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A Study in Contemporary Islam

Ahmad Yahaya
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INTRODUCTION

This study is intended. Part I describes West African Islam.
THE WEST AFRICAN SETTING

PART I

INTRODUCTION
CHARACTERISTICS OF ISLAM

I
CHARACTERISTICS OF RELIGION

AMERICAN

The table below provides a comparison of the religious characteristics of different cultures and civilizations. It highlights the unique attributes of each religious tradition, focusing on key aspects such as beliefs, practices, and influences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Civilization</th>
<th>Key Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Christianity</td>
<td>Monotheistic faith in one God, focusing on the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinduism</td>
<td>A polytheistic and pantheonistic system that includes multiple gods and goddesses, emphasizing dharma, karma, and moksha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buddhism</td>
<td>A teachable religion that emphasizes the Buddha's teachings, focusing on the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islam</td>
<td>monotheistic faith in one God, emphasizing the teachings of the Quran and the Prophet Muhammad.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These comparisons provide a framework for understanding the diverse religious traditions that have shaped human societies throughout history.

References:


Further Reading:

PARTICIPANTS IN THE CEREMONIES OF MUSLIM CONFRONTO Various people in West Africa have spread Muslim songs, stories and traditions in different ways. This is not a new song: it is a cancelation of a song that was sung in the past. The story of the conversion of the Kasase tribe to Islam is a good example of how the ceremonial process can be preserved and transmitted. The Kasase people are a community that had a strong connection with the mosque and its activities.

The participants in the ceremony are Abubakr, a well-known singer and storyteller, and his son, Ali, who is also a skilled performer. They are joined by other community members who contribute to the ritual's success.

The ceremony begins with a reading of prayers, followed by the singing of traditional songs and recitation of the Quran. The participants are dressed in traditional attire, and the atmosphere is one of deep respect and reverence.

The ceremony concludes with the distribution of gifts, including food and clothing, to the participants and the community. This is a gesture of gratitude and appreciation for their participation and dedication.

Some of the purposes of these ceremonies are to reinforce community bonds, to celebrate the heritage of the people, and to ensure the continuity of their cultural traditions.
The Australian Revolution. The Revolution of 1924, p. 98.

Chapter 2

Characteristics of Islam

I. Introduction

The origin of the term of "Islam" is a word, which in Arabic means submission or surrender. It is derived from the verb "sabah," which means to bow or throw oneself down. The term "Islam" is used to denote a person who has submitted to the will of Allah, the God of the Muslims.

There are two main branches of Islam: Sunni and Shia. The Sunni branch is the majority branch and is followed by about 90% of Muslims worldwide. The Shia branch is a minority branch and is followed by about 10% of Muslims worldwide.

II. History of Islam

The history of Islam begins with the life of the Prophet Muhammad, who was born in Mecca in 570 AD. He is considered the final prophet in Islam, and his teachings form the basis of Islamic doctrine.

The early years of Prophet Muhammad's life were marked by hardship and persecution. He was forced to flee from Mecca to Medina in 622 AD, which is considered the beginning of the Islamic calendar.

The period of Prophet Muhammad's rule is known as the Rashidun Caliphate, and it lasted until 661 AD. During this period, Islam spread rapidly throughout the Arabian Peninsula and beyond.

The Umayyad dynasty succeeded the Rashidun Caliphs and ruled from 661 to 750 AD. The Umayyads were responsible for the expansion of Islam into new territories, including Spain and North Africa.

The Abbasid dynasty succeeded the Umayyads in 750 AD. The Abbasids were responsible for the establishment of the Islamic Golden Age, a period of great intellectual and cultural development.

III. Beliefs and Practices

A. Beliefs

The central beliefs of Islam are the Oneness of God (Tawhid), the Prophethood of Muhammad, the Holy Quran, the Five Pillars of Islam, and the Day of Judgment.

B. Practices

The practices of Islam include prayer, fasting, giving charity, making the pilgrimage to Mecca, and observing the fast of Ramadan.

IV. Conclusion

Islam is a monotheistic religion that is based on the teachings of Prophet Muhammad. It is followed by more than 1.8 billion people worldwide and is the second-largest religion in the world.

The history of Islam is characterized by its rapid spread throughout the Arabian Peninsula and beyond, and its significant impact on the development of human civilization.
The characteristics of West African paganism in this era...
The new definition, according to some, is that of the "Peroration of the Greek". It is the act of giving a speech in the style of a classical oratory, where the speaker emphasizes the conclusion of the argument, provides closing remarks, and leaves the audience with a final thought. This form of speechwriting is often used in political speeches, speeches on important occasions, and speeches that aim to conclude a longer discourse.

To conclude, the art of oratory is a crucial aspect of public speaking, and understanding its importance can help in delivering effective speeches.
The realil is interwoven with the whole fabric of West
be drink, or used for washing.

The letter points. The usual amulet is such a point, consisting
one more, or any.

If it is wrong to consider the Qur’an as a
or verse.

If is expressed in the simple terms of Qur’anic poetry. It is
opposition to man’s spiritual and moral nature are re-emem-
the introduction of wrong! With the ascension of Islam, the
The principle motive of Islam knowledge of the Prophet, and
provide an anchor which would assure a possession all the
The traditional anchor is made of mariner materials of many

The use of the charm is the same in Paganism and Islam.

Let us not forget China’s influence.

They should stop Muslims from spreading to other lands, and
Christian countries, especially in Western Africa. For although
Islam is the most effective means of opposing the spread of

The amulet—occasionally the words varia, or "amulet,"

which family gather for prayer? These early hours are now so

CHARACTERISTICS OF PAGANISM
The Organization of Islam

The Organization of Islam is a very humble scale, the exchange of knowledge between Muslims. It is the backbone of the educational system in West Africa. Although there are common customs in various Muslim countries, the principles of education vary from country to country.

The Amharic alphabet is taught in the early morning at the masjid. The lessons are divided into four parts: the study of the Qur’an, the study of the hadith, the study of the tafsir, and the study of the science. The students learn the alphabet and the structure of the language. They are also taught the rules of grammar and syntax.

In West Africa, the libraries are common in most of the countries. The libraries are well equipped with books and other educational materials. The students are encouraged to read and to use the resources available.

The Organization of Islam is an integral part of West African culture. It is a way of life that is deeply ingrained in the society. The organization of Islam is a reflection of the values and beliefs of the Muslim community.
The organization of Israel:

Israel is a parliamentary democracy with a unicameral legislature called the Knesset. The Knesset consists of 120 members elected by universal suffrage for a term of up to four years. The prime minister is the head of government and is typically the leader of the political party with the most seats in the Knesset. The president of Israel is a symbolic figure who appoints the prime minister and is elected by the Knesset for a term of seven years. The Supreme Court is the highest court in Israel and is independent of the government.

The legal system in Israel is based on the civil law system, which is derived from the Napoleonic Code. The legal system in Israel is characterized by a strong emphasis on human rights and civil liberties. The Israeli legal system includes a number of unique features, such as the lack of a written constitution and the existence of both civil and religious courts. The legal system in Israel is also influenced by Jewish law, known as halakha, which is traditionally applied in cases involving Jewish religious matters.
Islam and Society in West Africa

I. The rise of Islamic influence in the Muslim world
II. The role of the Islamic world in the Western world
III. The impact of Islamic culture on Western society

The Western World, 1900-1945

The Western World, 1945-1990

The Western World, 1990-2000

The Western World, 2000-2010

The Western World, 2010-2020

The Western World, 2020-2025