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Sunnis and Shias: Why do they fight?

Video transcript for 'A question of leadership', with Samira Ahmed

There are 1.6 billion Muslims in the world.

And all of them are united in their belief in the teachings of the prophet Mohammed as laid out in the Koran.

If you delve deeper, beyond this single unifying point, Islam is a richly diverse religion containing a wealth of different beliefs and practices.

Perhaps the two most significant denominations within the faith are the Sunnis and the Shias.

When the prophet Mohamed died in 632 AD, there was a dilemma about who his successor should be. Some people believed that his successor should be selected; others believed that his successors should only be those who continued Mohamed's bloodline.

So Sunni & Shia developed as two different branches of Islam, both having very different beliefs about who their chosen leaders should be.

The vast majority of Muslims in the world are Sunni, forming at least 80% of the total global Muslim population.

In reality most Shia and Sunni get along and many of them have prayed together in the same mosques for generations.

In the past there have been many fruitful cultural and also political interactions.

Sunni rulers employed Shia ministers, and in South Asia Muslims from Shia backgrounds have played an important role in leading Muslim communities consisting mainly of Sunnis.

But with some people defining trouble in the Middle East in terms of a Sunni-Shia divide, the Sunni-Shia relationship has never been under more scrutiny.

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