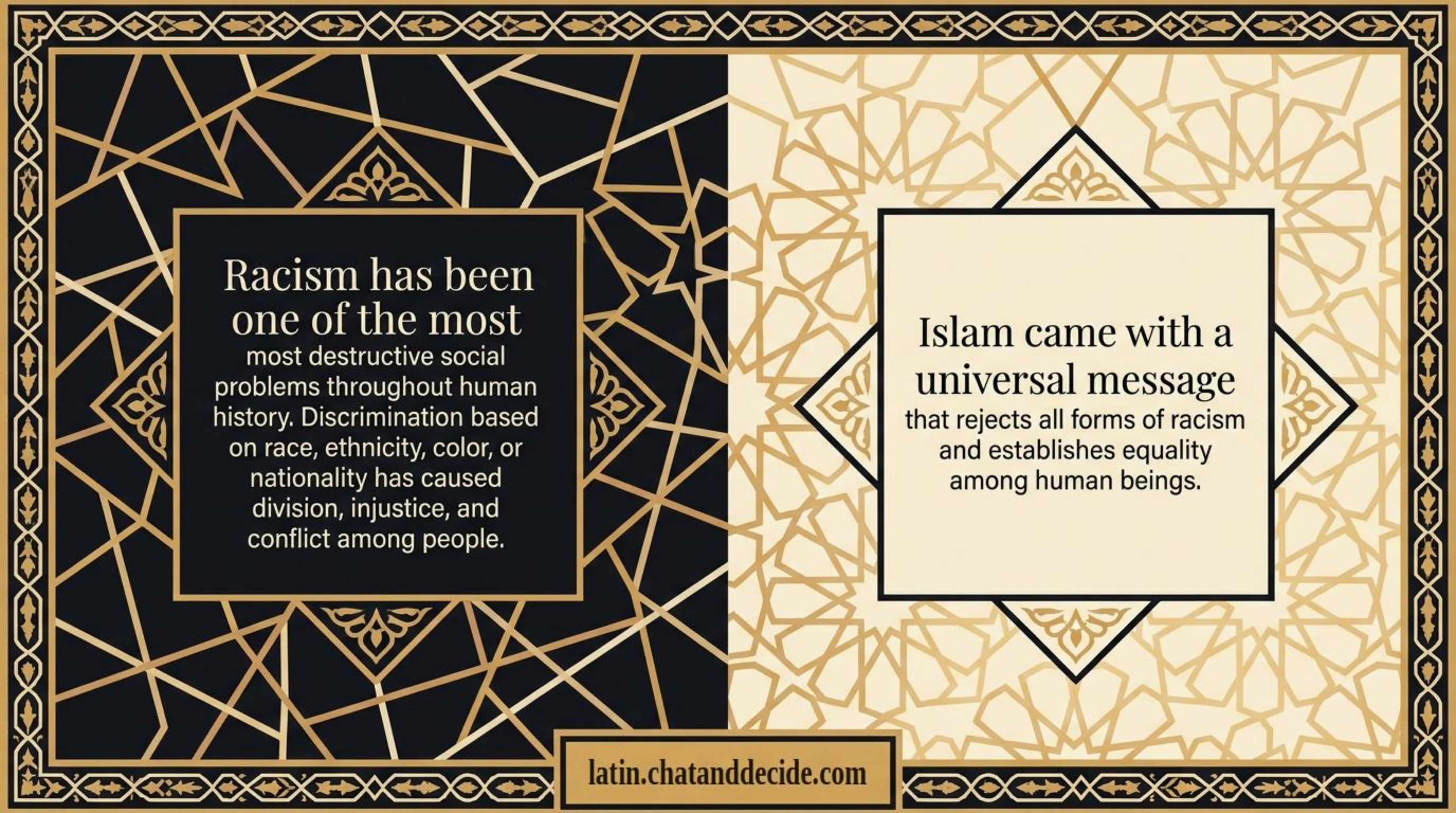




Divine Equality

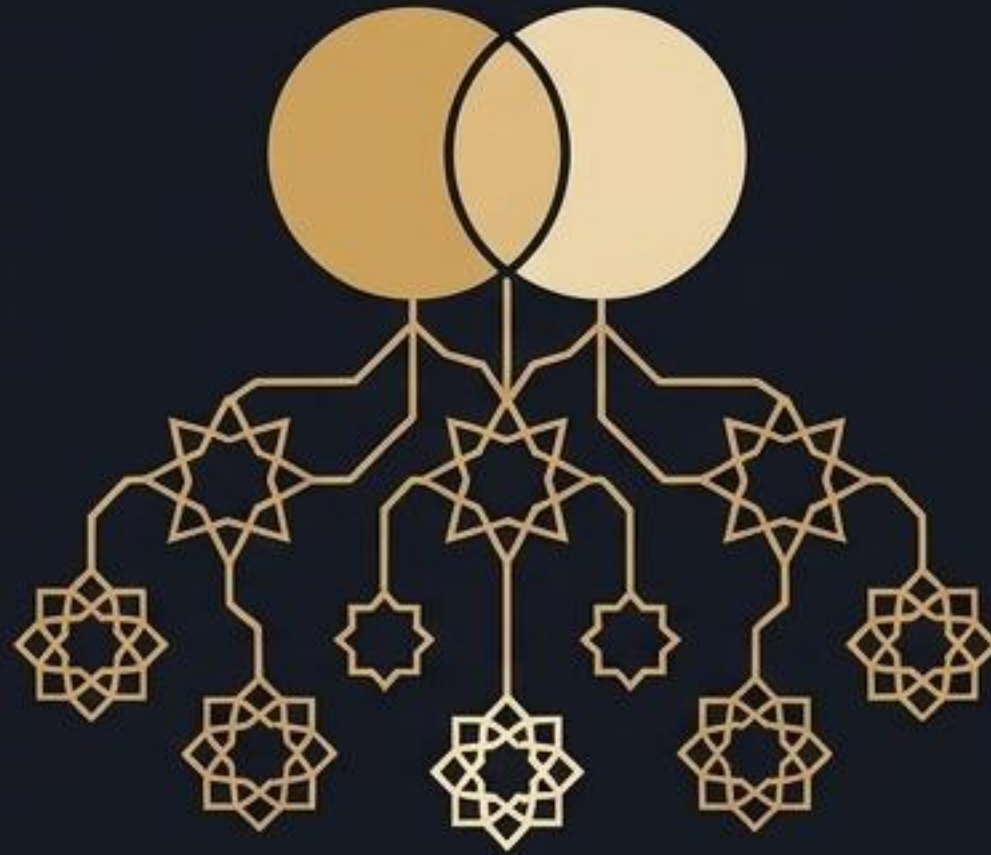
The **Islamic** mandate against
racism and prejudice

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Racism has been
one of the most
most destructive social
problems throughout human
history. Discrimination based
on race, ethnicity, color, or
nationality has caused
division, injustice, and
conflict among people.

Islam came with a
universal message
that rejects all forms of racism
and establishes equality
among human beings.



Islam teaches that all people originate from the same parents, Adam and Eve. Therefore, no race, nation, or ethnic group is inherently superior to another. The Qur'an states:

"O mankind, We created you from a male and a female and made you into peoples and tribes so that you may know one another. Indeed, the most honorable of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you." (Qur'an 49:13)



Wealth, social status, nationality,
and skin color do not determine a
person's worth in the sight of Allah.

Islam firmly rejects racial prejudice and teaches that
the only criterion by which people are distinguished
before God is righteousness and piety.

This verse emphasizes that diversity among people is not a basis for superiority or discrimination. Rather, it is a means for mutual recognition, cooperation, and understanding.

The Prophet Muhammad ﷺ clearly stated this principle in his Farewell Sermon:

“An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, nor does a non-Arab have superiority over an Arab. A white person has no superiority over a black person, nor does a black person have superiority over a white person, except through piety and good deeds.”

This declaration established a foundation of human equality centuries before modern discussions of civil rights and racial justice.



The Islamic message was not limited to theory; it was implemented in practice. One of the most notable examples is **Bilal ibn Rabah**, a former African slave who embraced Islam and became one of the closest companions of the Prophet Muhammad ﷺ.

Despite living in a society where racial and tribal distinctions were common, Bilal was honored for his faith and character. He was chosen as the first **Mu'adhin** (caller to prayer), a position of great respect and significance in the Muslim community.

The early Muslim society included people from different races, cultures, and backgrounds who lived together as brothers and sisters united by faith rather than ethnicity.

Islam views human diversity as one of God's signs and blessings. Differences in language, culture, and appearance are not meant to create barriers but to enrich human interaction and foster cooperation.



By promoting justice, compassion, and mutual respect, Islam seeks to build communities where individuals are valued for their character and conduct rather than their racial or ethnic background.



Islam offers a clear and timeless solution to racism by affirming the equality of all human beings and rejecting every form of racial discrimination.

The Qur'an and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad ﷺ emphasize that true honor comes from righteousness, not race, color, or nationality.

Through its principles of justice, equality, and brotherhood, Islam calls humanity to overcome prejudice and build a society based on respect, dignity, and moral excellence.