections: the Vinaya Pitaka (monastic rules), the Sutta Pitaka (discourses), and the Abhidhamma Pitaka (philosophical analysis). The Dhammapada, a collection of verses attributed to Buddha, offers practical guidance on moral conduct, meditation, and the path to enlightenment. Mahayana Buddhism features additional sutras and texts, such as the Lotus Sutra and the Heart Sutra, which elaborate on Buddhist philosophy and practices.

Overall, the literature of these non-divine religions reflects their respective philosophical insights, moral teachings, and spiritual practices, serving as sources of inspiration, guidance, and wisdom for adherents seeking enlightenment and spiritual growth.

1. **Note on Christianity or Judaism (5 marks)**

(Consult notes)

Judaism:

Judaism is one of the oldest monotheistic religions, tracing its origins back to the covenant between God and the patriarch Abraham. Central to Judaism is the belief in the Torah, the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, which contain divine laws and narratives of Jewish history. The Torah emphasizes ethical monotheism, the observance of mitzvot (commandments), and the importance of communal worship and ritual practices. Jewish tradition also includes the Talmud, a compilation of Rabbinic teachings and commentary on Jewish law and ethics. Judaism places a strong emphasis on the concepts of covenant, chosenness, and the pursuit of justice and righteousness in personal and communal life.

Christianity:

Christianity emerged from within Judaism, with Jesus Christ regarded as the central figure and Messiah. Christians believe in the divinity of Jesus, his sacrificial death, and resurrection, as recounted in the New Testament. The New Testament consists of the Gospels, which narrate the life and teachings of Jesus, Acts of the Apostles, Epistles (letters), and Revelation. Christianity emphasizes salvation through faith in Jesus Christ, who is seen as the fulfilment of Old Testament prophecies and the embodiment of God's love and grace. Central Christian doctrines include the Trinity (the belief in one God in three persons), redemption through Christ's atonement, and the importance of love, forgiveness, and compassion in relationships.

1. **Compilation of Holy Quran in the era of ABU BAKR 5 MARKS**

Consult notes

The compilation of the Holy Quran during the era of Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) holds significant historical importance in Islamic tradition. Here's a summary outlining this event within the context of five marks:

1. Background: After the demise of Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), the Quranic revelations were preserved orally and in written form scattered among the companions. However, with the deaths of many who had memorized the Quran by heart during the Battle of Yamama, concerns arose regarding the preservation of the Quran in its entirety.

2. Initiation of Compilation: Upon the suggestion of Umar ibn al-Khattab (may Allah be pleased with him), the second Caliph Abu Bakr tasked Zaid ibn Thabit, a prominent scribe and companion of the Prophet, with compiling the Quran into a single written manuscript.

3. Compilation Process: Zaid ibn Thabit, along with a committee of skilled scribes, undertook the meticulous task of gathering all written fragments and oral recitations of the Quran. They verified each verse by cross-referencing it with the memories of multiple companions who had memorized the Quran during the lifetime of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).

4.Completion of the Compilation: After extensive scrutiny and verification, the compilation process was completed, resulting in the assembly of the Quranic text in a single written manuscript. This manuscript was known as the "Mushaf" and served as the standardized version of the Quran for the Muslim community.

5.Significance: The compilation of the Quran during the era of Abu Bakr ensured the preservation and standardization of the Quranic text in its original form. This monumental effort safeguarded the Quran from any potential alterations or discrepancies, ensuring its authenticity and integrity for future generations of Muslims. It also established a precedent for the meticulous preservation of Islamic scripture and the transmission of knowledge within the Muslim community.

In summary, the compilation of the Holy Quran during the era of Abu Bakr represented a crucial step in preserving the divine revelation and ensuring its dissemination to subsequent generations of Muslims. This initiative underscored the commitment of the early Muslim community to safeguarding the Quranic text as the ultimate source of guidance and authority in Islam.

1. **Explain why Muhammad SAW was the only prophet which taught tolerance in socioreligious perspective.**

In Islam, Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) is revered as the last and final prophet, chosen by Allah to convey His message to humanity. His teachings emphasized tolerance in socioreligious perspectives for several reasons:

Islamic Basis: The Quran, which Muslims believe to be the word of Allah revealed to Prophet Muhammad, promotes tolerance and peaceful coexistence. Verses such as "There shall be no compulsion in [acceptance of] the religion" (Quran 2:256) emphasize the freedom of belief and discourage coercion in matters of faith.

Love and Authenticity: Prophet Muhammad's own character exemplified compassion, forgiveness, and kindness towards people of different beliefs. His interactions with non-Muslims, including Jews, Christians, and pagans, often showcased tolerance and respect for their rights and freedoms.

Secular and Religious Principles: Islamic teachings emphasize justice, equality, and respect for human dignity, regardless of one's religious affiliation. Prophet Muhammad established treaties and agreements with non-Muslim communities, guaranteeing their rights to practice their faith and maintain their cultural identity within Islamic society.

No Harm to Non-Religious: The principle of "do no harm" extends to all individuals, irrespective of their religious beliefs. Prophet Muhammad instructed his followers to treat non-Muslims with fairness and kindness, prohibiting any form of oppression or discrimination based on religion.

Equal Rights: In Prophet Muhammad's teachings, all individuals, regardless of their religious background, were granted equal rights and protections under Islamic governance. He emphasized the importance of justice and equity in society, regardless of one's faith or social status.

Overall, Prophet Muhammad's teachings of tolerance stemmed from Islamic principles of compassion, justice, and respect for human dignity. His example serves as a model for fostering peaceful coexistence and mutual understanding among people of diverse religious and cultural backgrounds.

1. **Prove that Tauheed and Pillars of Faith are base of Islam.**

Tauheed (belief in the oneness of Allah) and the Arkane Iman (the pillars of faith) are foundational elements of Islam, serving as the bedrock upon which the entire faith is built. Here's how they form the basis of Islam:

Tauheed: Tauheed is the central concept in Islam, emphasizing the absolute oneness and uniqueness of Allah. It is the fundamental principle that distinguishes Islam as a monotheistic religion. Here's why Tauheed is integral to Islam:

1. Core Belief: The declaration of faith, known as the Shahada, affirms Tauheed by proclaiming that there is no god but Allah. This declaration is the first step towards embracing Islam and forms the cornerstone of a Muslim's belief.

2. Divine Unity: Tauheed underscores the unity of Allah in His essence, attributes, and actions. It rejects the notion of associating partners with Allah (shirk) and emphasizes His sole sovereignty over all creation.

3. Guiding Principle: The belief in Tauheed informs every aspect of a Muslim's life, guiding their worship, ethics, and interactions with others. It fosters a deep sense of devotion, reliance, and submission to Allah alone.

Arkane Iman: The Arkane Iman, or pillars of faith, outline the essential beliefs that every Muslim must adhere to. These pillars encompass six fundamental aspects of faith:

1.Belief in Allah: The first pillar of faith is belief in Allah, which aligns closely with the concept of Tauheed. Muslims affirm the existence and oneness of Allah as the sole deity worthy of worship.

2. Belief in Angels: Muslims believe in the existence of angels as spiritual beings created by Allah to carry out His commands. This belief reflects the unseen realm and affirms Allah's sovereignty over both the material and spiritual dimensions.

3. Belief in Prophets: Muslims believe in the prophethood of individuals chosen by Allah to convey His message to humanity. This belief underscores the continuity of divine guidance throughout history and the importance of following the teachings of the prophets.

4. Belief in Scriptures: Muslims believe in the divine scriptures revealed by Allah to various prophets as guidance for humankind. These scriptures include the Quran, which is considered the final and most comprehensive revelation.

5. Belief in the Day of Judgment: Muslims believe in the Day of Judgment, when individuals will be held accountable for their actions in this life. This belief serves as a moral incentive for righteous conduct and underscores the ultimate justice of Allah.

6. Belief in Predestination: Muslims believe in Qadr, or divine predestination, which encompasses Allah's knowledge and decree of all events. This belief emphasizes trust in Allah's wisdom and providence, while also acknowledging human responsibility and free will within the framework of divine decree.Top of Form

In summary, Tauheed and the Arkane Iman are the foundational principles of Islam, providing the framework for belief, worship, and moral conduct. Tauheed emphasizes the oneness of Allah, while the Arkane Iman outline the essential beliefs that constitute the faith of a Muslim. Together, these concepts form the basis of Islamic theology and practice, shaping the identity and worldview of Muslims around the world.