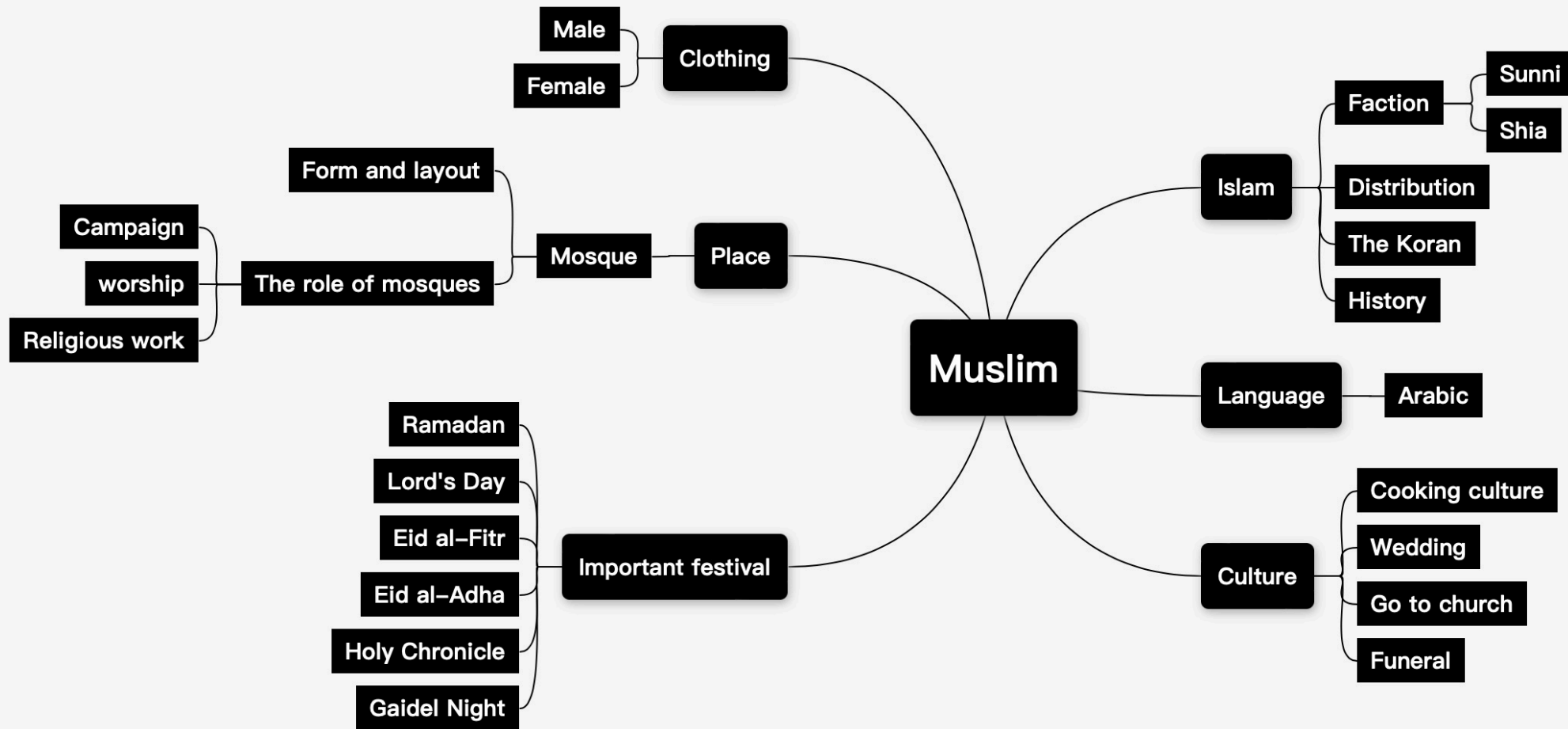


Muslim

# Mood board







Mind map



# Islam

Islam was founded by Muhammad in the Arabian Peninsula at the beginning of the 7th century. It has a history of more than 1300 years, and it is known as the world's three major religions together with Buddhism and Christianity. It was formerly known as Islam, Halal or Tianfang religion in China.

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Islam is a monotheistic religion based on the Quran and assisted by hadith. It is one of the three major religions in the world. Muslims (followers of Islam) believe that the Quran gives word for word to the creator's angels and God to Muhammad, his last messenger, and that the hadith is a record of Muhammad's words. The name Islam comes from the Quran, from the Semitic root S-L-M, meaning "to follow or obey (the law of Allah)"; The Muslim name also comes from this root, which means "follower", "practitioner of peace and goodness".







# Communication and Development

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The development of Islam from a single ethnic religion in the Arab region to a multi-ethnic religion in the world is the result of the wide spread of Arab Islamic countries through the continuous expansion of foreign countries, business contacts, cultural exchanges, sending missionaries around the world and other ways. After the death of Muhammad, Islam entered the "Four Caliphates period". With the conquest of the united Arab countries, Islam spread widely to the areas outside the peninsula, which is known as the "exploration period of Islam". Since 661, Islam entered the Arab Empire, after Umayyid Dynasty and Abbasid dynasty, across Asia, Africa, Europe, Islam became the dominant religion in the empire. In the middle of the 13th century, with the invasion of foreign countries, the eastern and western parts of the Empire became independent, and the Arab Empire disintegrated. In the late Middle Ages, the Islamic world was divided into three empires: Ottoman, Safawi and Mughal. The Ottoman Empire was the largest and most influential. After the mid-18th century, Western colonialists invaded the Islamic world one after another, and many countries gradually became colonies and semi-colonies. The people of the Islamic world launched many national struggles against colonial oppression and dealt a heavy blow to the colonialists. After the Second World War, various Islamic countries became independent one after another, and the pattern of today's Islamic world gradually took shape.



# Faction

Islam is divided into Sunni and Shia. The conflict and division between Sunni and Shia Muslims began with a debate over the rightful successor to Muhammad. When Muhammad died in 632, a conflict broke out within the Arab Empire over the caliphate, meaning successor to Allah's messenger, the political and religious leader of the empire. As a result of this conflict, Islam was split into two factions. One was the majority supported by the majority Muslims, later called the Sunnis. The other faction, made up of supporters of Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law, was the "Ali sect", later known as the "Shi'ites". To this day Shiites are a minority among Muslims, making up about 10 to 15 percent of the 1.6 billion Muslims.



# Sunni map

The majority of Muslims living in African countries north of the Sahara Desert are Sunnis. Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Syria, and the Palestinian territories are all Sunnis.

Estimated distribution of Sunni Muslims in the Middle East

5-20% 21-40% 41-60% 61-80% 81-100%



# Shia map

Iran is the only country where Shia is the state religion. Iraq and Bahrain are also majority-Shiite countries. A third of Lebanon's population is Shia. In addition, Shi 'ites are mainly found in Afghanistan, Kuwait, Pakistan and Syria.

Estimated distribution of Shia Muslims in the Middle East

0-5% 5-20% 21-40% 41-60% 61-80% 81-100%





# Distribution

Islam is mainly distributed in Asia and Africa, with West Asia, North Africa, West Africa, Central Asia, South Asia subcontinent and Southeast Asia as the main places. Islam, together with Buddhism and Christianity, is known as the world's third largest religion. Islam has a history of more than 1300 years. There are many ethnic groups in China who believe in Islam, including the Hui, Kazak, Uzbekistan, Dongxiang, Uygur, Tatar, Salar, Kirgiz and so on. 47 Islamic countries (excluding Kosovo and Western Sahara), concentrated in western Asia and northern Africa. Only about half of those in Lebanon, Chad, Nigeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Malaysia believe in Islam. Only about half of those in Lebanon, Chad, Nigeria, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Malaysia believe in Islam.



# The Koran

The Quran (Arabic: literally translated as "recitation") is the most important text in Islam. Mohammedans (Muslims) believe that the Quran is the inspiration of Allah, and it is widely considered by Muslims to be the finest Arabic text and literature. The passages of the Quran are called surahs and the verses are called ayas. Muslims believe that the contents of the Quran were communicated orally by God to Muhammad through the angel Gabriel (Jibril) over a period of 23 years, beginning in 609 AD and ending with the saint Muhammad's death in 632. Muslims consider the Quran to be the miracle that guided the holy man Muhammad in his mission, proving his prophethood, and that he was the last prophet to receive a revelation since Adam. The old translations of the Quran, the Heavenly Sutra, the Gulan Sutra, the Bao-Ming Sutra, the Gulani, and the Koran, are now uniformly translated into the Quran.





# The Islamic hajj dress

A particular garment used in Islamic rites. On the occasion of the five rites of Islam (prayer, worship, Zhaigong, lesson and Chaogong), most of the Islamic costumes are the national costumes of Islamic countries. Man is head of baotou wrapped white cloth more, or wear a variety show ZuBie, identity, status of the cap, wearing a coat, robes (qiapan), or coat. In the ceremony, all the worshippers wear Hajj clothing, that is, Haji clothing. The man wears two pieces of white cloth without any seams, one is about 2 meters long, draped over the shoulder to cover the body, called Rida; One is about 1.5 meters long, around the waist to cover the lower body, called Izar. Women wear black, white, gray and other plain cloth kaftans, some wear head coverings or veils. Before the Muslims arrive at the holy land to choose a clean place, clean body to be ordained and change clothes, so the Haji clothing is also known as the abstaining clothes.



# Language

The main language of Islam is Arabic, and the Koran, the classical text of Islam, is written in Arabic, which is the common language of all Muslims in the world. All Muslims in the world speak at least some Arabic, or at least some Arabic verses of the Quran. Arabic is the predominant language of Islam, spoken in 22 countries in the Middle East and other Muslim regions. Other languages are Farsi (mainly in Iran, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, etc.), Turkish (Turkey, Central Asia), Urdu (Pakistan, India), Malay (Malaysia, Indonesia).

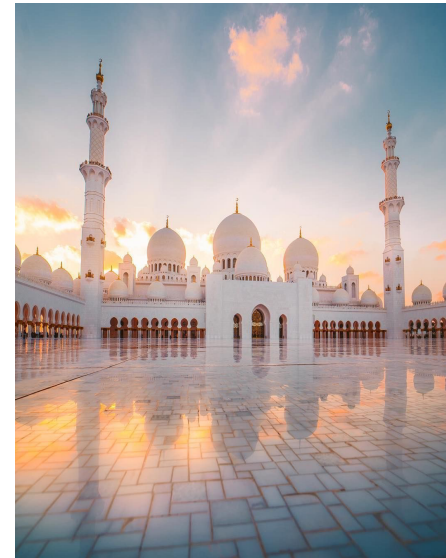




# Mosque

A mosque is also called a "temple of worship", and in Arabic it is called a "Mesjid" (a place of worship for Allah in Italy). The mosque is basically built in the Hui community, reflecting the characteristic of the Hui people "living around temples". Mosques are places for Hui Muslims to hold worship and religious activities, and some have the mission of spreading religious knowledge and training religious professionals. The mosque plays an important role in the eyes of the Hui Muslims and is also the representative of the Hui architectural art.

The mosque can be generally divided into the palace type (namely the surrounding wall, corridor) or dome type (the roof for the round arch) two categories, with its solemn, sacred, solemn, quiet for the overall aesthetic characteristics. Are composed of worship hall, lecture hall, Minaret building, school room and bath room several parts, worship hall for its main building. The early Mohammedan mosque multi – dome type, namely Arabic style. After the Ming Dynasty, the mosques of the Hui nationality are mostly ancient Chinese palace–style buildings with wooden structure, and the layout is mostly in the form of Siheyuan.







# Function

Mosques are central places for Muslims to hold worship, religious lessons, religious education and propaganda. The mosque is closely related to the life of Muslims, and its functions are manifested in the following aspects: (1) Religious activity center: daily "five hour worship", weekly gathering ceremony, twice a year "meeting ceremony", are held in the mosque. Religious holidays, such as the birthday of the prophet, are celebrated in mosques. When the baby is born, the name and the funeral of the dead will be invited to the temple to the imam presided over the ceremony. (2) Religious education centers: During the Umayyad Dynasty, mosques began to set up schools to teach the Quran. During the Abbasid dynasty, many famous mosques were also the location of famous universities of the same name, such as Al-Azhar University in Egypt, Karaouine University in Fez, Morocco, and Daitouna University in Tunisia. (3) Cultural centres: Mosques often have libraries attached to them, as well as medical institutions. The Mosque Library in Sanaa, Yemen, is one of the largest mosques in the Arab world. (4) The center of contact and communication of Muslims: they are busy with their own affairs at ordinary times and get together in worship, especially in the weekly ceremony and annual ceremony, to worship together and exchange colors and colors. The mosque plays the role of cohesion and unity.





# Cooking culture

Not only do Chinese Muslims refrain from eating pork (the Chinese Hui call pig "black"), but any animal with forked PAWS or hooves that does not ruminate (rumination is when an animal returns half-digested food from its stomach to its mouth to chew again after a certain period of time) is also banned from eating. Muslims do not eat animals that have died of natural causes and do not eat blood products. It is forbidden to eat dead things, whether drowned, strangled, struck by lightning, thrown, killed by conflict or eaten by wild animals. It is forbidden to eat blood or pork or to kill for chanting the name of God that is not God, or to kill in the name of idols, or to deliberately abandon the name of God. It is forbidden to eat meat (dogs) and drink milk from animals that often eat feces. It is forbidden to eat beasts of prey, or animals with claws of birds of prey. Donkey meat is forbidden. It is forbidden to kill frogs for medicine because they stink.

There is no requirement in Islam that the producer or cook of the food must be Muslim. For example, in a vegetarian restaurant for Hindus or Buddhists, Muslims can eat the food if all the ingredients and seasonings are vegan.

According to this principle, Muslim owned halal restaurants can also hire non-Muslim cooks, as long as they are given the necessary training in advance to understand the principles of halal food and learn to respect Muslims. They are not required to be Islamic and are allowed to serve Muslim customers. If you are invited to dinner by a non-Muslim friend, you cannot refuse. If it is really a last resort, you must declare to your friend that you are a Muslim, some eating habits taboo, respected by friends, avoid providing non-halal food, you can go to your friend's home to attend the banquet. If a friend's house serves all kinds of guests and there is a non-halal food on the table, just remind yourself to avoid taking that food and Muslims can also share the table with everyone.





# Traditional food

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# Islamic marriage etiquette

The so-called “consent of both parties” means that the Islamic marriage should not be forced, arranged, bought, sold, substituted, etc. Otherwise, the marriage is “illegal”. Take Muslim wedding ceremonies in northern China as an example. The main marriage ceremony involves asking an imam to recite “nikaha”. In fact, saying “Nikaha” includes writing “marriage letter”, so it is also called “Izab” (consent). It consists of two phases, “reading” and “writing”, or two people do it together -- one reads and one writes. The recitation generally consists of four parts: 1. The Quran 24:32 (Chapter of Light) is recited in a melodious and cheerful way; 2. rule: “فمن رغب عن سنن ربي فعلى الله” (marriage is I teach law, those who abandon me torah, who is not my congregation); 3. Marriage is regarded as an act of social and religious significance by the disciples of the Orthodox Holy Gate; 4. Bless the newlyweds.



# Papers had



This is the marriage document I found about Islam. With 8 open a piece of red paper, folded into 10 horizontal, with brush or hard pen writing, Arabic must be neat, do not scribble. Don't leave anything out. Then the imam reads the word "Izab". After the imam reads, "O suitor (bridegroom)! Do you accept it? With the prepared candy gently thrown to the man, and prompted him to read: "I accept"; She replied: "I would." When read "Izab", and finish "Dua", the bride and groom leave the table, and then by both sides of the male parents "hand", congratulate each other.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

هذه قبالة النكاح

الله مؤلف بين الزوجين

xx باجازه الوالدين: xx و

xx و برضاء الزوجين xx و

xx و بشهادة الشاهدين: xx و xx و

: و بالمهر المعين

xx و بتحية الحاضرين: xx و xx و

و وقفهما الله على الخيرات

و الحمد لله رب العالمين



# Worship

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The worship of Islam, also known as Sarat or Salah is one of the practices of the Islamic faith. One of the five Sunni virtues, one of the ten practices of the twelve Shia Imams, and one of the seven pillars of the Ismailis. Chinese Muslims commonly call the worship "Naemazi", which is a transliteration of the word of Monday in Persian. There is no consensus on how to worship, and many worship only twice a day, in the morning and at dusk, because the Quran only mentions these two services by name. Sunni Muslims must perform prayers five times a day: morning, afternoon, afternoon, evening and evening. But Shiites, for the most part, worship only three times a day.

In addition, every Friday is designated as the main Ma Day. Muslims will go to the mosque to attend the "main Ma worship" (also known as the "gathering ceremony") during the holy day. However, during major Islamic festivals, such as Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha... , Muslims will also gather in the mosque worship, this worship is called "Hui Li".

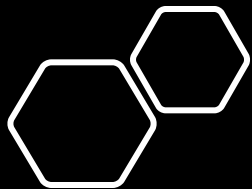


# Muslim funeral

When a person is dying, the next of kin will silently recite the sutra of "Kerimaituibai" (or "pure Words") next to the pillow. After stopping breathing, relatives should follow their limbs, close their eyes, close their teeth, arrange their hair, manage their limbs, cover the dead body with a clean wide white cloth, and place in a spacious and ventilated place. The Islamic scriptures stipulate that the dead should be buried "in three days and with thrift." Foreigners, who have not bathed menses are not allowed to see the dead body. Menstruating people are not allowed near dead bodies. To be buried during no banquet, not wearing filial piety, do not burn paper offerings. There are five aspects of burial procedure, including preparation, bath ceremony, funerary ceremony, burial and tomb. Before the deceased is buried, a direct descendant of the deceased is required to examine the grave of the deceased. Bath ceremony, that is, baptism, by three people to undertake, wash the order of first clean lower body, then wash hair, face, and then from top to bottom, first right after left, wash all over the body, with two bath towels respectively wipe the upper body and lower body. Bury the dead load, the body after bath to rise (body) of large wooden affairs, head north to south in the quiet clean indoor or yard, people attending the funeral will be bathed, clean clothes, black funeral for Italian, raise my hand, praised, not bow, not kowtow, kneeling, praised four times, about to say "color both eyes", black funeral. The dead of the Muslims will be buried after three days, and they will be buried in the ground at the right time. When people are buried, they take the dead out of the wooden box and put them in the tomb. The tomb takes meridian to, the imam and others kneel at the north head of the grave, the mourners kneel at the south head chanting, and then buried. Influenced by Confucian culture, Muslims after death seven days, 30 days, 40 days, bi-monthly, 100 days and anniversary sacrifice, all want to ask the imam chanting, go grave, but also with hot frying oil (oil cake) to send friends and relatives, thank you.





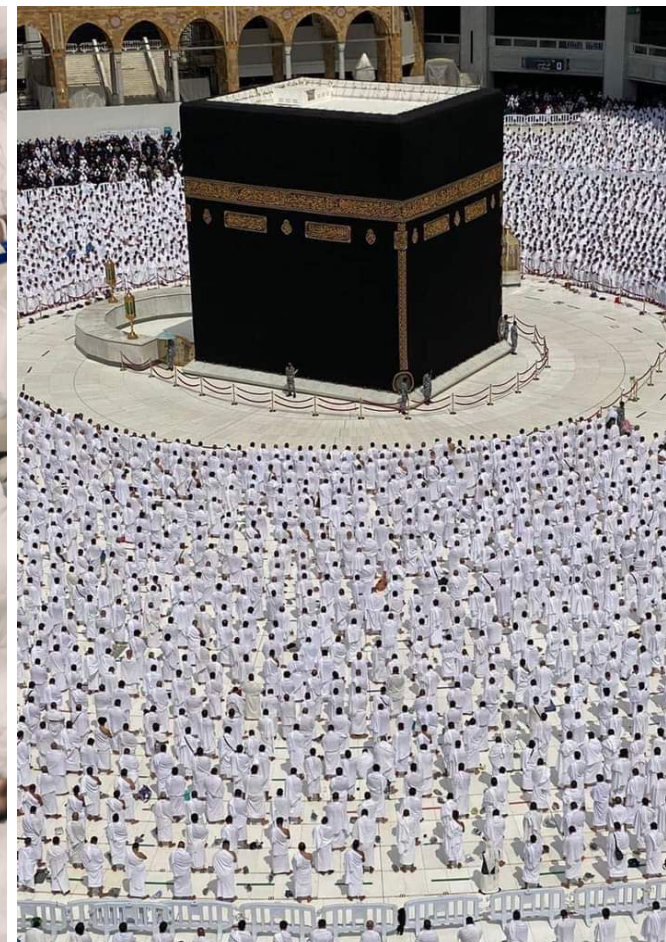


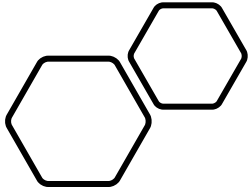
# Important Festival

Eid al-Adha is known in Arabic as Eid al-Adha, or as Eid al-Azuha. "Erde" means festival. Both "Eid al-Adha" and "Azuha" mean "sacrifice" and "sacrifice", so the festival is commonly called "sacrifice" or "Eid al-Adha". During the Eid al-Adha festival, we will visit each other to celebrate the festival, each to a house, the host will be served for the guests a plate of large mutton stew, and the guests eat no matter how full, also have to taste the host's mutton. When relatives and friends gather together, the people of all ethnic groups in Xinjiang will play the piano, sing songs and dance, and there is a scene of joy everywhere.

After the big ceremony, families will go to the cemetery to pray, remember and bless their dead relatives.

The early morning service of Eid al-Adha is the biggest of the year, and all the adult men attend a spectacular gathering at the local temple. The most famous ceremony is in front of the Id Kah Halal Temple in Kashgar. After the ceremony, the musicians climb on the top of the gate of the Id Kah Halal Temple, knock the Nagra (iron drum) and play the suona, and the men in the square in front of the temple will perform the enthusiastic shaman dance.





- The Festival of Cumin is also called Eid. October 1st in the Islamic calendar. In China's Xinjiang region, it is called Roza (Farsi, meaning fast). According to Islamic law, the Islamic calendar every year in September for the month of Ramadan. Every healthy adult Muslim should observe fast throughout the month, which forbids eating, drinking and having sex from before dawn until sunset. In the evening of the 29th day of fast, if there is a new moon, the next day is Eid al-Fitr; If not, another day will be declared for 30 days, and the next day will be Eid to celebrate the successful completion of fasting for a month.
- "Nowruz", also known as Nowruz, is also translated into Nawu-Roz Festival (Farsi: <s:3>^٢٢, meaning "New day" or "new light"). It is a traditional festival of Uyghur, Kazakh, Kirgiz, Uzbek, Tajik and other ethnic minorities in Xinjiang. It starts on March 21 every year and lasts from 3 to 15 days. Some people call March Nowruz Month. And so on.

