

The background of the entire image is a close-up, slightly blurred photograph of an open book. The pages are a warm, yellowish-brown color, suggesting age. A dark, horizontal band runs across the center of the image, serving as a backdrop for the title text. The text is in a white, elegant, italicized serif font.

*IS THE BIBLE...
THE WORD OF GOD?*

*COMPILED BY MAJED S. AL-RASSI
EDITED BY ISLAMFUTURE*

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Bismi Allahi Alrrahmani Alrraheemi

*In the name of Allah, the most
Beneficent, the most Merciful*

Is the Bible ... the Word of God?

Compiled by Majed S. Al-Rassi

November 2013

***NO DOUBT THIS LIFE IS AN EXAMINATION
WHICH NEEDS YOUR FULL CONSIDERATION
AS TO WHAT YOU WILL TAKE TO
YOUR FINAL DESTINATION
ONLY TRUE BELIEF AND GOOD DEEDS ARE
YOUR WAY TO SALVATION***

(Muhammad Sherif)

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Honorific phrases in this book

(the Exalted)	Used after the mention of God/Allah to express: Glorified and Exalted is He
(blessings and peace be upon him)	Blessings and peace be upon him; used after mention of the Prophet Muhammad
(peace be upon him)	Peace be upon him; used after mention of any prophet or after mention of Angel Gabriel
(May Allah be pleased with him)	used after mention of a male Companion of the Prophet Muhammad

About the word 'Lord'

The word *lord* in English has several related meanings. The original meaning is 'master' or 'ruler' and in this sense it is often used to refer to human beings: 'the lord of the mansion' or '*Lord* So-and-So' (in the United Kingdom, for example). The word *Lord* with a capital L is used in the lexicon of Islam to refer to the One and Only God - Allah. In Islam, there is no ambiguity about the meaning of this word. While it is true that one may occasionally use the word *lord* (whether capitalized or not) to refer to a human being, in Islamic discourse the reference of this term is always clear from the context. Whereas for Christians, Hindus and other polytheists, the word *Lord* with a capital L may refer to Allah, to Jesus or to some imagined deity, for Muslims, there can be no plurality of meaning. Allah alone is the Lord, and the Lord is Allah - not Jesus, not Rama, not any other being.

The Editor

About the word 'Allah'

Although the English word 'God' has often been used interchangeably in this book with the word Allah, there is a difference. 'Allah' is the word in Arabic that is translated as 'God'. However, 'Allah' has a much more precise meaning than 'God'. 'Allah' is not merely an Arabic term for the word 'god'. Instead, the root word of the word 'Allah' is *ilâh*, which means 'a god'. There are countless numbers of made-up 'gods', but only One True God whose name is Allah. The word 'Allah' literally means 'the worshipped'. Allah is, thus, the proper name for the **only Being that is worthy of worship**, the True Creator of the universe. By saying 'Allah', Muslims are, in essence, negating every other entity which people wrongfully worship. The name 'Allah' is how God Almighty has referred to Himself in the Qur'an¹, and how Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) also referred to Him. Therefore, in this work, the term 'Allah' will often be used in reference to this One and Only God, who is worthy of worship.

¹ The Qur'an is the sacred book or scripture revealed to Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him).

Introduction

Many books have been glorified and respected by people throughout the ages and centuries. They were preserved because of their importance so that people may benefit from them; moreover, a culture can be inherited from them in order to maintain the personality of a specific nation, whether the book is good or bad or a mix of good and bad.

When it comes to the scriptures which Allah (*Subhânahu wa Ta'âlâ* - Glorified and Exalted is He) has revealed to the people, human beings attempted to preserve them. However, the result was that there are now different versions of the same referred book, which indicates a failure of the preservation attempt.

No one can argue that Allah has revealed the Torah and the Gospel to prophets Jesus (*'Alayhi as-salâm* - peace be upon him) and Moses respectively. However, can any one of their followers put their finger on a specific version of the Old Testament or the New Testament and say: this is the word of God which He revealed to prophet Jesus or Moses? I leave the answer to the respected reader.

However, when it comes to the Qur'an, the whole Muslim community [more than one billion Muslims] testifies the preservation of the Qur'an across the centuries.

In this little booklet, light is shed on various proofs that the Bible, which was revealed to Jesus was widely altered; whereas, the Qur'an is wholly preserved, and hence it is the only reliable source of divine teachings in the hands of people today that can be described as 'the word of Allah'.

Before we start reading the book, I would like to thank Dr. Bilal Philips, and Brother Muhammad bin Abdullah Caraballo who gave me the opportunity to learn and quote from their books.

With this short preface, I leave you to peruse the book.

Kind regards

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Is the Bible the Word of God?

Revealed scriptures form the enlightenment which the messengers received to show the right path of Allah to their people. All the revealed books call to the worship of Allah alone and forbid the worship of anything other than Him or besides Him. They contain guidance for humankind in all aspects of life. They define right and wrong, and offer human beings a complete system of beliefs and practices governing all their affairs. The Creator alone knows best what is beneficial for His creation and what is not. Thus, the divine laws contained in those scriptures command and prohibit various acts and substances to protect the human spirit, the human body, and human society from harm. Human beings definitely need to abide by His commandments documented in His revealed books in order to fulfil their potential by living a righteous life.

The original texts of revealed books do not differ from each other in their main doctrinal principles. However, due to the differences between nations in time and space, there were some differences in the practical teachings (laws) of the scriptures, according to the wisdom of Allah. Their basic message, however, remains the same.

Muslims believe in the previous books as mentioned in the Qur'an: the Scripture of Abraham (peace be upon him), the Torah of Moses (peace be upon him), the Psalms of David

(peace be upon him) and the Gospel of Jesus (peace be upon him). The following verse from the noble Qur'an emphasizes the fact that belief in all the previous scriptures sent by Allah is an integral part of the Islamic belief system:

{Say, [O believers]: We have believed in Allah and what has been revealed to us and what has been revealed to Abraham and Ishmael and Isaac and Jacob and the descendants and what was given to Moses and Jesus and what was given to the prophets from their Lord. We make no distinction between any of them, and we are Muslims [in submission] to Him.} (*Qur'an* 2: 136)

However, long before the advent of Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him), all these scriptures had been either lost or irretrievably corrupted by later generations over the centuries with myths, superstitions, idolatry and irrational philosophical beliefs, carrying contradicting thoughts. Hence, the existing forms of those scriptures cannot be described as Allah's revelation.

The Bible for example, is one of the remaining books in the hands of its followers. Ever since it was revealed to Jesus (peace be upon him), it has undergone so many changes that today, there are four well-known Bibles instead of one: the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John comprise the Bible (The New Testament), along with other documents.

These were written between 40 and 115 years after Jesus (peace be upon him) had left and are based on documents that have been lost. The Gospel according to Mark, was the first one written in Rome, at least 40 years after the disappearance of Jesus (peace be upon him). The Gospel according to Matthew was written in the Greek Language about 90 years after Christ. The Gospel according to Luke was written in Greece approximately 80 years after Christ. These three Gospels are called Synoptic because they originate from the same lost document and they have a lot in common. The Gospel according to John, on the other hand, has deep differences with the Synoptic Gospels. It is in this Gospel of John where the Divinity and pre-existence of Jesus (peace be upon him) was mentioned, even though Jesus himself never claimed this. This Gospel was written between 110 and 115 years CE.²

Analysis of these Gospels reveals the following:

² Abdul Razak, *Study Guide, Comparative Study - Islam and Christianity*.

1. During the lifetime of Jesus (peace be upon him), there was no written document containing his sayings, acts or lectures.
2. The first records of the sayings of Jesus (peace be upon him), which were made close to the time of his disappearance, have been lost.
3. The Gospels were written between 40 and 115 years after Jesus' 'disappearance', and were based on lost documents. As a consequence, there was a loose manipulation of the content.
4. None of the Gospel writers knew, saw or heard Jesus (peace be upon him).
5. The Gospels were written in Greek while Jesus (peace be upon him) spoke Aramaic.
6. For at least one hundred years after the Gospels were written, they did not have any canonical authority, and were changed by the writers of the different sects in order to adapt them to their own needs.
7. The present Gospels, seen as a whole, are full of contradictions.³

³ Source for points 1-7: Caraballo, *My Great Love for Jesus Led Me to Islam*, 14-15.

These factors have been brought up here in order to demonstrate that the Gospel of Jesus (peace be upon him), his original message that was revealed by Allah, has not reached us in its original form. In this way, it can be affirmed that the four Gospels, included in today's Bible, cannot be considered similar or equivalent to the inspired Gospel of Jesus (peace be upon him).

Biblical proofs of the Bible's distortion

1. The Old Testament clearly testifies that it was altered by humans. God (Allah) is quoted in Jeremiah 8:8 as saying, "How can you say, 'We are wise, and the law is with us?'" But behold, **the false pen of the scribes has made it into a lie.**⁴
2. Dr. Abu Ameenah Bilal Philips has explained:
About five years after the end of Jesus' ministry, a young rabbi by the name of Saul of Tarsus, who claimed to have seen Jesus in a vision, began to change Jesus' way. Paul (his Roman name) had considerable respect for Roman philosophy and he spoke proudly of his own Roman citizenship. His conviction was that non-Jews who became Christians

⁴ Revised standard version.

should not be burdened with the Torah⁵ in any respect. The author of Acts 13:39 quotes Paul as saying: And by him every one that believes is freed from everything which you could not be freed by the Law of Moses. It was primarily through the efforts of Paul that the Church began to take on its non-Jewish character. Paul wrote most of the New Testament letters (epistles), which the Church accepts as the official doctrine and inspired Scripture. These letters do not preserve the Gospel of Jesus or even represent it, instead, Paul transformed the teachings of Christ into a Hellenic (Greco-Roman) philosophy.⁶

3. The clearest evidence of biblical distortion is the revision of the Bible, to the extent that it can be said that every edition is different from the previous one.

Distorting revelations is the biggest sin

The Qur'an has emphasized, in more than one verse, that distorting Allah's revelation is a severe sin. Allah has said in the Qur'an:

⁵ As mentioned earlier, Torah was the book revealed to Prophet Moses.

⁶ Philips, *The True Message of Jesus Christ*, 81.

{So woe to those who write the scripture with their own hands, then say: This is from Allah, in order to exchange it for a small price. Woe to them for what their hands have written and woe to them for what they earn.} (*Qur'an* 2: 79)

An important note

It shall be noted that those who followed the scriptures when they were in their pure and unadulterated forms are considered to be on the right religion, and will have nothing to fear on the Day of Judgement.

Revelation of the Qur'an

Following the distortion of the previous scriptures, Allah, the Most Compassionate, did not leave human beings to go astray without an unadulterated reference. Indeed, He revealed the Qur'an and promised to preserve it as the final revelation to humankind for all times. It is the Word of Allah which He revealed to Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) through the Angel Gabriel (peace be upon him). It was revealed in parts (fragments) of different lengths over a period of 23 years. Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) recited the Revelation to his Companions, who wrote it down during his lifetime on palm leaves, parchment, animal bones (the shoulder-blades of camels made a good writing surface), and flat stones. At the same time, he indicated the

precise location where each revealed section belonged in the body of the complete volume of the revelation. In addition, the Qur'an was memorized by hundreds of Prophet Muhammad's Companions. One year after the death of Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him), the first Caliph, Abu Bakr (*radiya Allâhu 'anhu* - may Allah be pleased with him), instructed the Prophet's Companions to collect the whole Qur'an in one volume. Later, the third Caliph 'Uthmân (may Allah be pleased with him), prepared several copies from the original text and sent them to the major centres of the Islamic civilization. One of these seven reproductions still remains, and is kept in Istanbul, Turkey.

From that time onwards, more than 1400 years ago, the same Qur'anic text has been in use with the exact wording, order and language (Arabic). Not a single word from its 114 chapters, 6200 verses, and approximately 80,000 words has been changed since it was revealed. Indeed, Allah has promised in the Qur'an to preserve it forever. He has said:

{Indeed, it is We who sent down the Qur'an and indeed, We will be its guardian.} (*Qur'an 15: 9*)

Just ponder over the fact that the Qur'an, in its entirety, is memorized by millions of people, regardless of age, sex, social class, or ethnicity! It is the only book that has been thus preserved, not only on the shelf but in the hearts of humankind.

The Qur'an supersedes all previous scriptures. Allah has said to Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) about the Qur'an:

{And We have revealed to you, [O Muhammad], the book in truth, confirming that which preceded it of the scripture and as a criterion over it...} (*Qur'an* 5: 48)

An essential point to understand about the Qur'an is that it is a miracle in terms of both its revelation and its content. At the time of the revelation and since, there have been those who have denied the divine and miraculous nature of the Qur'an saying that Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) was either taught by others or that he wrote it by himself! In order to counteract this claim, Allah has presented a challenge to the whole of humankind saying:

{And if you are in doubt about what We have sent down upon Our slave [Muhammad], then produce a chapter the like thereof and call upon your witnesses other than Allah, if you should be truthful.} (*Qur'an* 2: 23)

These are some of the prophecies which the Qur'an has foretold, as no one from the time of Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him), until this day, has been able to produce the like of one chapter or even a verse of the Qur'an. As such, Muslims do not need any other scriptures to base their

faith on, either fully or partially. The Qur'an remains clear and easily understood by anyone who has a good command of the Arabic language. All its legal injunctions and instructions are clear when the meanings of its words are translated into any of the world's languages.

The entire Qur'an is a proclamation of monotheism

1. Some of the verses inform about Allah: His names, attributes, acts and speech. Those verses indicate the Unity and Oneness of Allah with respect to His most excellent names, essence, and perfect attributes.
2. Other verses point to the necessity of worshipping Allah alone, without any associate or partner, and the renunciation of the worship of anything other than Him. These verses indicate the focus of worship and the necessity for people to single out their Lord in their intentions, requesting His aid, and in turning to Him in repentance.
3. The Qur'an also contains injunctions and prohibitions; doing something that has been enjoined or refraining from what has been prohibited is the fulfilment and perfection of the affirmation of the Oneness of Allah.
4. The Qur'an includes stories and information about people of true and sincere belief and tells about their immediate

reward in the life of this world as well as the immense reward reserved for them in the hereafter.

5. The Qur'an also contains stories about those who associate partners with Allah. It describes their punishment in this life and the punishment they are promised in the hereafter. These are the just desserts of those who deviate from the affirmation of Allah's Oneness.

The Prophet's teachings

The teachings of Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) are the second source of the Islamic knowledge after the Holy Qur'an. They explain and elaborate the Qur'anic verses. They also explain, in minute detail, the manner of worship as performed by the Prophet (blessings and peace be upon him). The Prophet's statements provide further clarification and details as to how to fulfil what Allah has ordered and refrain from what He has forbidden. These teachings have been meticulously collected and reported by the Prophet's Companions (may Allah be pleased with them).

Preservation of Islamic teachings

Preventing Islamic teachings from alteration does not stop at the preservation of the Qur'anic text; rather, it is also forbidden to introduce into the Prophet's guidance (by saying or

writing) anything that is contrary to its premise, values or teachings.

The Prophet (blessings and peace be upon him) said:

<<Whoever introduces into this matter (the Islamic teachings) something that does not belong to it, shall find it rejected.>>
(Bukhari and Muslim)

<<One of the Prophet's Companions said: The Prophet gave us a highly effective admonition, such that many of us were tearful and felt our hearts shudder.

Someone said to him: O Messenger of Allah! This sounds like the admonition of someone bidding his audience farewell. Please outline for us what you recommend.

The Prophet (blessings and peace be upon him) said: I urge you to always remain conscious of Allah (God-fearing), and to listen to and obey your leaders, even if the leader is an Abyssinian slave. Anyone of you who will live long will witness much strife and conflict. Therefore, hold tight to my way and the way followed by the Rightly-Guided Rulers.⁷ Hold on to it and bite onto it with your molars,⁸ and steer away from any invented thing (in religious affairs and laws), for such inventions are

⁷ He meant specifically the four Caliphs who came after him.

⁸ That is, do not let go of it.

deviations (from the right path).>> (An authentic hadith⁹ recorded by Ibn Hibbân, Abu Dâwood and at-Tirmidhi)

Thus, in matters of religion, one is not permitted to change Islamic teachings. Whatever is contrary to it is wrong and unacceptable. With this strict protection, Islam, as it was revealed, has been kept pure from myths and superstitions as well as changes that reflect the whims of people and leaders.

⁹ Hadith (*hadeeth*): the collected statements and actions of Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) that with the Qur'an form the basis of Islamic law.

Features of Islamic Teachings

Allah has made the message of Islam easy to understand and to follow. He annulled some previously prescribed rites and practices while affirming others according to His wisdom. As a result, the Islamic creed and law suit peoples' spiritual, psychological, social and economical needs, for all of humankind and for all eras.

Islamic teachings have the following unique features:

1. Rationality

One should not have to derive the truth from a series of complicated logical proofs, only to arrive at something he or she is unsure of (as is common in other religions or philosophies). When the truth is found, it should be clear and obvious. The truth is so simple that anyone is capable of seeing it, and this is the most compelling feature of Islam.

2. Perfection

Since Allah is perfect, His teachings must also be perfect and free from any contradiction or error. The Qur'an challenges its readers to find any errors in it, if they do not believe it is really from Allah:

{Then do they not reflect upon the Qur'an? If it had been from [any] other than Allah, they would have found within it much contradiction.} (*Qur'an* 4: 82)

Dr. Maurice Bucaille, a French Christian physician, found many scientific facts mentioned in the Qur'an that were not known by humans at the time that the verses of the Qur'an were being conveyed by Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) to those around him. Bucaille wrote, "I could not find a single error in the Qur'an."¹⁰

3. Clarity

Allah is the Most Compassionate. He therefore guides people through clear and simple revelation free of myths, superstitions and mysteries.

4. Scientific validity and accuracy

It is not surprising to find in the Qur'an and statements of Prophet Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) information which has only recently been discovered by modern science. This indicates that the Qur'an is the word of Allah and that Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) is His Prophet. On the other hand, the religious views which the church presented concerning God, the Bible, and the

¹⁰ Bucaille, *The Qur'an and Modern Science*.

individual's relation to God forced people into an unfortunate choice: either science or God. Most educated people have come to the conclusion that one cannot be a scientist or an educated person and be a true Christian at the same time. Many philosophers, scientists and the majority of lay people lost hope of reconciling religion and science; thus the ideology of secularism was developed. This dichotomy would not have arisen if the original Gospel which was revealed to Jesus (blessings and peace be upon him) had not been distorted. Islam, the pure religion, raises no contradiction whatsoever between religion and science. This is naturally obvious because both religion and true scientific knowledge are from the same source: Allah, who does not contradict Himself.¹¹

5. Prophetic fulfilment

Many of the events prophesied in the Qur'an and in the Prophet's statements have come to pass. This is further proof that Islam is not a man-made religion, because it is unimaginable for an uneducated man who was living isolated from other civilizations to make up such prophecies.

¹¹ For more information on the many scientific facts that are referenced in the Qur'an, see *The Qur'an and Modern Science* by Dr. Maurice Bucaille and *A Brief Illustrated Guide to Understanding Islam*, by I. A. Ibrahim, also available at www.islam-guide.com.

6. Moderation

In Islam, there is no conflict between spiritual and worldly life. Rather, it provides a balance between all aspects of human life, taking into account the needs and wants of individuals and society. Therefore, secularism, materialism, monasticism and extreme asceticism are all rejected in Islam, which provides a middle way to achieve harmony and balance between the spiritual and material needs of people. This is why Allah has called the Muslim nation in the Qur'an as a:

{...just community [moderate nation]...} (*Qur'an 2: 143*)

7. Comprehensiveness

Islamic teachings provide people with definite guidelines to follow in all aspects of life: spiritual, individual, social, moral, political, economical, and so on.

8. Uniqueness

For anyone who claimed that Islam was man-made, Allah challenges them to:

{...produce a chapter the like thereof...} (*Qur'an 2: 23*)

Indeed, the entire Qur'an - its language, its elegance, its miraculous nature - is unparalleled. The ancient non-Muslim Arabs tried to construct a verse yet failed, even though their language and poetry was very highly developed in that era.

Even many recent non-Muslim scholars admit that the Qur'an is one of the greatest books known to humankind. This point ultimately leads to the fact that Muhammad (blessings and peace be upon him) - the illiterate - was a true prophet to whom the Qur'an was revealed.

9. Justice

All of humankind descended from one man and one woman (Adam and Eve). Islam teaches that the criterion by which each human being is judged is righteousness, not the colour of one's skin or one's status in society. The best person in the view of Allah is the most righteous. A verse of the Glorious Qur'an reads:

{...Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you...} (*Qur'an 49: 13*)

A Whisper

Some people are not able to find the truth because of their blind commitment to their beliefs. Their tenacious adherence is usually not based on an intellectual understanding of the teachings, but on powerful cultural and emotional influences. Because they were brought up in a particular family or society, they firmly cling to the beliefs of that group, believing that they are upholding the truth.

There are others who are convinced about the religion of Islam and are mentally ready to embrace it. However, when they come to the point when they remember the drastic change in their lives which might not please their families and communities, they tend to go back and change their minds about the decision.

Here is a whisper in their ears:

Irrespective of the amount of money, prestige, position, and power an unbeliever might have possessed in this life, he or she will never have enough to buy his or her entrance into paradise. In the hereafter, the poorest from among the inhabitants of earth, who had testified to the truth of Islam, will be far happier and more dignified than the richest person who did not accept the message of Islam.

Rejecting Allah's message is the biggest sin that one can commit. For this reason, while the soul of an unbeliever is still in his or her body, the wise individual should quickly utilize the occasion: he or she is still alive to accept Allah's message before it is too late. The time for repentance is limited. Once death arrives, it is no longer possible to obtain forgiveness.¹² Allah has mentioned in the Qur'an:

{[For such is the state of the disbelievers], until, when death comes to one of them, he says: My Lord, send me back that I might do righteousness in that which I left behind. No! It is only a word he is saying...}¹³ (*Qur'an* 23: 99-100)

Religion is, without question, the most important aspect of a person's life as it impacts whether or not a person is rightly guided; it follows, therefore, that choosing the true faith is the most important personal decision one must make; this decision needs to be based on clarity and total conviction. When it comes to matters of religion and creed, nothing must be left to

¹² Compiled from Caraballo, *My Great Love for Jesus Led Me to Islam*.

¹³ The unbelievers will ask for a 'second chance' when they see the angels ready to punish them, but it will be too late; they were given the time, the intellect and the guidance, but they neglected it for years till time ran out.

chance. This is because the one who is truly guided - as opposed to the one who is not - will surely find eternal happiness in the hereafter!

Being presented with the previous proofs, whoever has a sane intellect can analyze and reason; a crossroad has been reached, in which Allah (Glorified is He) calls all people to follow the clear, straight road and avoid all the foggy, zigzag ones. The right path has now become distinct from the wrong path, as Allah has mentioned in the Qur'an:

{...The right course has become clear from the wrong. So whoever disbelieves in *tâghoot*¹⁴ and believes in Allah has grasped the most trustworthy handhold with no break in it. And Allah is Hearing and Knowing.} (*Qur'an* 2: 256)

He has also specified:

{There shall be no compulsion in [acceptance of] the religion. The right course has become clear from the wrong. So whoever disbelieves in *tâghoot* and believes in Allah has grasped the most trustworthy handhold with no break in it. And Allah is Hearing and Knowing.} (*Qur'an* 2: 256)

¹⁴ In cases *where* we have chosen to retain the Arabic, the transliterated word or phrase is shown in italics the first time it appears in the text.

It is my duty and responsibility, as a member of this great planet, and as the one who has submitted my free will to the law and commandments of the Supreme Being, to urge all human beings to stay away from the worship of false deities, to stop putting their faith in statues, sphinxes, figures, amulets, talismans, horseshoes, and any other objects that have been manufactured by humans or created by God. After repentance, a person should submit completely to the will of Allah, the Only God of the universe.

May the light of truth shine in our minds and in our hearts. May it lead us to peace and certitude in this life and eternal bliss in the hereafter.

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You may also visit the following websites for updated information and a wealth of reading material:

Online information about Islam:

www.islamfortoday.com

www.islam-guide.com

www.islamonline.net

www.islam-qa.com

www.islamtomorrow.com

www.missionislam.com

www.themodernreligion.com

www.witness-pioneer.org

www.youngmuslims.ca

Online bookstores

www.al-hidaayah.co.uk

www.dar-us-salam.com

www.iiphonline.com

www.soundvision.com

*Glossary of Islamic Terms**

<i>Da'wah</i>	دعوة	disseminating the teachings of Islam and calling people to accept and embrace Islam
<i>Hadith (hadeeth)</i>	حديث	the collected statements and actions of Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him) that with the Qur'an form the basis of Islamic law
<i>tâghoot</i>	طاغوت	Tâghoot means idols; everything evil that is worshipped besides Allah.

* The Arabic words are transliterated according to the conventions of the Transliteration Chart found in this book. If a word has become part of the English language (i.e., is found in a dictionary of Standard English), that spelling is used in this book and appears first in this Glossary, with the transliterated form in brackets after it.