

The Scepter

The first chapter of the Holy Quran is **Surah Al-Fatihah**. Meaning "The Opening," it consists of 7 verses and serves as an essential daily prayer for guidance, mercy, and lordship. It establishes the core foundation of the Islamic faith.

1. With the Name of Allah—the Most Compassionate, Most Merciful.
2. All praise is for Allah—Lord of all worlds.
3. The Most Compassionate, Most Merciful.
4. Master of the Day of Judgment.
5. You 'alone' we worship and You 'alone' we ask for help.
6. Guide us to the straight path.
7. The path of those You have blessed; not of those who have incurred Your wrath, nor of those who have gone astray.

THE SIX POINTS "QUALITIES OF THE SAHABAH

1. KALIMAH - LA-ILLAH ILA ALLAH (THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLAH), MUHAMMAD RASOUL ALLAH (MUHAMMAD IS THE LAST MESSENGER OF ALLAH)

(IMAN)
(AHMAL)
(YAKIN)

A. NOTHING DESERVES WORSHIP BUT ALLAH; TO HIM ALONE.
B. OBEDIENCE TO ALLAH'S COMMANDMENTS
C. BELIEF IN ALL THE PROPHETS OF ALLAH MAKING NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN THEM.
BELIEF IN ALL THE SCRIPTURE OF ALLAH
BELIEF IN HIS ANGELS
BELIEF IN THE RESURRECTION, THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT, & THE HEREAFTER
BELIEF IN THE REALITY OF PARADISE AND THE HELL
D. THE FEAR OF ALLAH — THE LOVE OF ALLAH BECAUSE OF HIS MERCY (TAQWA)

2. SALAT - PRAYER (5 TIMES) — SEAL OF SOLOMON

TIME. WUDD GIVING ALL DETAILS REQUIRED IT IS PRAYER TARIQH THE HOLY PROPHET MUHAMMAD BELIEVER FROM WAS SAID THAT THE EYE OF PRAYER IS THE APPROACH AS WHEN CREATOR) ALLAH YOU. HE IT IS PRAYER AS IS IN YOUR ALLAH HEARS SALAT IS THE BETWEEN BELIEVES AND G. FOR ALLAH IS NEEDED OF HIS SALAT SHOULD CONCENTRATION UPLIFTS ONE ALL THAT MAY WE SHOULD BE ATTENTIVE NEVER KNOWS WHAT BESTOW AT THAT TIME.

(IBADAT)

C. THE SALAT MUST BE OBSERVING THE RIGHT AN POSTURE (RAKAT) PRAYER IN TO ACTION — KNOWLEDGE, IS AN OBLIGATION

3. ILM - KNOWLEDGE, IS AN OBLIGATION

(NUK)

A. WE SHOULD LEARN ABOUT THE WHOM WE WORSHIP BELIEVED — THIS MEANS BE AS THE EXAMPLE GIVEN ABUULLAH (PEACE BE UPON HIM) KEEP OUR MOUTHS MUST ALLAH FOR COVENANT OF ADAM

(ZIKIR)

DAILY AT THE SPECIFIED SPECIAL CARE, TO PERFORM IN MAKING PROPER WUDDU - ALLAH AS ESTABLISHED BY THAT DISTINGUISHES THE THE NON-BELIEVER; AS IT SALAT IS THE COOLNESS IN THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH OBLIGATION FOR THE BELIEVER PRAYER WITH ONE REVOLUTION YOU MAKE TAKZIR (ALL IS INDEED IS EVER BEFORE WHO HAS ESTABLISHED A MERCY TO YOU FOR IT SENDS PRAYERS THAT YOUR PETITION. DIRECT COMMUNICATION THE (CREATURE) WHO ALLAH (HIS CREATOR) SUFFICIENT TO PROVIDE THE CREATURES THEREFORE BE OFFERED WITH FULL AND DEVOTION AS PRAYER FROM THE EVILS AND EVIL AFFLICT THEE IN LIFE. IN PRAYER FOR ONE BLESSING ALLAH MAY OFFERED COURAGEOUSLY NUMBER OF DOSSILIONS THEN ONE MUST PUT HIS IN SERVICE TO ALLAH, (FARD) WE MUST KNOW THE DIN OF ISLAM (ISLAMIC LAW) WHAT IS HALAL (PERMISSIBLE) IS HARAM (FORBIDDEN) TO THE BELIEVER WHAT ACTIONS PLEASE ALLAH IF IT IS DOES NOT THE LOVE SEEK TO PLEASE THE TO PRACTICE 24 HR EACH DAY (SUMMUM) TO US IN THE LIFE OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD (P) WITH ZIKIR ALLAH (THE REMEMBRANCE OF NOTHING EXIST EXCEPT BY THE COMMAND

A scepter (or sceptre) is an ornamental staff or rod held by a ruling monarch. It is a traditional symbol of royal authority, sovereignty, and divine power.

The Origin of Sin

In Christian theology, the **lie is not the original sin itself**, but rather the *catalyst* for it. The actual Original Sin, as described in the Book of Genesis, was the act of **disobedience**—specifically, eating the forbidden fruit from the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil.

The unforgivable (or unpardonable) sin in the Bible is **blasphemy against the Holy Spirit**.

Scholars and theologians generally agree that this isn't an accidental slip of the tongue or a momentary lapse in judgment. Instead, it refers to a continuous, deliberate, and hardened rejection of God's grace. Because it is the role of the Holy Spirit to convict people of sin and draw them to salvation, repeatedly rejecting that guidance essentially means refusing forgiveness itself.

- **Matthew 12:31-32:**

"Therefore I say to you, every kind of sin and blasphemy can be forgiven, but blasphemy against the Spirit will not be forgiven."

Abomination is a thing that is detestable, loathsome, or morally offensive. It can also refer to an object of extreme hatred or disgust, or to a state of extreme defilement or pollution. The term is used in many contexts, including literature, religion, and pop culture.

The Bible discusses "abomination" in various places, including **Leviticus** and **Deuteronomy** regarding forbidden acts and idolatry, **Proverbs** which lists seven things God hates, and in the **New Testament**, such as **Romans** and **Revelation**, which describes the consequences of certain behaviors. Other notable examples include descriptions of "abominations of desolation" in **Daniel**.

The book of Deuteronomy describes various acts as abominations, including **pagan religious practices** like child sacrifice, divination, sorcery, and idol worship. Other abominations include certain **sexual immorality** (such as homosexuality and adultery), **dishonest business dealings**, **cross-dressing**, and making **imperfect sacrifices**.

The book of [Leviticus](#) describes "abominations" as practices that are detestable to God, primarily focusing on certain sexual acts, idolatry, and other moral and ritual impurities. Specific examples include incest, adultery, and sexual intercourse between men, but also extend to things like child sacrifice, certain pagan rituals, and specific dietary restrictions. These actions are condemned as unclean and offensive to God, and their prohibition is rooted in the belief that they defiled the land and the people.

Blasphemy's is the act of expressing **contempt, irreverence, or disrespect toward a deity, sacred objects, or something considered inviolable**. It typically involves words, but can also include actions or writings.

- [Matthew 12:31-32](#) / [Mark 3:28-30](#) / [Luke 12:10](#): Jesus states that while speaking against the Son of Man can be forgiven, blasphemy against the Holy Spirit will not be forgiven, either in this age or in the age to come.

Tattoos In the Bible, tattoos are mentioned explicitly only once, in **Leviticus 19:28**, which states: *"Do not cut your bodies for the dead or put tattoo marks on yourselves. I am the Lord."* [[1](#), [2](#)]

Deadly Sins The seven deadly sins are a classification of vices—originally identified in Christian theology—that describe an excessive desire for or misuse of natural human impulses. Historically categorized by Pope Gregory the Great from early monastic writings, they are considered the root origins of other behaviors:

- **Pride**: An excessive love of self or the desire to be more important than others. It is traditionally considered the root of all other sins.
- **Envy**: The resentment or sorrow felt over another person's traits, status, or success.
- **Wrath**: Uncontrolled feelings of anger, rage, or hatred, often leading to a desire for vengeance.
- **Sloth**: Extreme laziness, listlessness, or the failure to utilize one's talents and do good.
- **Greed (Avarice)**: An intense, disordered desire for material wealth or possessions.
- **Gluttony**: Over-indulgence and over-consumption of food or drink to the point of waste.
- **Lust**: A craving for the pleasures of the body, often involving the sexual objectification of others.

Crown of Thorns

Mental death (not having knowledge of the creator, ones self, or the enemy)

Bearing the Curse of Sin the Bible associates thorns with the curse on the ground after Adam and Eve's sin (Genesis 3:18).

- **Origin of the Church:** Some traditions, particularly the idea of the Church as the "bride of Christ," link the piercing of Jesus' side to the creation of Eve from Adam's side, suggesting that the blood and water flowing from him are the life-giving elements that form the Church.

The Beatitudes

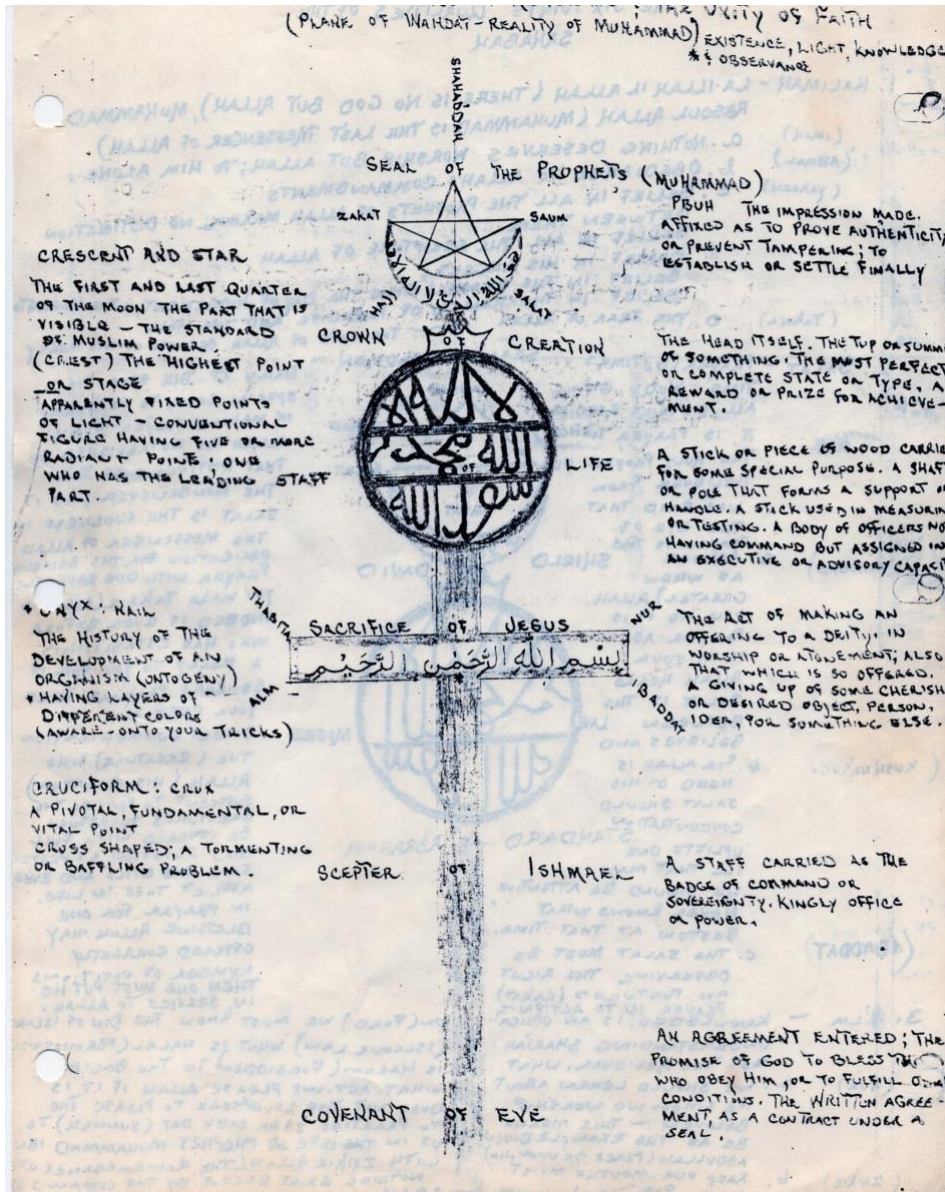
- **The Poor in Spirit:** "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." (Refers to those who recognize their spiritual poverty and need for God).
- **Those Who Mourn:** "Blessed are those who mourn, for they will be comforted." (Refers to those who grieve over sin, tragedy, or the brokenness of the world).
- **The Meek:** "Blessed are the meek, for they will inherit the earth." (Refers to those who exhibit gentle strength and submission to God).
- **Those Who Hunger and Thirst for Righteousness:** "Blessed are those who hunger and thirst for righteousness, for they will be filled." (Refers to a deep, driving desire for God's will and justice).
- **The Merciful:** "Blessed are the merciful, for they will be shown mercy." (Refers to extending grace and forgiveness to others).
- **The Pure in Heart:** "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they will see God." (Refers to having single-minded devotion, integrity, and holy intentions).
- **The Peacemakers:** "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they will be called children of God." (Refers to actively seeking reconciliation and spreading peace).
- **The Persecuted:** "Blessed are those who are persecuted because of righteousness, for theirs is the kingdom of heaven." (Refers to those who suffer for living out their faith and standing for what is right).

The Ten Commandments

- **You shall have no other gods before me.** (Exodus 20:3)—means that God requires exclusive loyalty and devotion. It establishes that the Creator alone is the supreme source of life, truth, and morality, demanding that no person, material possession, or concept take priority over Him.
- **You shall not make idols.** (Prohibits the creation and worship of graven images) mandates that people worship the true God without the use of physical idols. It distinguishes itself from the first commandment (who to worship) by dictating **how** to worship—ensuring that the spiritual nature of God is not reduced to human-made representations.
- **You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain.** (Prohibits misusing or disrespecting God's name) not to misuse, misrepresent, or empty God's reputation of its truth. It goes far beyond simply avoiding profanity; it forbids making false oaths, breaking religious vows, or claiming to act in God's name for evil or selfish purposes.
- **Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.** (Commands a day of rest and reverence) instructs believers to cease from their regular work on the seventh day of the week to rest, reflect, and dedicate time to God and community.
- **Honor your father and your mother.** instructs individuals to show deep respect, care, and gratitude to their parents. It forms a crucial bridge between human relationships and divine laws, acting as the foundation for societal order, family harmony, and respect for all authority.
- **You shall not murder.** It establishes the foundational sanctity of human life, demanding that individuals protect the vulnerable and avoid the unlawful, premeditated taking of another person's life.
- **You shall not commit adultery.** forbids **infidelity in marriage.** It prohibits sexual relations between a married person and someone who is not their spouse.
- **You shall not steal.** You must not take or withhold anything that rightfully belongs to another person.
- **You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.** (Prohibits lying or perjury) It prohibits misleading others, flattery, and hypocrisy, promoting integrity and honesty in all interactions.
- **You shall not covet.** (Prohibits improperly desiring what belongs to others) an intense, consuming, or unlawful jealousy over another person's possessions, status, or relationships—often leads to harmful actions. If you do not desire what your neighbor has, you are far less likely to steal, lie, or act destructively.

The ankh

/äNGk



The **ankh** (☥) is an ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic symbol that translates to "life" or "breath of life". Also known as the **Key of Life** or *crux ansata* (Latin for "handled cross"), it symbolizes both mortal existence and eternal life, making it one of the most enduring emblems from antiquity