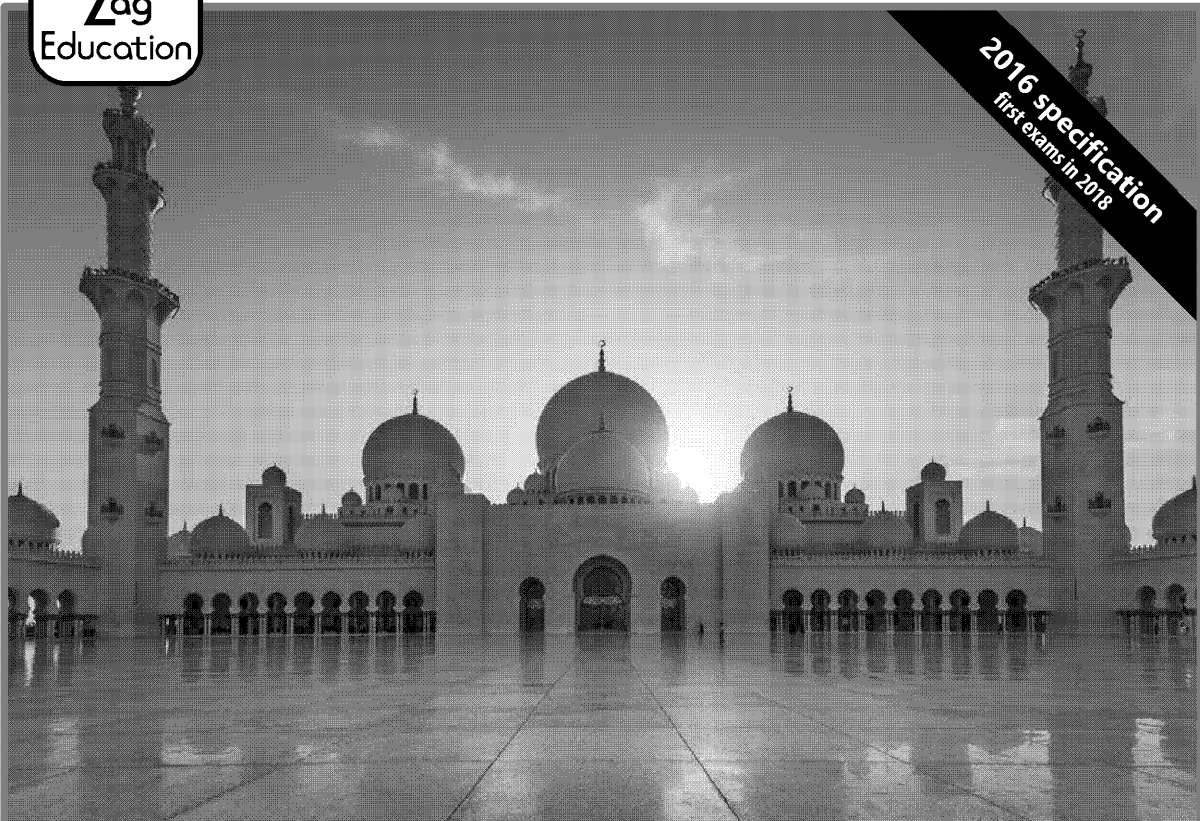


2016 specification
first exams in 2018



Cover Lessons for GCSE AQA A Religious Studies

Component 1: Islam

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Teacher's Introduction

This resource contains a series of six cover lessons for **Component 1: Islam** of the **2016 GCSE AQA A Religious Studies** course. All Islam content is covered across the ready-made, fully resourced student worksheets, and broken down into relevant subtopics as detailed on the following page, with each lesson designed to be completed within one hour. The resource can be picked up easily by any cover teacher, including non-specialists, with minimal notice, with each lesson being accessible enough to require minimal teacher input.

Each of the lessons contains the following:




- Lesson objectives defining clear outcomes.
- A background section summarising the key content of the lesson, giving students a solid foundation of knowledge to which they can refer back at any point for additional support.
- A series of varied, engaging and progressive tasks, which allow students to build upon knowledge throughout the lesson. Throughout each lesson there are opportunities for individual and paired work, enabling students to work through the lessons independently while ensuring they can engage with some more dynamic exercises with their peers.
- Open-ended extension activities have been included so that higher-ability students can start tackling these should they finish their work early. They can also be used as homework tasks should work not be finished by the end of the lesson.
- An answer section is included for easy reference for cover teachers, and to allow self-/peer-marking if desired.

Please note that for some activities students will require access to a Qur'an and also scissors – further details can be found in the Lesson Overview Grid on the following page.

I hope you find this resource useful!

January 2020

Lesson Overview Grid

Lesson ID	Topic	Learning Objectives	Lesson Outline and Suggestions
1	 The Six Articles of Faith, the Five Roots and Beliefs about God	<p>Be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Give and explain the Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam ✓ Give and explain the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam ✓ Explain Islamic ideas about the nature of Allah 	<p>Read background information</p> <p>Task 1: Six Articles of Faith</p> <p>Task 2: Five Roots of Usul ad-Din</p> <p>Task 3: Tawhid</p> <p>Task 4: Nature of Allah</p> <p>Task 5: Further Natures of Allah</p> <p>Extension: 99 Beautiful Names</p>
2	Angels, Predestination and Life after Death	<p>Be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the role and importance of angels ✓ Explain the role of specific important angels ✓ Explain both Sunni and Shi'a understandings of predestination ✓ Explain Islamic ideas about the afterlife, including Jannah, Jahannam and the Day of Judgement 	<p>Read background information</p> <p>Task 1: Role of Angels</p> <p>Task 2: Jibril and Mika'il</p> <p>Task 3: True or False</p> <p>Task 4: Akhirah Word Search</p> <p>Task 5: Unscramble</p> <p>Task 6: Tweet the Lesson</p> <p>Extension: Write a Magazine Article</p>
3	 Prophethood, Holy Books and the Imamate	<p>Be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the concept of Prophethood in Islam (including Muhammad, Ibrahim, Isa and Adam) ✓ Explain the role and importance of prominent Prophets ✓ Explain the different Holy Books in Islam ✓ Explain the authority of the Qur'an ✓ Explain the idea of the Imamate in Shi'a Islam 	<p>Read background information</p> <p>Task 1: Fill in the Definition</p> <p>Task 2: Mind Map</p> <p>Task 3: Match Up</p> <p>Task 4: Roll the Dice</p> <p>Task 5: Imamate</p> <p>Extension: Faithbook Account</p>
4	 The Five Pillars, the Ten Obligatory Acts, the Shahadah and the Hajj	<p>Be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the Five Pillars in Sunni Islam ✓ Explain the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam ✓ Explain the similarities and differences between the Five Pillars and the Ten Obligatory Acts ✓ Explain the Shahadah ✓ Explain the Salah 	<p>Read background information</p> <p>Task 1: Name the Pillars</p> <p>Task 2: Ten Obligatory Acts</p> <p>Task 3: The Shahadah</p> <p>Task 4: True or False</p> <p>Task 5: Speech Bubbles</p> <p>Extension: Documentary</p>

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Lesson ID	Topic	Lesson Title and Learning Objectives	Lesson Outline and Summary
5	Sawm and Zakah	Be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the importance of Sawm ✓ Explain the importance of the month of Ramadan ✓ Explain the role and importance of Zakah ✓ Explain different forms of Islamic giving 	Read background information Task 1: Fill in the Keywords Task 2: Look in the Qur'an Task 3: True or False Task 4: Correct the Mistake Task 5: The Benefits of Giving Task 6: Calculate Giving Extension: Dear Diary...
6	Hajj, Jihad and Festivals and Commemorations	Be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Explain the importance and stages of the Hajj pilgrimage ✓ Explain the requirement of Hajj ✓ Explain the different concepts of Jihad ✓ Explain the role and importance of the festival of Eid ul-Adha ✓ Explain the role and importance of the festival of Eid ul-Fitr ✓ Explain the role and importance of the festival of Ashura in both Sunni and Shi'a 	Read the background information and the keywords Task 1: Define the Keywords Task 2: Postcards from Pilgrimage Task 3: Correct the Mistake Task 4: Snapshot Task 5: Case Studies Extension: Pen Pals

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1: The Six Articles, the Five Roots and B

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- ✓ List and explain the Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam
- ✓ List and explain the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam
- ✓ Explain Islamic ideas about the nature of Allah

Background

There are two main branches of Islam: **Sunni** Islam and **Shi'a** Islam. These two branches split after the death of the Prophet Muhammad, as they had a difference of opinion on who should succeed him. Because of this split, there are differences in the practices and beliefs of these branches.

For example, Sunni faith is founded on the Six Articles of Faith. These are: *Belief in the Prophets, Belief in Angels, Belief in the Authority of the Qur'an, Belief in the Supreme Will of Allah, Belief in the Day of Judgement.*

Shi'a faith, however, is founded on the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din (Principles of Faith), which are: *Belief in God, Al-Ma'ad (The Day of Resurrection), Adalat (The Justice of God), Imamate (Leadership of God), and Power of God.*

Muslims are monotheists – which means that they believe in **One God**, whom they call Allah. They believe that Allah has many different qualities – so much so that they have 99 Names of Allah. These express specific beliefs about the nature of Allah. These include ideas such as omnipotence (all-powerful), beneficence (wholly good), mercy, and justice.

There are two specific ideas about Allah which are important in Islam, but which might be confusing. These are the belief that Allah is **immanent** and that Allah is **transcendent**. Immanence means that Allah is in all things at all times, and transcendent is the idea that Allah is beyond human understanding. Islamic thought by the Prophet Muhammad while this would be contradictory by the standards of Western thought, is capable of being both.

Keywords

Allah	The Islamic word for God
Sunni	The branch of Islam that believes that Abu Bakr should have succeeded the Prophet Muhammad
Shi'a	The branch of Islam that believes that Ali should have succeeded the Prophet Muhammad
Just	The belief that Allah is impartial and fair in judgement
Merciful	The belief that Allah will show clemency to the repentant
Fairness	The belief that Allah will treat people equally
Beneficence	The belief that Allah is wholly good
Omnipotent	The all-powerful nature of God
Immanent	The closeness of God to everything and everyone
Transcendent	The nature of God as being beyond everything
Al-Ma'ad	The Shi'a term for the belief in the day of resurrection and consequence
Imamate	Term for the Shi'a series of Imams as appointed leaders of the Shi'a community
Tawhid	The Shi'a belief in the Oneness of God
Adalat	The Shi'a belief in the Just nature of God

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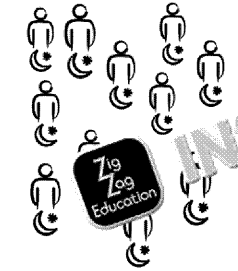



Task 1 – The Six Articles of Faith

Draw lines or cut up the shapes to match up each Article of Faith with its definition.

Tawhid	The judgement of all mankind on the Final Day
Belief in Angels	The immortal nature of the Qur'an
Belief in the Authority of the Qur'an	The idea that specific individuals have received revelation
Belief in Prophets	The idea that God is all-powerful and completely independent of creation
Belief in the Supreme Will of Allah	The belief in beings made of light created by Allah to guide mankind
Belief in the Day of Judgement	The Oneness of God

Task 2 – The Five Roots of Usul ad-Din

- In the box underneath each image below, write which Root of Usul-ad Din is represented in the picture.

			
a)	b)	c)	d)

- Write a sentence to define each of the above roots.
 -
 -
 -
 -
 -
- How are the Five Roots different from the Six Articles? Give three ways.
 -
 -
 -

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Task 3 – Tawhid

- On the scroll below, write a verse of Scripture which refers to the ideas of Tawhid.



- Nadia is a young Muslim who is thinking about the important idea of shirk. On a separate piece of paper, define the Islamic sin of shirk. Then, write out an example of both the lesser and greater examples of how Nadia might avoid shirk and express the belief in Tawhid.

Task 4 – The Nature of Allah

- Below are some speech bubbles containing different verses from the Qur'an about the qualities of God. In the box next to each speech bubble, write down which quality of God is being described.

a)

Nothing there is like him
Surah 42:11



c)

He is all-powerful, able to do
anything
Surah 30:54

You are the Hearer and Knower
Surah 3:25

e)

He is forgiving and merciful
Surah 25:60

- For each of the qualities of God given in question one, give another Qur'an verse which describes that quality of God. Write these down on a separate piece of paper.

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Task 5 – Further Natures of Allah

Answer the following questions on a separate piece of paper.

1. Find and write out Surah 50:16
2. What does Surah 50:16 teach Muslims about the nature of Allah?
3. Find and write out Surah 6:103
4. What does Surah 6:103 teach Muslims about the nature of Allah?
5. How are these two ideas reconciled in Islamic thought?

Extension: 99 Beautiful Names

Muslims believe that there are 99 beautiful names for Allah.

Read the Qur'an and find as many of these names as you can. Then, using an A3 sheet of paper, create a creative way to present these names. For example, you could draw a tree and use each name as a leaf on the tree.



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2: Angels, Predestination and Life after Death

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- ✓ Explain the role and importance of angels
- ✓ Explain the role of specific important angels
- ✓ Explain both Sunni and Shi'a understandings of predestination
- ✓ Explain Islamic ideas of the afterlife, including **Barzakh**, **Jannah** and the Day of Judgement

Background

As one of the five articles of Faith, belief in angels is a large part of Islamic faith. Angels are believed in by both Sunni and Shi'a Islam.

Angels (**Malaikah**) are believed to be beings who are part of the Unseen World. They are considered to be above human beings in the hierarchy of the world, but below Allah. This is because they are created from light at the behest of Allah. This means that they are without sin, and are, therefore, holier than humans. They are able to act as intermediaries between Allah and mankind. This is one of the main duties of angels to mankind (however, they do have other duties).

The two most important angels in Islam are **Jibril** and **Mika'il**. Jibril is the angel who is responsible for the giving of the revelation of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad, whereas Mika'il is responsible for helping Muhammad (and subsequent Muslims) on their journey of faith.

Predestination is the idea that the events which occur in our lives (including our own deaths) are determined by an external force beyond our own experience. In the case of Islam, this force is Allah. If Allah is considered to have Supreme Will, he is all-powerful and, therefore, has control over all things.

This is accepted by all Muslims; however, it is interpreted in different ways by Shi'a and Sunni Muslims. Shi'a place more of an emphasis on the pre-ordination of free will of human beings – Allah is supreme and knows what will happen before it does, rather than him taking away agency from human beings. Sunni Muslims place more emphasis on the Supreme Will of Allah – however, in Sunni thought this does not mean that humans have free will and, therefore, have moral responsibility.

This idea of moral responsibility ties directly to ideas of the **afterlife**. Muslims believe that the actions we take in this life will affect our experience in the afterlife, and this is known as **Akhirah**.

Muslims believe that after death, humans enter a stage known as **Barzakh** – this is a state of limbo between resurrection on the Day of Judgement. Here, humans will remain in the grave and be judged for their choices in life – and their answers will dictate where they will go on the Day of Judgement.

The Day of Judgement will be announced by the blowing of a horn by the angel Israfil. On this day, the dead will be resurrected and all mankind will be judged for their actions. All mankind will cross a bridge that spans the length of hell. The unrighteous will fall into hell and be unable to pass the bridge, while the righteous will be able to pass the bridge which leads to heaven.

In Islam, heaven is known as **Jannah** and is a place of paradise where there is no sorrow. It is a place where their good deeds with joy, feast and drink on which you can never get drunk. There are no limits to all desires of the righteous and will be fulfilled endlessly.

Hell, is known as **Jahannam**. This is a place of extreme suffering and torture, and is the opposite of Jannah. Features include endless fire which burns the inhabitants, and boiling water which will be poured over them. They will be in constant pain, and this suffering is eternal.

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Task 1 – The Role of Angels

Use your knowledge to fill in the blanks below in the paragraph about Angels.

Angels in Islam are part of the A_____ World. They are being
 God from elements of B_____, as opposed to humans who are
 are without C_____. They are neither D_____ nor E_____.
 without F_____. Because they have no G_____. They
 them to _____ at the speed of H_____. They also have the ability
 human beings. They have a variety of duties, such as giving J_____.

Task 2 – Jibril and Mika'il

- Use your knowledge (and the background section, if you feel you need it!) to fill in the important Angels Jibril and Mika'il given below.



Arabic Name: Jibril

English name:

Main duties and responsibilities:



Arabic Name:

English name:

Main duties and responsibilities:

- Fill in the table with the responsibilities and duties of the other Islamic angels given below.

Israfil	
Nakir and Naki'atun	
Kiraman and Katibeen	

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Task 3 – True or False?


There is a series of statements below. In the column on the right, tick whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, write the correct version of the statement on a separate piece of paper.

1.	Predestination is an important expression of the all-powerful nature of God	
2.	Sunni Islam focuses more on the free will of the individual	
3.	Shi'a Islam focuses more on the Supreme Will of God	
4.	Shi'a Islam teaches that God is wholly good and, therefore, has control over even evil actions	
5.	Sunni Islam teaches that while Allah is Supreme, human beings have responsibility for their own actions	
6.	Shi'a Islam teaches that free will limits God's power	
7.	All Muslims believe that free will means that humans have moral responsibility	
8.	Muslims believe that no matter what you do in this life, you will go to heaven	

Task 4 – Akhirah Word Search

Fill out the key terms in the definitions below in order to find the terms in the word search.



Keywords 	
	The event which will hold humans to account for their actions
	The term for the period of time between the immediate death and the resurrection
	The Islamic term for the afterlife
	The bridge over which all resurrected people will pass
	The Islamic word for heaven
	The Islamic word for hell
	The Islamic figure who, together with the Prophet Isa, will return at the end of time
	Beings, made by light, who will visit the dead to ask them questions

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Task 5 – Unscramble!

On another piece of paper, unscramble each of the words below to find terms important to your understanding of Islamic ideas of the afterlife. Then, on a separate piece of paper, write a sentence summing up the significance of each word to Muslim belief.

- nrkMua
- lzialfr
- a'aad-lm
- rleatne
- lhycsapi
- rfie
- epdaars



Task 6 – Tweet the Lesson

Sum up what you have learned in today's lesson about beliefs about the afterlife in a tweet on a separate piece of paper. Use a creative hashtag and remember to keep tweets to 140 characters. You could make reference to death, heaven, hell, purgatory, judgement, etc. For example:

'#Muslims believe that the #Afterlife is a sure thing – that the #righteous go to #Jannah, & the #unrighteous go to #Jahannam'

Extension – Write a Magazine Article

You are a writer at an important magazine writing a feature article on different views about the afterlife. For the magazine article, you have interviewed three Muslims about the different views on how belief in the afterlife impacts their lives. On a separate piece of paper, write up your article. Include 'quotes' from the interviewees to support your discussion.

Use the layout below to help you some ideas about how to approach this task. Get on with it!



Good Heavens!

Janet interviews three Muslims about their beliefs about the afterlife

There are many different beliefs about what lies beyond the point of death in the world. One of these views is held by Islam, a major world religion. I sat down with three Muslim friends to discuss what their views were. So...



*'Be...
afte...*

"I believe that Allah will let me pass over the As-Sirat bridge to..."
- Shazia

The Islamic Times



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3: Prophethood, Holy Books and the

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- ✓ Explain the concept of Prophethood in Islam (including Muhammad, Ibrahim, Isa and Adam)
- ✓ Explain the role and importance of prominent Prophets
- ✓ Explain the different Holy Books in Islam
- ✓ Explain the authority of the Qur'an
- ✓ Explain the idea of the Imamate in Shi'a Islam

Background

The concept of Prophethood is very important to Islam. It can be known as **Nubuwwa**.

There are various important Prophets in Islam. These are individuals who are believed to receive revelation, from Allah. Examples of these Prophets include **Ibrahim** (Abraham), **Isa** (Jesus), **Musa** (Moses) and **Adam**. Many of these are important Prophets in other religions. These Prophets are receivers of revelation; however, some are remembered for additional things, such as the Prophet Muhammad, who is marked by the Islamic festival of Eid ul-Adha. The Prophet Isa (Jesus) too is believed to return on Judgement Day with the Mahdi to judge mankind.

However, these revelations became misunderstood. Therefore, Allah needed to send the final Prophet, Muhammad, with his Word, meaning that the revelation would never be confused. This Prophet is Muhammad because he is the final Prophet. He is considered to be the most important Prophet. The actions and teachings during his life are emulated by Muslims, known as the Sunnah. He is the Prophet to whom the revelation was given, revealed to him over a course of many years by the Angel Jibril.

The Qur'an is considered to be the most important Holy book in Islam. It is considered the immutable word of God given to humanity as revelation to the Prophet Muhammad. It is considered by Muslims to be the final revelation. It should always be kept clean and above all else, as being more important than any other books.

Within Islam, there is a variety of Holy Books which are important within Islam. For example, the **Tawrat** (Psalm), the **Injil** (Gospels), the **Scrolls of Ibrahim** and the **Qur'an**. The Tawrat, Zabur and Injil are books which have been misunderstood or confused, leading to the development of religions such as Christianity and Judaism.

The Imamate is a specific concept within Shi'a Islam. It refers to the Shi'a belief regarding the leadership of the community. The first Imam was Imam Ali ibn Abi Talib, who Shi'a Muslims believe was the rightful successor to the Prophet Muhammad.

Task 1 – Fill in the Definition

Fill in the missing definitions in order to complete the table of keywords. If you recall the background information section you have just read to guide your answers.

Keywords	
Risalah	
Musa	
Dawud	
Isa	
Ibrahim	
Muhammad	
Revelation	
Qur'an	
Injil	
Tawrat	
Zabur	
Scrolls of Ibrahim	

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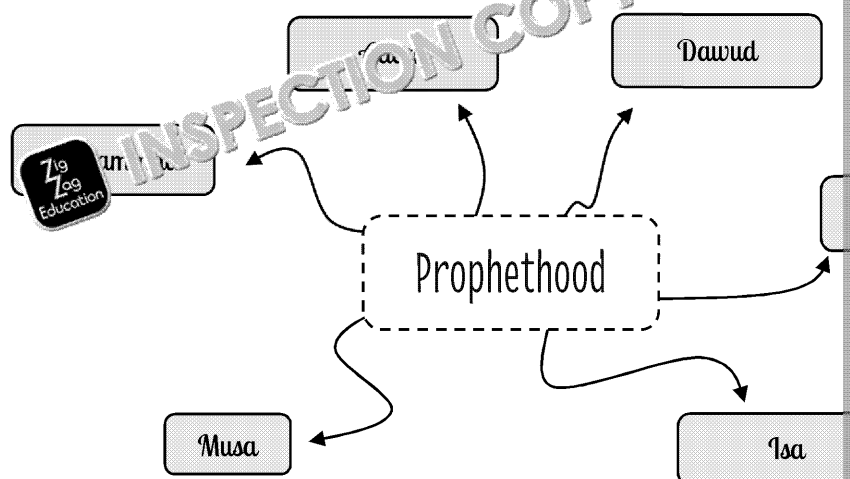
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Task 2 – Mind Map

- 1) The mind map below has five different headings. Copy the mind map onto a separate sheet of paper. Look at the clock and time yourself – give yourself two minutes under each heading to write down all you know about that Prophet in Islam.

You might want to do this on A3 paper if you feel you know a lot!



- 2) In a pair, compare what you each wrote underneath the headings and write the one that you did not.

Task 3 – Match Up

Match the Prophet to the Holy Book

Isa

Qur'an

Musa

Zabur

Ibrahim

Scrolls of Ibrahim

Muhammad

Tawrat

Dawud

Injil

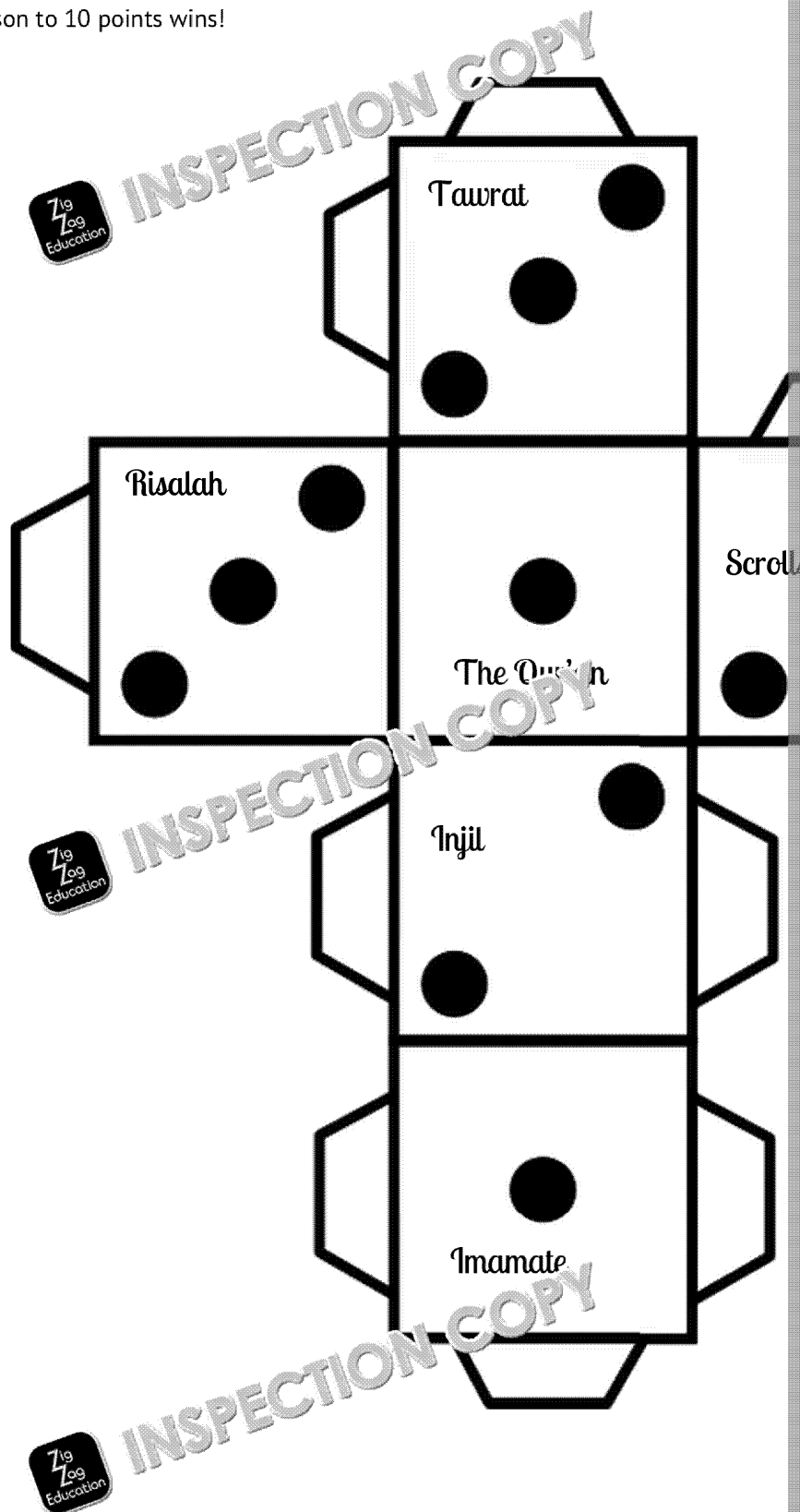
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Task 4 – Roll the Dice

Below is a template for a dice. Cut it out and stick together the tabs to make a dice. In turns to roll the dice. Whatever face the dice lands on, you should be able to speak the subject on that face for one timed minute. If you manage it, you will get the number of points equal to the number of dots on that face.

First person to 10 points wins!



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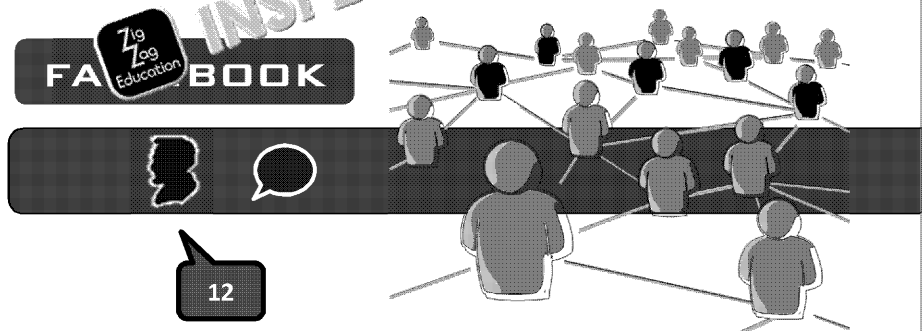


Task 5 – Imamate

Answer the questions below to demonstrate the knowledge you have gained.

1. What is the difference between a Shi'a Imam and a Sunni Imam?
2. How many Shi'a Imams have there been?
3. Who is the Mahdi?
4. What happened to the final Imam?

Extension: Faithbook Account



You log on again to your profile and it appears you have a pending friend request! O' Prophets is online – but he needs your help to build a profile so that his followers can

Your task is to create a profile page for a Prophet, using your knowledge research from your

- Fill in basic personal details, e.g. when he was around, where he lived, where he was buried.
- You could include details such as his occupation, his parents, or his friends.
- In the 'About Me' section, summarise his message in a paragraph.
- In the status updates section, write his recent statuses and updates your channel. (Hint: reference to Scripture isn't be useful here!)

If you finish your profile on one Prophet, move on to another! If you are feeling creative, you can leave comments between the Prophets in the comments section!

Terms and Conditions:

Remember: there are specific beliefs about the use of images in Islam regarding Prophets, so ensure you remember this when crafting your answer. For example, maybe use a silhouette instead of a profile picture.

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4: The Five Pillars, the Ten Obligatory Acts, Shahadah and Salah

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- ✓ Explain the Five Pillars of Sunni Islam
- ✓ Explain the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam
- ✓ Explain the similarities and differences between the two
- ✓ Explain the Shahadah
- ✓ Explain the Salah

Background

Islam has many different practices which are integral to the faith and belief system.

Within Sunni Islam, these specific foundations are known as the **Five Pillars of Islam**, the way in which Islam is understood and practised by Sunnis. The Five Pillars are:

- The **Shahadah** is the declaration of faith in Islam
- **Salah** is daily prayer
- **Hajj** is a pilgrimage
- **Sawm** is fasting during the month of Ramadan
- **Zakah** is required religious giving

Within Sunni Islam, the Five Pillars are named as such due to the metaphor used to explain them. The Pillars are the infrastructure of faith, holding up the foundation of the believer's faith.

Within Shi'a Islam, these foundations are known as the **Ten Obligatory Actions**. Within Sunni Islam, such as **Hajj**, **Salah**, **Zakah** and **Sawm**. However, there are others which are specific to Shi'a Islam, which are as follows:

- **Jihad** is the struggle to stay on the path of God
- **Khums** is additional religious charitable taxing
- **Amr-bil-Marooof** is the upholding of what is good
- **Nahi Anil Munkar** is the prohibiting of what is evil
- **Tawalla** is the love of the friends of Allah
- **Tabarra** is the hatred of the enemies of Allah

The **Shahadah** is the central pillar of Islam in Sunni Islam; however, it is still important in Shi'a Islam. It is a specific **prayer** which is said at various important points of a Muslim's life. It encapsulates the belief in God and the importance of the Prophet Muhammad.

Salah is the act of **daily prayer** within Islam. It is practised **multiple** times per day – five times for Sunni Muslims and **three** times for Shi'a Muslims. Muslims believe that by practising Salah they can connect with and worship him. It is **Sunnah**, which means it is something which was practised by the Prophet Muhammad, therefore, should be emulated. During prayer, Muslims must perform specific movements. Before prayer, they should wash to ensure their hands are clean and pure, which is known as **wuzu**.

Jumma is weekly communal prayer where all Muslim men are called to the mosque. Women are permitted to pray at home. All Muslims will pray at the same time, which demonstrates unity.

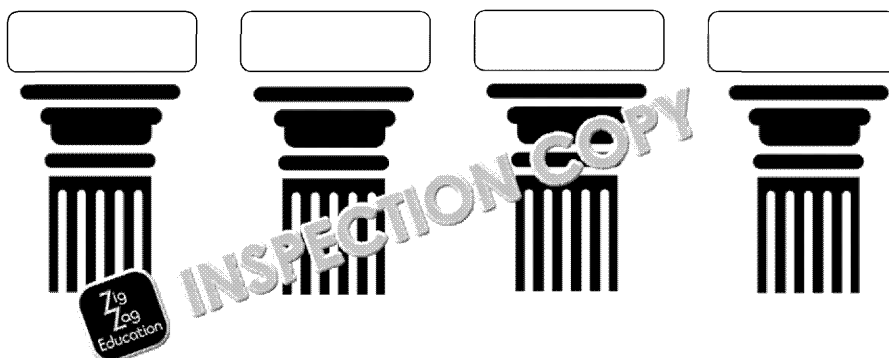
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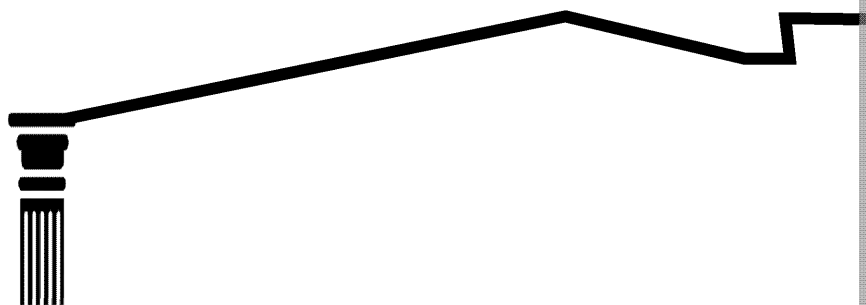


Task 1 – Name the Pillars

1. In the boxes given below, write the names of the Five Pillars of Islam.



2. Describe the metaphor of the house concerning the Pillars of Islam in the space provided. The role of the Profession of Faith in your answer.



Task 2 – Ten Obligatory Acts

Define the keywords below to describe each of the Ten Obligatory Acts of Islam. Try to write your own, but if you need some extra help, consult the background section.

Keywords 	
Salah	
Zakah	
Hajj	
Sawm	
Jihad	
Khums	
Amr-bil-Marooif	
Nahi Anil	
Tawalla	
Tabarra	

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Task 3 – The Shahadah

In the scrolls provided, write out the Shahadah which would be said by a Muslim from each branch of Islam.

Shi'a



Task 4 – True or False?

There is a series of statements below. In the column on the right, tick whether the statement is true or false. If it is false, write the correct version of the statement on a separate piece of paper.

1.	Du'a are prayers said in the mosque on a Friday
2.	Wuzu is ritual movements performed during prayer
3.	Prayer is an important pillar of both Shi'a and Sunni Islam
4.	All Muslims are required to attend Jummah prayer at the mosque
5.	The Adhan is the call to prayer
6.	Rak'ah is the term for the ritual washing which is performed before prayer
7.	During Jummah prayer, women pray at home
8.	Muslims pray in the direction of the Mihrab in the Quibla Wall, which shows where Mecca is
9.	The Shahadah is repeated multiple times during Salah prayer

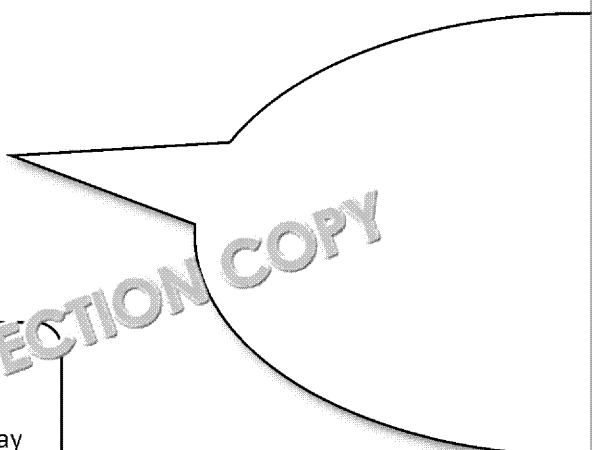


Task 5 – Speech Bubbles

Read the below descriptions of each individual and their intended action. Using your own words, write a small paragraph in the speech bubble as if you were this individual about the action they are about to perform.



Musa is a Sunni Muslim who is about to perform the Friday prayer.

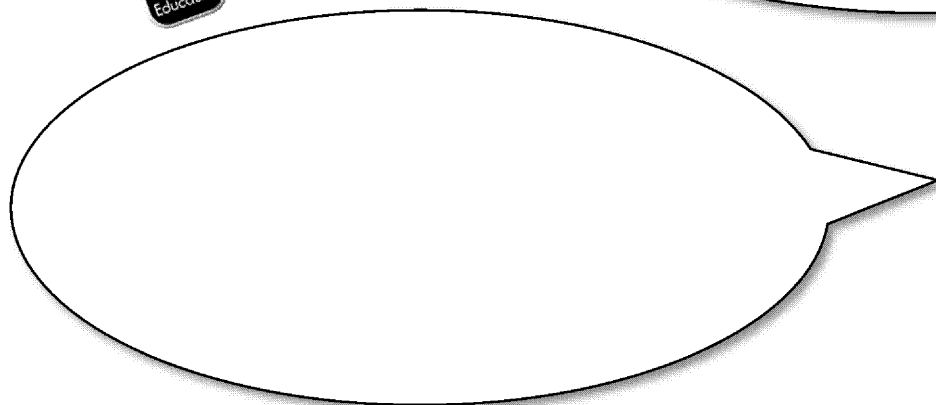


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Moira is about to observe Sa



Jonah is a Shi'a Muslim who is setting up his charitable giving for the year

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Extension: Documentary

You are a researcher and writer working for InterFaithTV. You have been asked to make a documentary about Muslim practices of the Five Pillars / the Ten Obligatory Acts with a specific focus on

Write a script for how you might plan such a documentary, with specific reference to

- Shahadah
- Salah
- Jumma'
- Ummah
- Wuzu
- Rak'ah



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Remember to include variety. Try to present it in an inviting way.

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5: Sawm and Zakah

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- ✓ Explain the practice of Sawm
- ✓ Explain the importance of the month of Ramadan
- ✓ Explain the role and importance of Zakah
- ✓ Explain different forms of Islamic giving

Background



Sawm is the pillar of Islam which refers to the practice of fasting during the holy month of the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. It is commanded in the Qur'an and also was practised by the Prophet Muhammad, meaning that it is considered to be Sunnah.

Sawm requires **fasting** from sunrise to sunset – during this time Muslims should abstain from eating and drinking. Muslims are also required to fast from other things, such as sexual contact and use of profanity. Fasting is a requirement of every able Muslim, intended to show obedience to Allah, foster self-discipline and spiritual growth. There are various **exemptions** from Sawm, for a variety of reasons, because Allah is merciful. Examples of such exemptions include pregnant women, the elderly, the infirm, young children and travellers.

Ramadan is the holiest month of the Islamic calendar. Because the Islamic calendar is lunar, the timing of Ramadan occurs changes. This means that it can fall both during periods of time when days are shorter (winter) and when it is much longer (summer), meaning that the fast can continue for longer or shorter periods of observance. It contains **Lailat al-Qadr** (Night of Power), a night when Muslims will receive revelation from Allah. The giving of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad on this night is considered to be the holiest event in Islam.

Fasting during Sawm applies to the hours of **daylight** – meaning Muslims will eat and drink from dawn to dusk. The breaking of the fast each day is usually a communal event between family and friends. Iftar. This is usually broken using sweet foods, such as a date, as this is Sunnah.

Zakah is a ritual form of religious **giving**, required for every able Muslim to give. The amount is 2.5% of the believer's total wealth. It is believed that this symbolises the idea that Allah is the source of all wealth and, therefore, it is their responsibility to share that wealth with the wider community (including other believers). Zakah is often given during the month of Ramadan, as this is a month of reflection and spiritual growth. In Muslim countries it is given to mosques and charities, whereas within Muslim countries it is given to the government.

Zakah means 'to purify' – this communicates the idea that one of the **benefits** of Zakah is to purify the money of the believers. It is believed that there are many benefits to giving Zakah – combating greed, expressing gratitude and promoting love in the heart of the believers. Zakah should always be given gladly and anonymously. The amount that is given is known to Allah. It is believed that if the giver's name is known, it could be an issue (as they may merely pretend to give Zakah), the benefit of giving such anonymous Zakah is that it promotes humility and honesty in the giver.

All able Muslims are required to give Zakah – Nisaab is the threshold over which a Muslim must pay Zakah. Those who are under this threshold then they are not required to give Zakah, but they are encouraged to give as a voluntary donation.

Zakah is part of both Shi'a and Sunni Islam. Shi'a Muslims pay an additional religious tax called **Khums**, which Sunni Muslims do not pay. This is 20% of the disposable income of a Muslim after they have paid all of their bills.

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Task 1 – Fill in the Keywords

Keywords 	
Sawm	
Ramadan	
Exemption	
Lailat Al-Qadr	
Zakah	
Khums	
Nisaab	
Ummah	

Task 2 – Look in the Qur'an

Find an example of instructions in the Qur'an for Muslims to observe both Sawm and

a) Sawm

b)

Task 3 – True or False?

Read the statements in the table below, and in the box at the end of each row write whether the statement is considered to be true or false.

Muslims believe that fasting will distance them from Allah	
All Muslims are required to fast – even young children and pregnant women	
Menstruating women are exempt but have to make up the fast at a later date	
The breaking of the fast is done with salty food, as Prophet Muhammad did this	
To distract from fasting, Muslims are encouraged to engage with superfluous things	
Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, and is considered the second	
Ramadan moves around the year because it is part of a solar calendar	

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Note: There are a random number of spaces given here – no hints for Task 4!

Then, in pairs, compare your notes with your partner. Add any benefits you missed in
does the same.

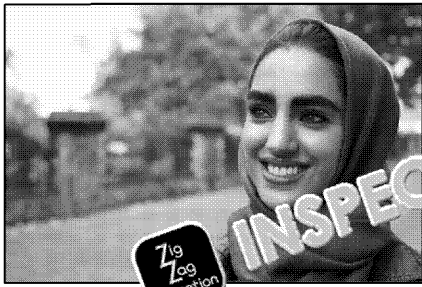
Giver	
	

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Task 6 – Calculate Giving

Read the description of each person below, and use your knowledge to work out how much they should be giving.



Mariyam is a 35-year-old Muslim who earns £18,000 per year in her job as a shop manager. She has £4,000 in savings, and a house which is worth £1,200.

She should pay...

Joy is a Shi'a Muslim who earns £25,000 per year in her job as a shop manager.

Her total bills and monthly costs come to £10,000 per year and she has £2,000 in savings. She does not own any property, but she does own a car worth £500.

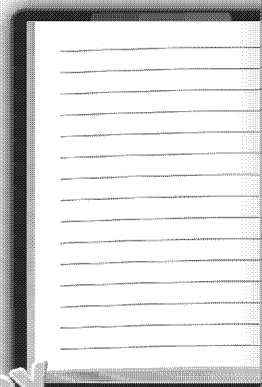
She should pay...

Extension: Dear Diary

You are a young Muslim who is writing at the end of the month of Ramadan. It has been a busy month, and you are writing a diary entry reflecting on the month, the things you have just experienced, as well as whether or not you think you have improved.

For inspiration, your entry could include any of the following details:

- The personal significance of Sawm
- The challenges you might have faced
- The time of year of Ramadan
- The emotions you felt while observing Ramadan
- Benefits of observing Ramadan
- The Night of Power (Lailat al-Qadr) and Surah 96
- Things you were encouraged to do while fasting
- Influence on individual faith
- Community sentiment
- The giving of Zakah, who you gave it to and why



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6: Hajj, Jihad and Festivals and Com

Learning Objectives

By the end of this lesson, you should be able to:

- ✓ Explain the importance and stages of the Hajj pilgrimage
- ✓ Explain the requirement of Hajj
- ✓ Explain the different concepts of Jihad
- ✓ Explain the role and importance of the festival of Eid ul-Adha
- ✓ Explain the role and importance of the festival of Eid ul-Fitr
- ✓ Explain the role and importance of the festival of Ashura in both Sunni and Shi'a Islam



Background

Hajj is an important pillar of Islam – it is the pilgrimage to **Makkah** which every able Muslim must undertake at least once in their lifetime. Makkah is in Saudi Arabia, and is considered to be the holiest site in Islam. It was here that Muhammad performed the first Hajj pilgrimage, establishing the order in which the pilgrimage is performed.

Before beginning Hajj, Muslims will need to establish the state of **Ihram**. This is a state of spiritual purity that symbolises that all believers are equal before God. Muslims will then undertake the pilgrimage, which involves walking around various sites, at each site observing rituals. The **Tawaf** is a ritual walking around the **Ka'aba**, which is the holiest site in Islam, believed to be the first mosque. Muslims will also perform the Sa'y, which is a ritual walking of seven times between two mountains. The Wuquf is performed at **Mount Arafat**, where Muslims will stand and pray for the forgiveness of their sins, believing that here all sins can be forgiven. They will collect pebbles at **Muzdalifah**, to be thrown at the pillars of Mina, which symbolise the devil. They will also perform the Qurban sacrifice at Mina. Hajj is an extremely important part of the Muslim faith, and many Muslims consider it an important turning point in their spiritual development.

Jihad is a Shi'a concept; however, it is also important within Sunni Islam. In the modern context of terrorism, it can be misunderstood to mean a holy war, but it actually means 'struggle'.

There are two types of struggle which are encapsulated within this idea – known as **Greater Jihad** and **Lesser Jihad**. **Greater Jihad** is the struggle to stay on the path of Allah, and this is considered to be the more important. An example of Greater Jihad would be the struggle to observe daily prayer.

Lesser Jihad is the struggle to defend the faith with military power. This is the form of Jihad that is often considered to be justifying a holy war. The Prophet Muhammad himself was a military leader, and his battles would be an example of Lesser Jihad. However, there are strict criteria regarding when Lesser Jihad is justified, such as ensuring it is for just cause and does not unduly harm civilians.

Islam contains a variety of different festivals which are important to the faith. **Eid ul-Fitr** is celebrated at the end of Ramadan, and is also known as the Festival of the Feast. It is a great celebration where Muslims celebrate all they have learned through their month of fasting, as well as all the blessings Allah has bestowed upon them. It is celebrated by all Muslims and is usually observed with a celebratory meal, the giving of gifts and a sermon at the mosque with family and friends.

Eid ul-Adha is a celebration which occurs during Hajj, but is also celebrated worldwide. It is a day when a sacrifice is sacrificed in remembrance of the Prophet Ibrahim and his faith and obedience. The sacrifice is usually a lamb, but can be a goat or a bull. In the UK, the meat is sourced from a butcher instead.

Ashura is a day of mourning which is celebrated differently in different branches of Islam. Shi'a Muslims observe it as a day of mourning for the grandson of the Prophet, Husayn, who died in 680 CE in the Battle of Karbala. They share in their communal grief by wearing black, and attending sombre mosques where they beat themselves with their fists to show they are sharing in the suffering of Husayn.

In Sunni Islam, it is a festival which remembers the Prophet Musa and is marked with prayer and fasting.

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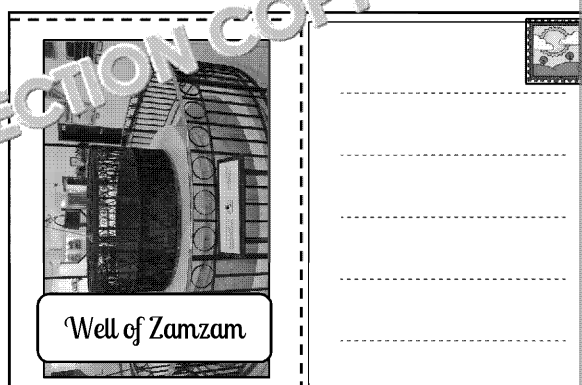
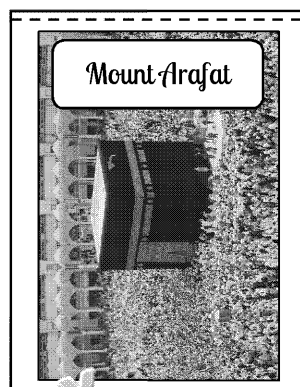
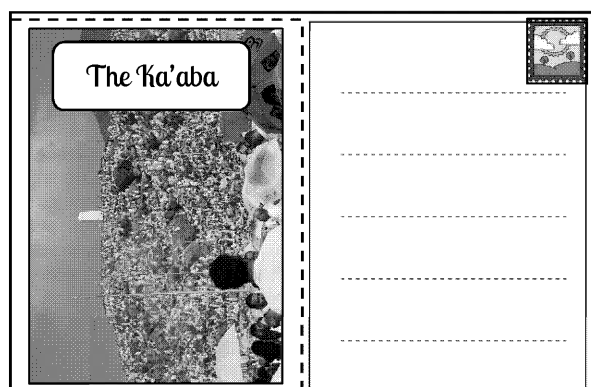
Task 1 – Define the Keywords

In the spaces in the table below, try to use your knowledge to define the key terms. If you are unsure, go back to the background section and use this to help your answers.

Hajj	
Ihram	
Ummah	
Makkah	
Tawaf	
Ka'aba	
Zamzam	
Sa'y	
Mount Arafat	
Wuquf	
Muzdalifah	
Jamarat	
Qurbani	
Ibrahim	
Eid ul-Adha	
Black Stone	

Task 2 – Postcards from Pilgrimage

Below are two postcards from different locations on the Islamic Hajj pilgrimage. On the back of each postcard (using the templates below for inspiration), pretend you are a Muslim pilgrim undertaking the Hajj and write what you might see or do at each of these locations.



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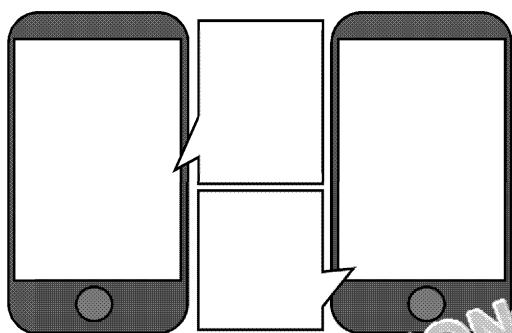
Task 3 – Correct the Mistake

There is a series of statements below, each containing a mistake. On another piece of paper, write the corrected statement with the corrected fact.

1. Jihad means holy war.
2. There are three forms of Jihad – Lesser, Greater and Mediocre.
3. An example of Mediocre Jihad is the struggle to pray every day.
4. The Prophet Muhammad was a pacifist.
5. There are no bounds on what is considered to be a correct way to practise Islam.
6. Muslims believe that the only way to defend the faith is the greater form of Jihad.
7. Muslims believe that Lesser Jihad can only be achieved by a just ruler.

Task 4 – Snapshot

1. Copy the screens provided below onto a separate piece of paper, and draw two traditional Islamic celebrations of Ashura. Then, in the speech box next to each term for what you have drawn.



2. Answer the following questions about the two examples you have chosen:
 - a) What do your chosen celebrations commemorate?
 - b) What Muslim beliefs are reflected in these celebrations?
 - c) What differences between Sunni and Shi'a beliefs are reflected here?
 - d) Why do you think these are important to Muslims?

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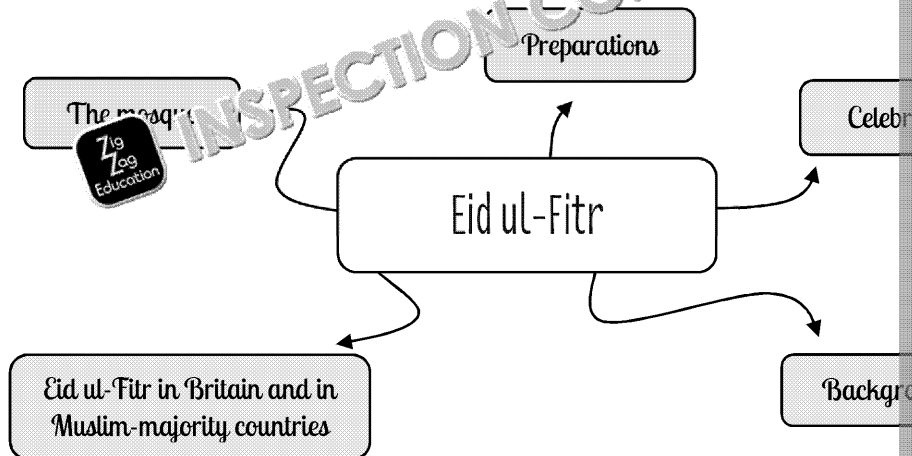
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Task 5 – Case Studies

The mind map below has five different headings. Copy the mind map onto a separate sheet of paper. At the clock and time yourself – give yourself two minutes under each heading and write down what you know about that part of Eid ul-Fitr.

For the sake of space, you might want to do this on A3 paper if you feel you know a lot about Eid ul-Fitr.



In a pair, compare what you each wrote underneath the headings and write the things you both did and did not.

Extension Task – Pen Pals

You are a modern British Muslim living in Birmingham. You are writing a letter to your pen pal in the United States about what has been happening in your life recently. You and your family are celebrating Eid ul-Adha, so in your letter you should...

- describe the traditions of Eid ul-Adha
- explain the positions of important individuals in Islam remembered
- explain the way in which it is celebrated worldwide
- explain the way it is celebrated in your country
- talk about the impact it has on your personal faith and the way you live your life

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Answers

1: The Six Articles, the Five Roots and Beliefs about God

Task 1

The articles should be matched up as follows:

Tawhid	The Oneness of God
Belief In Angels	The belief in beings made from light or fire
Belief in the Authority of the Qur'an	Belief in the immutable nature of the Qur'an
Belief in the Prophets	The idea that specific individuals receive revelation from God
Belief in the Imam	The idea that God is all-powerful and all-knowing
Belief in the Day of Judgement	Belief in the judgement of all mankind

Task 2

- Imamate
 - Prophethood
 - Al-Ma'ad
 - Tawhid
- This is the belief in the system of belief in leadership in Shi'a Islam. The Imams were considered to be leaders of the faith as a whole, and immutable in their authority.
 - This is the belief that there were a variety of individuals who received revelation from God.
 - This is the idea of resurrection of the dead on the Day of Judgement; this is a belief in a buried body and restoration to health of that body.
 - This is the belief that God (Allah) is one.
 - Adalat is the term for the Justice of God, as Muslims believe that God is complete people in a fair way.
- Answers could include any of the following; however, any relevant and correct information is acceptable.

 - The Five Roots refers to the importance of God's oneness. While Sunnis still believe in this, it is not one of the Five Roots.
 - While Shi'as still view the Qur'an as important, it is not one of the Five Roots.
 - Shi'a contains the Imamate as one of their Five Roots – which means leadership of Islam (caliphate) is not contained within their ideas of the Six Articles.

Task 3

- Students could include any relevant Surah. An example is below.

Surah 112 Say, 'He is Allah, the One. Allah, the Absolute. He begets not, nor was begotten, nor is comparable to Him'.
- Answers could include any relevant content, including but not limited to:

 - The sin of shirk is to state that God is not one
 - There are two kinds of shirk – greater shirk and lesser shirk
 - Lesser shirk is believing that God is not one, but outwardly professing that he is one
 - Greater shirk is believing that God is not one, and outwardly stating that this is one
 - She might avoid shirk by ensuring there are no images in her bedroom which could be worshipped
 - She might repeat the Shahadah to practise her belief in Tawhid

Task 4

Any relevant answer / quality of God should be accepted here.

- Transcendence/Tawhid
- Tawhid
- Omnipotence
- Omniscience
- Forgiving and Merciful

For the second part of the question, answers will vary depending on the student. All correct answers are accepted.

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Task 5

1. Surah 50:16 states, 'We created the human being, and we know what his soul whispers than his jugular vein'.
2. This Surah teaches Muslims that Allah is immanent – the idea that Allah is completely beings at all times, closer than a vein, which is inherent to survival.
3. Surah 6:103 states, 'No vision can grasp Him, but His grasp is over all vision. He is the
4. This Surah teaches Muslims that it is beyond the capacity of human beings to understand Allah.
5. These two ideas might be considered to be contradictory, however, Muslims consider because they believe Allah is beyond the constraints of what would make this a contradiction, because he is beyond such things.

Extension

Any names of Allah could be included. For example:

- The Most Entirely Merciful
- The Bestower of Mercy
- The King and Owner of Dominion
- The Absolutely Pure

The presentation of these names should be creative.

2: Angels, Predestination and Life after Death**Task 1**

- A) Unseen
- B) Light
- C) Gender
- D) Male
- E) Female
- F) Sin
- G) Free will
- H) Light
- I) Dazzle
- J) Revelation

Task 2**Jibril**

English name: Gabriel

Main duties and responsibilities:

- The giving of the Qur'an
- The bringing of revelation to Maryam
- Being the Spirit of Holiness
- Helping prophets such as Ibrahim and Yusuf

Mika'il

English name: Michael

Main duties and responsibilities:

- Helping Muhammad
- Helping believers
- Giving rain
- Giving material aid to believers

Israfil	Blows horn to begin the Day of Judgement
Nakir and Munkar	Responsible for questioning souls in the Barzakh stage of afterlife
Kiraman and Katibeen	Record the deeds of human beings in the Book of Deeds

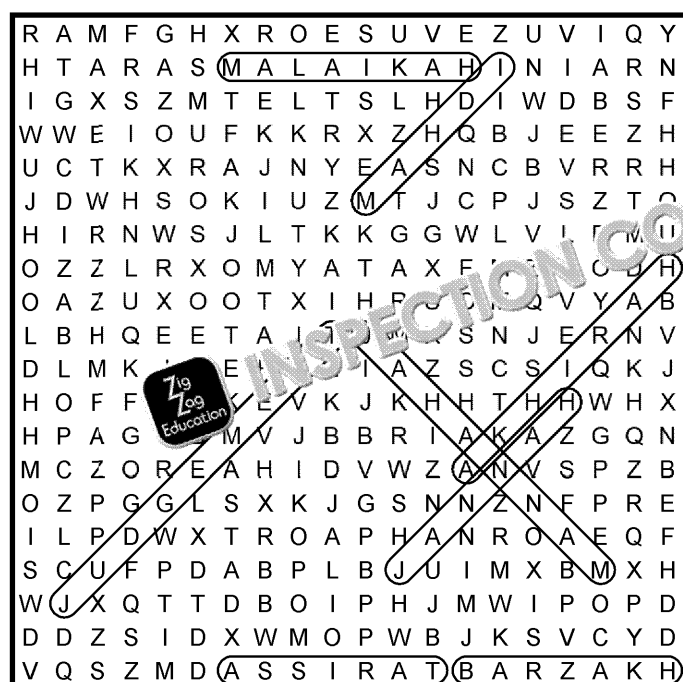
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Task 3

1.	Predestination is an important expression of the all-powerful nature of God
2.	Sunni Islam focuses more on the free will of the individual <i>Shi'a Islam focuses more on the free will of the individual</i>
3.	Shi'a Islam focuses more on the Supreme Will of God <i>Sunni Islam focuses more on the Supreme Will of God</i>
4.	Shi'a Islam teaches that God is wholly supreme and, therefore, has control over any even actions <i>Shi'a Islam teaches that God is wholly supreme, but that human beings still have control over their actions</i>
5.	Sunni Islam teaches that while Allah is supreme, human beings have responsibility for their own actions <i>Shi'a Islam teaches that while Allah is supreme, human beings have responsibility for their own actions</i>
6.	Shi'as believe that free will limits God's power <i>Shi'as do not believe that free will limits God's powers</i>
7.	All Muslims believe that free will means that humans have moral responsibility
8.	Muslims believe that no matter what you do in this life, you will go to heaven <i>Muslims believe that whether you go to heaven or hell is dependent on your actions</i>

Task 4



Keywords	
Judgement	The event which will hold humanity to account for their actions
Barzakh	The term for the period of time between the immediate death of a person and the Day of Judgement
Akhirah	The Islamic term for the afterlife
As-Sirat	The bridge over which angels will lead people will pass
Jannah	The Islamic word for heaven
Jahannam	The Islamic word for hell
Mahdi	The Islamic figure who, together with the Prophet Isa, will return at the end of time
Malaikah (Angels)	Beings, made by light, who will visit the dead to ask them questions

Task 5

- I) Munkar – this is one of the angels who will question humans after death in the period of Barzakh
- II) Israfil – the angel in Islam who will blow the trumpet which will announce the Day of Judgement

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- III) Al-Ma'ad – this is the Shi'a term for the Judgement of God, specifically on the Day of
- IV) Eternal – this is something which will last forever which Muslims believe will be the life in the afterlife
- V) Physical – the idea that the resurrection on the Day of Judgement will be a bodily one
- VI) Fire – an element of heat which can inflict painful burns; the Qur'an describes punishment inflicted with this
- VII) Paradise – a wonderful place full of joy; a common description or synonym for the id

Task 6

Answers will vary depending on the student's view of what has stood out for them during the lesson.

Extension

This should require the student to use the content of the lesson and include different stages of the afterlife, in the Judgement. The student could also be informed by different ideas about heaven and hell in terms of other religions.

3: Prophethood, Holy Books and the Imamate

Task 1

Keywords	
Risalah	The Islamic concept of Prophethood
Musa	The Prophet Moses, receiver of the Tawrat (Torah)
Dawud	The Prophet David, receiver of the Zabur (Psalms)
Isa	The Prophet Jesus, receiver of the Injil (Gospel)
Ibrahim	The Prophet Abraham, receiver of the Scrolls of Ibrahim
Muhammad	The Final Prophet, Seal of the Prophets and receiver of the Qur'an
Revelation	A message from Allah to mankind
Qur'an	The most important revelation, final and complete Word of God
Injil	The Arabic term for the Gospel
Tawrat	The Arabic term for the Torah
Zabur	The Arabic term for the Psalms
Scrolls of Ibrahim	A revelation which Muslims believe was given to Abraham; however, the scrolls are not known to exist.

Task 2

Answers could include any of the following; however, any relevant content should be accepted.

- **Muhammad** – the most important Prophet in Islam, he is considered to be the final Prophet. He is considered to be an upstanding member of the community. He is considered to be a role model whose example should be followed by all Muslims (known as the Sunnah).
- **Dawud** – believed to have received the Psalms (Zabur); he is remembered specifically for his discipline in fasting.
- **Ibrahim** – the Prophet Abraham is a very important Prophet in Islam. He is remembered for his faith and obedience to God in being prepared to obey him to the point of being sacrificed.
- **Isa** – Isa is the Arabic word for Jesus, who is an important Prophet in Islam. He is considered to be the Son of God, however, he is not considered to be the Son of God in the same way that he is in Christianity. He received the Injil. He is not believed to have died, but rather to have been taken up to heaven on the Day of Judgement to judge the living and the dead.
- **Musa** – this is the Arabic word for Moses. Moses is believed to have received the Tawrat. His story is very similar to that of Moses in the Bible of Judaeo-Christianity.
- **Adam** – the first Prophet in Islam, believed to be the first human created by God. The story is similar to the ideas of Adam found in Judaism and Christianity.

Task 3

Isa	Injil
Musa	Tawrat
Ibrahim	Scrolls of Ibrahim
Muhammad	Qur'an
Dawud	Zabur

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Task 4

Answers will vary hugely depending on the individual; however, generally content should cover the course and touch on important key facts about each phrase. For example:

- 'The Tawrat is a revelation sent from Allah to mankind; it was given to the Prophet Musa and Musa is Arabic for Moses'
- 'Imamate is the term for the idea of leadership within Shi'a Islam – however, within Sunni Islam it is known as Caliphate'
- 'The Scrolls of Ibrahim are a revelation which is considered to have been given to the Prophet Ibrahim; other forms of revelation, it is believed to be lost'
- 'The Injil is the Arabic term for the Gospels which are believed to be given to the Prophet Isa'
- 'Risalah is the specific term for the importance of Prophethood in Islam. This is very important as one of the Articles of Faith of Sunni Islam. There is a belief in Islam that there are multiple Prophets.'

Task 5

Answers should contain the following content or ideas:

1. A Shi'a Imam is a leader of the entire Shi'a faith, whereas a Sunni Imam is a leader of a mosque.
2. The majority of Shi'as believe there have been 12; however, a minority believe that there have been 7.
3. The Mahdi is the term for the final Imam.
4. The final Imam is believed to not have been martyred as the others were, but was raised to heaven on the Day of Judgement.

Extension

As indicated in the description for this task, answers here should demonstrate knowledge of the lives of the Prophets in the Islamic faith.

4: The Five Pillars, the Ten Obligatory Acts, the Shahadah and Salah**Task 1**

1. Students should give the following five pillars (in any order): Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakah, Hajj.
2. The metaphor of the house and the five pillars puts forward the idea that the faith of a Muslim is supported by the five pillars which help the individual believers to support and uphold their faith. The Shahadah is considered to be the central pillar, and is part and parcel of all the other pillars.

Task 2

	Keywords
Salah	This is the pillar / obligatory act of prayer daily
Zakah	This is the pillar / obligatory act of required religious giving
Hajj	This is the religious pilgrimage to Makkah required of every Muslim
Sawm	This is the practice of fasting during the month of Ramadan
Jihad	Meaning 'Struggle', this is the struggle to stay on the path of Islam
Khums	This is required religious giving beyond Zakah of 20% of surplus income
Amr-bil-Marooof	This is the act of upholding what is good
Nahi Anil Munkar	This is the act of opposing what is bad
Tawalla	This is the act of loving the friends of Allah
Tabarra	This is the act of opposing those who hate Allah

Task 3

Sunni: 'There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is His Messenger'

Shi'a: 'There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger. And Ali is the friend and successor to the Prophet'

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Task 4

1.	Du'a are prayers said in the mosque on a Friday
2.	Wuzu is ritual movements performed during prayer
3.	Prayer is an important pillar of both Shi'a and Sunni Islam
4.	All Muslims are required to attend Jummah prayer at the mosque
5.	The Adhan is the call to prayer
6.	Rak'ah is the term for the ritual washing which is performed before prayer
7.	During Jummah prayer, women pray in the back of the mosque
8.	Muslims pray in the direction of the Mihrab in the Quibla Wall, which shows where Makkah is
9.	The Shema is repeated multiple times during Salah prayer

Corrected version should read as follows:

1. Jummah are prayers said in the mosque on a Friday
2. Rak'ah are ritual movements performed during prayer
4. Only male Muslims are required to attend Jummah prayer at the mosque
6. Wuzu is the term for the ritual washing which is performed before prayer
9. The Shahadah is repeated multiple times during Salah

Task 5

Students' answers could include any of the following considerations; however, any relevant answer could be accepted.

1. **Musa** – As a male, he is required to observe Jummah, which is communal prayer at a mosque. He will have left his female relatives at home, as they are not required to attend the mosque for prayer, and will pray towards Makkah as indicated by the Mihrab.
2. **Maira** – As this is her first Sawm, this means that before this point she was considered to be in a state of menstruation. During this time she will not eat between sunrise and sunset, and will break her fast with her family (usually with sweet food) in an Iftar each night.
3. **Sarai** – This is the pilgrimage of Hajj. During this time, Sarai will undertake long-run Wukuf, and also will celebrate Eid al-Adha. She will potentially feel greatly personally fulfilled, and many believers note this as a very important spiritual experience.
4. **Jonah** – Giving is a fundamental part of the Islamic faith. Shi'as are required to give Zakah on their wealth, and Sunnis are also required to give Khums, which is an additional religious tax. Both are based on income.

Extension

Answers will vary depending on the individual – however, these should include the strong opinion of the individual and the indicative content suggested. The terms indicated in the exercise should be used.

5: Sawm and Zakah

Task 1

Keywords	
Sawm	This is the practice of fasting during the month of Ramadan
Ramadan	The ninth and holiest month of the Islamic calendar
Exemption	The exclusion/immunity of certain individuals
Lailat Al-Qadr	The Night of Power, the holiest night of the Islamic year which marks the birth of the Prophet Muhammad
Zakah	The required giving of a set amount to charity for all Muslims
Khums	The required religious giving of a set amount to charity for Shi'a Muslims
Nisaab	The minimum amount over which a Muslim must earn in order to be required to give Zakah
Ummah	The worldwide community of believers

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Task 2

Students could include any relevant Qur'anic verses. Examples are included below.

- Surah 2:183 'Oh ye who believe! Fasting is prescribed for you as it was for those before you, so that you may become righteous'
- Surah 2:110 'Be steadfast in prayer and giving'

Task 3

Muslims believe that fasting will distance them from Allah
All Muslims are required to fast – even young children and pregnant women
Menstruating women are exempt but have to make up the fast at a later date
The breaking of the fast is often done with sweet food, as Prophet Muhammad did this
To distract from fasting, Muslims are encouraged to engage with superfluous things
Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, and is considered the second holiest
Ramadan moves around the year because it is part of a solar calendar

Task 4

Muslims believe that fasting will bring them close to Allah
All able Muslims should fast but some (e.g. young children and pregnant women) are exempt
The breaking of the fast is traditionally done with sweet foods
Muslims are encouraged to be away from superfluous activities such as watching TV
Ramadan is the ninth and holiest month of the Islamic calendar
Ramadan moves around the year because it is lunar

Task 5

Students could include any of the following details; however, any accurate and relevant information is acceptable.

Giver	Receiver
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Purifying remaining money Closer to Allah Fosters humility Fosters feeling of unity of the Ummah Reminds the believer of the idola and that their money is not their own, but a blessing from Allah 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial aid Improves life Unity in Ummah Feeling grateful to Allah

Task 6

Mariyam: Students should know that Sunni Muslims do not pay Khums but do pay Zakah. They should demonstrate knowledge that Zakah is paid on 2.5% of total wealth, so should add together all of her assets to find 2.5%, which for Mariyam should be approximately £580.

Joy: Students should know that Shi'a Muslims pay both Zakah and Khums. They should demonstrate knowledge that Zakah is paid on 2.5% of total wealth, so should add together all of her assets to find 2.5%, which for Joy should be approximately £580. They should demonstrate knowledge that Khums is paid on the superfluous money, so Joy should pay Khums on the amount they need to pay their bills. The resulting amount of Khums for Joy should be approximately £116.

Extension

Answers will vary depending on the students; all answers should include details of Sawm, Surah 96, including the significance of this verse to the Lailat al-Qadr.

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6: Hajj, Jihad and Festivals and Commemorations

Task 1

Hajj	The religious pilgrimage to Makkah
Ihram	The religious state of purity required before undertaking Hajj
Ummah	The wider community of believers
Makkah	The site of the Hajj pilgrimage in Islam
Tawaf	The ritual of circling the Ka'aba seven times
Ka'aba	The holiest site in Islam, the first mosque ever built
Zamzam	A location of Hajj where Muslims ritually drink water from this well
Sa'y	A ritual of walking seven times between two mountains (the Al Safa and Mar'at al Arafat)
Mount Arafat	A very important mountain in the Hajj which is the location of the Wuquf
Wuquf	This is a ritual of standing and praying on Mount Arafat during Hajj
Muzdalifah	This is the location of Hajj where believers will collect pebbles to throw at Jamarat
Jamarat	This is a set of three pillars which symbolise evil, at which Muslims throw stones
Qurbani	This is the ritual sacrifice of an animal such as a lamb as part of Eid al-Adha
Ibrahim	This is the Prophet Abraham in Islam who is celebrated in Eid ul-Adha
Eid ul-Adha	Islamic festival celebrated on Hajj and worldwide
Black Stone	The piece of the Ka'aba which is believed to be the oldest, from the time of Adam, which all Muslims attempt to touch during Tawaf

Task 2

Students could include any of the following details.

The Ka'aba:

- Here, the Tawaf is performed, which is walking around this holy site seven times ritually
- Muslims will reach out to try to touch the black stone; if they cannot reach it then they will throw stones at it symbolically
- During the circling Muslims will repeat ritual phrases, including 'In the name of Allah'

Mount Arafat:

- Here, Muslims stand and pray for hours (potentially all day)
- Muslims will focus on their sins and repenting for them
- It is believed that all sins can be completely forgiven

Well of Zamzam:

- Muslims will drink from this well
- This is reminiscent of Hagar, the slave of Sarah (wife of Abraham) who fled with her son Isaac, trusting in God to provide for them when they were close to death from dehydration. The well which is now considered to be the Well of Zamzam.

Task 3

Answers which show a change to the correct sentiment.

1. Jihad means struggle.
2. There are two forms of Jihad – Lesser and Greater.
3. An example of Greater Jihad is the struggle to pray every day.
4. The Prophet Muhammad was a military leader.
5. There are strict bounds on what can be considered to be the correct way to practise Lesser Jihad.
6. Muslims believe that the struggle to defend the faith is the lesser form of Jihad.
7. Muslims believe that Lesser Jihad can only be started by a just ruler.

Task 4

1. Students could discuss traditional Sunni or Shi'a celebrations of Ashura, such as a depiction of the Battle of Karbala, voluntary fasting.
2. Answers will vary for questions a)–d) depending on the answers given to question 1. Students should be able to give a clear and comprehensive answer to each of these questions to demonstrate understanding of the significance of Ashura celebrated at Ashura by both Sunni and Shi'a Muslims, i.e. Shi'a Muslims mark the event as a day of mourning for the death of the Prophet Muhammad's grandson, Imam Husayn, whereas Sunnis see this as a voluntary fast remembering the Prophet Musa.

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Task 5

Students could include any of the following; however, any relevant details should be considered.

The mosque:

- Eid ul-Fitr is commonly celebrated by Muslims gathering communally at the mosque
- Sermons are usually focused on the issues of forgiveness and gratefulness
- Muslims will, if they have not before this point, give Zakat at the mosque

Preparations:

- The preparation for Eid ul-Fitr is the month of Ramadan
- This is the holiest month of the Islamic calendar, which involves fasting (Sawm) for the month

Celebration:

- Eid ul-Fitr is considered to be a huge celebration
- It is the breaking of the fast, and is, therefore, considered to be a festival which is marked with large meals
- These meals are often communal (with family, friends) or perhaps within the wider community
- Often marked by the eating of sweet foods, as is Sunnah
- Gifts are given
- New clothes are worn

Eid ul-Fitr in Britain and in Muslim-majority countries:

- In Muslim-majority countries, Eid ul-Fitr is a public holiday, but it is not in the UK
- Many of the methods of celebration are similar, e.g. new clothes are worn, gifts are given to the poor, large meals are eaten

Extension: Pen Pals

Answers will differ between students. However, generally they will need to explain all of the differences between the way it is celebrated on Hajj and within the wider Ummah should be included. Prophets should also be mentioned (e.g. the story of the Prophet Ibrahim).

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