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Praise be to Allah, the Lord of the Worlds; and may His blessings and peace be upon our Prophet Muhammad and upon all his Family and Companions. Believing in the heavenly books is one of the pillars of the Islamic creed. Allah says: " O you who believe! Believe in Allh, and His Messenger (Muhammad SAW), and the Book (the Qur'n) which He has sent down to His Messenger, and the Scripture which He sent down to those before (him), and whosoever disbelieves in Allh, His Angels, His Books, His Messengers, and the Last Day, then indeed he has strayed far away. "(An-Nisa 4:136) When Jibreel (descended as a man) and asked Prophet Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam) about the pillars of Iman, the Prophet (Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam) replied: "It is to believe in Allah, His angels, His books, His Messengers, the Last Day, and to believe in divine destiny be it good or bad." Reported by Al-Bukhari and Muslim. So, a Muslim has to believe in the heavenly books in general which Allah did not mention to us, and to believe in particular in the books mentioned in the Qur'an and Sunnah. These books are as follows: 1. The scriptures of Abraham, as Allah says: "The Scriptures of Ibrhim (Abraham) and Msa (Moses)." (Al-A'la 87:19) 2. The Torah, revealed to Moses, as Allah says: " Verily, We did send down the Taurt (Torah) [to Msa (Moses)], therein was guidance and light" (Al-Ma'idah 5:44) 3. The Psalms revealed to David (Dawud) as Allah says: "and to Dawd (David) We gave the Zabr (Psalms)." (An-Nisa 4:163) 4. The Gospel (Injeel) revealed to Jesus (Issa), as Allah says: " And in their footsteps, We sent 'Iesa (Jesus), son of Maryam (Mary), confirming the Taurt (Torah) that had come before him, and We gave him the Injeel (Gospel), in which was guidance and light" (Al-Ma'idah 5:46) 5. The Pages (scripture) revealed to Moses (Moosa), as Allah says: "Or is he not informed with what is in the Pages (Scripture) of Msa (Moses)," (An-Najm 53:36) some of the interpreters of the Qur'an said that the pages of Moses are in Torah. 6. The Qur'an, which is the Last and the Greatest of the Heavenly Books which abrogated all previous books. It was revealed to the greatest Prophet Muhammad (Sallallahu Alaihi wa Sallam), Allah says: "Verily! It is We Who have sent down the Qur'n to you (O Muhammad SAW) by stages." (Al-Insan 76:23.) Based on the above, the heavenly books mentioned in the Qur'an are 6 or 5 if we consider that the Pages of Moses is another name of the Torah. Allah knows best. Islamic Holy Booksare the texts whichMuslims believe were authored by God through various prophets throughout humanitys history. All these books, in Muslim belief, promulgated the code and laws that God ordained for those people.Muslims believe the Quran to be the final revelation of God to mankind and a completion and confirmation of previous scriptures. Despite the primacy that Muslims place upon the Quran as Gods final word, Islam speaks of respecting all the previous scriptures, and belief in all the revealed books is an article of faith in Islam.Among the books considered to be revealed, the four mentioned by name in the Quran shareef are theTawrat(Torah or the Law) revealed to Musa (Moses), the Zabur (Psalms) revealed to Dawud (David), the Injil (the Gospel) revealed to Isa (Jesus).Major booksAlQuran:The Quran is the centralreligious textofIslam, whichMuslimsbelieve to be a revelation fromAllah (,Allah). The Quran is divided into chapters (Surah), which are then divided into verses (ayah). Muslims believe the Quran was verbally revealed by Allah toMuhammadthrough the angelGabriel(Jibril), gradually over a period of approximately 23 years, beginning on 22 December 609CE, when Muhammad was 40, and concluding in 632, the year of his death. Muslims regard the Quran as the most important miracle of Muhammad, a proof of his prophethood, and the culmination of a series of divine messages that started with the messages revealed toAdamand ended with Muhammad. It is widely regarded as the finest work inclassical Arabic literature.See more information on The Holy QuranTawrator Torah:According to the Quran, the Torah (Tawrat) was revealed to Moses (Musa) but the Quran argues that the current Torah has suffered corruptionover the years, and is no longer reliable. Moses and his brotherAaron(Hrn) used the Torah to preach the message to theIsraelites(Banu Isrl).ZaburThe Quran mentions the Zabur, often interpreted as being theBook of Psalms, as being the holy scripture revealed to King David (Dawud in Islam). Scholars have often understood the Psalms to have been holy songs of praise. The current Psalms are still praised by many Muslim scholars, but Muslims generally assume that some of the current Psalms were written later and are not divinely revealed. Quran21:105andPsalm 37:29are direct counterparts.Injilor GospelThe Injil was the holy book revealed to Jesus (Isa), according to the Quran. Although some lay Muslims believe the Injil refers to the entireNew Testament, scholars assume that it refers not to the New Testament but to an original Gospel, given to Jesus as the word of Allah. Therefore, according to Muslim belief, the Gospel was the message that Jesus, being divinely inspired, preached to the Children of Israel. The currentcanonical Gospels, in the belief of Muslim scholars, are not divinely revealed but rather are documents of the life of Jesus, as written by various contemporaries, disciples and companions. These Gospels, in Muslim belief, contain portions of the teachings of Jesus, but neither represent nor contain the original Gospel from Allah, which has been corrupted and/or lost.The Quran mentions two ancient scrollsThe Quran also mentions two ancientscrollsand another possible book:Scrolls of Abraham(uufi Ibrhmand/or A-uufi l-l Books of the Earliest Revelation): The Scrolls of Abraham are believed to have been one of the earliest bodies of scripture, which were given toAbraham(Ibrhm), and later used byIshmael(Isml) andIsaac(Isq). Although usually referred to as scrolls, many translators have translated theArabicsuhufas books. The Scrolls of Abraham are now considered lost rather than corrupted, although some scholars have identified them with theTestament of Abraham, anapocalyptic piece of literatureavailable in Arabic at the time of Muhammad. The verse mentioning the Scriptures is in Quran 87:18-19 where they are referred to Books of the Earliest Revelation.Book of John the Baptist (Kitb Yay): There is an allusion to a Book (Kitb) ofJohn the Baptist(Yay). It is possible that portions of its text appear in some of theMandanscriptures such as theGinza Rbaor theDraa -IahiaThe Book of John the Baptist. Yahya is revered by the Mandans and by theSabians.Scrolls of Moses(Arabic: uufi Msand/or A-uufi l-l Books of the Earliest Revelation): These scrolls, containing the revelations of Moses, which were perhaps written down later by Moses, Aaron andJoshua, are understood by Muslims to refer not to the Torah but to revelations aside from the Torah. Some scholars have stated that they could possibly refer to theBook of the Wars of the Lord, a lost text spoken of in theOld TestamentorTanakhin theBook of Numbers. The verse mentioning the Scriptures is in Quran 87:18-19 where they are referred to Books of the Earliest Revelation.Islamic BooksHadithHadithin Islam refers to what the majority ofMuslimsbelieve to be a record of the words, actions, and silent approval of theIslamicprophetMuhammad.TheQuranis the most sacred text, as it is believed to be the literal word of God (Allah) as revealed toMuhammad. TheHadithis a secondary text that records the sayings of Muhammad and his followers. These two texts form the basis for all Islamic theology, practice, andSharia(Islamic law).Sunnahdenotes the practice of theIslamicprophet Muhammadthat he taught and practically instituted as a teacher of the sharah and the best exemplar.Al-sra al-Nabawiyya(Prophetic biography) is the traditional Muslim biographies of Muhammad from which, in addition to the Quran and trustable Hadiths, most historical information about his life and the early period of Islam is derived.See more information on Hadiths Main PageSee also Muslim beliefs - Edexcel Ways of Muslim living - Edexcel A copy of the Qur'an The Qur'an is the holy book for Muslims, revealed in stages to the Prophet Muhammad over 23 years. Qur'anic revelations are regarded by Muslims as the sacred word of God, intended to correct any errors in previous holy books such as the Old and New Testaments. Origin The Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by God in Arabic. Some Qur'anic fragments have been dated as far back as the eighth, and possibly even the seventh, century. The oldest existing copy of the full text is from the ninth century. Although early variants of the Qur'an are known to have existed, Muslims believe that the text we have today was established shortly after the death of the Prophet by the Caliph Uthman. Contents There are 114 chapters in the Qur'an, which is written in the old Arabic dialect. All the chapters except one begin with the sentence Bismillahir rahmanir raheem, 'In the name of Allah the most merciful and the most kind'. This is the thought with which Muslims should start every action. The longest chapter of the Qur'an is Surah Baqarah (The Cow) with 286 verses and the shortest is Surah Al-Kawther (abundance) which has 3 verses. The arrangement of surahs does not correspond to the chronological order in which they were revealed. The Qur'an is sometimes divided into 30 roughly equal parts, known as juz'. These divisions make it easier for Muslims to read the Qur'an during the course of a month and many will read one juz' each day, particularly during the month of Ramadan. Translations Translations of the Qur'an exist in over 40 languages but Muslims are still taught to learn and recite it in Arabic, even if this is not their native language and they cannot converse in it. Translations are regarded by Muslims as new versions of the holy book, rather than as translations in the conventional sense. Qur'an page Memorising the Qur'an At the time of the revelation of the Qur'an, books were not readily available and so it was common for people to learn it by heart. Committing the Qur'an to memory acted as a great aid for its preservation and any person who is able to accomplish this is known as a hafiz. Respect The Qur'an is treated with immense respect by Muslims because it is the sacred word of God. While the Qur'an is recited aloud, Muslims should behave with reverence and refrain from speaking, eating or drinking, or making distracting noise. Sunnah and Hadith In addition to the Qur'an, the other sacred sources are the Sunnah, the practise and examples of the Prophet Muhammad's life, and the Hadith, reports of what the prophet Muhammad said or approved. Both the Hadith and Sunnah must adhere to a strict chain of narration that ensures its authenticity, taking into account factors such as the character of people in the chain and continuity in narration. Reports that fail to meet such criteria will be disregarded. One famous example is that of the scholar of Hadith literature, Imam Bukhari, who travelled several hundred miles on horseback to acquire a Hadith. When he arrived, he saw the man that knew the Hadith deceiving his donkey into thinking there was grain in a sack in order to induce him to move forward. Imam Bukhari promptly left without approaching the man because he was not willing to allow any individual with a questionable personality to join a chain of narration or contribute knowledge that would define the practice of the religion. Imam Misbahi reads passages from the Holy Qur'an. In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Visit BBC Webwise for full instructions English translation: This is the Book. In it is guidance sure, without doubt to those who fear Allah, who believe in the unseen, are steadfast in prayer and spend out of what we have provided for them, and who believe in the revelation sent to you, and sent before your time and in their hearts have the assurance of the hereafter. They are on true guidance from the Lord, and it is these who will prosper. In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Visit BBC Webwise for full instructions English translation: Say: "We believe in Allah, and in what has been revealed to us and what was revealed to Ibrahim, Isma'il, Isaac, Jacob, and the Tribes, and in the books given to Musa, Isa, and the prophets, from their Lord: We make no distinction between one and another among them, and to Allah do we bow our will in Islam. " If anyone desires a religion other than Islam, never will it be accepted of him; and in the hereafter he will be in the ranks of those who have lost all spiritual good. In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Visit BBC Webwise for full instructions English translation: And when they listen to the revelation received by the messenger, you will see their eyes overflowing with tears, for they recognise the truth. They pray: "Our Lord! We believe; write us down among the witnesses." In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Visit BBC Webwise for full instructions English translation: It is he who created you from a single person, and made his mate of like nature, in order that he might dwell with her in love. When they are united, she bears a light burden and carries it about unnoticed. When she grows heavy, they both pray to Allah their Lord, saying: "If you give us a goodly child, we vow we shall ever be grateful." In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Visit BBC Webwise for full instructions English translation: Relate in the book the story of Mary, when she withdrew from her family to a place in the East. She placed a screen (to screen herself) from them; then we sent to her our angel, and he appeared before her as a man in all respects. In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Visit BBC Webwise for full instructions English translation: These are verses of the Wise Book, a guide and a mercy to the doers of good, those who establish regular prayer, and give regular charity, and have in their hearts the assurance of the hereafter. These are on true guidance from their Lord: and these are the ones who will prosper. In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Visit BBC Webwise for full instructions English translation: So also was Jonah among those sent by Us. When he ran away like a slave from captivity to the ship fully laden, he agreed to cast lots, and he was condemned: Then the big fish did swallow him, and he had done acts worthy of blame. In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Visit BBC Webwise for full instructions English translation: The revelation of this book is from Allah, exalted in power, full of knowledge, who forgives sin, accepts repentance, is strict in punishment, and has a long reach in all things. There is no God but he: to him is the final goal. In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Visit BBC Webwise for full instructions English translation: And before this, was the Book of Musa as a guide and a mercy: And this Book confirms it in the Arabic tongue; to admonish the unjust, and as glad tidings to those who do right. In order to see this content you need to have both Javascript enabled and Flash installed. Visit BBC Webwise for full instructions English translation: So establish weight with justice and fall not short in the balance. It is he who has spread out the earth for his creatures: Therein is fruit and date-palms, producing spathes (enclosing dates); also corn, with its leaves and stalk for fodder, and sweet-smelling plants. Then which of the favours of your Lord will you deny? Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Religious scriptures seen by Muslims as holyPart of a series onIslamBeliefsOneness of GodAngelsHoly booksProphetsJudgement DayPredestinationPracticesProfession of faithPrayerAlmsgivingFastingPilgrimageTextsFoundationsQuranSunnah (Hadith, Sirah)Tafsir (exegesis)IjtihadAqidah (creed)Qisas al-Anbiya (Stories of the Prophets)Mathnawi (poems)Fiqh (jurisprudence)Sharia (law)HistoryTimelineJahiliyyahMuhammadAhl al-BaytSahabahRashidunCaliphateImamateSpread of IslamSuccession to MuhammadAbbasid CaliphateAl-AndalusGolden AgeSeljuk EmpireIlkhanateTimurid RenaissanceGunpowder empiresOttoman EmpireSaudi ArabiaCulture and societyAcademicsAnimalsArtAssociation footballCalendarCatsChildrenCircumcisionDemocracyDemographicsDiasporaDenominationsSunniShiaIbadiEconomicsEducationEthicsExorcismFeminismFestivalsFinanceLiberalismMadrasaMoral teachingsMosqueMusicMysticismPhilosophyPoetryPoliticsProselytizingScienceSexualityLGBTQSlaveryConcubinageSocial welfareWomenRelated topicsArabic languageApostasyCriticismMuhammadQuranHadithFreedom of speechOther religionsIslamismViolenceterrorismwarIslamophobiaJihadJihadismSalafi jihadismDeobandi jihadismMilitary lawsPeacePacifismGlossary Islam portalvteIslamic holy books are certain religious scriptures that are viewed by Muslims as having valid divine significance, in that they were authored by God (Allah) through a variety of prophets and messengers, including those who predate the Quran. Among the group of religious texts considered to be valid revelations, the three that are mentioned by name in the Quran are the Tawrat (Arabic for Torah), received by prophets and messengers amongst the Israelites; the Zabur (Psalms), received by David; and the Injeel (Arabic for the Gospel), received by Jesus. Additionally, the Quran mentions God's revealing of the Scrolls of Abraham and the Scrolls of Moses.Early Quranic manuscript written on vellum (mid-late 7th century CE)Muslims hold the Quran, as it was revealed to Muhammad, to be God's final revelation to mankind, and therefore a completion and confirmation of previous scriptures, such as the Bible.[1] Despite the primacy that Muslims place upon the Quran in this context, belief in the validity of earlier Abrahamic scriptures is one of the six Islamic articles of faith. However, for most self-identified Muslims, the level of this belief is restricted by the concept of tahrif.The Islamic methodology of tafsir al-Qur'an bi-l-Kitab (Arabic:) refers to interpreting the Qur'an with/through the Bible.[2] This approach adopts canonical Arabic versions of the Bible, including the Tawrat and the Injil, both to illuminate and to add exegetical depth to the reading of the Qur'an. Notable Muslim mufassirun (commentators) of the Bible and Qur'an who weaved biblical texts together with Qur'anic ones include Abu al-Hakam Abd al-Salam bin al-Isbili of al-Andalus and Ibrahim bin Umar bin Hasan al-Biqa'i.[2]Main article: QuranThe Quran is the central religious text of Islam, which Muslims believe to be a revelation from God (Arabic: , Allah).[3] The Quran is divided into chapters (surah), which are then divided into verses (ayah). Muslims believe the Quran was verbally revealed by Allah to Muhammad through the angel Gabriel (Jibril),[4][5] gradually over a period of approximately 23 years, starting in late 609, when Muhammad was 39, and concluding in 632, the year of his death.[3][6][7] Muslims regard the Quran as the most important miracle of Muhammad, a proof of his prophethood,[8] and the culmination of a series of divine messages that started with the messages revealed to Adam and ended with Muhammad. It is widely regarded as the finest work in classical Arabic literature.[9][10][11][12]Main article: Torah in IslamOpen Torah case with scrollThe "Tawrat" (also Tawrah or Taurat; Arabic:) is the Arabic name for the Torah within its context as an Islamic holy book believed by Muslims to have been given by God to the prophets and messengers amongst the Children of Israel. When referring to traditions from the Tawrat, Muslims have not only identified it with the Pentateuch, but also with the other books of the Hebrew Bible as well as with Talmudic and Midrashim writings.[13]Main article: ZaburScroll of the PsalmsThe Quran mentions the Zabur, interpreted as being the Book of Psalms,[14] as being the holy scripture revealed to King David (Dawud). Scholars have often understood the Psalms to have been holy songs of praise, and not a book administering law.[15] The current Psalms are still praised by many Muslim scholars.[16] Quran 21:105 and Psalm 37:29 are direct counterparts.[17]Main article: Gospel in IslamThe Injil was the holy book revealed to Jesus (Isa), according to the Quran. Most scholars and Muslims believe that it refers not to the New Testament but to an original Gospel given to Jesus as the word of Allah.[18]The Quran also mentions two ancient scrolls:The Scrolls of Abraham (Arabic: , uuf Ibrhm)[19] are believed to have been one of the earliest bodies of scripture, which were given to Abraham (Ibrhm),[20] and later used by Ishmael (Isml) and Isaac (Isq).[citation needed] Although usually referred to as "scrolls", many translators have translated the Arabic suhuf as "books".[21][22] The verse mentioning the "Scriptures" is in Quran 87:18-19 where they are referred to, alongside the Scrolls of Moses, to have been "Books of Earlier Revelation".The Scrolls of Moses (Arabic: , uuf Ms) are an ancient body of scripture mentioned twice in the Quran. They are part of the religious scriptures of Islam. Jordanian scholar and professor of philosophy Ghazi bin Muhammad mentions that the "Scrolls of Moses" are identical to the Torah of Moses.[23] Others have stated that they could possibly refer to the Book of the Wars of the Lord,[21] a lost text spoken of in the Old Testament or Tanakh in the Book of Numbers.[24] The verse mentioning the "Scriptures" is in Quran 87:18-19 where they are referred to, alongside the Scrolls of Abraham, to have been "Books of Earlier Revelation".Additionally, in the Quran are mentioned words of guidance revealed to Adam (Surah 2:37).Islam portalBiblical and Quranic narrativesCanonization of Islamic scriptureList of Islamic textsList of Shia booksProphets and messengers in IslamSunnah^ Glasse, Cyril. "Holy Books". Concise Encyclopedia of Islam.^ a b McCoy, R. Michael (2021-09-08). Interpreting the Qurn with the Bible (Tafsr al-Qurn bi-l-Kitb). Brill. ISBN978-90-04-46682-1.^ a b Nasr, Seyyed Hossein (2007). "Qurn". Encyclopdia Britannica Online. 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Dawood's judgement.^ Alan Jones, The Koran, London 1994, ISBN1842126091, opening page."Its outstanding literary merit should also be noted: it is by far, the finest work of Arabic prose in existence."^ Arthur Arberry, The Koran Interpreted, London 1956, ISBN0684825074, p. 191."It may be affirmed that within the literature of the Arabs, wide and fecund as it is both in poetry and in elevated prose, there is nothing to compare with it."^ Isabel Lang Intertextualitt als hermeneutischer Zugang zur Auslegung des Korans: Eine Betrachtung am Beispiel der Verwendung von Israiliyyat in der Rezeption der Davidserzhlung in Sure 38: 21-25 Logos Verlag Berlin GmbH, 31.12.2015 ISBN9783832541514 p. 98 (German)^ "Zabur - Oxford Islamic Studies Online". www.oxfordislamicstudies.com. Archived from the original on July 26, 2018. Retrieved 2018-07-26.^ Encyclopaedia of Islam, Psalms^ Martin Lings, Mecca; Abdul Malik, In Thy Seed.^ "Psalms - Oxford Islamic Studies Online". www.oxfordislamicstudies.com. Archived from the original on July 26, 2018. Retrieved 2018-07-26.^ Ali, Abdullah Yusuf (1938). The Holy Qur-an.^ Alternatives: Arabic: uufi Ibrhm and/or A-uufi 'l-l - "Books of the Earliest Revelation"^ Quran 87:19^ a b Abdullah Yusuf Ali, The Holy Qur'an: Text, Translation and Commentary [pageneeded]^ Marmaduke Pickthall, The Meaning of the Glorious Koran^ A Thinking Person's Guide to Islam: The Essence of Islam in 12 Verses from the Qur'an. 2018. ISBN9781906949648.^ Numbers 21:14Retrieved from " The Quran is the holy book of the Islamic world. Collected over a 23-year period during the seventh century C.E., the Quran is said to consist of Allah's revelations to the prophet Muhammad, transmitted through the angel Gabriel. Those revelations were written down by scribes as Muhammad pronounced them during his ministry, and his followers continued to recite them after his death. At the behest of the Caliph Abu Bakr, the chapters and verses were collected into a book in 632 C.E.; that version of the book, written in Arabic, has been the holy book of Islam for over 13 centuries. Islam is an Abrahamic religion, meaning that, like Christianity and Judaism, it reveres the biblical patriarch Abraham and his descendants and followers.The Quran is the holy book of Islam. It was written in the seventh century C.E.Its content is the wisdom of Allah as received and preached by Muhammad.The Quran is divided into chapters (called surah) and verses (ayat) of differing lengths and topics.It is also divided into sections (juz) as a 30-day reading schedule for Ramadan.Islam is an Abrahamic religion and like Judaism and Christianity, it honors Abraham as the patriarch.Islam reveres Jesus ('Isa) as a holy prophet and his mother Mary (Mariam) as a holy woman. The Quran is divided into 114 chapters of different topics and lengths, known as surah. Each surah is made up of verses, known as ayat (or ayah). The shortest surah is Al-Kawthar, made up of only three verses; the longest is Al-Baqara, with 286 verses. The chapters are classified as Meccan or Medinan, based on whether they were written before Muhammad's pilgrimage to Mecca (Medinan), or afterward (Meccan). The 28 Medinan chapters are mainly concerned with the social life and growth of the Muslim community; the 86 Meccan deal with faith and the afterlife. The Quran is also broken into 30 equal sections, or juz'. These sections are organized so that the reader can study the Quran over the course of a month. During the month of Ramadan, Muslims are recommended to complete at least one full reading of the Quran from cover to cover. The ajiza (plural of juz') serve as a guide to accomplish that task. The themes of the Quran are interwoven throughout the chapters, rather than presented in chronological or thematic order. Readers may utilize a concordancean index that lists each usage of every word in the Quranto look for particular themes or topics. Although the story of the creation in the Quran does say "Allah created the heavens and the earth, and all that is between them, in six days," the Arabic term "yawm" ("day") might be better translated as "period." Yawm is defined as different lengths at different times. The original couple, Adam and Hawa, are looked upon as the parents of the human race: Adam is a prophet of Islam and his wife Hawa or Hawwa (Arabic for Eve) is the mother of the human race. Like the other Abrahamic religions, there are many women in the Quran. Only one is explicitly named: Mariam. Mariam is the mother of Jesus, who himself is a prophet in the Muslim faith. Other women who are mentioned but not named include the wives of Abraham (Sara, Hajar) and Asiya (Bithiahin the Hadith), the wife of the Pharaoh and foster mother to Moses. The Quran doesn't reject Christianity or Judaism but rather refers to Christians as "people of the book," meaning people who received and believe in the revelations from God's prophets. Verses highlight commonalities between Christians and Muslims but consider Jesus a prophet, not a god, and warn Christians that worshiping Christ as a god is sliding into polytheism: Muslims see Allah as the only true God. "Surely those who believe, and those who are Jews, and the Christians, and the Sabianswhoever believes in God and the Last Day and does good, they shall have their reward from their Lord. And there will be no fear for them, nor shall they grieve" (2:62, 5:69, and many other verses). Mary and Jesus Mariam, as the mother of Jesus Christis called in the Quran, is a righteous woman in her own right: The 19th chapter of the Quran is entitled The Chapter of Mary and describes the Muslim version of the immaculate conception of Christ. Jesus is called 'Isa in the Quran, and many stories found in the New Testament are in the Quran as well, including those stories of his miraculous birth, his teachings, and the miracles he performed. The main difference is that in the Quran, Jesus is a prophet sent by God, not his son. Juz' 7 of the Quran is dedicated, among other things, to an interfaith dialogue. While Abraham and the other prophets call upon the people to have faith and leave false idols, the Quran asks believers to bear the rejection of Islam by nonbelievers with patience and not to take it personally. "But if Allah had willed, they would not have associated. And We have not appointed you over them as a guardian, nor are you a manager over them." (6:107) Modern critics of Islam say the Quran promotes terrorism. Although written during a period of commonplace inter-trial violence and vengeance, the Quran actively promotes justice, peace, and restraint. It explicitly admonishes believers to refrain from falling into sectarian violenceviolence against one's brothers. "As for those who divide their religion and break up into sects, you have no part of them in the least. Their affair is with Allah; He will, in the end, tell them the truth of all that they did."(6:159) The Arabic text of the original Arabic Quran is identical and unchanged since its revelation in the seventh century C.E. About 90% of Muslims around the world do not speak Arabic as a native tongue, and there are many translations of the Quran available in English and other languages. However, for reciting prayers and reading chapters and verses in the Quran, Muslims do use Arabic to participate as part of their shared faith. The Prophet Muhammad instructed his followers to beautify the Quran with your voices (Abu Dawud). Recitation of the Quran in a group is a common practice, and the precise and melodious undertaking is a way adherents preserve and share its messages. While many English translations of the Quran contain footnotes, certain passages may need extra explanation or need to be placed in amore complete context. If needed, students use the Tafseer, an exegesis or commentary, to provide more information.This section explains Risalah The Holy Books in Islam. Risalah, the concept of prophethood, holds that Allah revealed sacred scriptures to various prophets before Prophet Muhammad. Muslims believe these revealed books originally contained the same divine message as the Quran. However, over time, these messages have been altered or mixed with human interpretations, which is why only the Quran is regarded by Muslims as the unaltered and true word of Allah.The holy books include:The Suhuf Ibrahim (The Scrolls of Abraham)The Suhuf Ibrahim refers to the early scriptures that were revealed to the Prophet Ibrahim (Abraham). These scrolls, however, are now lost, and little is known about their exact content. According to Islamic belief, they taught the followers of Ibrahim the revelations Allah gave him. While the Suhuf Ibrahim were considered a holy book at the time, their message is believed to have been lost over the centuries, and is not recognised in the same way as the Quran.The Tawrat (The Torah)The Tawrat, known as the Torah in Judaism, is the holy scripture revealed to the Prophet Musa (Moses). The Tawrat is highly regarded in Islam, as it contains important teachings, including the Ten Commandments, which serve as ethical guidelines for humanity. According to the Quran, the Tawrat also carries the judgement of Allah, outlining laws and guidance for the people of that time. However, Muslims believe that the original message of the Tawrat has been altered over time, with human influences mixing with the divine message. The Quran confirms the importance of the Tawrat as a divinely revealed text:We have sent you inspiration, as We sent it to Noah and the Messengers after him. We sent inspiration to Abraham, Ismail, Isaac, Jacob and the Tribes, to Jesus, Job, Jonah, Aaron, and Solomon, and to David We gave the Psalms. Quran 4:163The Zabur (The Psalms)The Zabur is a collection of psalms that was revealed to Dawud (David). The Quran mentions the Zabur as a divinely inspired book, similar in nature to the psalms found in the Bible. The psalms were intended to guide Dawuds followers in worship and praise of Allah. While the Zabur is not fully preserved in its original form, its influence remains in Islamic teachings, particularly in the context of devotion and gratitude towards Allah.The Injil (The Gospel)The Injil is the holy book believed to have been given to Isa (Jesus). According to Islamic belief, the Injil originally contained Allahs revelations to Isa, but over time its content has been altered, and its true message is considered lost. Muslims believe that the Injil prophesied the coming of Prophet Muhammad, reinforcing the continuity of divine revelation across different prophets. The Quran reflects this connection, stating:And in their footsteps, We sent Jesus the son of Mary, confirming the Law that had come before him. Quran 5:46The HadithThe Hadith refers to the sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad as recorded by his companions and followers. While the Hadith is not considered the literal word of Allah, it provides valuable guidance for Muslims on how to live according to the teachings of Islam. The Hadith serves as a key source of instruction on Islamic law, morality, and daily living, offering practical advice for the modern Muslim. Although the Hadith is not divinely revealed like the Quran, it is highly regarded by Muslims as a source of wisdom and guidance.In addition to the Hadith of Prophet Muhammad, Shia Muslims also follow the Hadith of the Imams. These are the sayings and actions of the Imams, particularly the first Imam, Ali, and his descendants. The Imam's sayings are seen as authoritative in Shia Islam and complement the teachings of the Quran and the Hadith of Prophet Muhammad.The SunnahThe Sunnah is a collection of writings that describe Prophet Muhammads way of life, his practices, and his behaviour. It is based on the actions, habits, and decisions of the Prophet, which are seen as exemplary models for Muslims to follow. The Sunnah offers practical insights into how to live as a Muslim, including guidance on religious practices, social interactions, and personal conduct. It is regarded as an essential part of Islamic tradition, working alongside the Quran to help Muslims understand the will of Allah and how to live according to it.ConclusionTogether, the holy books revealed to previous prophets and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad offer a comprehensive framework for Muslim belief and practice. While the Quran is considered the final and most complete revelation, Muslims respect the earlier scriptures for the divine wisdom they contain. The Hadith and Sunnah provide further guidance on how to live in accordance with Allah's will, offering Muslims insight into the actions and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad. By understanding the Risalah and its holy books, Muslims are reminded of the continuity of divine guidance and the responsibility they bear in following Allahs instructions as outlined in these sacred texts.Ashburn, Virginia, USAQuran Reading Copyright 2025, All Rights Reserved Share copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . You may do so in any reasonable manner, but not in any way that suggests the licensor endorses you or your use. ShareAlike If you remix, transform, or build upon the material, you must distribute your contributions under the same license as the original. No additional restrictions You may not apply legal terms or technological measures that legally restrict others from doing anything the license permits. You do not have to comply with the license for elements of the material in the public domain or where your use is permitted by an applicable exception or limitation . No warranties are given. The license may not give you all of the permissions necessary for your intended use. For example, other rights such as publicity, privacy, or moral rights may limit how you use the material. Islam was not viewed as a new religion in Arabia, or to the world, but was the perfection of previous revelations sent by AllahIslam was considered the perfection because the holy book the Quran is considered to be the unaltered word of AllahThose who follow the Messenger, the unletteredprophet, whom they find written in what they have of the Torah and the Gospel (Quran 7: 157)Surely We wrote in the Psalms, after the exhortation, that the earth shall be inherited by My righteous servants (Quran 21: 105)The Quran has complete authority and is seen as the perfect word of God as revealed to Muhammad (pbuh)The Torah, Psalms and Gospels are also holy books, which are mentioned in the Quran but they are believed to contain some errors and do not have the same authoritySome scholars believe these earlier books to be lost and no longer existing in any formThe holy books of IslamThe holy books of IslamThe Torah (Tawrat)The Tawrat is the Arabic word for the Torah, which are the revelations given to Musa (Moses) by Allah on Mount SinaiIt is mentioned 18 times in the Quran. Muslims believe that the revelation was given directly to Musa, rather than through Angel JibrilThe book was written in Hebrew, which he gave to the JewsSome Muslims believe that The Tawrat does not exist in its original language or its original textIt was put together by the followers of Moses a long time after his deathThe compilers changed the text, so some is the Word of Allah and some is human additionDespite concerns over changes to the text, the Quran refers to the Tawrat as guidance and light, revealed by Allah, and is clearly very importantThe Quran says that it contains the judgement of Allah (Quran 5: 43)The Tawrat also contains the Ten Commandments which are the basic rules for religious lifeMuhammads (pbuh) nightly prayers reinforce the importance of the early scriptureIn the prayer he puts his life in Allahs hands (the creator and lord of everything, the source of the Tawrat, the Gospels and the Quran) and asked for protection from ShaytanThe Quran also seems to suggest that the Torah was not only taught by Musa, but by all prophets and priestsVery little is actually known about the Scrolls of Ibrahim (often called Suhuf)This account is said to have been written in Hebrew and is referred to in the Quran, but is now lostThese are thought to be the oldest scriptures within Islam, which were revealed to IbrahimIbrahim is termed the upright one, always faithful to AllahThe revelations were said to have been received by Ibrahim on the first day of Ramadan and contained parablelike stories about worship, reflections and building a livelihoodThe scrolls were written on parchment but perished over time. It is generally agreed that they were not a book, rather they were individual revelationsThe Zabur (Psalms) of Dawud (David) are a collection of prayers to Allah (some refer to them as poems)Dawud was a great king, whose people were God-fearing and righteousIn Surah 4:163 it says, We gave Dawud the ZaburThey contain lessons of guidance for the people and he recited them in song versionA fragment of an Arabic translation of Psalm 78 from the second century CE was found in Damascus, SyriaOne important message in the Zabur is the idea of the Masih (Messiah)The Masih was to be a symbol of hope for the future in a world where many had failed to obey Allahs commandsIsa also referred to what had been said about the Masih in the Gospel of Luke, Everything must be fulfilled that is written about me in the Law of Moses, the Prophets and the Psalms (Zabur)Isa taught in a way which allowed people to understand the scriptures. For Muslims, Isa was the Messiah and will returnThe GospelsThe message in the Injil (Gospels) was revealed by Allah to Isa (Jesus) but was lost and are distortedMuslims highly respect Isa because there are revelations in the Quran about himThere are some things about Isa (Jesus) that Christians and Muslims agree on but there are some distinct differencesMuslims believe that Isa was born of a virgin motherThey believe that he was the Masih (Messiah)Like Christians, Muslims believe that the Gospels relate to good news about Isa (Jesus) written by his disciplesHowever, Muslims believe that he was not the son of Allah (as Allah can have no partners) but he was a follower of AllahThey believe that Isa was not crucified. In fact he did not die, rather he ascended to heavenMuslims believe that he did not die to save sins (Allah is all compassionate, so He will forgive sins, so this sacrifice would have been unnecessary)Muslims believe that the gospels in their current form contain mistakes because they were written by disciples many years after the death of IsaMuslims believe that the Injil prophecies the coming of the prophet Muhammad (pbuh)Although the Psalms and Gospels are important holy books in Islam, they are not the direct word of Allah and contain errors and are corruptedExplain two Muslim beliefs about holy booksRefer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer[5 marks]Answer:Muslims believe that the Injil (gospels) was revealed to Isa (Jesus). They believe that they are important holy books because they were written about Isa who is considered to be a very important prophet but not the son of God. They also believe that Isa is the Masih (Messiah) and will return. The Quran states, We sent.. Our messengers and followed (them) with Jesus and gave him the Gospel (57: 27)Muslims believe that holy books are important because they were written by important prophets within Islam and contain teachings which help to guide Muslims within their lives. The Quran states, Indeed, We sent down the Torah, in which was guidance and light. (5:44)CommentaryTo achieve 5 marks for this response you need to provide 2 detailed explanations of relevant and accurate beliefs. In this example, the first response explains how the gospels are important because they were revealed