SUMMUM BONUM — SUNNITES AND SHIITES

met. A more applied in Scholasticism (p. 2) to the successors of Hugo. Their chief aim was to systematize the writings of the great teachers of the Church, and present them as a consistent whole. They thus commenced, although only in a formal way, the movement towards the presentation of the conduct of faith in its unity with reason.

Besides Hugo, Sully, Peter of Lombard, and Albertus are the chief representatives of the school. The name is derived from the fact that Hugo wrote a work entitled Summa Sententiarum. See Erismann, Hist. of Philos., ii. 232-47.

SUMMUM BONUM [Lat.]. HERBERT GORD (q. v.); see also GORD. SUMMUM GENUS [Lat.]. A GENUS (q. v.), which is included under no higher genus.

The predicaments of Aristoteles were regarded as summa genera. It is true that being was predicated of all, but not in the same sense.

Sunnites and Shiites [Arab. Al-lah's Summit. "people of the Summit" or "adherents of Allah's doctrine." In Arabic, Shite, "people of the sect" or "faction" (of All). 1. Sunnites and Shiites in the Arabic world. 2. Sunniites and Shiites in the West. These are the two great sects.

As explained in the article MOHAMMEDANS (q. v.), orthodox Islam is based on (1) the Qur'an, or Word of God; (2) the Hadith, or words of the Prophet; (3) the Sunnah, "custom" or practice of the Prophet, and his immediate followers; (4) the consensus of the religious scholars. The latter are usually looked to as the ultimate authority. The two great sects of Islam are the Sunni and the Shiite.

It is true that the Sunnis and Shiites differ in some points, but they are fundamentally united in their belief in the oneness of Allah, the Prophet, and the holy law (Shari'a). The Sunnis believe in the infallibility of the caliphs, while the Shiites believe in the infallibility of the Imams. The Sunnis also believe in the Imamate of Ahl al-Bayt, the family of the Prophet, while the Shiites believe in the Imamate of the twelve Imams, who are their spiritual leaders.

The Sunni imams are the successors of the caliphs, and they are considered the ultimate authority in matters of religious law. The Shiites, on the other hand, believe that the imams are the successors of the Prophet, and they are considered to be the ultimate authority in matters of religious law.

The difference between the Sunni and Shiite imams lies in their understanding of the role of the imam. The Sunni imams believe that the imam is merely a human being who is elected by the community to represent the will of Allah. The Shiite imams, on the other hand, believe that the imam is a human being who is divinely inspired and is the direct descendant of the Prophet.

In summary, the Sunnis and Shiites differ in their understanding of the role of the imam, but they are united in their belief in the oneness of Allah and the Prophet.