

## Judaism History

- Old testament vs Hebrew bible vs tanakh

### Genesis

- Adam and Eve
- Flood
- Tower of Babel

### 18th Century

- First patriarch- Abraham
- Second patriarch - Issac
- Third patriarch- Jacob

### 13th Century

- Torah - Oral and written teaching given by God to Moses at mount Sinai
- Mitzvah- Commandment
- Covenant - Treaty between humans or promise by God
- Henotheism - other Gods exist but ours is best
- Monotheism- Only one God exists all others are fake
- Canaanites - People of Canaan (country israelites settled into)
  - Worshipped Baal and Asherah (wife of Ba'al)
  - Walls of Jericho battle
  - Israelites grew faster and took over

### 10th Century

- First Monarch - Saul
  - Not liked
- Second Monarch - David
  - King of kings
  - Most loved kings
  - Unites israel (12 tribes)
  - Makes captured Jerusalem capital
  - Captures Mt.Zion and named it the "city of David"
- Third Monarch- Solomon
  - Builds first temple
  - Wealth,wisdom.power
- First temple
  - Place where God lives on earth
  - Rules / laws about purity
  - Hearth of religion
- Monarch divides
  - Due to unfairness and tax on only northern or southern parts
  - 12 tribes divided into Israel (north) and Judah (south and contains Jerusalem)
- Assyrians
  - Take over north/Israel

### 6th Century

- Babylonians
  - Take over south/Judah
- Nebuchadnezzar (587 BC)
  - King of babylon
  - Takes wealthy/elite israelites to babylon
  - Some israelites flee to other countries
  - Destroyed top part of first temple
  - Creates Judaism since four new possibilities
    - Monotheism
      - We can worship our God wherever, even doe not in Israel
    - Prophet
    - Septuagint
    - Diaspora
- Septuagint
  - Greek translation of old testament (originally hebrew)
  - Christians usually use this version not hebrew bible
- Diaspora
  - Involuntary mass desperion of a population

- Prophet
    - Teacher of the will of God
    - Speaks on behalf of God
    - Has followers
    - Said covenant broke cause we sinned
  - Second temple (515 BC)
    - Persians take over and do not bother Israelites
    - People return to Israel
    - Rebuilds temple
  - Ezra
    - Starts collecting scriptures
    - Nullify marriages between israelites and foreigners
  - Hellenism
    - Greek take over persians
    - Culture of Greek
    - Hellenization- Making people Greek
    - Everyone wants to be Greek
  - Circumcision
    - Greeks were not circumcised
    - Jews were so can't play olympics
    - Epispasm - threading foreskin to pretend to be Greek
- 2nd Century
- Romans take over
  - Sectarian Judaism
    - Sadducees
      - Elites who govern for the roman government
    - Pharisees
      - Normal people, those without power
      - Interested in purity
      - Claim they know oral teachings whispered by God to Moses
    - Sicarii
      - Military revolution -Jewish form
      - Weapon is a small blade
      - They target romans and traitor jews
    - Zealots
      - Military revolution
      - Fight in small groups
      - Target grainery so people love them
      - Grows fast
    - Christians
      - Passist - no fighting

#### 1st Century CE

- Jewish war
  - War between Jew and rome
  - Jews lose
  - Room surrounds and destroys city
  - Destroys second temple
- Bar Kochba Revolt
  - Third Jewish war against romans

#### 1st-6th Century CE

- Rabbinic judaism
  - Rabbi instead of temple and high priest
  - All rabbi's are equal
  - Unlike priest vs high priest
- Synagogue
  - Instead of a temple
  - Existed while temples stood
  - Religion did not happen here before though
- Prayer
  - Prayer instead of sacrifice
- Dining Room Table

- Instead of Altar which was symbol of purity
  - Location gets shifted to kitchen with purity
  - Food purity, menstrual purity
- Talmud
  - New book
  - Second book compared to Torah

#### 6th-17th Century

- Medieval Judaism
  - Israel under Muslim rule
  - Get along well with Jews
  - Christians think Jews killed Jesus and blame them
- Saadia
  - Founder of Judeo-Arabic literature
  - First rabbi who writes only in Arabic
- Judah Halevi
  - Spanish Jewish writer
  - Dies after entering holy land
- Rabbi Moses ben Maimon
  - most prolific and influential Torah scholars of the Middle Ages
  - nickname Rambam
  - commonly known as Maimonides
  - Reason vs revelation (natural vs God given)
  - Starts contradicting the bible
  - Guide for the Perplexed is his book
- Yiddish
  - New culture since jews pushed to German
  - German and hebrew hybrid
  - New music , food, language etc
- Response to persecution (of Jews from Christians and Muslims)
  - Mysticism (escapism)
    - Present in all religions
    - Unification - become one with God
    - Moth into flame, moth become one with flame
    - Human otherness/ individuality destroyed
    - More liberal/ accepting of the other
    - Often suspected
    - Escaping reality
    - Kabbalah
      - Jew syle of mysticism
    - Zohar
      - Religion book
      - Rabbi Simeon bar Yochai (3rd c.) is the writer aka Moses ben Shemtov of Leon (13th c.)
    - Shabbatai Zvi
      - Rabbi said he is Messiah
      - Istanbul said convert to Islam or die
      - Went to Islam
      - Followers also converted
  - Hasidism (denial)
    - Israel ben Eliezer said no one is suffering since God is everywhere
    - Said law is less important than joyful prayer
    - aka: The Baal Shem Tov = the master of the good name since he is healer
    - Nickname Besht after that above line
  - Modern Scepticism (assimilation)
    - Reform (Become similar to Christian can't beat them join them) vs conservative (some traditions go some can stay) vs orthodox ( dont change tradition)
  - Zionism (nationalism)
    - Anti-semitism : Believe Jews are born the way they are and cannot be changed, have different blood
  - Theodor Herzl
    - Until Jews have home, they will keep being killed

- People laughed cause Ghettos were shut down by napoleon
- Jew's were being freed and being slowly treated better
- Zionism:Theodor started a movement for protection of a Jewish nation in Israel

## 20th Century

- Holocaust
  - Caused some Jews to be zionists and some Christians as well
  - Forced Christians to rethink about Jews - Need a temple for Jesus to come back
  - Shoah
    - Burnt offering that took place in temple, consumed by fire
  - 1933 – Adolf Hitler is appointed Chancellor of Germany
    - Convinced people that Germany lost the war because of Jews
    - Great depression also happened here
    - Jews prohibited from professions
    - Jews over 15 are forced to get an id card
    - Jew women add 'Sarah' to name and men 'Israel' and passports get J in big red letters
  - 1938 Kristallnacht
    - Night of broken glass
    - German jew in Paris assassinated German ambassador since mistreatment
    - Nazis make Jews target
  - Judenfrage
    - Jew's were a problem, what do we do with them
    - Solution was to kill them all
    - 9 mill and 63% died during this
  - League of nations conference 32 countries (including Canada turn away the Jew refugees)
- Zionism
  - State of Israel 1948
  - Palestinians were already living in Israel
  - Defines modern jewish islam relationships

## Christian History

### 1st Century

- Jewish sect - Christianity is one of the sects
- Messiah
  - A King will come and lead us to freedom
  - Many people claimed to be the Messiah
- John the Baptist
  - Points to when God comes
- Jesus of Nazareth (4BCE)
  - Monk who make BC miscalculated that he was born in 0BC
  - Born in Galilee,Bethlehem but originally from Nazareth
  - Since city of David
  - Jesus is a Jew
  - Announcing end of the world
- Passover
  - Festival remembering being freed from egypt
  - Lots of wine before eating
  - Romans increase troops
- Crucifixion
  - Hanging people on cross
- Passion
  - Meaning to suffer
  - Refers to Jesus death and trial
- Resurrection
  - Jesus rose again
  - Brings Christians back together
  - Currently biggest religion in the world
- Paul
  - Apostle (ambassador) to the gentiles (people who are not jewish)

- Hates Jesus religion
- Converts to it later
- Used to be called Saul
- Claim he is a pharisee
- From Taurus
- Claims he is roman (diaspora)
- Mostly converts gentiles
- Pauline christianity
  - No circumcision
  - No food restrictions (kashrut)

#### 2nd Century

- Gnostics
  - Jesus was not human only has human appearance - he was spirit
  - Was not crucified and resurrected
  - Docetic : appears to be human
- Marcion
  - God who created the world is evil since the world is evil
  - Rejected gospel of matthew and he removed everything that was jewish
- Orthodoxy vs Heresy
  - We come from the origin religion vs the wrong belief

#### 3rd Century

- Minority christians
- Persecution
  - Illegal to be Christian under roman empire
  - They were fed to lions

#### 4th Century

- Constantine
  - Roman empire
  - Creates arch of constantine where romans come thru after winning a battle
  - Conquer in this sign
    - Dreamt of an emblem for christ (X and P together)
    - He put it on the flags and won the battle
    - This battle made him an emperor
    - Makes Christianity legal thru edict of milan (313 CE)
    - Christianity grows and becomes trendy
    - Church and state (political christianity)
    - All other religion becomes illegal way later
- Arius from Alexandria
  - believed Jesus was not eternal but created so he was not exactly like God only created by God
  - Jesus was homoiousion= similar substance to God
- Athanasius from Alexandria
  - co-eternity between God the Father and Jesus the Son
  - Jesus was homoousion: one being of the same substance as God
- Nicea
  - Constantine gathers everyone here to debate the above
  - Trinity: Father, spirit and son

#### 5th Century

- Bishop of Alexandria said If Jesus is like God then Mary is mother of God
- Theotokos: Bearer of God

#### 5th Century

- Bishop of Constantinople said she is mother of Christ not God
- Christotokos: Bearer of Christ
- leads to the theological development of the Immaculate Conception (Mary was born without sin, otherways how can she birth Jesus) in 1854
- Nestorius
  - Says he has two parts, human and divine and only human was there then divine when he died
- Monophysites
  - the human element of Jesus was completely swallowed up into the divine one
  - Jesus had one nature – mono + physis.
- Council of Chalcedon, 451
  - Jesus was one person (the mono) but with both human and divine natures in him.

## 11th Century

- Fall of Rome
  - Holy Roman Emperor - one man holds all the power by God
  - Today the Bishop of Rome is the Pope (Catholics still see him as father of church)
- Crusades
  - Jerusalem conquered by Islam to Umar
  - Church of the Holy Sepulcher burned down by a Muslim
  - Turkish Muslims persecute Christians in Jerusalem
  - Crusaders: People who go to win back Jerusalem
  - Promise that if you die during this battle your sins will be forgiven
- East-West Split
  - Catholic - universal
  - › Rome exercising more control, assuming central authority › 1054 CE – official split of Bishop of Constantinople from Bishop of Rome › Bishop of Rome = the Pope › Creation of Eastern Orthodoxy (right thinking) and Roman Catholicism
  - Rome church speaks Latin  
Orthodoxy speaks Greek
- Filioque clause
  - From the Father comes the Son and the Spirit
  - But Rome changed it to Spirit comes from the Father and the Son and the Bishop of Constantinople did not accept

## 9th Century

- Cyril
  - new alphabet based on Greek letters

## 7th Century

- Iconoclasts vs Iconodules
  - Hate/destroy icons vs pray to icons
  - Iconodules win the debate so painting still used in Church

## 15th Century

- Massive change in Europe
  - Urbanization
    - Moving from farms to lands
    - Literacy more widespread (can read and write idea)
    - Easier to communicate with other people
  - Literacy
  - Growth of vernacular languages
    - Languages are developing (English, French) and Latin is being lost (note Bible is written in Latin)
  - Printing press (1456)
    - Press made so you can read an imprint of the letters
    - First book printed Bible
- Martin Luther
  - He is Catholic, reads Bible and starts to question his Catholicism
    - ◦ Exploitation of Northern European churches ◦ Indulgences (Pay more to Church and you will be blessed)
  - 95 Theses of Luther
    - Notes were nailed to Church to start debate
    - Direct challenge and refutation of many Catholic ideas
    - Sola fide (By faith alone) and sola gracia (by grace alone)
      - He claimed we are only saved by faith and grace of God, nothing else (harming indulgences)
    - Sola scriptura (By scripture alone)
      - If it is not found in scripture it is not valid
      - No confession etc
    - Jewish Karaites
    - Christian Lutherans
    - Muslim Wahhabis

## 15th Century

- Charges
  - ◦ EXCOMMUNICATION ◦
    - Saying he is kicked out of being Catholic

- POLITICAL SUBVERSION
- Diet of worms
  - Martin had a diet (doet) at City of Worms

#### 16th Century

- Protestants created
  - No one head, each person for him and herself
  - Means anyone can now create a sect
  - Calvin / Calvinism
    - Calvinism is a major branch of Protestantism that follows the theological tradition and forms of Christian practice set down by John Calvin and other Reformation-era theologians
  - Council of Trent
    - Got rid of indulgences
    - But could not do much
    - Protestants still remained split
- Anglicanism
  - Henry VIII King of England creates Church of England
  - Since he is not allowed to divorce his wife
  - He is head of this church
  - Similar to Catholicism
  - Called Episcopalians in UK not Anglicans
  - Archbishop of Canterbury is not like a pope he is one head

#### 20th Century

- MODERN CATHOLICISM
  - Vatican II
    - Council that caused modern version of Catholicism
    - Ex: Drums and base in churches and no Latin churches etc
  - Ecumenical
    - Council that decided that other religions can also go to heaven
  - “Traditionalists”
    - Too much is taken away from modern practice

#### Islam History

- Arabic-Hebrew words built on a three letter root (S,L,M)
- Islam = complete trust of and surrender !
- Muslim = the person who submits
- can be born into a Muslim family or
- can convert by confessing Shahadah ( There is no god but God and Muhammad is the messenger of God)
- 80% of Muslim are NOT arab
- 10% Arabs are NOT muslim
- Arabian peninsula when Sarah kicked out Hagar and Ishmael
  - Ishmaelites descended from Ishmael
- Henotheistic
  - Allah means ‘God’ in Arabic NOT the name of a God
  - Allah greatest of the Gods
  - Many Gods existed who are lesser and work as transmission to Allah (Allah three daughters)
  - Arab monotheists(single God) exist called hanifs
- Kabah
  - Place of worship where they worship the 3 daughters
  - All pictures of the God is here
  - Huge black stone stands here
- Culture
  - Gives answer to afterlife
  - Power to Males, honour and defence
- Mecca
  - Capital of Arabia
  - Religious
    - Kabah located here
  - Political
    - Home of Quraysh tribe (powerful tribe)
  - Economical power



- c. Treats Jews and Christians fairly
    - d. Killed by Persian slave
    - e. Elections were held for next successor
  - 3. Uthman
    - a. Picked over Ali since Ali wanted to change a lot about the religion
    - b. Extends Islam further
    - c. Overseas creation of Quran
    - d. Nepotism : Gives family high position
    - e. Assassinated by his own people
  - 4. Ali (Cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad)
    - a. Amnesty towards Uthman- Aiysha fights him
    - b. Mu'awiyah (Syria) wants to be caliph
    - c. battle with Mu'awiyah at Siffin (657 CE)
    - d. Ali loses since they hold up Quran and is hated for this
    - e. Assassinated by a Kharijite (Ali follower)
    - f. Hasan (Ali's first son) – powerless ◦Loses Caliphate to Mu'awiyah
    - g. !Rise of the Umayyad clan (related to the Quraysh) !
    - h. Mu'awiyah established in Damascus: 661 CE !
    - i. Skirmishes between supporters of Ali and Umayyads
    - j. Battle of Karbala – Husayn (Ali's last surviving son) vs Yazid (Muawiyah's son) , this splits into Shia and Sunni
- Shia
  - Party of Ali = Shi'a / Shiite
  - Ali should not have been treated badly
  - Romanticisation
  - Ali is the first Imam and his son's blood are all Imam's
  - Ali, Hasan, Husayn, Ali-Zayn are the four Imam's
  - 5th Imam: al-Baqir (older) vs. Zayad (won a battle)
    - Zaydis: People who are followers of Zayad
  - 6th Imam: Jafar
  - 7th Imam: Ismail(older) vs Musa
    - Ismail(wins but) dies and some day Musa becomes next Imam
    - Others say Ismail's son should have taken over is Ismailis or "seveners"
  - 12th Imam disappears at 12 year old (occultation)
    - Babs : gate (door to open light to darkness)
    - Lesser and Greater Occultation
    - Mahdi = Messiah (12th Imam will come in resurrection day to bring light)
    - Ayatolla Khomeini (Iran)
    - Twelvers also called Imami Shi'a
- Sunni
  - Quraysh + Umayyad Dynasty
- Umayyad Dynasty
  - Dome of the Rock on the Temple mount in Jerusalem was built
  - Damascus -- Umayyad capital
  - Islam spreads by military expansion, trade, and teachings
- Abbasid dynasty
  - Abbasids: competing clan
  - Massacred Umayyads in 750, took control !
  - Establish Baghdad as capital
  - Golden age of Islam - spreading everywhere
- Sufism
  - Mystical Islam
    - REALLY close relationship with God -mystical
    - Light headedness to feel like floating to God
    - Protests power, wealth, corruption of mainstream Islam
    - Puts aside Quran
    - Protest of legalism
    - Withholds sexual pleasure
  - Sufis embraced asceticism, poverty
  - Dhikr = remembrance
  - Language of sexual love and union common among mystics

- \* four stages of mystical progression ◎
  - love of God ◎ nearness to God
  - bliss ◎
  - annihilation (fana) ◎
    - “How great is my majesty”
    - “I am the absolute truth”
  - al-Ghazali, 11th c.
    - Leaves to become a Mystic but he was famous

### 13th Century

- Genghis Khan take over
- Mongols converted: Three Empires (1500s - )
  - Mughal Empire in India and east ○
  - Safavid Empire in Iran ○
  - Ottoman Empire in Turkey and Eastern Europe
- East vs West
  - ! Crusades – Catholic West vs. Muslim East
    - ○ Both sides come away with skewed ideas of the other !
  - Islam ○ period of conservatism ! The West ○
  - period of scientific and intellectual growth ○
  - Renaissance and Enlightenment (17th - 19th centuries)
- Political Islam
  - Islamism ○ Founding of Pakistan ○ Afghan war against Russia ○ Palestine / Israel Conflict

AFTER MIDTERM~~~~~

### Jewish theology

- Torah (3 parts)
    - Torah (“Law” or “Instruction”)
      - Pentateuch: 5 books of Moses, also called Torah
      - Creation account
        - Gen ch 1 says humans made after vegetation
        - Gen ch 2 says humans before vegetation
      - Elohim vs. Yahweh (Adonay) as names for God
      - Documentary hypothesis (4 sources compiled to create hebrew bible)
        - E (Elohist) ○ J (Jawhist) ○ P (Priestly) ○ D (Deuteronomist)
      - Myth
        - Stories for identity, history, creation etc
        - Flood, childbirth etc
      - Epic of Gilgamesh
        - Marduk: God who floods cause everyone talks a lot
        - Utnapishtim: person who does not talk a lot (Noah)
        - Stops flood cause other Gods want human sacrifice
        - Syncretism
    - 1. Genesis. Hebrew name = Bereshit
    - 2. Exodus – Egypt
    - 3. Leviticus – Priestly purity and other commandments
    - 4. Numbers – from wilderness to Canaan
    - 5. Deuteronomy – more laws, death of Moses
  - Nevi'im (prophets)
  - Ketuvim (writings)
- Midrash (interpretations)
  - Halakhah (legal material)
  - Haggadah / Aggadah (narrative material)
- Mishna (writing of oral torah whispered into mosses ears)
  - Gemara ( interpretation of mishna)
- Talmud

# Talmud

\* Mishnah + Palestinian Gemara =  
Palestinian Talmud (completed 450 CE)  
= Yerushalmi

\* Mishnah + Babylonian Gemara =  
Babylonian Talmud (completed 500 CE)  
= Bavli

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## Other Important Writings

- ▶ Talmud Commentaries
  - Rabbi Shlomo ben Yitshak (1040-1105 CE)
  - RSHY = Rashi
  - most famous of Talmudic commentators

- Disputation and Dialogue

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## Theology of Judaism

- 1) Monotheism
  - henotheism vs monotheism
- Shema:
  - "Hear o Israel, the Lord our God the Lord is one."
- Or
- "Hear o Israel, the Lord is our God the Lord alone."

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## 2) Resurrection

- Eschatological : Study of the end
- Sheol : The medium place everyone goes to when dead
- Theodicy: Justice
- Mashiah: Person who puts the oil on head
- Mashach: Put oil on the head

## 3) Messiah

## 4) Sin

- **Halakhah**
- **"building a fence around the Torah"** <sup>21</sup>

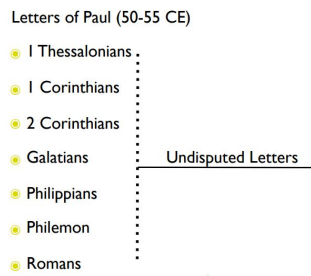
## Christian Theology'

### New testament Genre

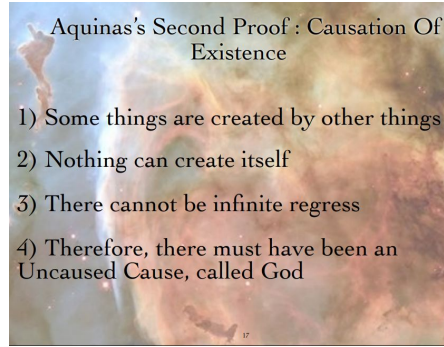
- Gospel : Similar to autobiography
  - Gospel of John is different from synoptic Gospel (Mark, Matt, Luke)
  - John has no parables
  - Parabel: Story narrative that is simple and short that represents something
  - Tons of miracle stories
- Acts
  - Same author as book of Luke
  - Continues where book of Luke left off

- Letters
  - 12 letters of Paul

## Letters of Paul



- Apocalypse
    - Book of revelation
    - Means something to be revealed
    - Usually about heaven or battle
    - Comes to people who are troubles, to make them hold firm in faith
    - Rapture: only protestants believe in this
  - Thinkers
    - Augustine
      - Manichean / Manichaeism
      - Sexual desire is bad, only for babies
        - Human guilt, sin
        - Graeco-Roman philosophy
          - 7 Christian virtues
            - wisdom, temperance, courage and justice (from Plato)
            - faith, hope and love (from the New Testament)
        - Reason vs. Revelation
  - Anselm
    - “philosophy is the handmaid of theology”: Belief comes before wisdom
    - Education doesn't matter, faith is what saves you
      - “I believe so that I may understand.”
      - Reason vs. Revelation
        - “ontological argument”
        - ontology = the study of being. God just IS
- Thomas Aquinas
  - Christians coming into contact with Aristotle
    - Aquinas's First Proof: The Argument From Motion
      - 1) Nothing can move itself
      - 2) All things are in motion, which means they have been set in motion by something else
      - 3) There cannot be infinite regress
      - 4) **Therefore:** There must be an Unmoved Mover, called God



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### Aquinas's Third Proof: Contingent and Necessary Objects

- 1) Contingent beings are caused
  - 2) Not every being can be contingent
  - 3) There must exist a being which is necessary to cause contingent beings
  - 4) This necessary being is God
- Contingent: things that exist but doesn't have to (ex. Water bottle), but one thing has to be necessary the thing at start

### Aquinas's Fourth Proof: The Argument From Degrees And Perfection

- 1) We recognize degrees of beauty, truth, goodness, knowledge, etc.
- 2) In order for there to be degrees, the perfect form of these things must also exist.
- 3) These perfections are contained in God.

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### Aquinas's Fifth Proof: The Argument From Intelligent Design

- universe works in such a way that suggests an intelligent designer
- Monotheism
  - Trinity
  - Incarnation: Jesus became flesh
  - Nicea: Trinity made here
- Sin
  - All humans sin, it's genetic cause of Adam and Eve
  - Jesus is the solution
  - Baptise when little child to wash away sin

### Salvation

- Sin leads to eternal death
- Salvation = eternal life (after death)
  - Sacrifice to end all sacrifices
  - Assumed sins of humanity
  - Resurrection conquers death for all
- Orthodoxy = correct thought/belief
- Orthopraxy = correct action
- Judaism: orthopraxis
- Christianity: orthodoxy

### Islam Theology

### THE QUR'AN

- Revelations come over 22 year period
- Context specific
  - Early revelations in Mecca: short prophetic indictments (social)
  - Late revelations in Mecca: longer interpretation: of past prophets (religious)
  - Revelations from Medina: arguments, discourses, legal pronouncements (political)

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## The Qur'an

- ✓ Muhammad's recitations
- ✓ orally transmitted
- ✓ written on various material
- ✓ 652 CE, Qur'an fragments are collected
- ✓ Arranged in 114 suras – each of them a revelatory event
- ✓ Presented in order of length, not chronology, not genre, not theme

## Hadiths

- ◆ Mostly collected sayings from and stories about Muhammad
- ◆ Sometimes also stories of those around him, and of things he witnessed
- ◆ Sunnah: example/lesson drawn from the hadiths
- ◆ Sound hadiths; *isnad*
- ◆ Shi'a vs. Sunni collections

## Muslim Theological Debates

- God's attributes
  - Knowledge, power, generosity
  - Speech
  - Mu'tazilites
- God's hands?
  - Anthropomorphic vs. Metaphorical
    - Tawhid: God is one
    - Mu'tazilites: Group that says God's wisdom is in the moment not eternal
    - Anthropomorphic: God does not have exactly a human body but similar
    - Metaphorical: It's all meant to mean something not body part

### Hadith of Gabriel Summary

<b>Islam</b>	body	rites/practices	doing	law
<b>Iman</b>	mind	doctrines	believing	philosophy/ theology
<b>Ihsan</b>	soul/ heart	spirituality	seeing	mysticism

#### Six Pillars of Faith

(not to be confused with the Five Pillars of Practice: next lecture)

##### 1) Monotheism

- There is no god but God; Muhammad is the messenger of God
- Tawhid

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## Muslim Theology

### Six Pillars of Faith

#### 2) Prophecy

- ﷺ Nabi (=prophet): warnings from God
- ﷺ Rasul (=messenger): innovation, scripture
- Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad ..

## Five Pillars of Faith

### 3) Revelation

#### Four Scriptures

- Torah of Moses; Psalms of David; New Testament of Jesus; Qur'an of Muhammad

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## MUSLIM THEOLOGY

### Six Pillars of Faith

#### 3) Revelation

- God reveals in stages
- People of the Book

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## Muslim Theology

### Six Pillars of Faith

#### 4) Angelic Agency

- Angels mediate between God and humans
- Gabriel/ Jibril
- Shaytan / Iblis

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## Muslim Theology

### Six Pillars of Faith

#### 5) Judgement and Afterlife

- Muslim ethical system: judgement, reward, and punishment
- "The Day of Noise and Clamour"
- Hell temporary for all but religious hypocrites

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- Angels made from light
  - No free will
  - Gabriel
- Jinn made from fire
  - Has free will, will be judged on last day
- Shaytan
  - Kicked out of heaven cause did not bow down to humans
  - can temp but does not have real power
  - He must have been a Jinn
- Predestination: All things are known

# Shi'a Foundations of Faith

- ◆ Five Foundations of Faith for Shi'a
  - ▶ Three are similar to Sunni Pillars: Tawhid, Prophethood, Judgement Day
  - ▶ PLUS: Justice and Leadership
- ◆ Mutazilite influence: predestination is not just

## Jewish practice

### Ashkenazi vs. Sephardic

- Different diets, dress, languages, music, literature, but also prayers, liturgies, legal interpretations
- Ashkenazi: Eastern Europe, Germany, and France
- Sephardic: Spain, Portugal, North Africa, and the Middle East.
  - Sephardic not affected by holocaust
  - Assimilation: Trying to be more like Christians to fit in

### Modern Jewish Practice

Reform Judaism

18<sup>th</sup> century CE

- Moses Mendelssohn (18th c.)
- Assimilation
- Liberal interpretation of Torah
- Felix Mendelssohn
  - Says it's not about what we eat, it's about how we think

### Modern Jewish Practice

19<sup>th</sup> century CE

#### Orthodox Judaism

- Samson Raphael Hirsch (19th c.)
- Strict interpretation of Torah
- As God's word, Torah is final and binding
  - Disagree with above statement about eating anything

19<sup>th</sup> century CE

#### Conservative Judaism

- Zecharias Frankel in Germany
- Solomon Schechter in the US
- Biblical laws must be maintained; cultural traditions can be altered
  - If it's in torah it says other ways it can go
- Orthopraxy: correct practice
- Torah Mitzvah / Mitzvot: Commandments or laws in Torah
- Halakhah / halakhic: All the laws + traditions, "building a fence around Torah"

•🕎 **Circumcision**

- 8th day of a boy's life
- Epispasm

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## Distinctive Jewish Practices

•🕎 **Kashrut** = rules of kosher eating

- ✓ How animals are killed/handled
- ✓ What animals can/cannot be eaten
- ✓ How certain foods are prepared

•🕎 **Ritual purity**

- Contact with some things (e.g., semen, blood, death) renders one impure
- impurity requires purification ritual
- contagious impurity

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## DISTINCTIVE JEWISH PRACTICES

•🕎 **Ritual purity**

- Niddah - laws of impurity relating to menstruation
- Mikveh
  - Mikveh: Place to go to after menstruation to purify

•🕎 **Sabbath/Shabbat**

- A day "of rest" or without "work"
- 39 kinds of work (e.g., sowing seed, shearing wool, salting meat, building a fire, carrying anything outside one's home)
- Eruv — redefine "abode"
- Decentralized authority; no vertical hierarchy
- No "temple" functions
- Prayer, socializing, education, social services
- Led by Rabbis; cantor/chazzan
- Gender separation (for conservative congregations)
  - Cantor: person who leads song

## • Synagogue Service

- 1hr

- Scripture, singing, standing/bowing/  
sitting, kissing Torah scroll, prayer

- Minyan

- Bar Mitzvah / Bat Mitzvah

- Minyan: Group of ten to pray
  - Bar Mitzvah: boys into religion as they become men
  - Bat Mitzvah: reform has one for girls
- Tefillin: Scrolls with torah to be wrapped around body
- Tallit: shawl wrapped around face to block out what happens around you
- Kippah: hat to cover head; location of honour

- Adapted lunar calendar

- intercalary month

- Relation to cycle of nature

- Relation to history of interaction with  
God

- Intercalary month: extra month to fix the lunar calendar

### Rosh Hashanah

- Jewish New Year: 5779

- 1<sup>st</sup> of Tishri – September and October

- Sept 9, 2018

- Serious, focus on self-  
improvement

- Repentance

- Shofar

- Shofar: blowing on ram's horn

## Yom Kippur

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- Day of Atonement
- Collective guilt and forgiveness
- Temple culture

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## Yom Kippur

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- o Holy of Holies
- o YHWH → יהוה
- o Sacred name of God
- o Sometimes called **tetragrammaton**

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## Yom Kippur

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- ❖ YHWH is a name NOT to be spoken
- ❖ spoken instead as “Adonay”
- ❖ Masoretes took the vowels from AdOnAy, added them to YHWH

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## Yom Kippur

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- They did this to remind the reader to say “Adonay” when they see YHWH (holy name of God)
- It was NOT meant to be pronounced YaHoWaH or Jehovah

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## Yom Kippur

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- 10 days after Rosh Hashanah
- 10<sup>th</sup> of Tishri (Sept 18, 2018)
- Most important Holy Day
- Fasting
- Somber, serious
- Celebrated in two ways (scapegoat and high priest going into holy of holies and speaking name of God (YHYH))

- 15<sup>th</sup> of Tishri
  - lasts for 7 days
  - Sept 23-30, 2018
  - Also called Feast of Booths and Festival of Ingathering
  - Related to autumn harvest, sleeping in fields to protect crops

- Sukkah: place to sleep in to guard harvest

## Simhat Torah

- “The joy of the Torah”
- Follows last day of Sukkot – Oct 1, 2018.
- Celebrates the gift of God’s law (Torah)

### Hanukkah

- 2nd century BCE war with Syria = Seleucids
- Antiochus IV Epiphanes captures, defiles temple
- 167 BCE - Abomination of Desolation
- Rededication of Temple

### Hanukkah

- 25<sup>th</sup> of Kislev – typically Nov-Dec
- Dec 2-10, 2018
- Lasts 8 nights – each night another candle is lit, until the last night when there are 8 candles burning
- Festive

### Hanukkah

- Proximity to the winter solstice when the days start getting longer ties this festival to the natural cycle
- Hanukkah vs. Christmas: Assimilation

## Purim

- 14<sup>th</sup> of Adar – Feb-March
- Next one: March 20, 2019
- most joyous and fun of Jewish Holy days
- Book of Esther
- Purim means “lots” (as in straws, not as in quantity)

- Hamentashen; pastry to eat on this day

## Pesach

- Pesach / Passover
- 15<sup>th</sup> of Nissan; typically March-Apr
- Next one: April 19-27, 2019

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## Pesach

- Symbolic meaning: emergence from winter and entry into spring. Related to spring equinox.
- Historical meaning: recalls Exodus from Egypt

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## Pesach

- Meal is called Seder (means ‘order’)
- Story told alongside meal is called Pesach Haggadah

## SHAVUOT

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- Also called the “Festival of Weeks”
- Held 50 days after Pesach (May-June)
- Next one: June 8-10, 2019

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## SHAVUOT

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- Relationship to nature: associated with the first harvest of the year
- Historical-Theological meaning: celebrates the giving of the Torah at Mount Sinai

## Tisha B'Av

- Also called Ninth of Av
- Held on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Av
- Next one: Aug 10, 2019

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## Tisha B'Av

- Collective day of mourning
  - For the two destroyed Temples
  - Expulsions from Spain (1492) and England (1290)
  - For loved ones who have died
- Weddings not permitted, 1<sup>st</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> of Av, no cutting hair, make-up, new clothes

Christian practice

Usually on a Sunday; 1-2 hrs

Where?

- ✿ Meeting house, church, parish, chapel, basilica, and cathedral

Cathedral: from *katbedra* (chair), the Bishop's chair

Basilica: building with a relic or with historical significance

- Building can be basilica and cathedral
- Roman Catholic + Orthodox Churches: MALE ONLY, at every level
- Anglican/Episcopalean Churches: female priests, some female bishops, but no female Archbishop of Canterbury yet (Primate)
- Protestant Churches: Baptists can have female ministers, UCC many women at all levels, Evangelical churches, usually only men

☞ ... AT CHURCH

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- ✿ Prayers
  - ✿ Hymns
  - ✿ Readings from scripture
  - ✿ Sermon
  - ✿ Gathering and greeting
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Still at Church...

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- ❖ Liturgy
  - ◆ Liturgy of the Word
  - ◆ Liturgy of the Eucharist
- ❖ Liturgical vs non-liturgical services
- ❖ Priest vs. Minister
  - Liturgy: Structure

### THE EUCHARIST

Catholics — Transubstantiation

vs

Protestant — Consubstantiation

- Catholics priest has a special bond with God, vs protestants
- Transubstantiation: Catholics belief that bread becomes body and wine becomes blood ("This is my blood")
- Consubstantiation: Protestants drink and eat it as a symbol in memory ("Do this in memory of me")

## MEANINGS OF BAPTISM

- Cleansing away of sin (previous life / Original Sin)
- Infant Baptism vs Adult Baptism
- Access to sacraments right away?
- Identity, membership

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## Sacraments/Divine Mysteries

Other Catholic Sacraments and Orthodox Sacred Mysteries: In addition to Eucharist and Baptism:

Confession, Confirmation, Ordination, Marriage, and Last Rites

For Protestants: only Eucharist and Baptism are sacraments

- Eucharist: Meal to celebrate thanksgiving: bread and wine
  - Also called Lord's supper, communion or Agape feast
  - Most important sacraments along with baptism

CHECK NOTES!!

Islam

## Sunni Shari'ah Law

Shari'ah Law established in four steps:

Qur'an

Hadith / Sunnah

Qiyas = analogy

Ijma = consensus

- Hadith: muhammad speaking as himself
- Khamir: wine alcohol is forbidden

# Sunni Legal Schools

Four Sunni Schools

- \* **Hanafi:** Balkans to India through Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Palestine, Iraq, Central Asia, Pakistan, India, Afghanistan, including Egypt and Ethiopia
- \* **Shafi'i:** African west coast, Yemen, Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia
- \* **Hanbali:** Saudi Arabia and Qatar
- \* **Maliki:** North Africa

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## Shi'a Shari'ah

- Qur'an
- Hadiths (different hadiths will mean different laws!)
- Reject Qiyas, not keen on Ijma
- Ijtihad — gates of Ijtihad NOT closed for Shi'a as (allegedly) for Sunni
- Top jurists attain the title Ayatollah

### ARKAN

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#### 1) SHAHADAH

- CONFESSON
- "I BEAR WITNESS THAT THERE IS NO GOD BUT GOD, AND I BEAR WITNESS THAT MUHAMMAD IS THE MESSENGER OF GOD."

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### ARKAN

#### 2) Salat

- Ritual Prayer, not spontaneous prayer
  - 5x a day
- Around dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset, and after dark
- Muezzin = caller to prayer
  - Arkan: 5 pillars of practice
  - Niyah: intentional confession of shahadah to become Muslim

## PURIFICATION

- Minor impurities: bathroom, flatulence, and bleeding from a cut
- Major impurities: ejaculation, menstruation, and childbirth
- Even deep sleep renders one impure.
- Major impurities require a bath, called *ghusl*
- Minor impurities require performing **wudu** at the mosque

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## Five Pillars of Practice

### 2) Salat

- ▶ Prayer with the mouth, and body
- ▶ Articulation of submission
- ▶ Raka'ah

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## ARKAN

### 2) Salat

- *Jum'ah* = "gathering" (for prayers)
  - Friday afternoon
- *Masjid* = Mosque
- *Mihrab* indicates the *qibla*
- *Khutba* delivered from the *minbar*
- Imam
  - Muezzin: place to stand to pray
  - Raka'ah: cycles of motion done at prayer
  - Lead by Imam

### Arkan

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### 3) Zakat

- *Alms*
- *zakat* = to purify
- 2.5% annual "tax"
- *Jizya*
  - Tax that supports muslim poor
  - Jizya: tax by christian and jews
  - Poor people dont need to pray

#### 4) Sawm

☀ Fasting

☀ Ramadan

☀ May 5 - June 4, 2019

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## Arkan

#### 4) Sawm

- spiritual experience
- day-light fast lasts one month
- limitations on who can fast
- Eid al-Fitr (next one: June 4, 2019)
  - Donations if not able to fast

#### 5) Hajj

- pilgrimage
- obligatory once in a lifetime
- last one: Aug 19-24, 2018

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## Arkan

#### 5) Hajj

- Mecca and Kabah the focus
- Day before: 7 counter-clockwise circumambulations around the Kabah + “running” between two nearby hills

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## Arkan

#### 5) Hajj

##### ☑ Day One:

- ❖ 20km walk from Mecca to the Mount of Mercy / Arafat
- ❖ (sometimes stopping for the night at Mina)

##### ☑ Day Two:

- ◆ constant prayer from noon – sunset
- ◆ central ritual of the Hajj
- ◆ at sunset, pilgrims move from Arafat to Muzdalifah
  - ◆ combine their sunset and evening prayers
  - ◆ gather pebbles

◊ 5) Hajj ◊

Day Three:

- At Mina, Pilgrims throw seven pebbles at a white pillar that represents Satan
- Stoning of the Jamarat
- Eid al-adha (Aug 21, 2018)

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## Arkan

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5) Hajj

Day Four:

- \* At Mina, pilgrims throw more pebbles at all the jamarat or walls.
- \* They return to Mecca (ideally) that afternoon
- \* Hajj brings purification, re-birth, a fresh start

- Hajj : the walking journey  
**Jihad**

For Shi'a Muslims, it is a pillar of practice (7th pillar for Ismailis, 6th for Twelvers)

Minority of Sunnis claim jihad constitutes a sixth Pillar

Greater Jihad vs. Lesser Jihad

The Fight to submit one's stubborn selfish will to the will of God

The Fight against oppression

- Jihad: struggling, some want a 6th pillar to be Jihad
- 12 months, 29-30 days
- Lunar cycle exclusively
- No intercalary month; no seasonal or agricultural aspect to holy days
- New day starts at sundown
- New month starts with sighting of the new moon

### *Muharram*

- \* 1<sup>st</sup> of Muharram = start of new lunar year
- \* 1440 AH
- \* started Sept 10, 2018
- \* Not overly celebrated
- \* First 10 days a time of sombre reflection

- 'Ashura: 10<sup>th</sup> of Muharram
- Sept 20, 2018
- For Sunnis: voluntary fasting for atonement of sins

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## 'ASHURA FOR SHI'À

- 🕒 First 9 days of Muharram a mourning period
- 🕒 Ashura on the 10th recalls the martyrdoms of Ali and especially Husayn at Battle of Karbala
- 🕒 Sermons on Husayn's character, passion plays, mournful poems
- 🕒 Collective mourning and self-recrimination
- 🕒 2 million pilgrims in Karbala; national holiday in Lebanon, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India

## Mawlid

12<sup>th</sup> of Rabi al-Awwal

**Festive:** decorated cities, mosques, sweets and gifts, feasts, devotional songs

### Isra/Miraj

- ◆ Isra: story of Muhammad being transported in his sleep from Mecca to Jerusalem, leads prophets in prayer
- ◆ Miraj: story of Muhammad riding a horse to heaven
- ◆ al-Aqsa mosque built because of these narratives
- ◆ Celebrated on 27<sup>th</sup> of Rajab: fasting, telling the story, additional prayers, poetry, sweets,

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## Laylat al-Qadr

The Night of Power — the start of the revelations to Muhammad

Choose one night from the last 1/3 of the month/fast of Ramadan (27<sup>th</sup> is the most common)

Spend the night in the mosque: 99 names, sermons, songs, night of prayer

Itikaf: to spend the last 10 days of Ramadan at the mosque, not just one night.

Tradition: piety on this night = 1000 months of piety

## EID AL-FITR

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- Culmination of Ramadan (9<sup>th</sup> month)
  - 1<sup>st</sup> of Shawal – 10<sup>th</sup> month of the year
  - next one: June 4<sup>th</sup>, 2019
  - Return of individual and society to normal life
  - Festive: holiday from work and school; people buy new clothes, children receive gifts
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## Eid al-Adha

- Feast of the Sacrifice
- 10<sup>th</sup> of Dhu'l-Hijja, last month of the calendar
- last one: Aug 21, 2018
- culmination of Hajj, celebrated by Muslims all over the world

## Nowruz

- Means: New Day
- Pre-Islamic Persian celebration of vernal equinox (~Mar 21)
- Choice: get rid of it, or make it Muslim. Its popularity forced the second option.
- Shi'as made Nowruz Islamic