

Topics Covered	
<b>A: Muhammad in Makkah</b>	1. Jahiliyya Period 2. Night of Power 3. Muhammad's Open preaching 4. Makkah reaction
<b>B: Muhammad in Madinah</b>	5. Persecution of Muslims in Makkah 6. Hijrah 7. Muhammad's leadership in Madinah 8. Muhammad as a political and Military leader
<b>C: The Qur'an</b>	9. Nature of the Qur'an 10. Characteristics of the Qur'an 11. Compilation of the Qur'an 12. Purpose of the Qur'an 13. Treatment of the Qur'an

Scholars		
14. Brown	15. Ramadan	16. Aslan
17. Esposito	18. Guillaume	19. Saeed
20. Ahluwalia	21. Ibn Hazm	22. Pickthall
23. Carlyse	24. Nouman Ali Khan	

## TEXTS AND FIGURES

### Islam T1 A-C Knowledge organizer

<b>Key Figures</b>	25. Muhammad	26. Khadijah
27. Waraqa	28. Ali	29. Abu Talib
30. Zayd ibn Harith	31. Abu Bakr	32. Abu Jahal
33. Abu Lahab	34. Fatimah	35. Uthman
36. Umar	37. Zayd ibn Amr	38. Aisha
39. Safiyyah	40. Quraysh	41. Jibril
42. Aws	43. Khazraj	44. Banu Hashim

KEY WORDS	
50. <b>Jahiliyya</b> : The Days of Ignorance— the period of time before Islam	61. <b>Jinn</b> : spirits made by Allah
51. <b>Pre-Islamic Arabia</b> : The time of Muhammad	62. <b>Kaaba</b> : Sacred black cubed building in Masjid al Haram
52. <b>Bedouin</b> : nomadic people of the deserts of Arabia	63. <b>Lakhmids</b> : Bedouin Zoroastrians
53. <b>Madinah</b> : formerly Yathrib— city where Muhammad fled with his early followers	64. <b>Hanif</b> : monotheists with no religion
54. <b>Makkah</b> : Holiest city in Islam and birthplace of Muhammad	65. <b>Qur'an</b> : Muslim holy book— last revelation from God
55. <b>Muruwa</b> : 'manliness' an important attribute in Arabian tribes.	66. <b>Hijrah</b> — emigration from Makkah to Madinah
56. <b>Oral Tradition</b> : transmission of 'literature' by spoken word	67. <b>Ummah</b> : Community of Muslims
57. <b>Shaykh</b> : The tribe/ clan leader	68. <b>I'Jaz</b> : doctrine of Qur'an's inimitability
58. <b>Allah</b> : Arabic for The God , also highest deity in Makkan polytheism	69. <b>Sura</b> : Chapter of the Qur'an
59. <b>Allat, Manat and al-Uzza</b> : Banat Allah— the daughters of Allah from Makkan polytheism	70. <b>Wahy</b> : Revelation of the Qur'an
60. Ghassanids: Bedouins who converted to Christianity	71. <b>Laylat al Qadr</b> — Night of Power

#### Key:

Relating to Makkah    Relating to Madinah

Relating to the Qur'an    Relating to both Makkah and Madinah

#### Key Quotes

45. "Arise and Warn"

46. "Your Lord has not forsaken thee not does he hate thee"

47. "This is the book, in it is guidance sure"

48. "Madinah epitomized the Qur'anic mandate for Muslims as individuals and a community"

49. "There never came to them a messenger but they did mock him"

To what extent was Muhammad influenced by pre-Islamic Arabia?	
72. Zakat is based on al-hums set up by Muhammad's granddad where wealth is shared	76. Muhammad was influenced but in the sense he was rejecting many aspects– infanticide, drunkenness etc
73. Hajj and the idea of the Kaaba been the centre of hajj was already in place, just the focus that shifted	77. Muhammad united all tribes under ummah– moving away from family ties to religious ties
74. The idea of an Arabian religion was very important	78. Muhammad preached uncompromising monotheism in a direct rejection of Makkan polytheism
75. Satanic verses show Muhammad wanted to make allowances for Makkan polytheism	79. The persecution Muhammad faced in Makkah makes it clear how far he was rejecting Arabic culture and tradition
<b>How likely was the possibility of failure in Makkah?</b>	
67. Muhammad was criticising the Makkans' traditions and the way ancestors did things	71. Muhammad was well liked and respected in Makkah– he was a member of the Quraysh tribe
68. The hostility and persecution Muhammad faced shows that Islam would have failed if they had stayed in Makkah	72. If Allah wills Islam to succeed Muhammad would have been successful anywhere
69. The Makkans in particular were threatened by Muhammad and Islam as they stood to lose out on a major source of income	73. Muhammad had protection under the clan system– the persecutors would have given up eventually
70. After 613 with the death of Abu Talib, the chance of success in Makkah became untenable	74. It is not so much that Muhammad would have failed in Makkah but more that Madinah offered him the perfect setting politically and geographically to set up the first ummah.
<b>Was Madinah an ideal model for the establishment of Islam?</b>	
75. Muslims refer to Madinah as the Golden Era of Islam	80. Many in Madinah only nominally embraced Islam, while remaining attached to pagan gods
76. Salafis call for a return to true Islam by following the example of the early Muslims and community in Madinah	81. Many in Madinah were loyal to Muhammad not Islam and when he died so did their allegiance.
77. Madinah offered the prophet a neutral ground from which to establish Islam	82. The ummah in Madinah was still strongly influenced by Arabic culture– it was still very tribal with Muhammad being the Shaykh of the Muslim 'tribe'
78. It was the perfect opportunity for Muhammad to show his skills as a hakim and Qaid	83. Muhammad's success in Madinah was not overnight– he did not arrive as political, religious and spiritual leader of Madinah– that happened gradually
79. History shows that it was the ideal model– just look at the success of Islam today	

<b>How far was Muhammad a complete leader?</b>	
84. By the end Muhammad had established himself as the political, spiritual and religious leader of Madinah and Islam	89. Muhammad could not have done it alone– he was well supported by his companions– Ali, Abu Bakr, Umar etc
85. Muhammad managed an almost impossible feat in uniting the warring tribes of Arabia	90. Muhammad was first and foremost a religious leader
86. Muhammad did not just found a religion, he completely reformed the socio-economic and moral customs of the time.	91. Muhammad has warriors who took charge of the military side of things e.g. Khalid
87. Muhammad has been the most successful of all the previous prophets	92. The e.g. of Abu Bakr forcing Muhammad to take action while Muhammad was wasting time waiting for a message from God shows Muhammad needed advisors
88. Muhammad was a military leader, he led by example, he inspired people– he was an all round leader.	93. The situation wasn't perfect at his death– hypocrites, detractors and the issue of succession
<b>How far is the Qur'an eternally relevant?</b>	
94. The Qur'an is the complete and eternal word of God	98. It is very much written for its time and audience– not relevant to modern Western Muslims
95. This is the book in it is guidance sure– it claims to be	99. Some teachings are outdated by modern standards Hadd penalties, homophobia, women etc
96. With tafsir, and ijihad the meaning and relevance of the Qur'an will always be made relevant	100. The many differences of opinion between modernists and traditionalists shows it is not clear and easy to follow
97. It is the final revelation so it has to be relevant	101. It is relevant but only with careful study and understanding
<b>Should the Qur'an be translated?</b>	
102. Islam is a world religion it needs to meet the needs of its audience	105. I'jaz– the Qur'an is inimitable– translating would mean the meaning was lost
103. reciting in Arabic does not mean understanding the meaning– surely this is important?	106. Turkey tried to have a Turkish Qur'an and it failed
104. Tafsir can help us to understand the nuances of translation and so the meaning does not have to be lost	107. The beauty and poetry of the Qur'an is lost when translated
105. It was important to be Arabic at the time but not now.	108. This is the phonic word of God– the Qur'an refers to itself as an Arabic Qur'an