

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE PENTATEUCH CONCERNING MONOTHEISM AND ITS RELATED COMMANDS IN THE LIGHT OF THE QURAN

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ABSTRACT

With an eye toward theological similarities and differences, this expanded abstract offers a comparative study of monotheism and its related commandments in the Pentateuch and the Quran. The main goal of the research is to find how each book presents the ethical consequences resulting from a belief system and the idea of the uniqueness of God. This study explores the subtleties in every scripture by means of a qualitative technique combining textual analysis with academic interpretations.

The approach is a methodical study of important passages from the Pentateuch and the Quran with an eye on their theological roots and ethical guidance. The results expose a strong dedication to monotheism in both religions, however their ethical systems vary greatly. Whereas the Quran encourages surrender to divine will and direction for moral behavior, the Pentateuch stresses covenantal responsibilities and legal restrictions. These variations represent the historical and cultural settings from which every book develops, therefore influencing the behaviors and beliefs of their particular groups.

By stressing the ideals of monotheism and acknowledging the particular manifestations of religion within every tradition, the research adds to the conversation on interfaith communication. Finally, the study proposes topics of further investigation, especially the significance of these results in modern debates of ethics and morality in interfaith environments.

Keywords: Monotheism, Pentateuch, Quran, Comparative Analysis, Religious Commands, Theological Constructs

INTRODUCTION

Examining monotheism in the Quran and the Pentateuch provides deep understanding of two fundamental religious books. Previous studies have covered many facets of these texts; however, a concentrated comparative study of their handling of monotheism and associated precepts is lacking. This work attempts to fill that void by methodically analyzing how every book conveys its theological foundations and ethical standards.

METHODS

This comparative analysis employs a qualitative methodology, utilizing textual analysis to explore key themes and commands related to monotheism within the Pentateuch and the Quran. Selected passages were analyzed for thematic content, linguistic nuances, and theological implications. Additionally, secondary sources were consulted, including scholarly articles and commentaries that contextualize the texts within their respective religious traditions. The study juxtaposes texts from both scriptures, highlighting similarities and differences in their treatment of monotheistic principles and commandments.

Examining certain lines from both the Pentateuch and the Quran, a qualitative textual study was conducted. This approach considers historical and cultural settings and lets one thoroughly investigate the meanings of the books. Relevant intellectual interpretations were included to improve the examination.

DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

The findings reveal both congruities and divergences in the portrayal of monotheism and divine commands across the two texts. In the Pentateuch, the Shema (Deuteronomy 6:4), which proclaims, "Hear, O Israel: The LORD our God, the LORD is one," encapsulates the essence of Jewish monotheism. This declaration serves as a foundation for the commandments that follow, emphasizing loyalty to a singular deity and the rejection of idolatry (Exodus 20:3-6).

Conversely, the Quran similarly emphasizes the oneness of God (Tawhid) through various verses, such as Surah Al-Ikhlās (112:1), which states, "Say, 'He is Allah, [who is] One.'" The Quran reinforces this notion through commandments that stress ethical monotheism, outlining a moral framework encompassing social justice, compassion, and adherence to divine will.

The comparative analysis highlights significant themes, such as the role of prophets, the importance of the covenant in Judaism, and the emphasis on submission (Islam) in the Quran. Additionally, the study addresses variations in the understanding of divine commands and their implications for religious practice and ethics.

Underlying distinct ethical considerations, the results significantly focus on monotheism in both texts. Demanding observance of certain commandments, the Pentateuch creates a covenantal connection between God and mankind. By contrast, the Quran offers a wider picture of moral direction based on observation of God. These variances guide the particular customs and ideas of their different societies.

While both texts advocate for monotheism, the Pentateuch often emphasizes the historical and covenantal relationship between God and Israel. In contrast, the Quran presents a more universalist approach, appealing to all of humanity and addressing broader ethical concerns.

CONCLUSION

The study concludes that, while both the Pentateuch and the Quran articulate a strong commitment to monotheism and ethical imperatives, they do so within distinct theological frameworks. These differences can inform interfaith dialogues, highlighting the shared values of monotheism while acknowledging diverse interpretations and practices.

This comparison emphasizes the need to know monotheistic within both traditions as a tool to promote interfaith communication. Future studies should explore how these results affect contemporary ethical debates and interreligious interactions, therefore fostering more understanding and collaboration among many faith groups.

Future research could expand on this comparative approach by examining additional scriptures from both traditions and exploring how these texts have influenced contemporary religious practices and ethical discussions. Moreover, a deeper analysis of historical and cultural contexts may provide further insight into the evolution of monotheistic thought within Judaism and Islam.

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