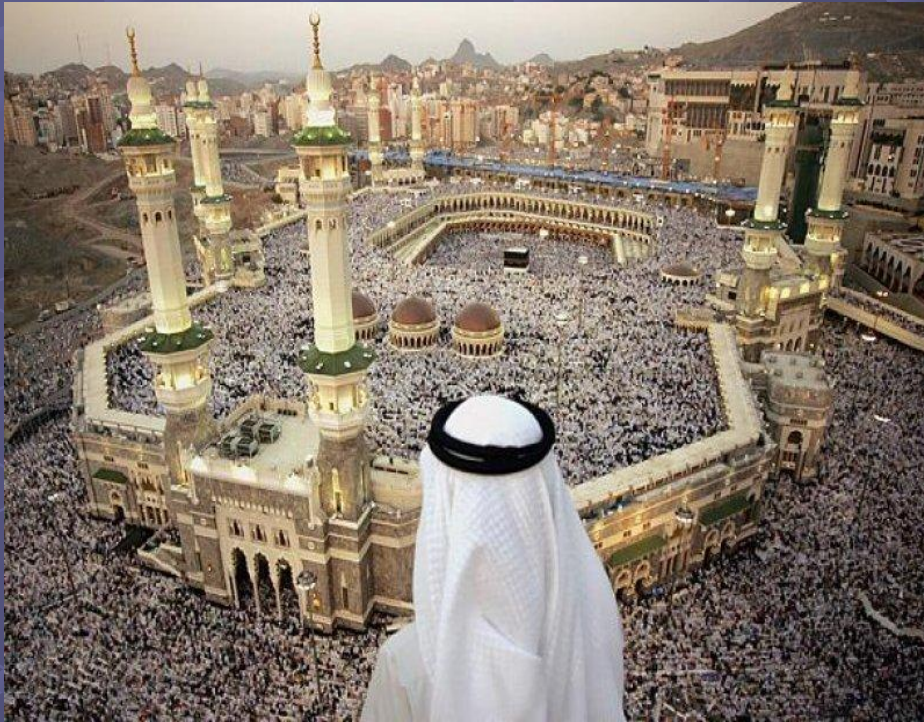


Religion and Ethics : Islam Ethics



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Outline:

- **History: How did the first beliefs appear?**
 - **Moral Commandments**
 - **Divine Command Theory Shari'ah**
 - **Five Pillars**
 - **Islamic views (Euthanasia, Abortion)**

History



Mecca and Medina



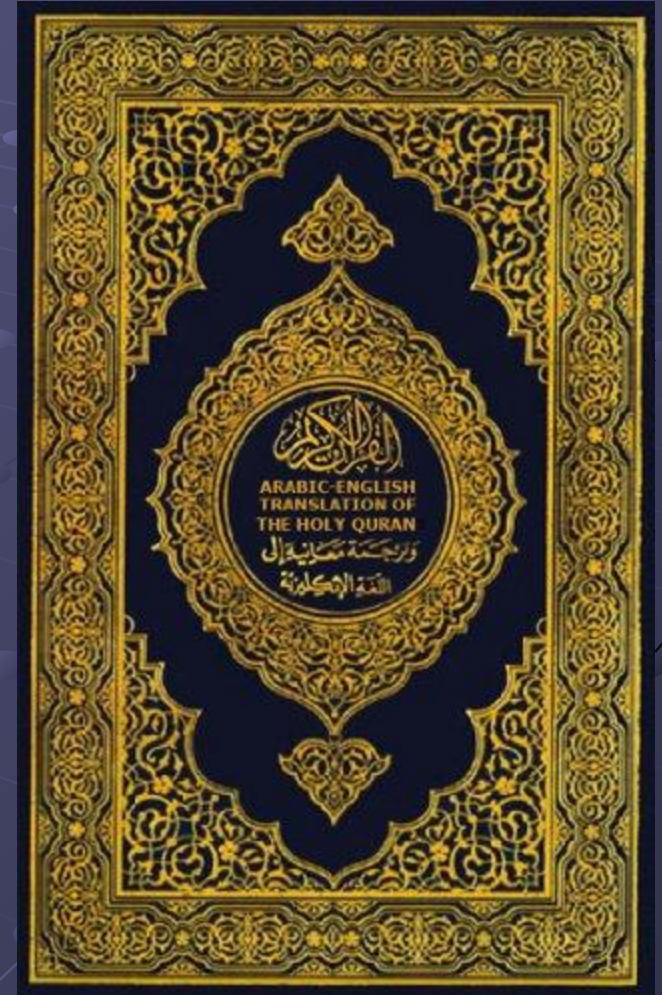
Start of the 7th century



Muhammad

How did the first believes appear?

Muhammad dictated the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam, perfect words by Allah.



Moral Commandments

1. Worship only God
2. Be kind, honorable and humble to one's parents
3. Be neither miserly nor wasteful in one's expenditure
4. Do not engage in 'mercy killings' for fear of starvation
5. Do not commit adultery

Moral Commandments

6. Do not kill unjustly
7. Care for orphaned children
8. Keep one's promises
9. Be honest and fair in one's interactions
10. Do not be arrogant in one's claims or beliefs

The ten Moral Commandments (Deut. 5: 6-21)

1. I am the Lord your God who brought you out of the land of Egypt, from the house of slavery. You shall have no other gods before My face.

2. Do not make yourself an idol and no image of what is in the sky above and what is on the earth below, and what is in the waters below the earth. Do not worship and serve them; for I am the Lord your God.

3. Do not pronounce the name of the Lord your God in vain; for the Lord will not leave without punishment the one who uses his name in vain.

4. Observe the sabbath day to keep it holy, as the Lord your God commanded you. Six days of work, and do all your work; and the seventh day is the Sabbath to the Lord your God.

5. Honor your father and your mother, as the Lord your God commanded you, that your days may be long, and that it may be well

The ten Moral Commandments (Deut. 5: 6-21)

6. Honor your father and your mother, as the Lord your God commanded you, that your days may be long, and that it may be well with you in the land which the Lord your God gives you.

7. Don't kill.

8. Do not commit adultery.

9. Do not steal.

10. Do not give false testimony to your neighbor.

Divine Command Theory

- “Morally Good” = “What is Allah’s will”
- “ What are right actions?”=“ What Allah told to do?”
- Divine Law for Islam = Shari’ah



Divine Command Theory



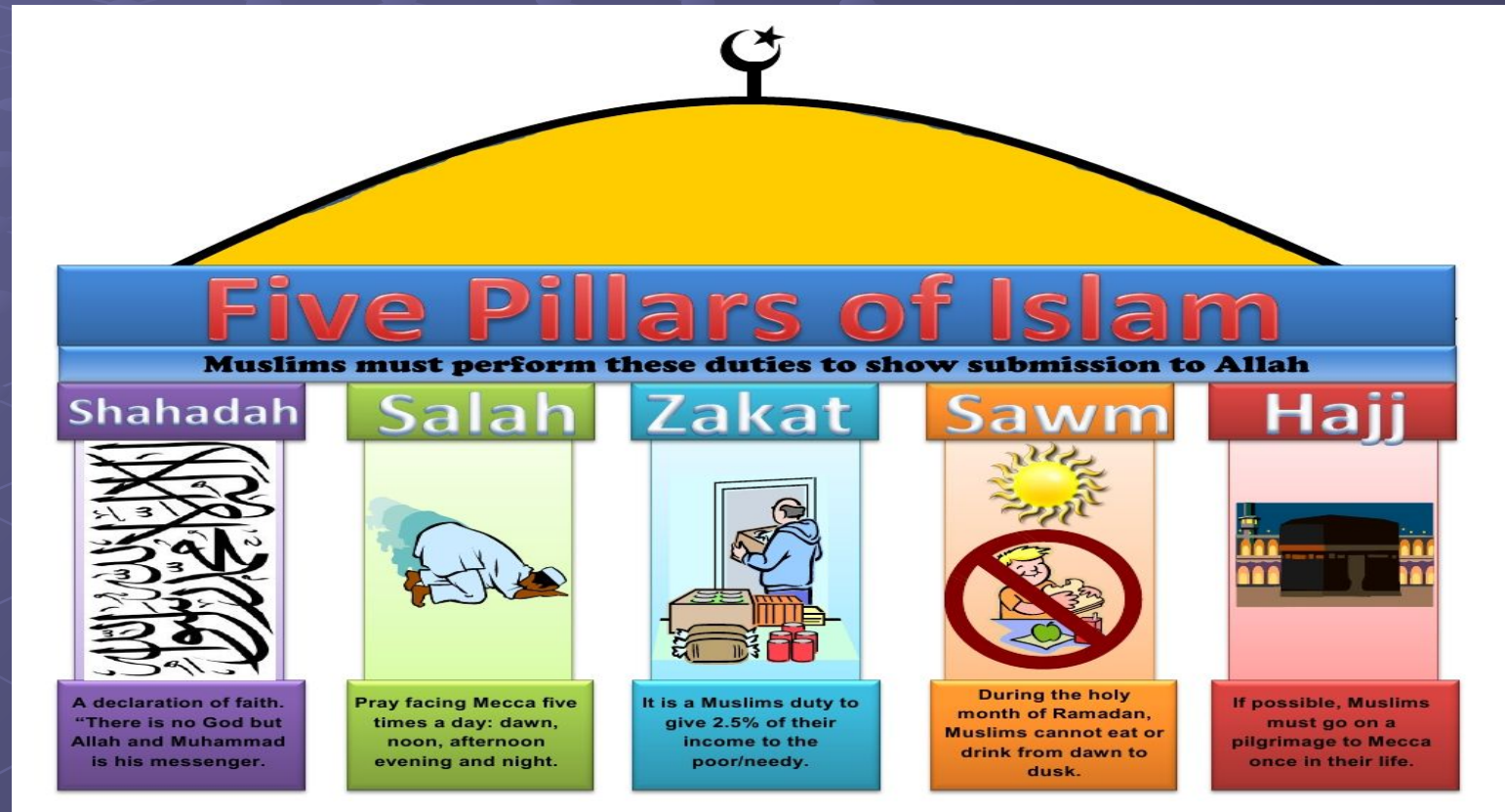
Shari'ah

- **People attitude toward God = Five Islamic Pillars**



- **People attitude toward other human beings = Civil Law**

Five Pillars



Five Pillars

- **Shahadah = “there is no god but Allah, and that Mohammed is the Messenger of God”**



Five Pillars

- **Salah = 5 times a day ritual pray**



Five Pillars

- **Zakat= the requirement to help poor people and provide them with alms in order to promote Islam**



Five Pillars

- **Sawm = ritual prohibition of smoking and other bad habits, especially during the month of Ramadan**



Five Pillars

- **Haji= journey to Mecca in the month after Ramadan and which Muslims should undertake at least once in a lifetime**



Euthanasia

This act is Islamically forbidden for it encompasses a positive role on the part of the physician to end the life of the patient and hasten his death via lethal injection, electric shock, a sharp weapon or any other way. This is an act of killing, and, killing is a major sin and thus forbidden in Islam, the religion of pure mercy.” - Yusuf al-Qaradawi On Euthanasia:

Euthanasia

Islamic jurisprudence, based on a convincing interpretation of the holy Quran, does not recognize a person's right to die voluntarily. • The Islamic arguments against euthanasia can be summarized in two main reasons On Euthanasia:

Euthanasia

1. Life is sacred and euthanasia and suicide are not included among the reasons allowed for killing in Islam.
2. Allah decides how long each of us will live and two verses support this reason. On Euthanasia:

Euthanasia

Conclusion:

- It is He (Allah) who gives and takes away life. No human can give or take it.
- Muslims are against euthanasia. They believe that all human life is sacred because it is given by Allah.
- Allah chooses how long each person will live. Human beings should not interfere in this.

Abortion

- Islam values human life
- “On the Day of Judgment parents who killed their children will be under trial for that crime, and their children will be witnesses against them.” (Qur'an 81:8- 9).
- “Do not slay your children for fear of poverty. We shall provide for them and for you.” (Qur'an 17:31).
- “Even in a case where one is already poor, the Qur'an insists that Allah will provide sustenance for us and for our children, and furthermore that Allah has made human life sacred.” (Qur'an 6:151).

Conclusion

- Islam offers an ethical system which is unique. In Islam, ethics and religion are rooted to primordial human nature which is innocent and good unless is corrupted. Similarly, ethics, religion and law (fiqh) are complementary and do not contradict to each other. In this case, what is morally wrong is also illegal, and the law permits only what is moral. Similarly, in Islam both morality and law are derived from religious sources and religious teachings are practiced through morality and law. Second, Islamic ethical system is unique, because its value-judgements transcend all worldly gains and relativism interpretations. Transcendentalism, universalism and normative character are among building blocks of Islamic ethics.

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THANK YOU
FOR
your
ATTENTION!
ANY QUESTIONS?