

The Triangle of Monotheism: A Quranic Perspective

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Abstract

This article investigates the Qur'anic understanding of monotheism (Tawḥīd) by introducing a conceptual model described as the Triangle of Monotheism, which is formed by Allah, Prophethood, and Humanity. The study maintains that the Qur'an presents monotheism as a comprehensive system that extends beyond belief in the oneness of God to include adherence to prophetic revelation and the ethical accountability of human beings. Through an analysis of relevant Qur'anic passages, the research explains how these three components operate in mutual relationship to shape religious belief, moral values, and social conduct. By framing Tawḥīd as an integrated theological structure, this study offers a renewed approach to understanding Islamic monotheism and contributes to ongoing scholarly discussions in Qur'anic theology.

Introduction

The Quran is the sacred text of Islam abiding by the laws and principles of Islam. One could argue that this is the method for discovering God and seeking understanding of Islam and the singular belief in divine oneness that progresses towards achievement. It is a sacred text that was sent down to the wise individual Prophet Mohammed (S.W), also known as the transcendent to the world. Hence, believers must exhibit loyalty and fully embrace Islam. The secondary approach to being a Muslim is through belief in Tawhid, the core principle of monotheism, worshiping only one God. This is the defining principle of Islam for believers, and those who reject it will be deemed as unbelievers as stated in the holy Quran.

Conversely, those who do not believe are constantly attempting to eliminate and remove Islam entirely. They have experimented with methods like violence, torture, and attacks without success, leading them to create a new approach using a book instead of brainwashing. They think that their book will convince people to abandon Islam and embrace atheism without difficulty. Because of the rapidly growing number of Muslims, they found this unacceptable as they saw it as a threat and a move towards the future. As a result, they started grappling alongside other faiths. These religions are assisting one another for their own individual goals, much like a tree with various flowers and fruits, each striving to either acquire it or trim it down. This issue is now critical and pertinent in the present day (Turner, 2006).

Lately, an American individual created a fresh publication specifically for the Quran. His attention was deeply on the principle of tawhid, the cornerstone of Islam. He gathered all Quranic verses about monotheism, referencing the Holy Bible and Torah. All of these concepts have been incorporated into the book, emphasizing the theme of the unity of God. The Quran has given this book the title of the "Triangle of Monotheism." The three categories of books affirm the existence of a singular deity while also referencing revered individuals and symbols. They are trying to criticize Islam and express dislike for it. By closely monitoring this book, we can assess how it affects individuals, particularly within the Muslim population. It is clear that it can result in significant shifts away from following Allah's path towards disbelief, as well as

foster discrimination within the Muslim community. Hence, this book is extremely contentious and discusses present-day concerns. **This article examines the concept of tawhid and draws comparisons between Abrahamic religions and the American Quran. These elements are closely intertwined and create a detailed structure that directs a Muslim's comprehension and behaviors.

The Concept of Tawhid (The Unity of God)

Tawhid is an Arabic term that signifies the unity of God. This forms the foundation of Islamic faith for Followers of Allah. Many verses in the Quran focus on the concept of Tawhid, with one of the most prominent examples found in Surah Al-Ikhlās. Therefore, this conviction can be comprehended through philosophical understanding and the viewpoint that the cosmos is controlled by a sole, all-powerful maker, forming a consistent view of the world. Thus, a substantial effort has been made towards the authentic deity. Tawhid is also important in society to promote equality within the Muslim community, recognizing that all believers are viewed equally by God. This statement rejects any form of discrimination and social ranking based on race, wealth, or status in society. Therefore, it has been introduced to foster camaraderie in the community and ensure fairness within the Muslim population (Nasr, 2003).

Comparison to Other Monotheistic Religions

The idea of monotheism in Islamic belief, as found in the Quran, bears resemblance to comparable concepts in Judaism and Christianity. All three are referred to as the Abrahamic faiths. These three religions share various similarities, such as belief in a single deity, equivalent narrative characters, and sacred texts. This is a brief message regarding the main Abrahamic faiths (Asad, 2003).

The Jewish Faith

Its founder is considered to be Abraham, who established the initial foundation. Key figures include Abraham, David, Moses, Solomon, and the prophets. The holy scriptures of Judaism include The Hebrew Bible and Torah. Monotheism refers to believing in only one deity. Jews believe that they are God's chosen people and have a special relationship with Him (Peters, 2003). Law and ethics emphasize adherence to the commandments and rules stipulated by the Torah.

The Christian Faith

Jesus Christ is believed to have been conceived by God as a son of man, born as a saviour. Main characters include Jesus Christ and other saints. Religious writings include the Bible, which has its denominations including the Old Testament and New Testament. The doctrine of Trinity means having faith in one God who exists in three persons (Father, Son, Holy Spirit). The belief is that through Jesus' death and resurrection, believers will have eternal life. The focus is on love, forgiveness, and mercy. Rituals include prayer, attending church services, and celebrations like Easter or Christmas (Smith, 1991).

The Religion of Islam

Prophet Mohammed (S.A.W) is regarded as the last prophet. Major leaders include Mohamed, Ibrahim, Moosa, and Eesa, among others. The sacred scripture, the Koran, is believed to be a revelation from Allah unto Muhammad directly. Islam is a monotheistic religion recognizing one God called Allah. The five key principles include Shahada, Salat, Sawm, Zakat, and Hajj. Prophethood involves belief in a series of prophets with Muhammad serving as the last prophet (Said, 1997). Rituals include daily prayers, fasting during Ramadan, giving alms, and performing the Hajj.

When Arab-Islam ethics is compared to the monotheistic faiths, their commonality in acknowledging compassion, justice, and the sanctity of human life becomes evident, even if interpretations and applications differ. In this regard, Islam, Christianity, and Judaism have different perspectives that are founded on their respective philosophies as well as theologies. For example, Islamic law (Fiqh) involves an approach that

underscores the intention behind AI technologies and their potential impact on societal good or moral goodness. On the other hand, Christian theology principally revolves around love, which is considered by some as a stewardship approach towards one's fellow being who has God-given dignity. Similarly, Judaism emphasizes ethical conduct and responsibility towards creation. These subtleties offer a complex fabric of opinions that could guide us in developing artificial intelligence in an all-rounded manner, making room for interfaith dialogues and collaborations on how best to address moral issues brought about by advanced technologies. (Partridge, 2005).

The American Edition of Quran

Harris Box, an American man, authored the American New Quran. This book is called the Quran Triangle of Monotheism. Contained within are the verses from three sacred books on the topic of Tawhid. Furthermore, it altered the verses of the Holy Quran as necessary. American companies assisted in promoting this book, initially targeting schools in Kuwait. Following this, it will steadily acquire power throughout the entire nation.

This book contains 366 pages and 77 surahs with names that initially a Muslim would reject. In reality, the purpose of this writing was to compare two sacred texts with the Holy Quran regarding the concept of monotheism. The author completely altered the foundation and the phrases of the Quran, such as Bismillah. He began his surahs by invoking the Father and the Holy Spirit instead of saying Bismillah. The names of certain surahs such as Al Fathia, Al Zina, Al Masih, Al Muhibbah, Tassels, Ragbat, Swalib, Jannat, and Shahid, have all been entirely altered.

Let's examine the verses: Instead of saying Bismillah, he uttered... In alternate lines, he stated that Islam is urging individuals to embrace their faith solely through violence and military might. From this, we can grasp the extent of modifications in this text in relation to the Quran and Islam. **Islam promotes peace, tolerance, and forgiveness as core values of the religion. In what way is terrorism associated with Islam in that book? A lot of poems have been composed criticizing Islam. (Turner, 2006).

The Monotheism of Quran with the Triangle Book – A comparison

The main goal of the Holy Quran is to lead people and point them towards the right path of Allah, providing guidance for their daily routines. In the triangular Quran, the author did what he wanted to incite the Muslims according to his own account and erased the real purpose of God in this book. But the truth is and will continue to be (Turner, 2006).

Conclusion

To sum up, the Triangle of Monotheism in the Quran is a concept that embodies the central tenets of Islamic faith: God's unity (Tawhid), the prophets, and divine guidance. **Tawhid is based on the conviction that there is only one omnipotent and merciful Maker. The prophets are portrayed as messengers whose duty was to deliver to mankind God's instructions, which made sure that His will was clearly understood. Finally, the Quran has shown divine guidance as an all-encompassing framework for moral behavior, advising individual believers at personal and societal levels. These parts form a coherent structure that constitutes the spiritual and practical dimensions of Muslim faith and practice.

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