

Mock Test : 2

Batch : 59

Islamic Study

Hamna

QNO : 01

What is difference between culture and civilization ?

Highlight important features of Islamic civilization.

# ISLAMIC CULTURE CIVILIZATION :-

## INTRODUCTION :

The beginning of Islamic culture and civilization dates back to the migration of Holy Prophet from Mecca to Medinah, where he established Islamic government.

A place where the culture was based on Islamic teachings of Holy Quran and Sunnah; and the laws were supreme composed of Islamic Shariah.

"Islamic culture and the civilization represents the collective achievements, values and lifestyle of Muslim societies throughout the history."

# DEFINITION OF CULTURE

Culture refers to the shared beliefs, customs, practices, values, language, art and architecture and the social behaviour of certain group of people.

It encompasses the various intangible aspects of human life, for instance traditions, lifestyle and social norms and values of a society.

# DEFINITION OF CIVILIZATION

Civilization refers to the unified whole of complex activities and phenomena including advanced technology, work of art, intricate network of institutions and social organization.

Civilization is a broader aspect that includes in it culture along with the social, political, economic changes and developments over a period of time.

# DEFINITION OF ISLAMIC CULTURE

Islamic culture is defined as;

"A way of life guided by Islamic teachings encompassing religious values i.e. Quran and Sunnah; with the ethical principles followed within the social framework, is called Islamic culture."

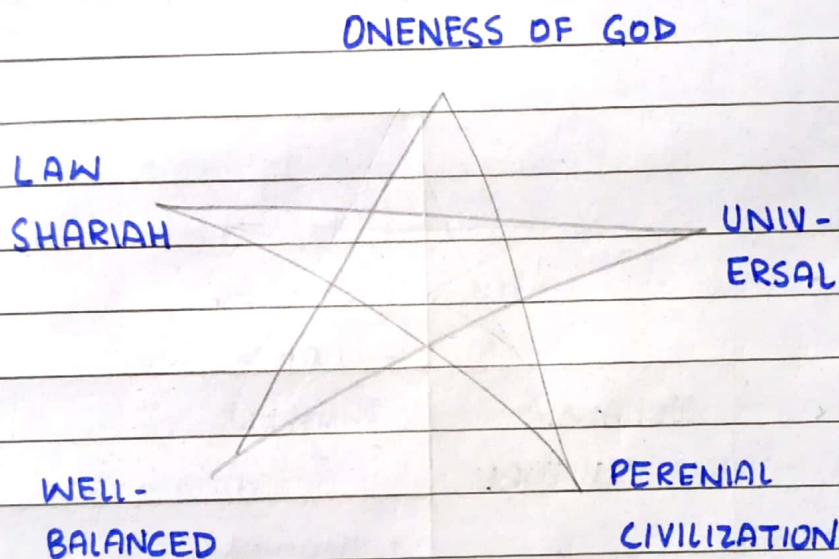
	<b>Religious Values</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Monotheism</li><li>• Justice</li><li>• Compassion</li></ul>
<b>ISLAMIC CULTURE</b>	<b>Ethical Principles</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Honesty</li><li>• Respect for knowledge</li><li>• Care for humanity</li></ul>
	<b>Social Structure</b>

# ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION

The development of Islamic and Muslim societies across social, political

economic and scientific spheres, from the advent of Islam till the present day, is called Islamic civilization.

## SALIENT FEATURE OF ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION :-



### 1. ISLAMIC FAITH

Islam civilization is primarily based on the concept of Oneness of Allah Almighty - being the monotheist religion. It is characterized by complete submission to the will of God.

2.

## 2. UNIVERSAL DIMENSION

The unique feature of Islamic civilization is that it is multi-dimensional.

It is not confined to the geographical aspect, race, creed or historical significance.

## 3. WELL-BALANCED

Islamic civilization creates a perfect balance between the material and spiritual aspects of human life. It is based on moderation - a peaceful, justifiable and equitable society.

## 4. LONG-LIVING

For as long as the Islamic principles and teachings are practiced, the civilization also go hand in hand. This uniqueness of Islam will never wither away.

## 5. LAW - SHARIAH

Islamic civilization has well-developed and well-defined system of law, called shariah. It encompasses aspects like business, trade, accountability

and justice, based on the Holy Quran and Sunnah.

# CORE CHARACTERISTICS OF ISLAMIC CULTURE AND CIVILIZATION

		ISLAMIC CULTURE CIVILIZATION			
		ART, ARCHITECTURE			
				KNOWLEDGE	
		SOCIAL JUSTICE WELFARE		TRADE, ECONOMIC PRINCIPLES	
SPIRITUAL ETHICAL FOUNDATIONS					

# IMPACTS OF ISLAMIC CIVILIZATION ON WEST

Islamic civilization highly influenced the Western society, during the Middle Ages especially when Muslims ruled over Spain.

## 1. Rule Over Spain

### ◦ Cultural Flourishing

Cities of Cordoba and Granada, became the hub of art and knowledge

### ◦ Interfaith Harmony

The collective existence of Jews, Muslims and Christians, enhanced the environment of intellectual collaboration.

## 2. Administrative System

### ◦ Ombudsman Courts

System introduced by Hazrat Umar to ensure accountability.

### ◦ Institutional Reforms

Tax collection and human welfare systems initiated by Muslims, later captured by Europe.

### 3. Islamic Political System

#### • Justice and Accountability

The governance model by Hazrat Umer emphasized on fair distribution of resources and strict accountability for all including government officials.

#### • Consultation

The combined one mutual consultation by scholarly people inspired Western political system of governance.

### 4. Welfare System

#### • Old Age Pensioners

Hazrat Umer introduced the system to provide financial support to poor and elders.

#### • Bait-ul-Mal

An institutionalized system for the redistribution of wealth.

### 5. Education and Knowledge

Islamic civilization enriched the Western society by remarkable works of Muslim scholars in field of medicine, Algebra.



## 6. Agricultural Revolution

Islamic world introduced system of irrigation and scientific farming.

## 7. Art and Architecture

The ornamental intricate designs along with horseshoe arches influenced European civilization

## CONCLUSION :

Islamic civilization is multifaceted covering wide range of human life. The influence on Western society had a long enduring legacy to shape global society.

## QUESTION - 02

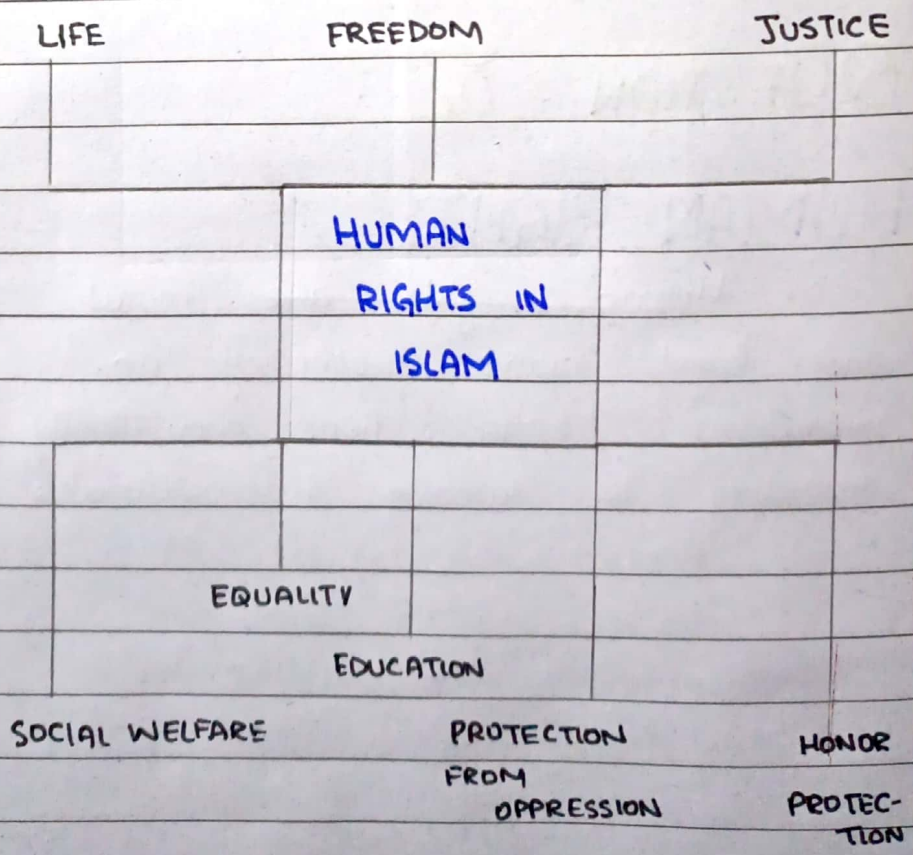
### HUMAN RIGHTS :

Human rights are moral and legal norms protecting an individual's liberty, honor and dignity. According to Amnesty International;

"Human Rights are all those rights that we obtain by birth."

# HUMAN RIGHTS IN ISLAM :

Islam gave mankind a comprehensive framework for human rights like giving honor, respect and dignity, while eliminating the poor humane conduct towards one-another. Human rights in Islam are based on the belief that Allah, alone is the lawgiver and source of it. They are an integral part of Islamic order and is obligatory on every individual of society to implement them.



# RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

## IN ISLAM :

Islam is a complete code of life emphasizing on social justice, equality, and protection of human dignity. Minority are group of people who are numerically less in a certain dominant society. Islam is a religion that guarantees equal and respectable position to non-Muslims, looking to safeguard their rights responsibilities and freedom.

		<p><b>POLITICAL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Right to representation</li> <li>Pact of Medinah</li> </ul>
		<p><b>FINANCIAL</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>State supply for needy</li> <li>Freedom to choose profession</li> </ul>

### 1. POLITICAL RIGHTS

The first Islamic constitution by Holy Prophet granted rights to minorities to participate in

governance and enjoy free protection within the state.

## 2. Financial Rights

Minorities can practice and adopt any profession, conditioned that it does not contradict with Islamic principles.

During period of Hazrat Umea, a stipend was granted to the Jewish families, who were unable to work, highlighting the welfare state system.

### → RELIGIOUS

- Preserving religious places
- Freedom of worship

### → LEGAL RIGHTS

- Equality before law
- Application of minority laws

## 3. Religious Rights

Non-Muslims are allowed freely to practice their religion without any interference.

#### 4. Legal Rights

Islam ensures that all individuals whether Muslims or non-Muslims, to be treated equally in all legal affairs.

#### PROTECTION OF LIFE

HONOR

PACT OF NARJAN

+  
DHIMMI TAX

SOCIAL HARMONY  
INTEGRATION

#### PROHIBITION OF COERCION IN RELIGION

#### 5. General Rights

Islam encourages peaceful coexistence and mutual respect between both groups of people.

Pact of Nayan, is an agreement signed by Holy Prophet with Christian, to guarantee them religious freedom.

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Non-Muslim minority were exempted from military side, so they paid less amount of tax called jizya, from zakat paid by Muslims.

### CONCLUSION :

Islam's approach to deal with minority is balanced and inclusive combining comprehensive model for religious freedom, tolerance and social justice. Islam is the only religion that upholds the dignity of non-muslims, fostering harmony.