

RE Dictionary

Tier 3 Words

Words & Phonetics	Definitions	Examples
Allah /a.luh/	The Arabic word for God in Islam.	Muslims believe that Allah is the one true God.
Tawhid	The concept of the oneness and unity of God in Islam.	Tawhid is the central concept of Islamic theology.
Monotheistic /mo.now.thee.i.stuhk/	Believing in a single God.	Islam is a monotheistic religion, emphasizing the belief in one God.
Quran /kuh.raan/	The holy book of Islam, believed to be the word of God as revealed to Prophet Muhammad.	The Quran is recited during prayers and special occasions.
Sunnah /suh.nah/	The practices and teachings of the Prophet Muhammad, used as a guide for Muslims.	The Sunnah complements the Quran in guiding Muslims in their daily lives.
Sunni /su.nee/	A branch of Islam that follows the Sunnah and recognizes the first four caliphs as rightful leaders.	Sunni Muslims represent the majority of the Islamic faith.
Shi'a	A branch of Islam that believes leadership should come from the Prophet Muhammad's family.	Shi'a Muslims observe different rituals than their Sunni counterparts.
Six articles of faith /siks aa.tuh.klz ov fayth/	The core beliefs in Islam, including belief in God, angels, books, prophets, the Day of Judgment, and predestination.	Understanding the six articles of faith is crucial for all Muslims.

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The five roots of usul ad-Din /thuh five roots ov usul ad-din/	Fundamental beliefs in Shi'a Islam concerning God, justice, prophecy, leadership, and resurrection.	The five roots of usul ad-Din are foundational to Shi'a beliefs.
Immanent /i.muh.muht/	Present within the world and human experience; in Islam, it refers to God's presence in creation.	Many Muslims believe that Allah is immanent in their everyday lives.
Transcendent /tran.sen.dnt/	Beyond and independent from the material universe; often refers to God's nature in Islam.	Allah is considered transcendent, existing beyond human comprehension.
Omnipotent /om.ni.puh.tnt/	Having unlimited power; an attribute of God in Islam.	Muslims believe that Allah is omnipotent and capable of anything.
Beneficent /buh.neh.fuh.snt/	Doing good and promoting the welfare of others; a characteristic of God in Islam.	Allah is described as beneficent, providing for all creation.
Merciful /muh.suh.fl/	Showing compassion or forgiveness; an important attribute of God in Islam.	The Quran frequently mentions Allah's merciful nature.
Adalat (Shi'a Muslim) /aa.daa.leht/	The concept of justice in Shi'a Islam, emphasizing fairness and accountability.	Adalat is central to the Shi'a understanding of God's nature.
Day of judgement /day ov juhj-muht/	The final day when all individuals will be judged by God for their deeds.	The Day of Judgment is a significant belief in both Sunni and Shi'a Islam.
Jibril /jih.breel/	The angel Gabriel, believed to have conveyed God's revelations to the prophets.	Jibril played a crucial role in the life of Prophet Muhammad.
Mika'il /mee.kuh.il/	The angel Michael, responsible for providing sustenance to bodies and souls.	Mika'il is often mentioned alongside Jibril in Islamic texts.
Predestination /pree.deh.stuh.nay.shn/	The doctrine that God has eternally chosen who will be saved or damned.	Predestination is a complex concept that raises questions about free will.

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Akirah /ak.ray.ah/	The afterlife in Islam, where individuals are held accountable for their actions in this life.	Belief in Akirah motivates Muslims to live righteously.
Resurrection /reh.zuh.rek.shn/	The act of rising from the dead; a key belief in the afterlife for Muslims.	Muslims believe in the resurrection of all souls on the Day of Judgment.
Heaven /heh.vn/	The eternal paradise promised to the righteous in the afterlife.	Muslims aspire to enter Heaven as a reward for their good deeds.
Hell /hel/	A place of punishment for those who reject God's guidance and commit grave sins.	Hell is described in the Quran as a place of severe torment.
Prophet /pro.fuht/	A messenger chosen by God to deliver His message to humanity.	Muhammad is considered the final prophet in Islam.
Risalah /ree.sa.lah/	The concept of prophethood and the messages delivered by prophets in Islam.	Risalah is fundamental to understanding the role of prophets in Islam.
Prophethood /pro.fuht.hud/	The state of being a prophet; the mission of delivering God's message.	Prophethood is a significant aspect of Islamic belief.
Iblis (Satan) /ib.lis (say.tn)/	The Islamic name for Satan, who refused to bow to Adam and was cast out of paradise.	Iblis represents the force of evil in Islamic teachings.
Ka'aba /ka.abuh/	The sacred structure located in Mecca, considered the holiest site in Islam.	Muslims face the Ka'aba during their daily prayers.
Id-ul-Adha /id.ul.ad.ha/	An Islamic festival commemorating the willingness of Ibrahim to sacrifice his son in obedience to God.	Id-ul-Adha is celebrated with prayers and feasting by Muslims worldwide.
Hajj /hajj/	The pilgrimage to Mecca, which is one of the Five Pillars of Islam.	Every Muslim is required to perform Hajj at least once in their lifetime.

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Caliph /kay.luhf/	A leader of the Islamic community, considered a successor to the Prophet Muhammad.	The first four caliphs are known as the Rightly Guided Caliph.
Imam /i.maam/	A leader in a mosque; in Shi'a Islam, it refers to a spiritual leader believed to be divinely appointed.	The Imam leads the prayer and provides guidance to the community.
Imamate /ih.mah.meyt/	The position or office of an Imam in Shi'a Islam, considered a divinely appointed leadership role.	The concept of Imamate is central to Shi'a beliefs.
Torah /taw.ruh/	The central reference of the religious Judaic tradition, also respected in Islam.	The Torah is acknowledged as a holy scripture in Islam.
Psalms /saamz/	A book in the Bible consisting of religious songs, prayers, and poetry, respected in Islam.	The Psalms are seen as inspired scripture by Muslims.
Gospel /go.spl/	The teachings of Jesus Christ, considered important in the context of religious history in Islam.	The Gospel is respected as a previous revelation in Islam.
Scrolls of Abraham /skrowls ov ay.bruh.ham/	Texts believed to have been revealed to Abraham, mentioned in Islamic tradition.	The Scrolls of Abraham are part of the divine messages acknowledged in Islam.
The five pillars /thuh five pi.luhz/	The fundamental acts of worship in Islam, including Shahadah.	The five pillars are five duties followed by Muslims to keep their faith.
The ten obligatory acts /thuh ten uh.bli.guh.tuh.ree akts/	Essential practices in Shi'a Islam, including prayer, fasting, and charity, which every Muslim is expected to observe.	The ten obligatory acts guide the daily lives of Shi'a Muslims.
Shahadah /shuh.haa.duh/	The declaration of faith, stating that there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is His messenger.	The Shahadah is the first pillar of Islam and is recited during conversions.

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Salah /suh.laa/	The ritual prayer performed five times a day, one of the Five Pillars of Islam.	Muslims perform Salah at specific times throughout the day.
Wudu /wu.doo/	The ritual washing performed before prayer to ensure purity.	Before Salah, it is essential to perform Wudu to be in a state of purity.
Mihrab	A niche in the wall of a mosque that indicates the direction of the Qiblah.	The mihrab is a significant feature in mosques, guiding worshippers during prayer.
Qiblah wall	The wall in a mosque that faces the Ka'aba in Mecca, towards which Muslims pray.	During prayer, all Muslims face the Qiblah wall to direct their worship toward Mecca.
Ra'kah /rah.kah/	A unit of Islamic prayer, consisting of specific movements and recitations.	Each Salah is made up of multiple Ra'kah, allowing for different expressions of devotion.
Recitation /reh.suh.tay.shn/	The act of reading or chanting the Quran or parts of it, often done during prayer.	Recitation of the Quran is a vital aspect of Salah and personal reflection.
Prostration /pro.stray.shn/	The act of kneeling and touching the forehead to the ground during prayer, signifying submission to God.	Prostration is a key element of Ra'kah and demonstrates humility before Allah.
Jummah prayer /ju.mu.ah preuh/	The congregational prayer held every Friday, which replaces the regular midday prayer.	The Jummah prayer is an important weekly event for the Muslim community.
Ramadan /ra.muh.dan/	The ninth month of the Islamic calendar, observed by fasting from dawn until sunset.	Ramadan is a time for spiritual reflection, prayer, and community for Muslims.
The night of the power /thuh nite ov thuh pau.uh/	Known as Laylat al-Qadr, it is believed to be the night when the Quran was first revealed; it falls within the last ten nights of Ramadan.	Muslims seek forgiveness and blessings during the night of the power, as it is considered better than a thousand months.

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Zakah /zaa.kah/	The obligatory form of charity in Islam, calculated as a percentage of one's wealth to be given to the needy.	Paying Zakah purifies wealth and assists those in need within the community.
Sadaqah	Voluntary charity given out of compassion, generosity, or love, beyond the obligatory Zakah.	Sadaqah can be given at any time and in any amount, reflecting personal generosity.
Khums	A form of tax in Shi'a Islam, consisting of one-fifth of surplus income, paid annually.	Khums is an important practice for Shi'a Muslims to support religious institutions and the community.
Pilgrimage /pil.gruh.muħj/	The act of traveling to a holy place for religious reasons; in Islam, this often refers to Hajj.	The pilgrimage to Mecca is a fundamental duty for Muslims who are physically and financially able.
Hajji	A title given to a Muslim who has completed the Hajj pilgrimage.	After completing Hajj, many Muslims are honored with the title Hajji.
Jihad /jee.haad/	Struggle or striving in the way of God, which can refer to both spiritual and physical efforts.	Jihad can manifest as a personal struggle for self-improvement or as a collective effort for justice.
Greater jihad /gray.tuh jee.had/	The personal, spiritual struggle to live a good life and uphold faith.	Many scholars emphasize that the greater jihad is the internal struggle against one's own weaknesses.
Lesser jihad /leh.suh jee.had/	The physical struggle or effort in defense of Islam, which may include military action.	Lesser jihad is often misunderstood; it primarily refers to defending the faith against oppression.
Holy war /how.lee/	A term often used to describe warfare waged for religious reasons, commonly associated with Islam.	The concept of holy war can be controversial and is often misinterpreted in modern contexts.
Id-ul-fitr	An Islamic festival marking the end of Ramadan, celebrating the conclusion of fasting.	Id-ul-Fitr is a joyous occasion filled with feasting, prayers, and community gatherings.

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Day of Ashura /day ov a.shoo.raa/	A day of mourning and reflection for Shi'a Muslims, commemorating the martyrdom of Imam Hussein at the Battle of Karbala.	The Day of Ashura is observed with rituals and ceremonies to honor Imam Hussein's sacrifice.