

Five Pillars of Din (Justice)

Faith: Shahada is a declaration of faith and trust that professes that there is only one God (Allah) and that Muhammad is God's messenger.

Prayer: Salat (ṣalāh) is the Islamic prayer. Salat consists of five daily prayers according to the Sunna; the names are according to the prayer times: Fajr (dawn), Dhuhr (noon), ʿAṣr (afternoon), Maghrib (evening), and ʿIshāʾ (night).

Charity: Zakāt or alms-giving is the practice of charitable giving based on accumulated wealth.

Repentance: Sawm: (Fasting) Three types of fasting (Siyam) are recognized by the Quran: Ritual fasting, fasting as compensation for repentance (both from sura Al-Baqara), and ascetic fasting (from Al-Ahzab).

Hajj: Pilgrimage to Mecca The Hajj is a pilgrimage that occurs during the Islamic month of Dhu al-Hijjah to the holy city of Mecca. Every able-bodied Muslim is obliged to make the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their life.

Ismailis

Walayah: Guardianship Love and devotion to God, the prophets, the Imamah and the duʿāt ("missionaries").

Tawhid: "Oneness of God".

Salat: Prayer Nizari Ismailis reason that it is up to the current imām to designate the style and form of prayer.

Zakāt: Charity with the exception of the Druze, all Ismaili madh'hab have practices resembling that of Sunni and Twelver Muslims with the addition of the characteristic Shia khums.

Sawm: Repentance Nizari & Mustaali believe in both a metaphorical and literal meaning of fasting.

Hajj: Visiting the imām or his representative and that this is the greatest and most spiritual of all pilgrimages. The Mustaali maintain also the practice of going to Mecca. The Druze interpret this completely metaphorically as "fleeing from devils and oppressors" and rarely go to Mecca.

Jihad or "Struggle": "the Greater Struggle" and the "The Lesser Struggle".

A struggle against one's own soul; striving toward rightness, and sometimes as struggle in warfare.

Pillars of Shia Islam

Twelver Shia Islam has **five Usul al-Din** and ten **Furu al-Din**, the Shia Islamic beliefs and practices. The Twelver Shia Islam Usul al-Din, equivalent to a Shia Five Pillars, are all beliefs considered foundational to Islam, and thus classified a bit differently from those listed above.

Five Pillars

Tawhid حید Monotheism: belief in the Oneness of God

'Adl دل, Divine Justice: the belief in the Almighty's justice.

Nubuwwah نبوة Prophethood

Imamah إمامة Succession to thd Muhammad

Mi'ad معاد The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection

Ten practices that Shia Muslims must perform, called the Ancillaries of the Faith (furūʿ al-dīn).

Salat: Prayer صلاة Salat consists of the repetition of a unit called a rakʿah (pl. rakaʿāt) consisting of prescribed actions and words

Sawm صوم fasting regulated by Islamic jurisprudence. In the terminology of Islamic law, sawm means to abstain from eating and drinking during daylight hours

Zakāt زكاة (Tithing), similar to Sunni Islam, but only applies to cattle, silver, gold, dates, raisins, wheat, and barley, but not money.

Khums خمس an annual taxation of one-fifth (20%) of the gains that a year has been passed on without using. Khums is paid to the Imams; indirectly to poor and needy people.

Hajj حج "pilgrimage") is an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca.

Jihad جهاد Islamic term referring to the religious duty of Muslims to maintain the religion.

Amr-bil-Marooḥ ordering for acknowledged virtues.

Nahi Anil Munkar forbidding from sin.

Tawalla تولى expressing love towards Good.

Tabarra تبرأ expressing disassociation and hatred towards Evil.