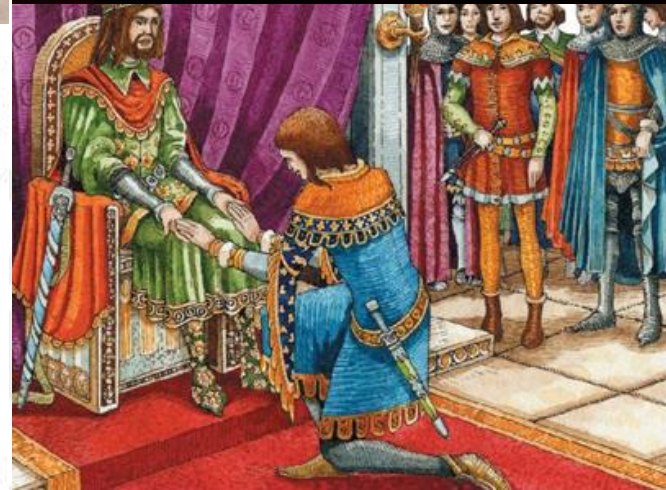
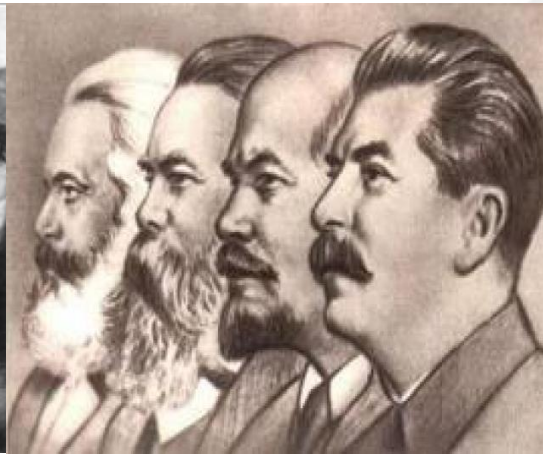


Relationship with the state and religion in the three monotheist religions – the Judaism, the Christianity and the Islam (1)

Prof. Dr. Bordás Mária
National University of Public Service
Faculty of Public Governance and International Relations
2019.

Modernization of the Islamic world and Western-style states

The difference is based on three pillars



Social systems and nation states in Europe

In Europe: In time they are separated: tribal-clan society, slavery, feudalism, capitalism, communism (in the 18th and 19th centuries of nation states have been established - in some countries, by separating from larger empires, elsewhere by merging smaller, independent states)



Social system and nation states in the Islamic world

- *Today's mixing with each other:* tribal clan system in local administration, nomads, slavery with feudalism until the mid-20th century, capitalism, communism
- *The nation state is exceptional:* (e.g. Iran, Egypt, Marocco, Kurdistan, Turkey) because of lack of national identity – identity to the umma, then tribe, clan, family regardless of the ethnic group

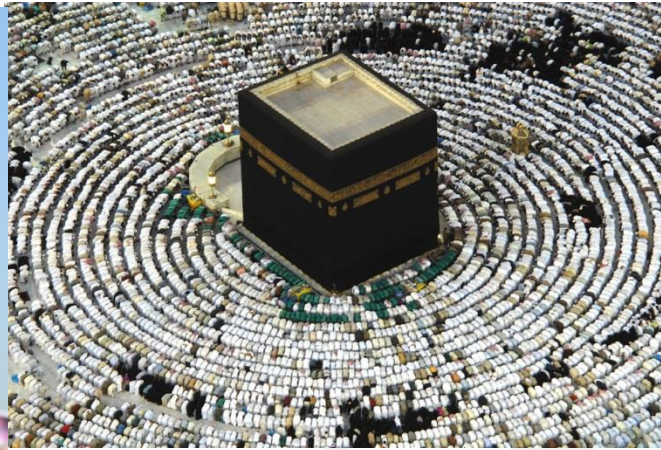
Traditions of democracy

- *Europe*: Greek city-states and the state organization of the Republic of Rome, medieval Italian city states
- *Islamic world*: Ancient East is a despotic sovereign, emperor's power from the god, centralized and developed public administration

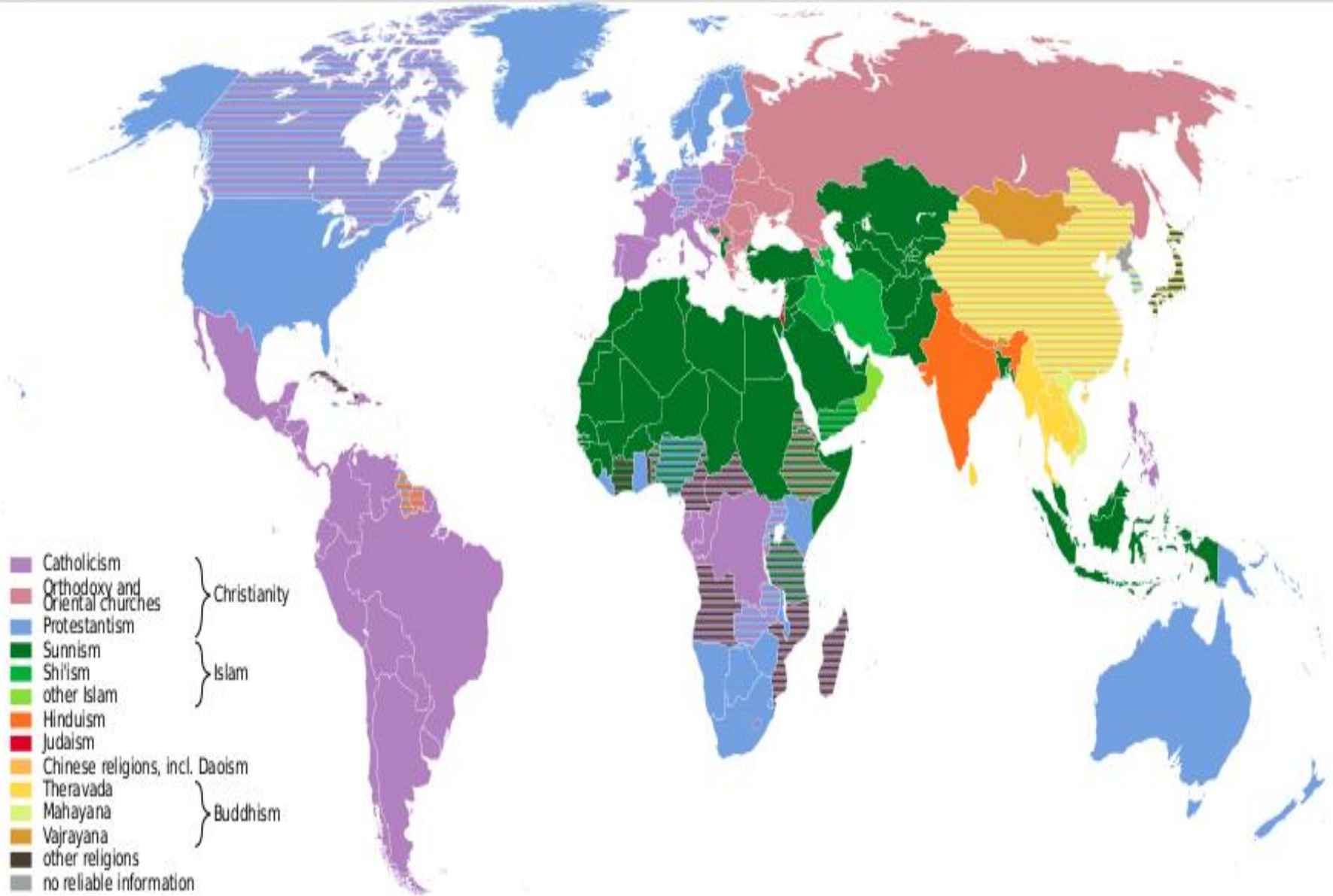


Religion and state

- Europe: Renaissance, Reformation, Enlightenment
- Islamic world: Islam penetrates all parts of society, separation of religion from the state is exceptional



Major religions of the world



Some Basic Facts of Islam

- Islam is the third in succession of the three great monotheistic faiths born in the Middle East (Judaism, Christianity, Islam)
- Islam is the second largest religion in world (1.62 billion adherents, 23% of the global population)
- Islam is the fastest growing religion in the world

The ***Basmala*** ("In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful")



Judaism

- *Divine revelation:* B.C. 1250 - Moses - Mount Sinai - Torah (Jewish law)
- *From Abraham and the covenant of God:* the Jewish people are the "chosen people" of the Lord
- *Abraham:* Canaan, the Promised Land (wandering from Egypt through
- Red sea
- 40 years
- imprisonment

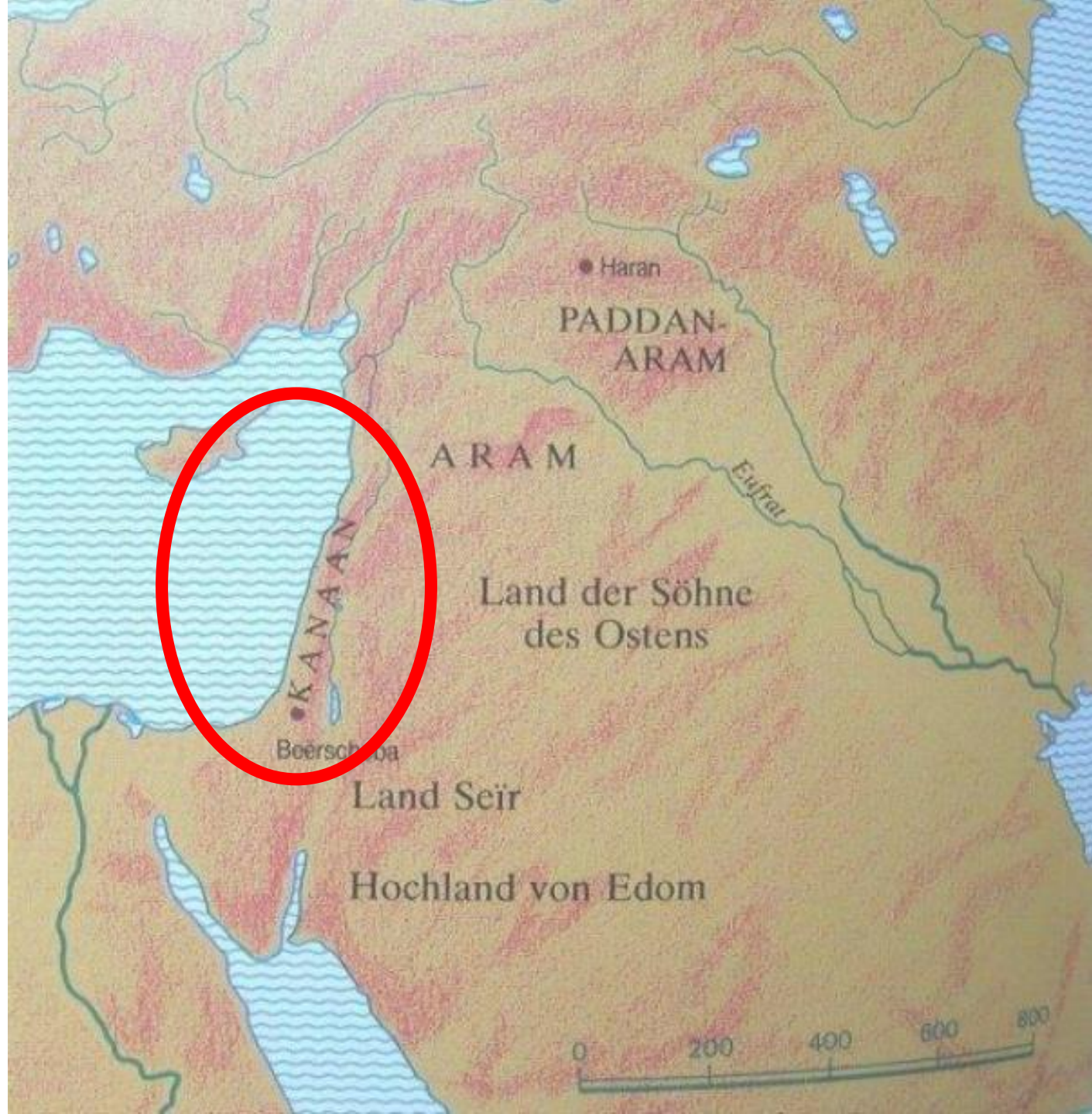


Judaism

- *Egypt - captivity*
- *Moses: Red Sea*
- *Wandering - 40 years*
- *Land of promise*



Canaan



The Creation of the Jewish State

B.C. 1000 - King David -
unification of 12 Jewish
tribes - tribal-clan
relations remains
Kingdom of Israel



Religious symbol

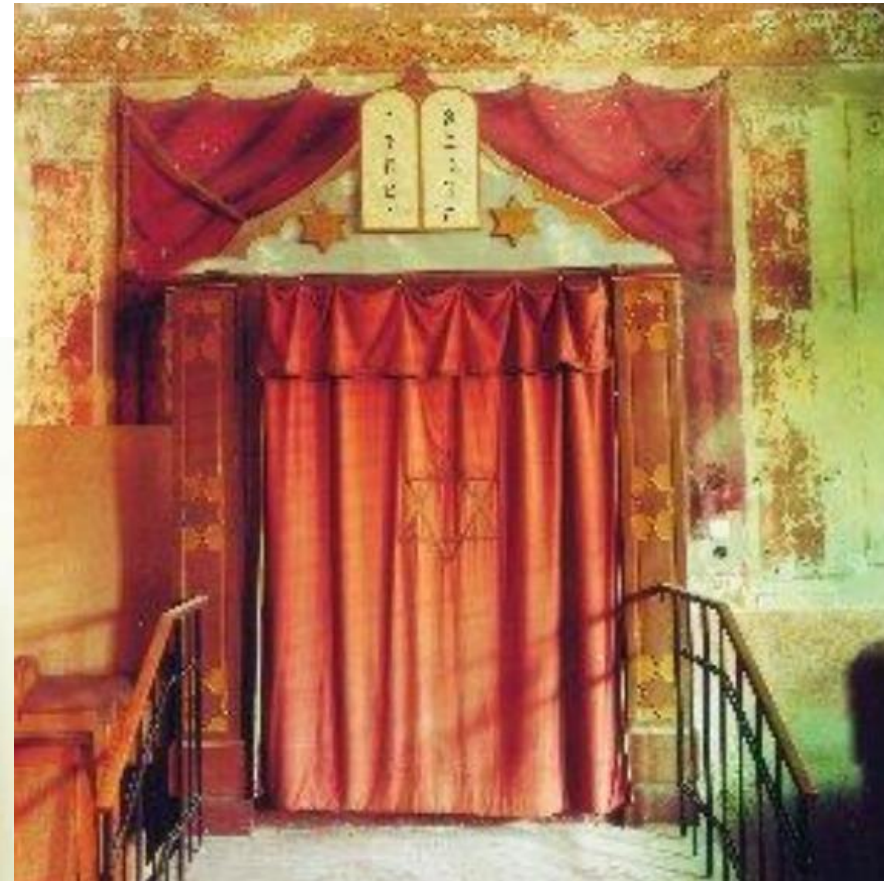
Temple of Jerusalem - Religious Holidays, Victim
- Wailing Wall or Western Wall (of the Temple)
Most important symbol of Jews



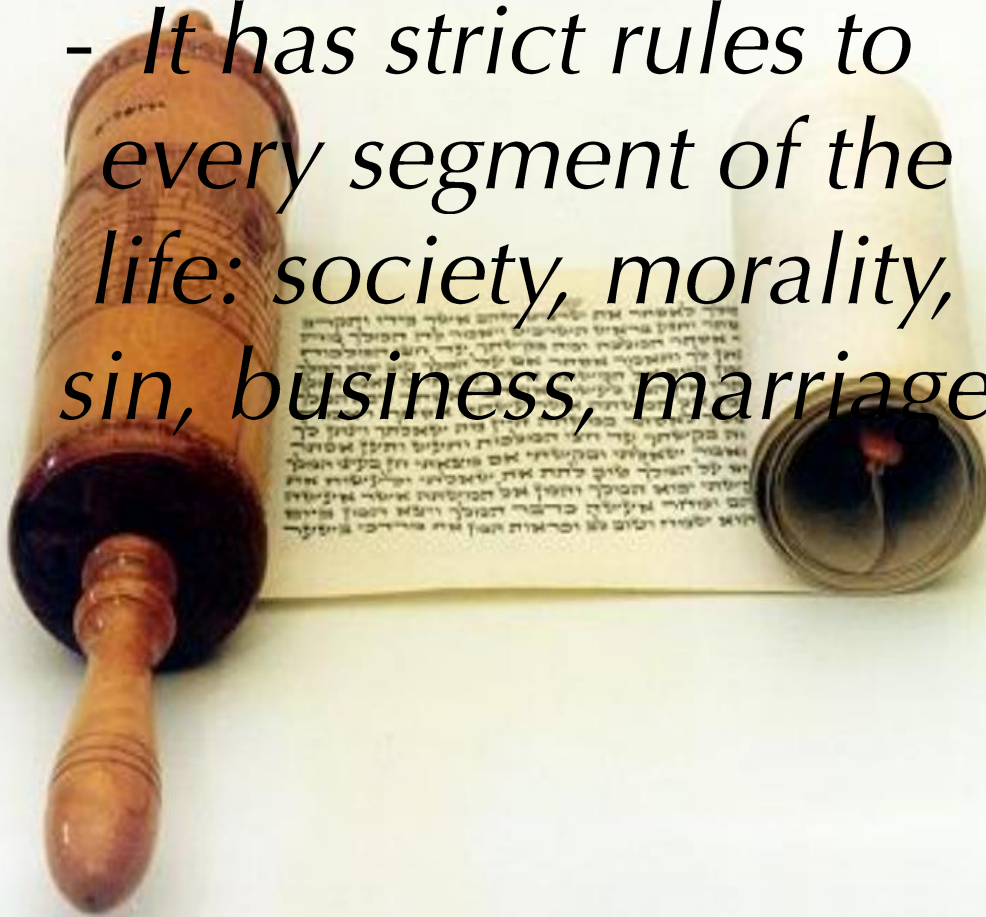
Sources of the Jewish religion

- Torah (Moses' 5 books)

- *It has strict rules to every segment of the life: society, morality, sin, business, marriage*



Torah Cabinet



Talmud (interpretations)

The Talmud is the second most sacred book of Judaism (actually a collection of books). It has superiority over the Old Testament for the Jews.

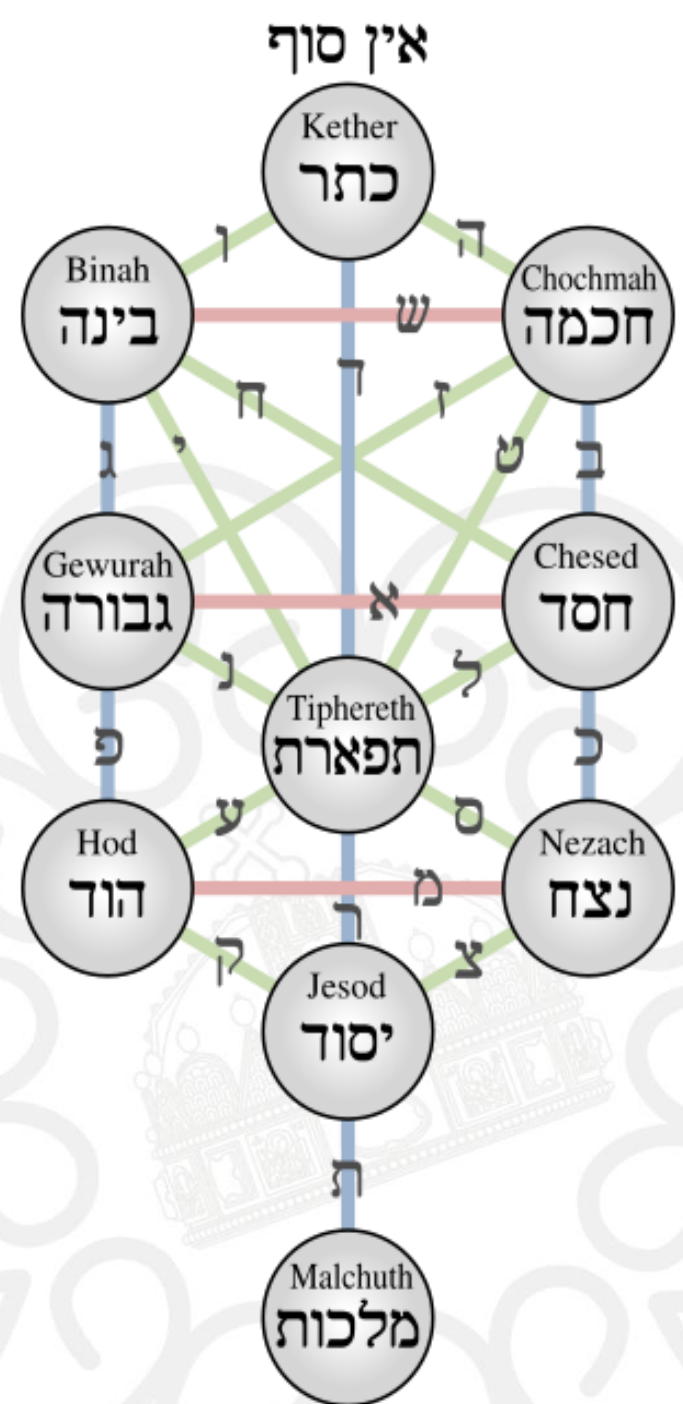
Relevance:

- It interpreted the rules of the Tora to the changing social and economic life
- Only religious leaders had the right to do so



Kabbalah (Jewish Mysticism)

- The tree of Life



The Jewish religion

- Its provisions cover all areas of life: religious ceremonies, morals, holidays, behaviour, marriage, meals, business deals, social principles (interest block, debt relief), helping the poor, etc.
- Different trends: Pharisees, Sadducees, Essenes, Zealots, Samaritans



Pharisees

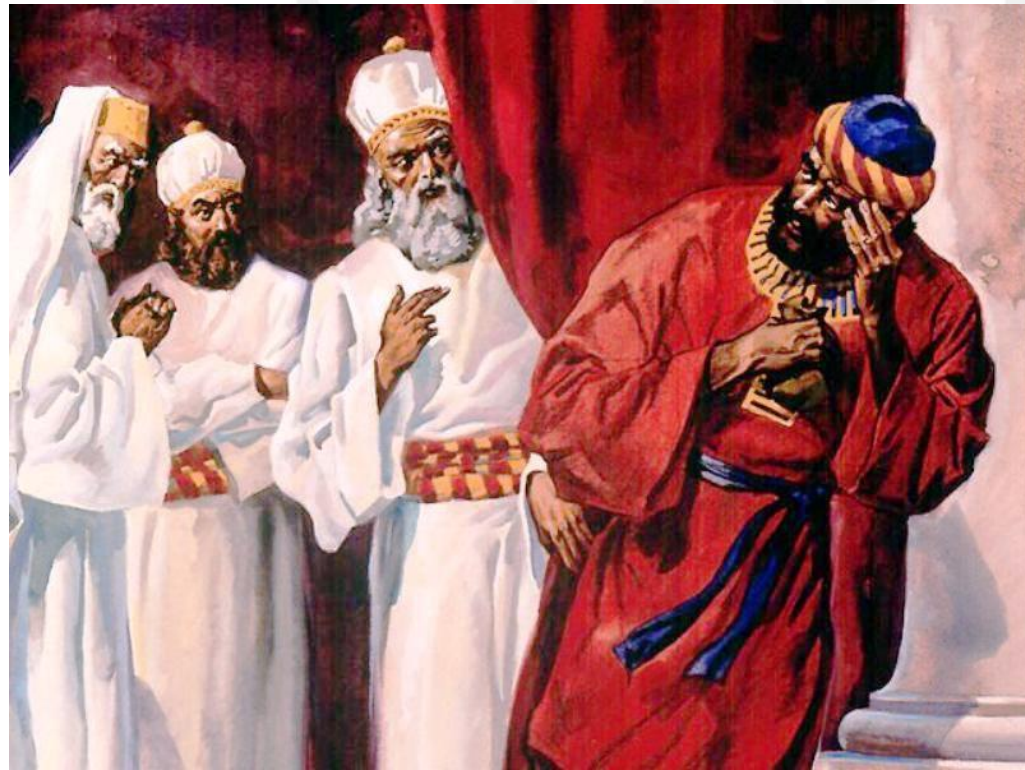
Leading Religious Elite part of society: In Synagogues, Interpreting Jewish Religion Law: flexibility - Ritual Rules In The Age of Second Temple (between 536 BC and 70 AD)
After the Second Temple was destroyed, the rabbinical version of Judaism evolved.



Sadducees

- Sadducees were aristocrats. They tended to be wealthy and tall - held powerful positions, including that of chief priests and the high priest, and they held the majority of the 70 seats of the ruling council called the Sanhedrin.

*Fundamentalist
interpretation of
Torah
„world by world”*



PHARISEES

SADDUCEES

Law

Temple

Interpretations of the Torah

Torah Alone

Middle Class

Upper Class

Resurrection of the Dead

No Resurrection

Belief in Afterlife

No Afterlife

Rejected the Jewish Leaders

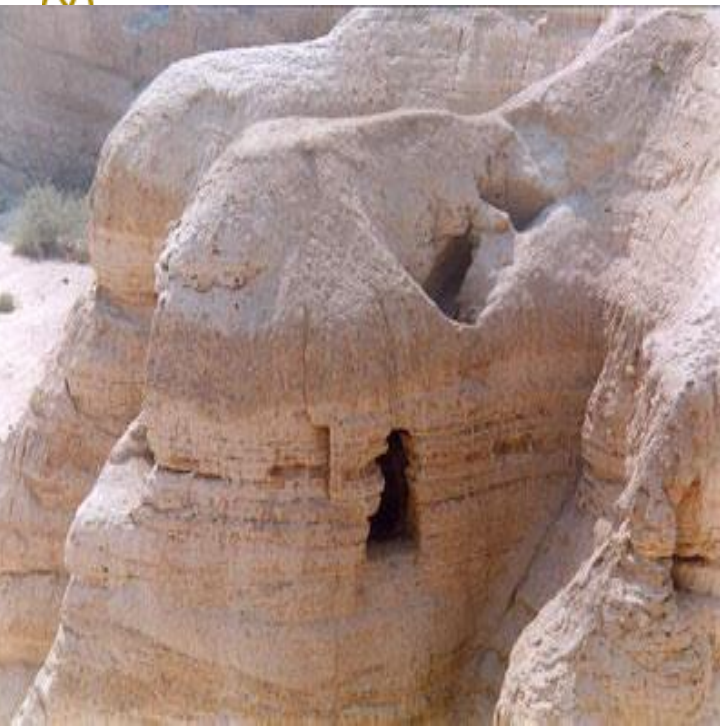
Supported Jewish Leaders



Essenes

- *Ascetic religious group: desert - messiah's expectation - anti-Roman - love – healing – Jesus stayed with them, strong influence on him*

Kumran: *Dead Sea Scrolls* – new documents about the Old and New Testament



Zealots

- *Meaning:* fanatics
- The zealots were cut off from the Pharisees because they were convinced that Israel should not only believe in the coming of the Messiah, but also in the initiating of war.



Sicarii (assassins)

- Particularly radical group from the Zelotes, against the Roman domination
- 66 -70 A.D.: Great Jewish Uprising (First Jewish-Roman War)
- Drowning attacks on Roman and Jewish leaders
- Successful urban terrorists



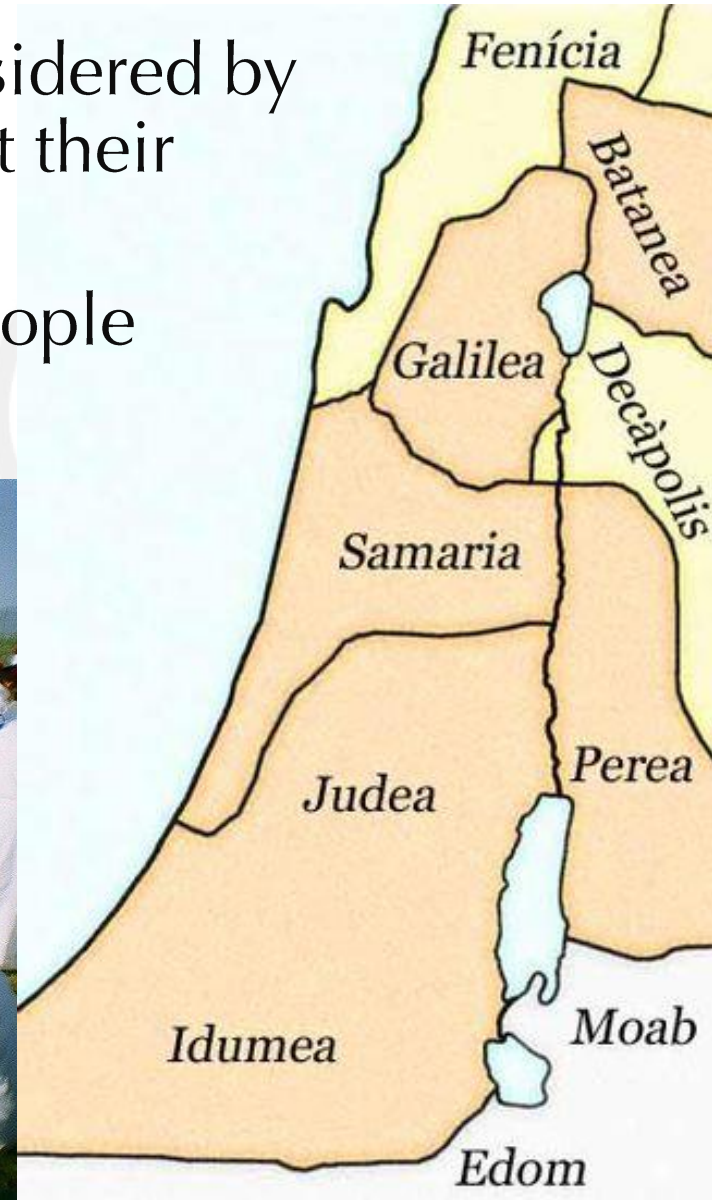
Zealot's uprising

- Failure Zealous uprising, mass suicide in the last fortress of Maszada
- Ideologist: Simon, the Zealot;
- Oath of the young Israeli military:
„Maszada can never happen again!”



Samaritans

- The tribe from the Israelites, considered by ancient Jews as heretics. They got their name from Samaria.
- Today they have a staff of 750 people



The Jewish State and Religious Leadership

The traditional Jewish state (until the 2nd century AD, then in diasporas)

- *Religiously, ethnically and socially divided:* tribes, clans, papal tribes (Levites, Cadokites) pagans (Philistines, Jeuxes) nomads (Rechabits) ethnics (Jews, Fonicians)

Intertwining of State and Religious Leadership: the latter ones have the Right to Judge Based on Torah

Sanhedrin (High Council)

- In Great Temple Sadducees: wealthy priests
- Decide:*
- Choose of the high priest
 - Political-state issues
 - In religious criminal cases (Jesus' trial)
 - 3. Copying Torah



Beth Din (House of Law)

- *From the Pharisees* - judges of wise rabbies with great knowledge – encourage to agree or make compromise – written decisions - improvement of the law more flexible (Talmud) – in Synagogues



1948

Liberal Democracy - Orthodox Jewish groups do not exercise public authority
- *Knesset*



Monotheistic Religions and the State (2)

Christianity: *Jesus's teachings:*

- for the poor,
- breaking with the meticulous ceremonies of the Jewish religion,
- justice,
- inner moral values (love, kindness, mercy, compassion, loyalty), purity of the soul, inner peace, purification from sin

Creation of churches

- Controversy as the guardian of Jesus's true doctrines (early Christianity) wrote (New Testament and Other Written Texts) after the death of the apostles - gospels



State Religion

- End of 4th century - the Roman Empire
- Great Constantine (306-337)



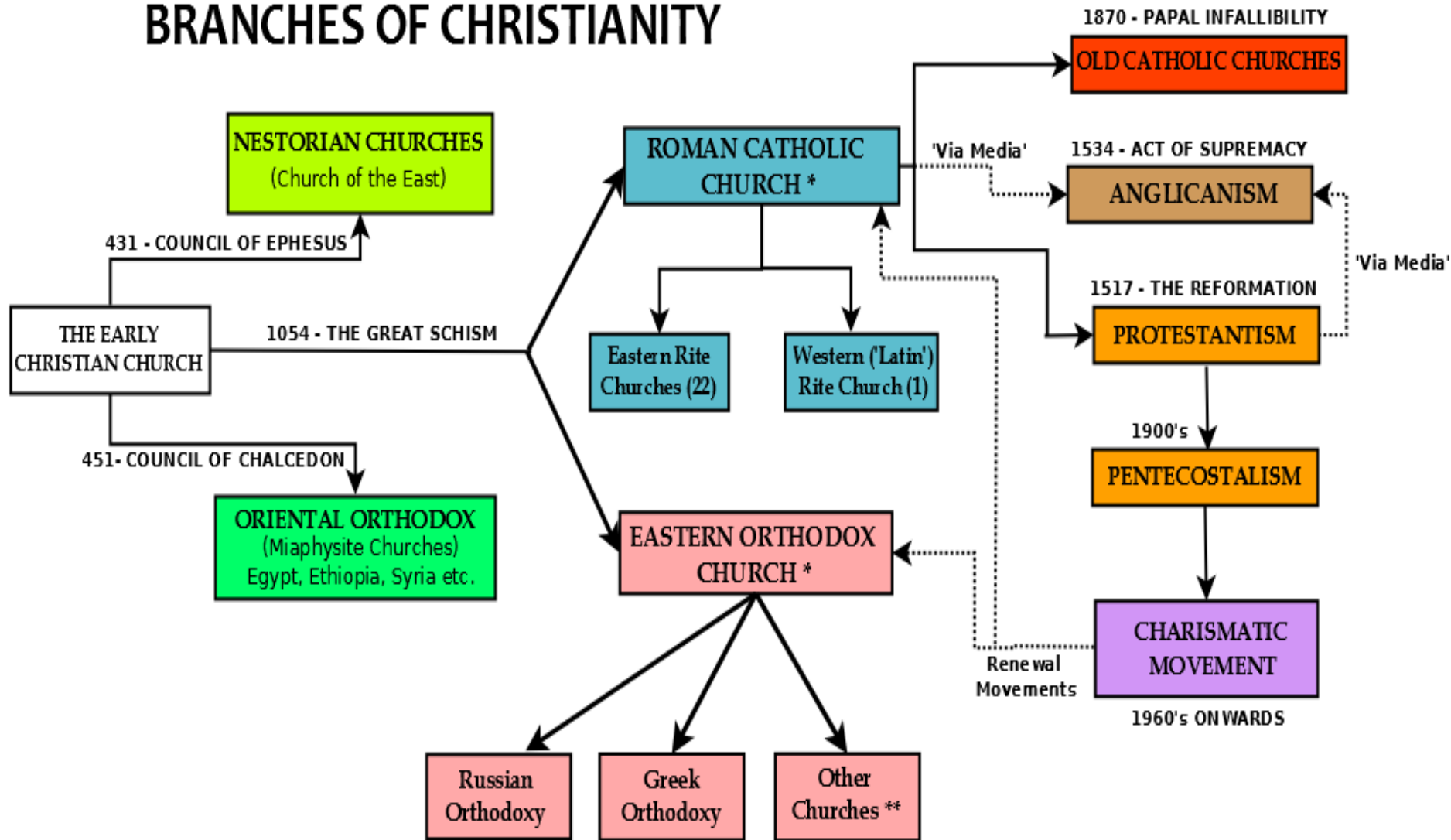
The Christian religion and the state

Its orientations are: Eastern (orthodox) Western (Catholic, Protestant)

Catholic Church:

- hierarchical state power
- exclusivity in the faith: heretical courts, inquisition
- full power: papacy's hegemony over Europe, it is a state itself
- conquest (full power) by the crusaders: Kingdom of Jerusalem for 2 centuries in the 12th and 13th century
- the only mediators between god and people
- interpretation of Christian teachings
- defines the ideology of the state's operation
- sacred character (rites, sacraments)
- dogmas – right to revelations, requires obedience from believers
- greedy: goodby cetlises, taxes

BRANCHES OF CHRISTIANITY



* Both Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic Churches claim the title of the 'One True Church'.

** There are several other autonomous and autocephalous churches within Eastern Orthodoxy.

Problems in the Catholic Church

- **Corruption!**
- **The Church's great political power and wealth caused conflict.**
- **Popes too busy with worldly affairs; not spiritual**
- **Priests & monks poorly educated & breaking vows**



The Medieval Catholic Church and Jesus's teachings

Machiavelli: „The Duke” (required literature nowadays) about Cesare Borgia

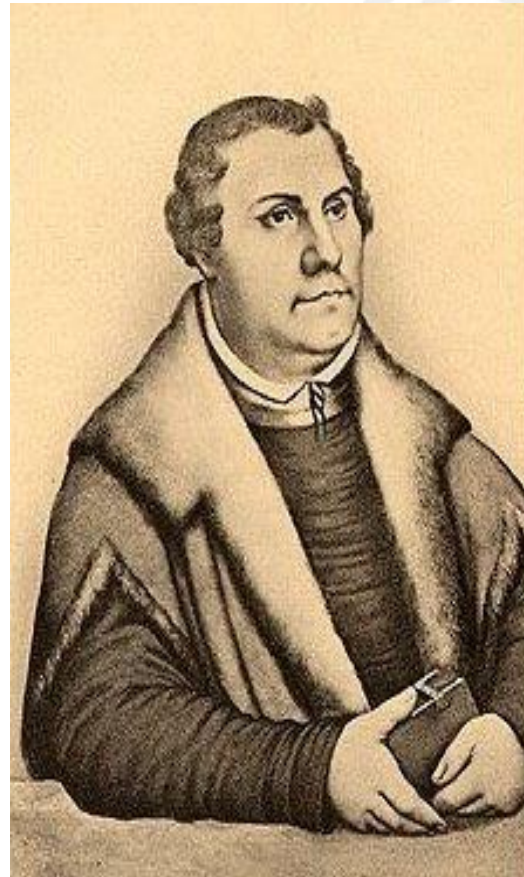
- He was an admirer of Cesare Borgia, the son of Pope VI, Alexander, with whom the pope ruled, and who was the pope's war lord
- He established the most important and basic methods of exercising political power in his book
- The papacy was a real state with own military occupying the middle Italy
- The pope had concubines and children

Protestant Church

Reformation: freedom of conscience, faith and self-reflection, rationalization, simplicity, secularization

Invisible Church:

- the totality of believers
- not institutionalized organization
- all believers are equal
- the clergy does not privileges



Wittenberg 1517

- 95 thesis of Luther Marton

AMORE ET STUDIO ELUCIDANDAE
 ueritatis haec subscripta disputabunt Wittenbergae, Praesidete
 R. P. Martino Luther, Artium & S. Theologiae Magistro, eius-
 demque ibidem lektore Ordinario. Quare petit ut qui non pos-
 sunt uerbis praesentes nobiscum disceptare, agant id literis ab-
 sentes. In nomine domini nostri Iesu Christi. Amen.

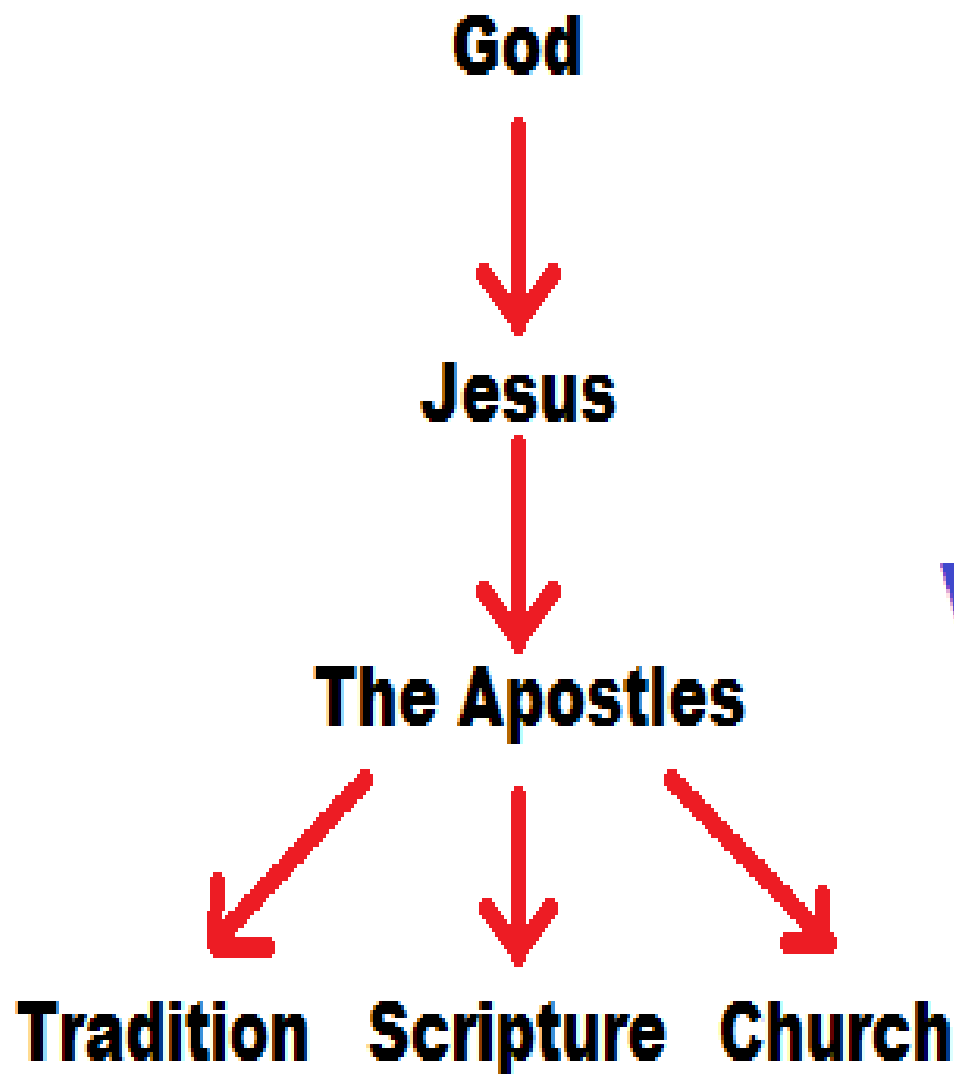
Omnis & Magister noster Iesus Christus, di-
 cendo poenitentiam agite &c. omnem uitam si-
 delium, poenitentiam esse uoluit.
 Quod uerbum poenitentia de poenitentia sacra-
 mentali, i. confessionis & satisfactionis quae
 sacerdotum ministerio celebratur non po-
 test intelligi.

- iiij Non tamen solum incedit interior; immo interior nulla est, nisi foris operetur uarias carnis mortificationes.
- v Mane itaque poena donec manet odium sui, i. poenitentia uera intus) scilicet usque ad introitum regni caelorum.
- vi Papa non uult nec potest, ullas poenas remittere; praeter eas, quas arbitrio uel suo uel canonum imposuit.
- vii Papa non potest remittere ullam culpam, nisi declarando & approbando remissam a deo. Aut certe remittendo casus referuatos sibi, quibus contemptis culpa profusa remaneret.
- viii Nulli profusus remittit deus culpam, quia simul eum subijciat humilitatum in omnibus sacerdoti suo utario.
- ix Canones poenitentiales solum uiuentibus sunt impositi; nihilque morituris, secundum eosdem debet imponi.
- x Inde bene nobis facit spiritus sanctus in Papa; excipiendo in suis decretis semper articulum mortis & necessitatis.
- xi Indocte & male faciunt sacerdotes ij, qui morituris poenitentias canonicas in purgatorium referunt.
- xii Zizania illa de muranda poena Canonica in poenam purgatorij, uidentur certe dormientibus Episcopis seminata.
- xiii Olla poenae canonicae non possit, sed ante absolutionem imponerentur, tanquam remota uerae contritionis.

DISPUTATIO DE VIRTUTE INDVLGEN.

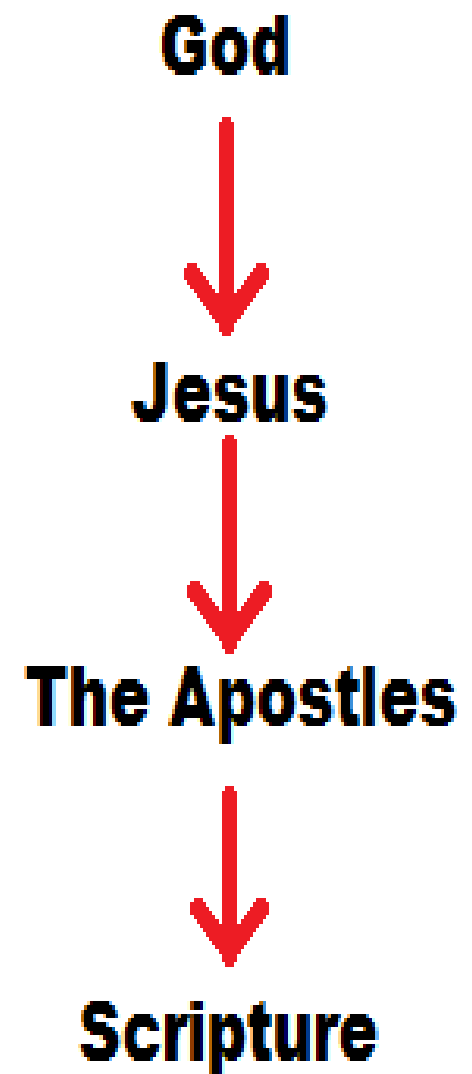
- xiiii Morituri, per mortem omnia soluunt, & legibus canonum mortui tam sunt, habentes iure carum relaxationem.
- xv Imperfecta sanitas seu charitas morituri, necessario secum fert magnam timorem, tantoque maiorem, quanto minor fuerit ipsa.
- xvi Hic timor & horror, satis est, se solo (ut alia taceam) facere poenam purgatorij, cum sit proximus desperationis horror.
- xvii Videntur, infernus, purgatorium, caelum differre; sicut desperatio, prope desperatio, securitas differunt.
- xviii Necessarium uidetur animabus in purgatorio sicut in uici horrorem, ita augeri charitatem.
- xix Nec probatum uidetur ullis, aut rationibus, aut scripturis, quod sint extra statum meriti seu augende charitatis.
- xx Nec hoc probatum esse uidetur, quod sint de sua beatitudine certae & securae, saltem oes, licet nos certissimi simus.
- xxi Igitur Papa per remissionem plenariam omnium poenarum, non simpliciter omnium intelligit, sed a seipso tantummodo impositarum.
- xxii Errant itaque indulgentiarum praedicatores ij, qui dicunt per Papae indulgentias, hominem ab omni poena solui & saluari.
- xxiii Quia nullam remittit animabus in purgatorio, quia in hac uita debuisse secundum Canones soluere.
- xxiiii Si remissio ulla omnium omnino poenarum potest alicui dari; certum est eam non nisi perfectissimis, i. paucissimis dari.
- xxv Falli ob id necesse est, maiorem partem populi; per indifferentem illam & magnificam poenae soluae promissionem.
- xxvi Qualem potestatem habet Papa in purgatorio generaliter talem habet quilibet Episcopus & curae in sua diocesi, & parochia spalter.
- i Optime facit Papa, quod non potestatem clauis (quam nullam habet) sed per modum suffragij, dat animabus remissionem.
- ii Homine praedicant, qui statim, ut factus numerus in cistam tinnierit, euolare dicunt animam.
- iii Certum est nullo in cistam tinniente, augeri questum & auariciam posse; suffragij autem ecclesiae est in arbitrio dei solius.
- iiii Quis scit omnes animae in purgatorio uelint redimi, sicut de sancto Severino & paschali factum narratur?
- v Nullus securus est de ueritate suae contritionis; multo minus





CATHOLIC

VS



PROTESTANT

Orthodox Eastern Church

- (Byzantium, later Russia) The interrelationship between a state and a church – lack of renaissance and lack of enlightenment - the stalling of modernization
- four ancient patriarchate and many independent national churches form the orthodoxy
- the Bishop of Constantinople: primus inter pares,



Monotheistic Religions and the State

(3)



ISLAM

The emergence of the Islamic world

Prophet Muhammed: 6th Century

Mecca: Establishing Islam

Medina: Islamic State (Caliphate)

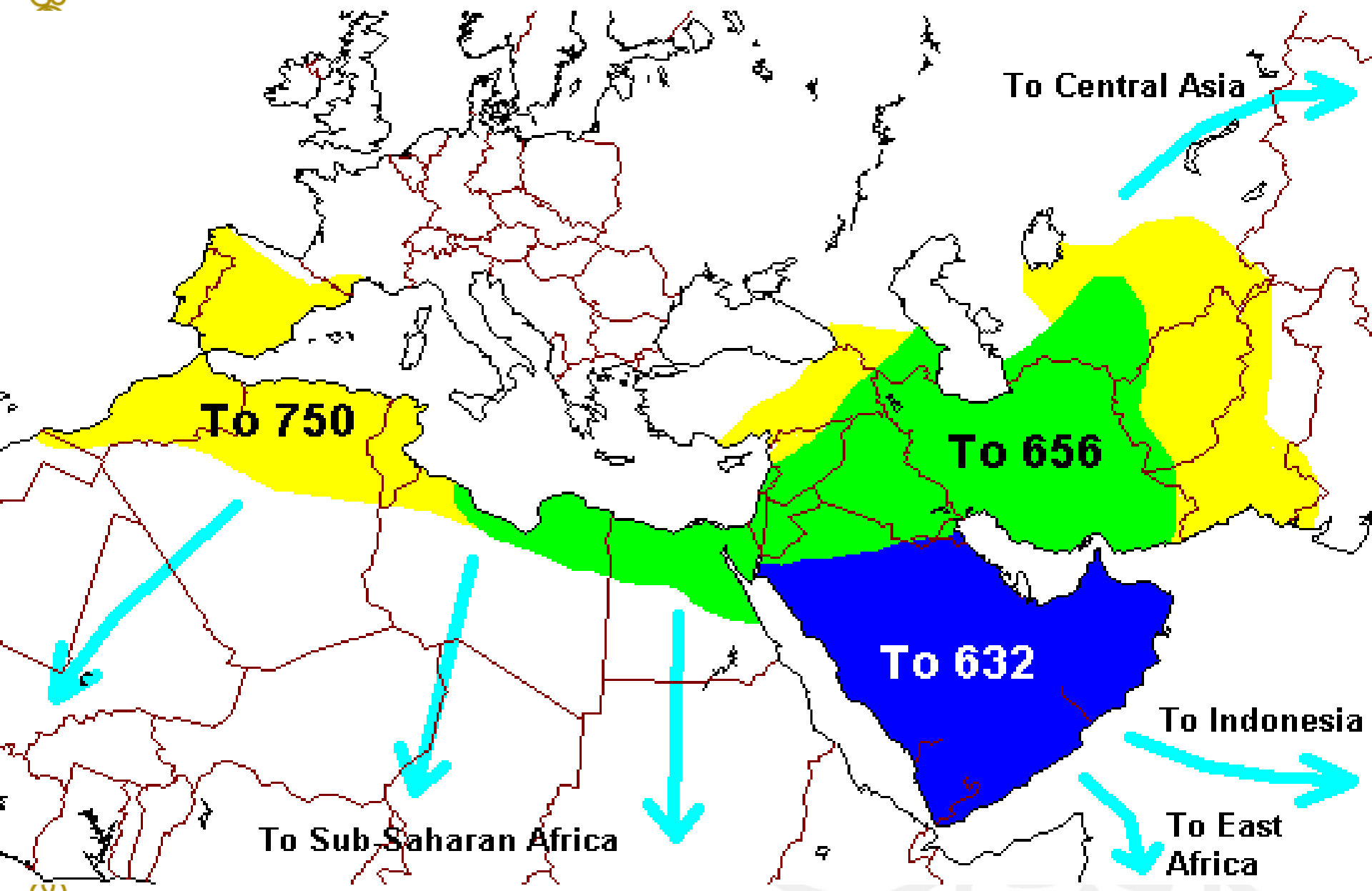
Conquests: Arabian Peninsula, Middle East, Africa and Asia



Middle East before Muhammed



Spread of Islam



Islamic states after Ottoman conquest (to 16th century)

- **Ottoman Empire:** Sultanate (Constantinople - Byzantium, Europe, Balkans, Black Sea coast, Egypt, North Africa)
- **Persia:** (Iran)
- **Mogul Empire:** (India, Pakistan, Afghanistan)



Islam

- Mohammed is the only true prophet to whom Allah has manifested
- It means submission to God (Allah is the only god and Mohammed is his prophet)

لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله

THERE IS NO GOD BUT ALLAH, MUHAMMAD IS THE MESSENGER OF ALLAH

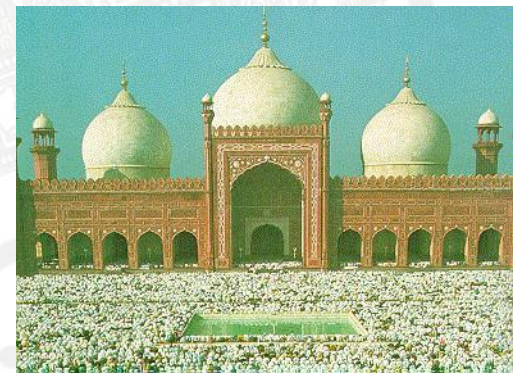
أمة واحدة - راية واحدة - حرب واحدة

LA ILLAHA ILA LLAH



Basic Facts of Islam II.

- ❑ Muslims believe that the Qu'ran is God's word as revealed to the prophet Muhammad (570-632) through the angel Gabriel.
- ❑ According to Islam, there are 25 prophets that were sent by Allah;
- ❑ Five major prophets: Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad (he is the last prophet).
- ❑ Muslim" is an Arabic word meaning "one who submits to God"



Muslims

- Believers of Islamic faith
- **Umma:** the community of believers, common Islamic civilization
- **Religion, faith, culture, lifestyle:** transcends all parts of society (politics, state, public life, privacy)
- **Community society** - there is no public and private division
- **Conduct comprehensive rules**

Muhammed and Islam

- He was **born** in 570 in *Mecca* - as a poor merchant child - orphaned - worked as a shepherd
- **Marriage:** she married the widow of a wealthy merchant
- **40-year-old:** Gabriel Archangel appeared in his dream - he conveyed the voice of God – to be the Prophet of his people - summarized his thesis, founded Islam
- **Hidzsra:** He was forced to leave Medina to Mecca - a military, state, religious leader - founded the Islamic state – then occupied Mecca
- **Kabah (in Mecca – meteorolite stone)):** cleansed from pagan religious symbols - the sacred symbol of Islam - **Hadzs** (compulsory pilgrimage)
- He announced **Jihad:** a holy war against the unbelievers
- The **unification of Arab tribes** - not the tribe, but the umma determinant
- He **died** in Medina in 632 - he **went to heaven in the Rock Dome** in Jerusalem
- **Holy Symbols:** Kabah, The Rock Dome, Mosque of Al-Aksa (they have a political meaning)



أيدو داوود بوننة شوبه روايت قالوا لانه ابو الحسن البكري محمد بن اسحاق قولنن رحمة الله عليه ايدو داوود لكونه كبري

و قال صلى الله عليه وسلم ...



بور خلق الله السموات والارض ...

أطلب عملاقه الى الشام ...

ولادة النبي عليه الصلاة والسلام ...



Questions?

