



Islamic Teams in the USA (Study and Analysis)

A Research Submitted by

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For the Master's Degree in Philosophy

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2008

ABSTRACT

Research Subject: Islamic Groups in the USA (study and analysis).

The research is divided into an introduction preamble and six chapters.

The introduction shows the research subject, reasons of choice and methodology. The preamble deals with the separation Hadith, the middle nature and tolerance of Islam, being the religion of nature, mind, logic and tolerance without fanaticism or complication, and whose humanitarian and peaceful principles – not the sword – has promoted it all over the world.

Chapter One: Social conditions of African Americans before the appearance of Islamic groups in the USA (in 2 parts):

Part one: The black society after the Civil War from 1861 to 1865. Emancipation of the slaves, the first two migrations, and the role of scientists and historians in engraving racism in the minds of the white people.

Part two: Social Movements among African Americans: national call for migration, national and cultural movements, Marcos Garvi movement which was the most comprehensive call depending on 3 divisions: national, cultural and spiritual.

Chapter Two: The Moorists and their scientific origin and belief.

It talks about their beliefs, such as those of deity and prophecy, where their God is similar to Greece Gods in their relations with creatures through medians. Moorism expresses the idea of man's unification with God and they believe that man can not die because the spiritual man

unites with God. Then, it shows the extremist side of the motorists and their concessions.

Chapter Three: The Hypothetical and the Origin of Elijism.

Elijim was called the Hypothesis in the beginning, then it gained its name and spreading with the effect of Malcolm. This part talks about its origin, collapse, financial, military administrative and informational systems, their beliefs of deity and prophecy. Malcolm believed that out of the one God, multiplicity began, as God means one and many at a time exactly as it means the triad and the oneness.

For Elija, God is a black man. They believe in the incarnation of God in every black person. Elija doesn't believe in life after death or the day of judgment; Heaven is in the sky, and inferno is under ground. It talks about Elija's idea of Sharia and mankind, and gives some observations about their concepts extremist sides and concessions as well as positive sides and their relations with Islamic world and the American people.

Chapter four: The Billalians

This chapter talks about the origin of Wallace and his presidency, the early changes, white memberships, fasting, prayer, Mohammed Mosque, the Bellali, the national day of the new year, the Islamic society the supports and new changes by Wallace such as the council of Imams, the Islamic society, promoters and Imams. It also talks about their beliefs of deity and prophecy and Wallace's concept of the Heavenly Books as they believe in unification and incarnation, and that if man's mind becomes perfect it becomes the mind of God himself.

They also believe that incarnation includes the blacks and the whites unlike his father's idea restricting incarnation to the blacks only. He also says that God did not create the world directly, but he created nature, which created the world.

His concept of prophecy made him attack the prophets and underestimate them. For him a prophet is someone who can tell the future but who is unable to know the whole path- but part of it, and we do not need such a person. Then it gives remarks on the Bellali concepts, their extremist and concession sides and their relations with the Islamic world and the American society.

Chapter Five: Syllussis and Farakhans:

Both groups followed Elija's beliefs. However each group introduced some changes. Sylluss Mohamed said that Elija was Moses and Mariam. Farakhans under Lewis Farakhhan said that Elija was God and it was Saint Peter himself. Then it comments on both groups.

Chapter Six: The Nubians

This chapter talks about the founding of the group, the meeting of Eissa – the founder – with the Mahdi Family in Sudan, and the search for the promised Moses, proving that Jesus is the slave of Allah which means the unity of existence. They believe that the name Allah is the name of an entity and that the descriptions of Allah are called the good names of Allah, and that Allah gave the content of his entity into every atour in His creatures – without which there will be nothing. The Nubians have tried to relate the Negro nationalism with Islam.

The founder claimed that he was one of the ancestors of the Al Mahdi family. Then it talks about their extreonist and concession sides,

their positive sides and their relations with the Islamic World and the American people. All teams and group have adopted ideas and beliefs against the Quran and Hadith and the good predecessors. They took the books of pagan religions and philosophies as their references such as the belief in the unity of existence, incarnation, denial of life after death and obligations. The danger of these groups is that they deform the feature of Islam especially among those who have had no idea about Islam which results in their rejection of Islam.

Conclusion: The Main results of the Research

RESEARCH ABSTRACT

Research Subject: Islamic Groups in the USA (Study and Analysis)

It is divided into an introduction, a preamble and six chapters. The introduction shows the research subject, reasons of choice and methodology. The preamble deals with the Hadith of separation and the middle nature of Islam and its tolerance.

Chapter One: It talks about the social circumstances of Negroes in American after the civil war, and about the most comprehensive movement. Then which was that of Marcos Garvi.

Chapter Two: It talks about the Moorist Scientific group. The first Islamic group in America, their concepts of duty and prophecy.

Chapter Three: The hypothesis group and Elija. Their foundation and spread by Malcom x.

Chapter Four: The Bellalis and the changes Wallace introduced.

Chapter Five: The Syllusses and Farahkhans.

Chapter six: The Nubians – foundation, and beliefs.

Conclusion: The main results of the research.