



GCSE AQA A Support Pack

Component 1: Islam

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Contents

Product Support from ZigZag Education	ii
Terms and Conditions of Use	iii
Teacher's Introduction.....	1
Chapters.....	2
Chapter One: Sunni and Shia Beliefs	2
Chapter Two: Key Beliefs about God	4
Chapter Three: Angels	6
Chapter Four: Predestination	8
Chapter Five: Life after Death.....	10
Chapter Six: Prophethood	12
Chapter Seven: Holy Books.....	14
Chapter Eight: Imamate.....	17
Chapter Nine: Sunni and Shia Worship.....	19
Chapter Ten: Shahadah	21
Chapter Eleven: Salah	23
Chapter Twelve: Sawm	30
Chapter Thirteen: Zakah	34
Chapter Fourteen: Hajj	37
Chapter Fifteen: Jihad.....	39
Chapter Sixteen: Festivals.....	42
Multiple-choice Quiz.....	45
Glossary and Revision Maps	47
Answers	50
Chapter One: Sunni and Shia Beliefs	50
Chapter Two: Key Beliefs about God	50
Chapter Three: Angels	52
Chapter Four: Predestination	52
Chapter Five: Life after Death.....	53
Chapter Six: Prophethood	54
Chapter Seven: Holy Books.....	54
Chapter Eight: Imamate.....	56
Chapter Nine: Sunni and Shia Worship.....	57
Chapter Ten: Shahadah	58
Chapter Eleven: Salah	58
Chapter Twelve: Sawm	61
Chapter Thirteen: Zakah	63
Chapter Fourteen: Hajj	64
Chapter Fifteen: Jihad.....	65
Chapter Sixteen: Festivals.....	67
Multiple-choice Quiz.....	68

Teacher's Introduction

This Support Pack has been specifically designed to enable students with barriers to their learning to achieve a 'good pass' of a Level 5 in their GCSE AQA A Religious Studies exam. It provides comprehensive content for the Islam Beliefs and Islam Practices units on the AQA Religious Studies A specification for the 9–1 GCSE. Although it has been written according to the AQA specification, the Support Pack could easily be used to aid the teaching of Islam for other exam boards, or even as part of KS3 teaching.

All students deserve a chance to leave school with a Level 5 in as many of their GCSEs as possible, but as teachers (or parents/carers) we know that for some this can be a real struggle. There are many barriers to attainment and the Support Pack has been created with these in mind, in order to help students to overcome them.

Whether it be students with SpLD (specific learning difficulties), EAL students or those with SEND (special educational needs or disabilities), the clear and concise language of the Support Pack helps make the GCSE content accessible. Activities are achievable and structured in doable steps, with modelling used to further aid students and provide a differentiated approach to teaching the content.

Religious Studies teachers may often encounter students who are overwhelmed by the content of the new GCSE specifications, especially if teaching the subject as a compulsory GCSE, or for those with students of low ability in their classes. The Support Pack provides assurance that all of the necessary course content has been covered to the standard required to achieve a Level 5. It can save teaching time and remove the daunting amount of content and key terminology perceived by some students.

The Support Pack is full of engaging and interactive activities designed not only to keep students focused and motivated but also to embed the content and lead to exam success. The pack is practical for both students and teachers to use, even for those students aiming beyond a Level 5. I use the resources in the pack as a tool for revision, starters, plenaries and homework. Especially in light of school closure, it has been a lifeline in ensuring students are able to easily and effectively catch up on the key content of the two Islam units.

The Support Pack includes:

- Clear explanations of key content, written in accessible language
- Content introduced by characters to present the information in an engaging and memorable format
- Tasks designed to embed the content as students learn
- Printable worksheets which require no further resources for teaching the topics and can also be set as homework, revision activities or plenaries, or used to help students catch up on content missed
- A variety of activities which appeal to a range of learning styles: visual, auditory and kinaesthetic
- A glossary of essential key terms with straightforward definitions
- Top tips to help learners achieve a Level 5 in the exam
- A3 mind maps summarising all key points
- Topic checklists which enable students to reflect on and test their learning
- An interactive multiple-choice quiz
- All answers included in a student-friendly format

When it comes to helping all students achieve a Level 5, this pack is a tool which can be used in a variety of ways and helps students learn the content in an achievable way which will leave them fully prepared for their exam.

December 2020

Chapter One: Sunni and Shia Beliefs

Sunni Beliefs

Hi, my name is Abdullah! I am a **Muslim**, which means I follow the religion of **Islam**. There are nearly two billion Muslims in the world today. Muslims are split into two main groups, called **Sunni** and **Shia**. Like most Muslims, I belong to the Sunni group. There are six main things Sunni Muslims believe. These are known as the **Six Articles of Faith**. In future chapters you will learn about each of them, but for now complete the activity below so you know what the Six Articles are.

Activity 1

Draw a symbol in each of the boxes to help you remember each of the six

Hint: Muslims don't show images of God or prophets so use the words un

1) Tawhid: the <u>oneness</u> of God.	2) Angels: beings made out of <u>light</u> by God.
4) Prophets: people who God gave <u>messages</u> to.	5) Day of Judgement: a day when God will decide, or ' <u>judge</u> ', who goes to heaven or hell.
	6)

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Shia Beliefs

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Hi, I am Fatima! I am a Shia Muslim. About 10% of Muslims follow Shia Islam. We share many similar beliefs to Sunnis, but there are some differences. Our most important beliefs are called the **Five Roots of Usul ad-Din**. This is an Arabic term which means the five 'foundations of faith'. They are the five key things Shia Muslims believe. Complete the following activity to learn what the Five Roots are and compare them to the Sunni beliefs you have just learnt.

Activity 2

Identify which of the Five Roots are the same as, similar to or different from the Six Articles of Faith.

The Five Roots of Usul ad-Din	Definition	Same as, similar to or different from the Six Articles of Faith?
Tawhid	The oneness of God.	
Prophets	People who God gave messages to.	
God's Justice	God will judge us fairly: he will send good people to heaven and bad people to hell.	
The Imamate	The leaders of Shia Islam.	
Resurrection	Being 'raised up' by God after we die to live in either heaven or hell.	

Good work! As you can see, I share many beliefs with Abdullah. The big difference is the **Imamate**. Only Shia Muslims believe in this. You will be learning more about the Imamate later on, but for now check clear on the points in the checklist below.

Top Tip!

If a question comes up about the Six Articles or the Five Roots, it is always Tawhid or Prophets because these beliefs are exactly the same for both Sunnis and Shias.

Checklist:

- ☐ What are the two main branches of Islam?
- ☐ What are the Sunni key beliefs known as?
- ☐ Can you list the Six Articles of Faith?
- ☐ What are the Shia key beliefs known as?
- ☐ Can you list the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din?
- ☐ State two beliefs shared by Sunni and Shia Muslims.
- ☐ Which Shia belief is the most different from those of Sunnis?

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Chapter Two: Key Beliefs about

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Hi, my name is Hassan. I love being a Muslim because Islam teaches me that there is a God who is good, fair and powerful. This makes me feel comfortable because I know that God loves me and has a plan for my life. You might have heard that Muslims call God 'Allah'. This is true; **Allah** is an Arabic word which means 'the God'. One of the most important beliefs about Allah is **tawhid**. This means that there is **only one God**. It also means that because there is only one God, there is only one creator who is in control of everything and has a plan for us all and that we should only worship Allah. This is known as the '**oneness of God**'. Look at the activity below to learn more about tawhid.

Activity 1

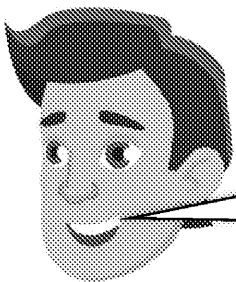
Match each of the ideas below left to the correct line of the quote to the right from the Quran (the holy book for Muslims). It is known as Surah 112, which means

- This means God did not have a 'Son'; it is saying there is no Trinity according to Islam, only one God.
- God has existed forever and will always exist.
- Nothing else is like God.
- There is only one God.
- God has absolute power and control.



Top Tip!

Surah 112 is the only quote the examiner can ask about in the Islam Beliefs section, so remember it word for word; as long as you know two ideas found in the quote.



Tawhid is one of the most important beliefs about Allah. It is one of the other characteristics that make me want to worship Allah. The other characteristics are **God's nature**. The ones you need to remember are in the next activity.

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Activity 2

Look at the table below. For each characteristic, find a piece of evidence to the table. When you are done, discuss with a partner which characteristic is important for God to have. You could put a star next to this one on the table.

Evidence of each characteristic (add the correct letter to the right-hand column)

- A. The Quran says that all humans were made as equals, all coming from Adam.
- B. The Quran says Allah is 'with you wherever you may be'.
- C. Allah sent messages to prophets to help us and to teach us how to be good.
- D. Muslims believe Allah is in heaven, beyond this universe.
- E. The Quran teaches us that Allah will forgive anyone who is truly sorry.
- F. The Quran says Allah is 'able to do anything' and he created the universe.
- G. Justice will be served when Allah sends good people to heaven and bad people to hell.

Top Tip!

In the exam, you might be asked about 'adalat in Shia Islam'. This is the concept of justice on the table below.

Characteristic	Definition: God...
Omnipotence	... is able to do anything
Beneficence	... is good
Mercy	... is willing to forgive
Fairness	... treats us equally
Justice	... will judge us and reward good and punish bad
Immanence	... is within the universe
Transcendence	... is beyond the universe

Top Tip!

It can be confusing to think of Allah being immanent and transcendent, but Muslims believe He is able to do anything because He is God.

Checklist:

- ☐ What does the word 'tawhid' mean?
- ☐ State two things Muslims believe because of tawhid.
- ☐ Give two beliefs about Allah found in Surah 112.
- ☐ Define the words 'omnipotence', 'beneficence', 'mercy', 'fairness', 'justice'.
- ☐ Give some evidence for why Muslims believe Allah has the above characteristics.
- ☐ Say what the words 'immanence' and 'transcendence' mean.
- ☐ Explain why Muslims believe Allah can be both immanent and transcendent.

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Chapter Three: Angels

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Hi, I am Sara and I am going to tell you all about **angels**. You might remember reading in Chapter Two that angels are one of the Six Articles of Faith for Sunni Muslims. This is because angels are really important beings in Islam. Angels were created by Allah and have many different roles. Angels are beings made out of light. They do not have a fixed body but can take on many different shapes. They can appear as human, but usually they are spirits. Sometimes they appear with wings. Angels do not have free will; instead they work for Allah, doing as He commands.

Activity 1

Using the information from Sara, list three ways angels are not like humans.

1.
2.
3.

Since angels can fly and change shape, you might think that makes them more important than humans, but this isn't true. Muslims believe that humans are the most important part of God's creation. Allah even asks all other beings to bow down to Adam, the first human. Still, angels take on lots of important roles. You need to know about **Jibril** and **Mika'il**, two of the most important angels in Islam. We will learn more about them in the activities on the following pages.

Top Tip!

Jibril and Mika'il are the only angels that can be named in an exam question. If a question comes up but doesn't name them, you should still use what you know about angels.

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Activity 2

Read the information about different angels below. When you have understood the information, try to think of, or discuss how this might **influence** Muslims, e.g. how they might behave if they believe in these angels? The first one has been completed for you.

Angel of death: when we die, an angel will come to guide us to the afterlife. This will be done in a peaceful way to make death easier.

Influence: makes death less scary

Recording angels: these angels sit on your shoulders and keep a record of your actions. This record is used on the Day of Judgement to decide whether you will go to heaven or hell.

Influence:

Jibril: he is the most important of the angels. He passed on Allah's messages to the prophets. Most famously, he passed on the words of the **Quran** to **Prophet Muhammad**.

Influence:

Mika'il: he is another really important angel. Mika'il helps humans by providing them with what they need, away from evil and by **sending rain, which gives us water**.

Influence:

Top Tip!

In the Islam Beliefs topic there will always be a question which asks about the influence of angels.

Checklist:

- ☐ Are angels one of the Six Articles of Faith or one of the Five Roots of Islam?
- ☐ Give three ways in which angels are different from humans.
- ☐ Who is the more important: angels or humans?
- ☐ Why is Jibril the most important angel?
- ☐ How does Mika'il provide for humans?
- ☐ What are some other roles angels carry out?

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Chapter Four: Predestination

Hi, my name is Sheraz and I teach Muslim children all about their religion at a mosque school. I am going to share with you one of the most fascinating topics my students love to learn about: **predestination**. Predestination is the idea that Allah is in complete control of our 'destiny' (our future). This means that he is in complete control of what happens in our lives and knows already if we will go to heaven or hell. Look at the activity below to see why this is such an interesting belief.

Activity 1

Ask a partner this question: **Do you like the idea that God has already planned your future?**

Listen to their answer and then share your own view.

Write down one thing that is good about God planning your future and one bad thing.

One good thing about God planning your future is

.....

One bad thing about God planning your future is

.....

Good work! If you are anything like me, that discussion might have made your head hurt a bit, but I hope you enjoyed it. You might have thought that it is great for your future to be planned by God because it means you can trust that things will work out as they are supposed to. Or, perhaps you like to think you are in control of your own future. It might seem a bit unfair of God to already know who is going to heaven or hell and not give us a chance to earn the right to go to heaven. This is where the idea of **free will** comes in. Free will is the belief that humans are in control of their own choices and actions. Muslims also believe in free will.

Activity 2

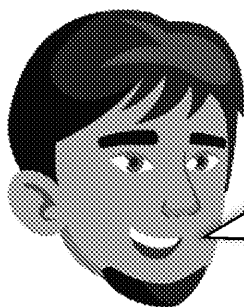
Look at the list below and circle anything for which you think you have free will.

- Your friends
- Your family
- Going to school
- Becoming a millionaire
- Committing a crime
- Needing sleep

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Were there any you were stuck on? You might find freedom over some of these things (like whether crime) and you might find some of them, like new control. This is a bit like how Muslims can believe in predestination and free will. On the one hand, Allah is in complete control and cannot change, but He also gives us some free will. We have a chance to prove that we can go to heaven.

Activity 3

The boxes below include Muslim beliefs and teachings about either predestination or free will. Colour-code the boxes to sort the teachings.

Key (select a colour for each of the following):

- ☐ Predestination
- ☐ Free Will

Allah is omnipotent (all-powerful) and He knows everything, so He must have control over our future and can see already whether we will go to heaven or hell.	Just because Allah can see the future doesn't mean He has decided what we will do in the future. We will make free choices in our future, but Allah knows what they are.	Allah is in complete control
The Quran says 'those who do good deeds will have their reward'. This means people who choose to be good get rewarded; it isn't already decided for us.	The Quran says 'only what God has decreed (decided) will happen to us'.	Allah is in complete control

So, as you can see, Muslims believe in both predestination and free will. It is important to believe in both of these things. Predestination is an important part of God's power. Free will is important for God to be fair because otherwise holding **humans accountable (responsible)** on the Day of Judgement would be very cruel.

Top Tip!

It can be quite confusing to think that Muslims believe in both predestination and free will. If this topic comes up in the exam, then keep it simple by writing all the ideas about predestination in one paragraph and then all the ideas to do with free will in another.

Checklist:

- ☐ What does the word 'predestination' mean?
- ☐ State one reason why Muslims believe in predestination.
- ☐ What does 'free will' mean?
- ☐ State one reason why Muslims believe in free will.
- ☐ Why is it important for Muslims to believe in both predestination and free will?
- ☐ When will Allah hold humans accountable (responsible) for their actions?

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Chapter Five: Life after Death

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Hi, I am Zak and I work as one of the leaders of my local mosque. A big part of my job is teaching followers about living a good life in order to get to **heaven**. Sometimes I also perform funeral ceremonies when somebody has died. Although it is always sad when a person dies, my beliefs about the **afterlife (akhirah)** help me to feel that the person is in a better place. You probably already know quite a bit about these beliefs from what you have already studied. Complete the task below to help refresh your memory, and then we will learn some more about the afterlife.

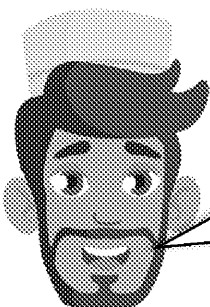
Activity 1

Write a sentence to summarise each of the beliefs below. If you get stuck, look at your previous work in Chapters One to Four.

Beliefs about the afterlife already covered:	Definitions:
Chapter One: Day of Judgement Resurrection	
Chapter Two: Mercy Justice	
Chapter Three: Angel of death Recording angels	
Chapter Four: Free will Human accountability	

Top Tip!

Many of the key words you learn in this course can be used for several different topics. If you have reused the words above for this chapter, you should do the same in the next chapter.



Well done! Clearly you already know a lot of Muslim beliefs about the afterlife. As you can see, for Muslims, this life is just a test. Living on Earth will be very short compared to the afterlife which lasts forever. This means our main goal in life is to do good and get to heaven. The Quran teaches me exactly how to live. Look at the next activity to find out all about it.

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Activity 2

Sort the events below into the correct order by numbering them. The first one is already numbered for you.

Order	Event
1	As soon as a person dies, they will be visited by the <u>angel of death</u> and taken to the next life.
	Once in the grave, the person waits for the <u>Day of Judgement</u> . This period will be either peaceful or difficult, based on whether you answer questions about your religion.
	After judgement, good people will go to <u>heaven</u> , which is a place of happiness. There is no pain or suffering in heaven and families will be reunited. Bad people will go to <u>hell</u> . This is a place of punishment and suffering.
	At the end of the world, on the <u>Day of Judgement</u> , all bodies will be brought back to life (resurrection) and everyone will be judged by Allah based on whether they followed his commands. The <u>recording angels</u> will weigh your actions and hold you accountable for what you have done in this life.
	Shortly after death, the person will be buried and a funeral will be held to bury the body as it will be resurrected later on.
6	People will stay in either heaven or hell forever.

Activity 3

Pick two of the events from the previous task and state how each might impact your beliefs. Remember, this means how it might make them think, act or feel.

-
.....
-
.....

Top Tip!

In the exam, some questions will ask you to give arguments for and against a topic, you can say that an **atheist** would disagree with the Muslim beliefs that do not believe that God exists. Most Muslim beliefs relate back to God (Allah) so you can say an atheist would not agree with these beliefs.

Checklist:

- ☐ Can you explain why it is important to pass God's 'test' in this life?
- ☐ What happens to people who have died between death and the Day of Judgement?
- ☐ What will happen to us on the Day of Judgement? List three beliefs.
- ☐ Describe what heaven is believed to be like according to Islam.
- ☐ Describe what hell is believed to be like according to Islam.

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Chapter Six: Prophethood

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Hello! I am Zara and my greatest role models in life are the **prophets** of my religion, Islam. A prophet is a person who God chose to give special messages to. Those messages get written down in books, and, even though prophets lived a long time ago, Muslims today can read these messages. The prophets chosen by Allah were all good people and I look up to them today. I hope you enjoy learning a bit about some of my favourite prophets – **Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad** – and can see why they are so special to me.

Top Tip!

In the exam, you might see a question which mentions 'prophethood', or the prophets we are learning about in this chapter. In either type of question, write one point about what a prophet is and then another point with some Ibrahim and/or Muhammad.

Activity 1

Below are some important life events of Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad. Pick one of these events and either write or act out a news report teaching others about it.

Prophet Adam	Prophet Ibrahim	Prophet Muhammad
Key Life Event 1: Adam is the first human to be created. All the angels are called to bow down to Adam since he is human and humans are the most special of God's creations because Allah 'breathed life' into Adam.	Key Life Event 1: Ibrahim lives at a time when people worship lots of fake gods. He spreads the message of the one God, Allah, and people don't like this. They try to burn him alive, but Allah sends Angel Jibril to save him.	Key Life Event 1: Muhammad is born in Mecca. He is a very good person and people love him. He teaches them about Allah and the Quran.
Key Life Event 2: Adam disobeys Allah's command not to eat from the tree and is sent to Earth as a punishment. He learns to grow crops for food and later asks Allah for forgiveness. Allah forgives him.	Key Life Event 2: Allah wants to test how loyal Ibrahim is, so he orders him to kill his own son. Ibrahim agrees to follow Allah's command. At the last minute, Allah sends an animal to be killed instead.	Key Life Event 2: Muhammad is sent to Mecca to teach about Allah. He is a very good person and people love him. He teaches them about Allah and the Quran.

Prophet:

Key Life Event:

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I love these stories! Adam's life teaches me how special humans are and God will forgive anyone who asks for forgiveness. I am always so impressed that Ibrahim would follow such a difficult command, and Muhammad is a role model for making society a better place.

Top Tip!

You might see the word '**risalah**' in brackets next to the word 'prophethood'. It is an Arabic word for prophethood.

Checklist:

- ☐ What does the word 'prophet' mean?
- ☐ What happened to the messages Allah gave to the prophets?
- ☐ State two things Muslims can learn from the life of Prophet Adam.
- ☐ Give two ways Prophet Ibrahim showed loyalty to Allah.
- ☐ What happened to Prophet Muhammad when he was in the cave?
- ☐ List two ways Prophet Muhammad ran the town of Medinah well.

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Chapter Seven: Holy Books

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Greetings students! I am Professor Malik; I am an expert in Islamic Studies. Let me tell you, when it comes to learning about Islam there are plenty of books for me to read, but the most important of all is the **Quran**. The Quran is the **holy book** of Islam and it is the best place to learn about the religion because it is God's words. The Quran is the last book Allah sent to us, but there were others before.

Activity 1

Do you know the names of holy books from any other religions?

.....

Why are holy books important to religious people?

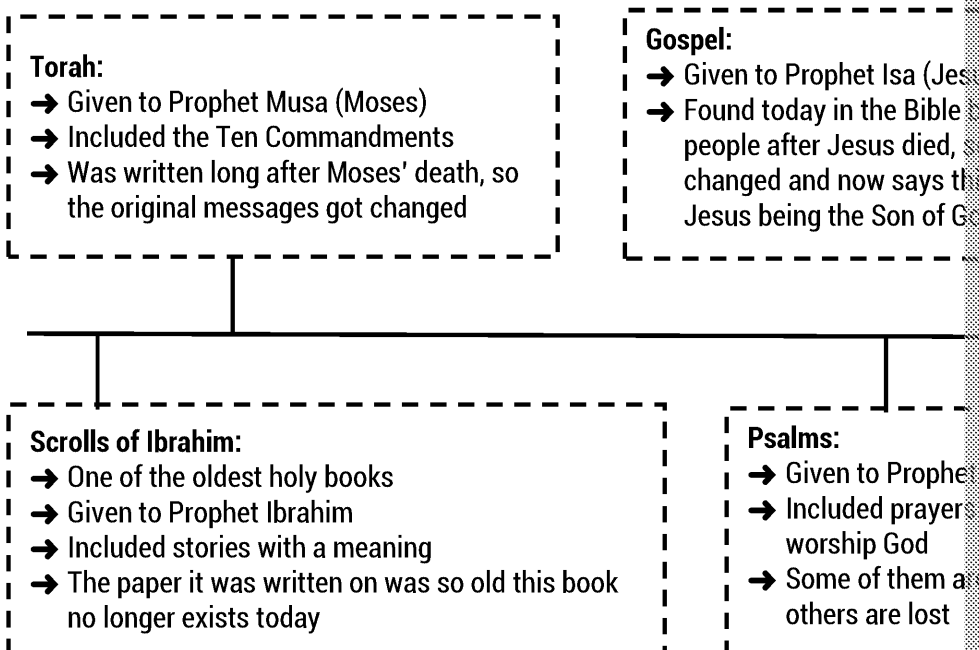
.....

.....

In Chapter Six, you learnt that Allah passes on his messages to prophets, such as Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad. These messages are called **revelations**. This is because God 'reveals' them to us. Can you believe that throughout history, Allah has revealed messages to 124,000 prophets! Some of those prophets wrote their messages down so that people could read them in the future. The next activity will help you learn a bit about some of the other books passed on by Allah before the Quran.

Activity 2

Read the information on the timeline below and then move on to the next



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Activity 3

Use the timeline in the previous activity to fill in and match up the information. One is done for you.

Holy Book	Prophet it was revealed to:	Match up this information
Scrolls	Ibrahim	Prayers and poems
Torah		Found in the Bible, changed when people got it now wrong.
Psalms		Stories with a meaning that no longer exists.
Gospel		Included the Ten Commandments, got lost/changed by a long time after Moses.

Top Tip!

If you can't remember specific details, such as which prophet each book was revealed to, there are some general things you can say about all of the books, e.g. they were revealed to people about the religion, and none of them exist today in their original form.

As you can see, the other holy books are special because Allah passed them on to us, but sadly Allah's messages have been lost or changed over time. It is useful to learn about the other holy books, but not everybody agrees with this. Have a look at the next activity to find out why.

Activity 4

Sort the arguments below into the following categories:

- The other holy books are important for Muslims today.
- The other holy books are not important for Muslims today.

Arguments about the other holy books

The Quran mentions them, and the Quran is God's word, so they are important.

If they were really important, then Allah wouldn't have let them get lost or changed.

How can we tell which bits got changed? It is too difficult to know for sure, so we shouldn't use these books as we can't trust them.

Even though they got changed, there is still some of the original message.

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Well done! I wonder what you think about these books: should Muslims use them today? Either way, we do have one book which is not like the others because the words in it are still the exact words Allah passed on in his messages to Prophet Muhammad. This book is the Quran, and it was passed (revealed) in a way that means its message was protected.

Activity 5

Using what you already know about Prophet Muhammad (Chapter Six), explain how the Quran was revealed. Try to use these words: cave, Angel Jibril, squeeze, ...

Excellent; you know quite a bit already about the **revelation of the Quran**. Remember, this just means when the message of the Quran was given to Muhammad by Allah. The event in the cave is called the **Night of Power**; you will learn more about this in Chapter Twelve. Only five verses of the Quran were given to Muhammad that night; the rest of the book was revealed over 23 years. People remembered or wrote down the messages and then they were put in a book so that the words didn't ever get changed. This means the Quran is the last message Allah needed to send, and it is very important today.

Activity 6

Look at the following **authority** figures. Having authority means having the

- Teachers
- Politicians
- Parents
- Holy books

1. Discuss: who do you think has the most authority in your life, and why?
2. Finish this sentence: **The reason the Quran is the most important authority is**

.....

.....

Checklist:

- ☐ What is a 'holy book'? How is it different from other books?
- ☐ List four holy books, other than the Quran, that Muslims believe in.
- ☐ Why are these other holy books important to Muslims?
- ☐ What happened to the other holy books that makes them unreliable today?
- ☐ How is the Quran different from the other holy books?
- ☐ Who was the Quran revealed to, and what does 'revealed' mean?
- ☐ Which holy book has the most authority today?

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Chapter Eight: Imamate

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Hi, it's me again, Fatima. You might remember me teaching you about Shia Islam and the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din back in Chapter One. Well, one of the most important of the Five Roots was **Imamate**, so I have come back to tell you more about this belief. Imamate refers to the leaders of Shia Islam, who are called **Imams**. These leaders, or Imams, are specially chosen by Allah for the role and are able to make sure the message of the Quran doesn't get lost or changed over time.

Activity 1

Read this 'diary entry' and then answer the questions below.

Date: 632 CE

Dear Diary,

I am so sad about the death of Prophet Muhammad. I didn't know how great a prophet who has ruled over the whole Muslim community with us that the Prophet has died but I know that he will have a peaceful afterlife and I feel a bit better.

To make matters worse, the Muslim community, who until now had been united, have started to split in a disagreement about who should lead us now. The Sunni group have chosen Abu Bakr, a close friend of the Prophet, but a group calling themselves the Shia want Ali to be the leader, since he is the Prophet's cousin and son-in-law.

I don't know what to do! Most of my fellow Muslims are siding with Abu Bakr, but I am torn up my mind.

Question 1: What event has happened to make the writer sad?

.....

.....

Question 2: What was the disagreement that split the Muslim community?

.....

.....

Question 3: Why did the Shia group think Ali should be the leader after Prophet Muhammad?

.....

.....

Question 4: Which group do most of the Muslims side with?

.....

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Just as the diary entry said, Shia Muslims believed Ali was the rightful leader after Muhammad died. Ali was the first Imam of Shia Islam. While the Sunnis picked a leader (called a Caliph) who had a mostly political role, the Shia believe that whoever led the community had a much more important role. We believe in the Imamate (our leaders):

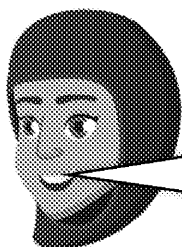
- are **chosen by Allah**, not chosen by the community.
- have a special ability to **understand** and **protect the message of the Quran** all time
- are **unable to make errors or mistakes** (a gift given to them by Allah)
- are **related to Prophet Muhammad**

Activity 2

Discuss with a partner: is it better for a leader to be related to Prophet Muhammad or chosen by the community?

Top Tip!

The word 'Imam' in Sunni Islam means something completely different from Shia Islam. For the exam, you only need to know Shia beliefs about Imams.



Now you know why we think the Imamate is so important, most Shia Muslims believe that there were 12 Imams in total. The 12th Imam was chosen over 1,000 years ago. In Shia Islam, we believe he is still alive today but lives in hiding and passes his guidance on to his family. We believe he will reappear at the end of the world to bring justice.

Activity 3

Look at these arguments against the belief in Imamate.

1. It is important to choose a leader based on what they have done, not what they say.
2. Sunnis believe the Quran was revealed/given in a way that means it is protected from error, so we don't need Imams to protect it.
3. Atheists might say nobody can live for 1,000 years: it makes more sense to choose a leader who is alive.

Pick one argument and write a sentence explaining why you agree or disagree.

Argument number: I agree/disagree with this argument because.....

Top Tip!

In the exam, it is a good idea to include different Muslim views. People of different religions may disagree, so it is OK to show this in your answers.

Checklist:

- ☐ Is the Imamate one of the Sunni Six Articles or one of the Shia Five Principles?
- ☐ What does the word 'Imamate' refer to?
- ☐ How is an Imam chosen?
- ☐ Who was the first Imam, and why did Muslims believe he should be the leader?
- ☐ State two ways in which an Imam is not just a leader, e.g. what special abilities do they have?
- ☐ How many Imams do most Shia Muslims believe there have been?
- ☐ What happened to the 12th Imam, and when will he reappear?
- ☐ Why might a Sunni Muslim disagree with the belief in Imamate?

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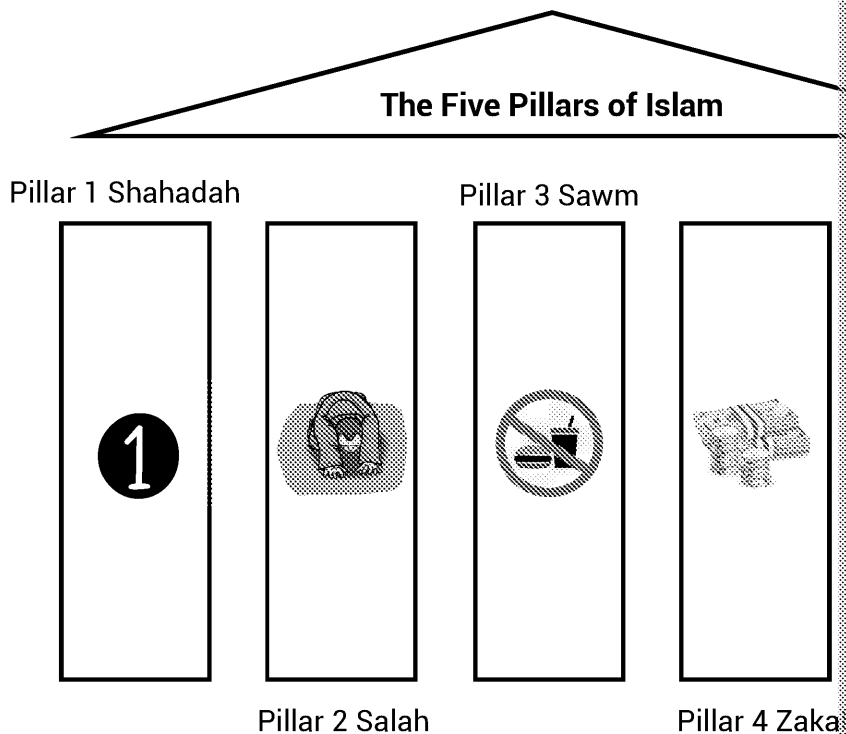


Chapter Nine: Sunni and Shia W

Hey, good to see you again! It's Abdullah from Chapter One. Last time I saw you, I was telling you about Sunni beliefs. In fact, everything you have learnt so far would be found in the 'Islam Beliefs' topic. That is where you can be asked about 'influences' in the exam. Now, you will be learning the 'Islam Practices' topic, where you need to know about different ways Muslims worship Allah and the sorts of actions we must do. Since I am a Sunni Muslim, I believe there are five main actions I have to carry out to show my devotion to Allah. They are known as the **Five Pillars**.

Activity 1

Using the images as prompts, label the diagram below with each of the F



Information to add to your diagram (Remember, use the images to match)

- Giving 2.5% of your savings to the poor
- **Praying** five times a day
- Going on **pilgrimage** (a religious journey) to **Makkah**
- **Fasting** (not eating any food or drink) during the daylight hours of the
- Believing in the statement: 'There is only one God and Muhammad is

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Great! Now you know the five actions all Muslims must carry out to worship Allah. In Shia Islam, there are ten actions that it is believed all Muslims must carry out. These are called the **Ten Obligatory Acts**.

Activity 2

Six of the Ten Obligatory Acts are not found in the Five Pillars.

Around your diagram of the Five Pillars, add the six additional actions Shia Muslims carry out. For each one, you could draw a symbol to remember it by.

1. **Salah:** praying five times a day.
2. **Sawm:** fasting during the month of Ramadan.
3. **Zakat:** giving 2.5% of your savings to the poor.
4. **Hajj:** going on pilgrimage to Makkah.
5. **Khums:** paying 20% of your income to charity / religious leaders.
6. **Jihad:** the struggle to be a good Muslim and to defend the faith.
7. **Maroof:** helping people to do what is good.
8. **Munkar:** stopping people from doing what is bad.
9. **Tawallah:** being loving towards Allah, Prophet Muhammad and the Imam.
10. **Tabarra:** not associating yourself with enemies of Allah, Prophet Muhammad and the Imam.

Top Tip!

Try to remember the proper names for the Five Pillars, as these can come up in questions. To make things a bit easier, the names of the Ten Obligatory Acts cannot come up in a question about them comes up, use the first four because you will already know the others.

Checklist:

- ☐ Can you name the Five Pillars of Islam?
- ☐ For each pillar, can you say in a sentence what it involves doing?
- ☐ How many Obligatory Acts do Shia Muslims carry out?
- ☐ Which of the Obligatory Acts are also found on the Five Pillars?
- ☐ Can you state the additional Obligatory Acts not found on the Five Pillars? If you don't know the Arabic term but just provide a brief statement of what they are.

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Chapter Ten: Shahadah

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Hello there, my name is Jessica. I am 13, and recently I left my old religion behind and became a Muslim. To join the religion, I did lots of reading and learnt all about Muslim beliefs and teachings. When I felt ready and was certain of my faith, I had to state the following words with the clear intention of becoming a Muslim: 'I bear witness that there is no God but Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.'

*These words are the **Shahadah**, or the 'statement of faith' for all Muslims. This means it is a statement which summarises exactly what it means to be a Muslim. The first and most important step in being a Muslim is to truly believe the Shahadah. This is why it is also the first of the Five Pillars of Islam. As one of the Pillars, it is not something that you simply believe; it is also something that you do. Throughout your life you must uphold this belief and live in a way which shows your faith in the statement.*

Activity 1

Label or highlight the Shahadah statement below to show where the idea of **monotheism** is being expressed and where the idea of **prophethood** is being expressed.

'I bear witness that there is no God but Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah.'

The Shahadah plays an important part throughout a Muslim's life. It is recited not just when people like me become Muslim, but also at lots of other important times.

Activity 2

Look at the following list of ways the Shahadah is used in Muslim **practice**.

1. It is whispered into a baby's ears when he/she is born so that the Shahadah is the first thing he/she hears.
2. Muslims aim for it to be the last words they say or hear before dying.
3. It is repeated five times a day when Muslims carry out their prayers.
4. People joining the religion state it to become Muslim.

Put a star next to what you think is the most important use of the Shahadah in the list above. You could also pick the one you think is the least important use.

I think the most important use of the Shahadah is number

I think this because

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I joined Sunni Islam, but Shia Muslims also believe in the Shahadah. They don't include it on the Ten Obligatory Acts because, to them, the statement is shown throughout all of the actions. The statement of faith is slightly different for Shia Muslims.

Activity 3

1. Read the Shia version of the Shahadah statement below.

'I bear witness that there is no God but Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah. I bear witness that Ali is the friend of God.'

2. Highlight the parts of the Shia Shahadah statement which are the same as the Sunni Shahadah in one colour, and highlight the parts that are different in another colour.
3. Label on the statement who Ali is and why Shia Muslims might add him to the statement (you might need to look back at Chapter Eight to help with this).

Top Tip!

In the exam, you might be asked to give 'contrasting' views about a topic. This means giving two different views. A good example would be to give the contrasting (different) Shahadah statements for Sunni and Shia Muslims.

Checklist:

- ☐ What does it mean to call the Shahadah a 'statement of faith'?
- ☐ What are the two beliefs found in the Shahadah statement?
- ☐ Which Pillar of Islam is the Shahadah?
- ☐ State two ways the Shahadah is used by Muslims.
- ☐ What do Shia Muslims add to the Shahadah statement, and why?

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Chapter Eleven: Salah

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Good day, my name is Aaron and I am the leader of my local mosque. This involves many different jobs, but one of my main jobs is leading my fellow worshippers in **prayer**. Prayer is when a believer shows devotion or thanks to God. Muslims must say daily prayers five times a day. These prayers are called **Salah**. You might remember this was one of the **Pillars of Islam**. Salah involves lots of set actions, and I often have to teach young Muslims or people new to the religion how to pray properly.

Activity 1

Read the following quotes about Salah prayers from the Quran (Muslim holy book) and answer the questions.

1. 'There is no God except me, so worship me' (Qur'an Surah 20.14)

According to this quote, why should Muslims worship Allah?

.....

2. 'Pray at the two ends of the day and at the approach of night' (Qur'an Surah 2.177)

When does this quote tell Muslims to pray?

.....

3. 'To those who pray God will give a great reward' (Qur'an Surah 4.162)

This quote says there will be a reward for anyone who prays. What reward will Allah give to his followers? (Hint! Think about the afterlife.)

.....



There are lots more quotes about prayer in the Quran, but in these ones, it is clear to all Muslims that they must pray five times a day as compulsory, something which must be done because of Allah. Salah refers to these compulsory daily prayers, but a Muslim can also pray other prayers when they choose to. The five Salah prayers are at the start and end of the day. This means they change slightly each day. Look at the diagram on the following page to see the times.

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2) Just
after
midday

3) Just
before
sunset

1) Just
before
sunrise

4) Just
after
sunset

Daily Prayer Times

Top Tip!

In the exam, you could be asked about prayer times. Don't worry about the times of the prayers. There are plenty of other things you can say about them that will get you a better mark than just remembering them.

Activity 2

Read the model student answer below. Discuss with a partner why you think it is good.

Question: Explain two reasons why prayer times are important to Muslims.

One reason prayer times are important to Muslims is because of the Quran. The Quran, which is the word of Allah, says to pray 'at two ends of the day and night'. Also, Allah told Prophet Muhammad that his followers should pray five times a day. It is important for Muslims to do what Allah told them, so they can be good and at set times.

Another reason prayer times are important to Muslims is that it helps you to be a better person, and get to heaven. The prayer times help you as you are worshipping Allah every few hours. The morning and evening prayers help you start and end your day with Allah in mind and the other three prayers help you stop during the day to pray. This makes sure you do not forget Allah and stay focused on your religion.



So, now you know why Muslims pray five times a day, it is important to pray. Before we can move on to that, though, it is important to know that before prayer can even start, a Muslim must prepare by washing their hands and face. This is called **wudu**. The Quran tells Muslims how they should do it.

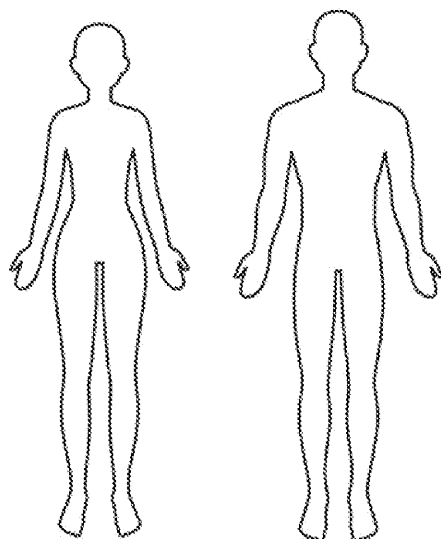
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Activity 3

- Using the quote from the Quran about **wudu** (washing before prayer), parts of the body you must wash before prayer.

'Wash your faces and your forearms to the elbows and wipe over your heads and your feet to the ankles.' Quran 5.6



- Why do you think these body parts are the most important to wash before prayer?

.....

.....



Very good! Did you notice that the body parts which must be washed are the parts which are most likely to get dirty? As I am sure you know, being clean is a sign of respect and is important for hygiene and health. There are deeper reasons why Muslims must be clean before prayer. Can you think of any? See what these are.

Activity 4

The boxes below include reasons for wudu (washing before prayer). Some are about the physical act of cleaning your body. Others are about what washing means for faith. Sort the boxes into the following two categories.

Key (select a colour for each of the following):

- ☐ Physical reasons for washing the body before prayer
- ☐ Religious reasons for washing the body before prayer

Prayer might take place in the prayer hall of the mosque (holy building). This room should be kept clean.

Taking the time to wash before prayer shows you prepare for worship. It is a mentally 'wash away' your sins from day-to-day life and start fresh in the name of Allah.

By making sure your body is clean and pure, it represents your intention to have a clean and pure soul and to be a good Muslim on the inside too.

You shouldn't show up to prayer if you are not clean. It would be wrong to go to prayer without washing.

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OK, so once a Muslim has performed wudu (washed) then they pray. The **actions/movements (rak'ahs)**, the **words spoken (recitation)** and the **direction** in which you pray (**which way you face**) are traced back to the time when Prophet Muhammad lived. All Muslims pray properly. The next activity will outline some of the things you need to know.

Activity 5

1. Read the information on the chart below and draw a stick-person diagram of each action/movement you remember it.

Action/movement (Rak'ah)	Stick-person diagram	Why
Turn to face the direction of Makkah (the <u>holy city</u> where <u>Prophet Muhammad lived</u>).		It means that you are facing the world for praying, community, tawhid and of the religion.
Lift your hands to your ears and shut out distractions.		It means that you are listening and not distracted.
Recite (say aloud) words from the Quran.		The Quran is the book of the benevolent reminder of goodness.
Bow down on the floor (this is known as prostration and involves your forehead, hands, knees and toes being on the floor).		This shows you know everything and submit to his power.
Look to your left and right shoulder while saying 'peace be with you'.		This is to show the angels and back and also to show Muslims with the same intention.

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2. Test yourself on the following information. Everything you need is in

Give two...	Answers...
... actions/ movements (rak'ahs) carried out during prayer	1. 2.
... recitations (phrases said) during prayer	1. 2.
... reasons it is important to face in the direction of Makkah when praying	1. 2.

Top Tip!

In the exam, you might see the words 'ablution' or 'rak'ahs'. These are tricky words, but the examiner will always put the meaning you have learnt today in brackets with them. For example, 'rak'ahs' are the movements of prayer.



You've just learnt all about how Muslims pray, and for a **mosque** (holy building for Muslims) like the one you know that Muslims don't have to go to the mosque. Muslims – for instance, those caring for young children – might pray in their **homes**. Others might pray in **rooms at their workplace or school, or while travelling**.

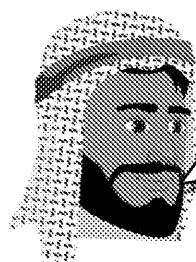
Activity 6

Think of at least one advantage (good thing) and one disadvantage (bad thing) for each of the places on the chart below. When you are finished, discuss with a partner which is the best place for Muslims to pray, and why.

Place	Advantage	Disadvantage
The mosque		
At home		
Elsewhere (e.g. prayer rooms at airports for travellers; in hospitals, schools or workplaces)		

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Excellent! So far you have learnt about the daily prayer. Your job is also to lead a different type of prayer. This is called Jummah and is held on a Friday. The Jummah prayer is something all Muslims have to do. Allah told us that on a Friday we should make sure we pray together as a group. Unlike the daily prayer, this can be done alone, this is the chance each week to meet and build a sense of community. The Jummah (Friday) prayer is important because it includes a sermon (speech with teaching) by the leader of the mosque. This is a chance to learn about issues that might affect your community.

Activity 7

List two ways the Jummah prayer is different from Salah (daily prayer).

1.
2.

Discuss with a partner: is it more important to carry out the five daily prayers or the Jummah prayer?



I wonder which type of prayer you and your partner feel is more important. Whatever your view, it is fair to say that both types of prayer are important for Muslims, and either could be said to be more or less important. Prayer, whether daily or Jummah prayer, is a key part of Islam. Just how important is it? Look at the next task to find out.

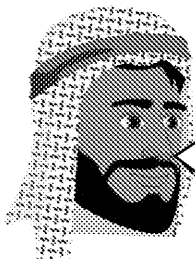
Activity 8

Read through the following opinions of different Muslims about prayer. Put a tick next to the ones you agree with and a cross next to the ones you disagree with. To challenge your partner's choices.

- ☐ a) 'After believing in Allah, prayer is the most important pillar of Islam. It is the reason. By praying we show Allah that we are devoted to him and to his religion.'
- ☐ b) 'Prayer is important because by praying five times a day you may become distracted or lose track of what it means to be a Muslim. Praying is the path towards heaven and stops me doing bad things.'
- ☐ c) 'Prayer is no more important than any of the other pillars. I can show my devotion to Allah by fasting, giving money to the poor and being good to my family.'
- ☐ d) 'In the modern world, it is unrealistic to expect us to be able to pray when we have to go to school or work. Allah will understand if we are supposed to; it is more important to be a good person and try to help those in need.'

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As you can see, even Muslims don't all agree about how to pray, although most Muslims do agree that we should pray and that prayer is a really important part of being a Muslim. You see, prayer isn't just part of the **Five Pillars of Sunni Islam**, it's also part of the **Obligatory Acts** which **Shia** Muslims carry out. Shia Muslims pray in the same way as Sunnis, but there are a few differences you need to know.

Activity 9

Match up the differences between Sunni and Shia prayer.

Sunni Prayer	Match Up
Say five prayers at five different times throughout the day.	Do not fold their arms over their chest when they fall to the floor. They trust the ground and do not cross their arms.
Use a prayer mat when bowing down (prostrating) on the floor during prayer. Their forehead will usually be on a special mat used for praying, or on the carpet.	Say five prayers at five different times throughout the day. They use the same number of times for both Sunni and Shia prayer. They combine the same number of times for both Sunni and Shia prayer.
Fold their arms over their chest during prayer because they believe this is what Prophet Muhammad did.	Use a piece of cloth to wipe their forehead. This is because they believe that Muhammad's forehead is from the same place as the Imam's forehead.

Top Tip!

There is quite a lot of information in the table above. As long as you can remember one difference between how Sunni and Shia Muslims pray, then you will be able to score marks on this in the exam.

Checklist:

- ☐ Do you know what the word 'Salah' means?
- ☐ How many times must Muslims pray each day, and why is it important?
- ☐ Do you know what the word 'wudu' means?
- ☐ State two reasons why wudu is important.
- ☐ Give two movements (rak'ahs) carried out during prayer and say why they are important.
- ☐ Give one recitation made (thing said) during prayer.
- ☐ In what direction do Muslims pray, and why?
- ☐ List three places where a Muslim might pray. If you can, say one good reason why each place is good.
- ☐ State one reason why some Muslims might not think prayer is as important as others.
- ☐ Identify one key difference between how Sunni and Shia Muslims pray.

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Chapter Twelve: Sawm

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Nice to meet you. My name is Maria and I have just celebrated my 14th birthday. Now I am a bit older, I feel ready to complete the third Pillar of Islam: **Sawm**. This will be a big challenge because Sawm means fasting during the month of Ramadan (a month on the Islamic calendar). Fasting means not eating food. Muslims fast during the daylight hours for 30 days during the month of Ramadan and this is known as Sawm. Obviously, though, a person can't survive without any food for 30 days, so there are rules about how to do this safely. There are also other rules I will have to follow during this time. I have done a bit of practising since I was young, but this year I want to try to fast for all 30 days of the month. Let me tell you why I want to do this, and what rules I will have to follow.

Activity 1

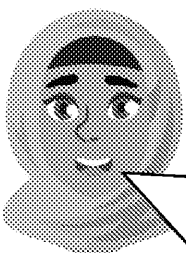
Look at the list of rules Muslims follow during the month of Ramadan. Pick the one you might find the most difficult to follow and explain why you would find this difficult.

	
<p>Eat no food during daylight hours: this means getting up early to eat before sunrise and waiting until evening to eat again.</p>	<p>Drinking no water during daylight hours: this means you must not drink anything during the day.</p>
	
<p>Avoid distractions: this could mean giving up things such as TV, music or gaming.</p>	<p>Focus on your religion: this means you must focus on your religion throughout the month.</p>

The thing I would find most difficult about Sawm is

.....

.....



Sounds difficult, right? Well, that is kind of the point. I learn from the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) that we should try to do difficult things like fasting. First of all, it is like not to have food or water, and this makes us more aware of the people who don't have food or water all year round. When I have practised fasting and I look back on it, I have found it makes me feel more connected to Allah. We are all in it together, and I love the chance to learn more about my faith with other Muslims for a meal at the end of each day. One of the main reasons for me is that the Quran tells us we must fast to please Allah (God), and this makes it really important.

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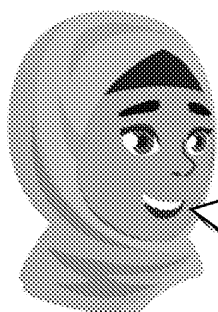
Activity 2

Look at the following scenario and create a role play acting out a conversation between two characters. Or, you could write a text conversation between them instead.

Hint: To know what Maria's character might say, use the ideas in the speech bubble.

Scenario: Maria is a young Muslim who has decided she is ready to complete and follow the other rules set during the month of Ramadan). Her friend Aisha is unsure whether or not she is ready to start fasting this year.

The conversation starts when Aisha asks Maria: 'Hey, is it true you are going to fast this year? I was thinking of doing the same, but I'm not sure whether to or not.'



This is the kind of conversation I have had with some friends of my age where we start to prepare for Sawm. People sometimes, especially when we are thinking about school, though, we should all try to follow the rules of Sawm during Ramadan. There are some **exceptions** though. An exception has to be followed. For example, some people don't can't fast at the same time as everyone else, so they have to make up their fast later. The next activity shows you the exceptions to Sawm.

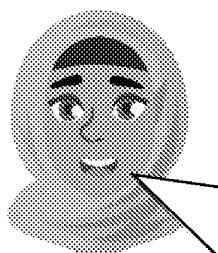
Activity 3

Think of a reason why each of the people on the chart might not have to fast.

Exceptions to Sawm (people who do not have to fast)	Reason why they do not have to fast
Babies, toddlers and <u>young children</u> .	
People who are <u>ill</u> , take medication, are <u>pregnant</u> or are very old.	
People who are <u>travelling</u> (e.g. in a different country from where they live) during Ramadan.	

Top Tip!

You can be asked about 'exceptions' in the exam and it might be worth saying that some of the people on the list above might choose to make up their fasting days at a later time, or to your home country after travelling abroad, or get better after a short illness.



As you can see, although fasting is important for Muslims, fasting should never be carried out if it would harm anyone. All religions have some kind of fasting in them, not just Islam. The **origins** of why we fast are very important and make us practise (follow) our religion. The origins of fasting (where they originate or come from) go back to the Quran (our holy book) and the event in the life of Prophet Muhammad. This event is known as the Night of Power.

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Activity 4

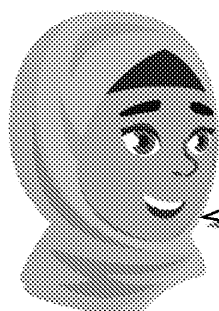
The origins of fasting come from the **Night of Power**. This is an event in the month of Ramadan when the Quran was first revealed to him. You have learnt a bit about this. Try to bullet-point three things you can remember about the Night of Power and the Quran to Prophet Muhammad.

Hint: If you get stuck, look back at Chapters Six and Seven for some ideas.

1.
2.
3.

Top Tip!

Try to 'reuse' the same knowledge wherever you can. As you can see here, the Night of Power can just use information from what you know already about Prophet Muhammad and the Quran. There are lots of ways you can use the same few ideas to answer questions.



Excellent! As you can see, the **Night of Power** is important to Muslims because it is when Muhammad became a prophet. Allah first sent the Quran to us. This happened in the month of Ramadan so today Muslims spend this month really focused on worship because it is such a special time. Now we have come on the Night of Power, we can see what it has to say and we need to look at what the Quran says.

Activity 5

In Surah 96 verses 1–5 are the words revealed (given) to Prophet Muhammad. Read the verses (they are slightly shorter here than in the Quran) and answer the questions.

When this verse was revealed, who was being told to 'read' Allah's words?

What does this verse teach us about Allah?

'Read! In the name of your Lord...
He created man from a clot of blood...
Your Lord is the ...one who taught man what he did not know.'

(Qur'an Surah 96 verses 1–5)

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Top Tip!

For this topic, you need to be able to write a couple of ideas about Surah 96. A question could be asked about these verses. You also need to know how the Night of Power to why Muslims fast during Ramadan. The next activity will

Activity 6

Read the following quote from the Quran and use it to explain why you think Muslims have to fast.

'Ramadan is the month in which the Quran was sent down to provide clear guidance. During that month should spend it fasting.'

According to this quote, why should Muslims fast during the month of Ramadan?

.....

.....

Checklist:

- ☐ Can you say what Sawm means?
- ☐ What is fasting, and when do Muslims have to fast?
- ☐ State two rules Muslims must follow during the month of Ramadan.
- ☐ Give two reasons why a Muslim might fast.
- ☐ Why are there exceptions from fasting for young, ill, pregnant or travelling?
- ☐ Summarise the origins of fasting: use the words 'Night of Power', 'Ramadan' in your answer.
- ☐ Outline two beliefs found in Surah 96 verses 1–5.

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Chapter Thirteen: Zakah

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Hello! I am Jamal and I work for a Muslim charity group which helps people in poverty and affected by war. To do this work, the charity relies on donations and a big portion of the money we are given comes from what is known as Zakah. Zakah is the fourth Pillar of Islam and it means **almsgiving**. Almsgiving is when you give some of your wealth to the poor and needy. It is also about making any wealth you have is pure. This means making sure you earn and use your wealth in a way that would please Allah.

Activity 1

Make a list of rules for earning and using money in a way that is 'pure'. You should list as many things as you can think of, both as things you should do and things you should not do.

Good (or 'pure') ways to earn and spend money...	Bad (or 'impure') ways to earn and spend money...
Buying schoolbooks and providing for your family	Stealing

Muslims would agree with this way of thinking. We should only earn money in an honest way and spend it on things which fit with our religion. For example, we should not gain wealth by gambling and we shouldn't spend money on products from companies which do bad things. Muslims must make sure they are not greedy and selfish, so they must share their wealth with others. This is compulsory because the Quran teaches us to do it. In fact, the Quran says there will be a 'painful punishment in the fires of hell' for anyone who does not share their money with those in need. We have to give 2.5% of our savings to others and this is known as **Zakah**.

Activity 2

Look at the following categories and give two reasons why almsgiving (sadaqah) is good for each.

Almsgiving/Zakah is good for **society** because:

-
-

Almsgiving/Zakah is good for the **person sharing their wealth** because:

-
-

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I can tell you, it is such a big help receiving Zakah money as it ensures that charity can do lots of good work and make the world a fairer place. Making the world a fairer place is very important in Islam. The **origins of Zakah** come from the Quran, where Allah tells us we must pay Zakah: 'be steadfast in giving'. This is also very important to Prophet Muhammad and the early Muslims living in his lifetime. For them, life was very unfair. The rich and powerful were greedy and would treat the poor badly. There was little help for anyone who was in need. When Islam changed the lives of many of these people by making sure wealth was shared and given to those in need.

Activity 3

Use the information above to develop the answer to this exam-style question about the origins of Zakah.'

One of the origins of Zakah is in the Quran

.....
.....

Zakah also originated from the time of Prophet Muhammad because

.....
.....

Top Tip!

If a question in the exam starts with the word 'Explain', then you should always state the point you make. This means try to write at least 2–3 sentences about each point.

You don't need me to tell you that today there are still lots of greedy people who get very rich, while others suffer in poverty, just like in the time of Prophet Muhammad. The good thing is that Muslims all over the world now give Zakah and lots of charities like mine can help give that money to those who need it. Zakah money is paid once every year, and it is up to the individual to work out the correct amount. It is important not to brag about giving the money and to keep it just between you and Allah. In some Muslim countries, the money goes straight to the government, who use it to help people in that country, but in countries such as the UK, the money is usually collected by mosques, who make sure it goes to the right people. The Quran is very clear about who can receive the Zakah money.

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Activity 4

Look at the groups of people who can receive Zakah money. For each group, write a **benefit from receipt** of Zakah (this means why they might need the money).

People who the Quran says can receive Zakah money	Benefits of receiving Zakah (Why would they benefit from it?)
The poor and needy or those who work to help the poor and needy	
People thinking about becoming a Muslim, or for God's causes	
People in debt	
Slaves who need to be freed	

Discuss: Which of the groups above do you think most needs Zakah money?

*Being generous and making the world a fairer place is really important for Muslims. You might remember that Zakah isn't just one of the Five Pillars, one of the Ten Obligatory Acts for Shia Muslims too. Another of the Ten Obligatory Acts is **Khums**. Khums means 'a fifth' and this is because it involves giving one fifth, of your spare money away.*

Activity 5

Look at the list of information about Khums below. Can you identify three ways in which Khums is different from Zakah?

- Khums is given by Shia Muslims.
- It involves giving 20% of your spare money away.
- The money used to be donated to the Imamate (the leaders of Shia Islam) and half to the poor and needy.

Checklist:

- ☐ What does the word 'Zakah' mean?
- ☐ What is almsgiving?
- ☐ State two reasons why your wealth must be 'pure' if you are a Muslim.
- ☐ How is paying Zakah good for society? How is it good for the person?
- ☐ How much of their savings must a Muslim give in Zakah?
- ☐ Summarise one teaching in the Quran about Zakah.
- ☐ Outline how Zakah money is paid.
- ☐ What are the origins of paying Zakah?
- ☐ List two groups of people who can benefit from receiving Zakah.

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Chapter Fourteen: Hajj

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Pleased to meet you. I am Mr Sharif. I am known as a Hajji, which is a name given to a person who has completed the fifth Pillar of Islam: the **Hajj** pilgrimage. A **pilgrimage** is a special religious journey, and the most important pilgrimage in Islam is known as Hajj. This is when Muslims visit **Makkah**, a city in Saudi Arabia. Everyone should try to do this once in their lifetime. I am very lucky because for my job I guide pilgrims (the people on the pilgrimage) through their Hajj experience. A guide like me is usually needed because there are lots of different things which must be done in order for you to complete the Hajj pilgrimage.

Activity 1

Use the information on the chart below to create a leaflet Mr Sharif could use as their guide when completing Hajj. Imagine this is a leaflet which Mr Sharif has put ahead of the trip to let the pilgrims know exactly what to expect.

Include:

- ✓ Why it is important for the pilgrims to complete the pilgrimage to Makkah
- ✓ What happens at each of the following places: the **Ka'aba at Makkah**
- ✓ The origins of what happens at each of the places listed: why are they important?

Top Tip! Use the Internet to find some images of the pilgrimage sites to use in your leaflet.

Site:	The actions pilgrims perform at the site:	Origins of the actions pilgrims perform at the site:
The Ka'aba at Makkah	The Ka'aba is a <u>square building in the centre of a large mosque in the city of Makkah</u> . Pilgrims walk round it in a circle seven times.	The Ka'aba was built by Prophet Adam, and later Prophet Ibrahim, so it is the oldest building used to worship Allah. Prophet Muhammad circled the Ka'aba seven times when he visited Makkah.
Arafat	Mount Arafat (or the Mount of Mercy) is a <u>hill where Muslims stand for an afternoon and pray to Allah for forgiveness</u> .	It is the place where Prophet Muhammad gave his last speech to his followers. It is where Adam and Eve were forgiven by Allah.
Muzdalifah	Muzdalifah is a <u>place outside Makkah. Muslims set up tents and sleep there overnight</u> . They collect 49 pebbles, which they will need the next day.	The journey follows in the footsteps of Prophets Ibrahim and Muhammad, who both completed this journey.
Mina	Mina is a <u>place where there are three large stone walls called the Jamarat</u> . Muslims throw the pebbles they collected the night before at the stone walls.	Prophet Ibrahim was tempted by Shaytan (Satan), but instead of giving in and doing bad things he drove Shaytan away and stuck by his faith.

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Thank you so much; this will really help me prepare the pilgrims who come to me for guidance. I can't wait to take more people on their Hajj pilgrimage. For me it's a life-changing experience and made my faith so much stronger. Some people do go without me, though, and don't think it is as important as the other Pillars. I wonder what you will think after looking at the activity below?

Activity 2

Identify whether each argument is for or against pilgrimage by colour-coding.

Key:

- ☐ Arguments for pilgrimage
- ☐ Arguments against pilgrimage

The Quran tells Muslims to go on the Hajj pilgrimage, so it must be done.	There are better ways to spend your time and money which would help more people. Giving Zakah, or donating to charity, would be better than going on Hajj.	It's for the Prophet Muhammad, the closest relationship to Allah.
Now that there are tour guides and hotels which only some people can afford, the pilgrimage isn't fair as it used to be.	You shouldn't need to go to these places to feel close to your community or religion. You should do things each day to help you stay focused instead.	You can connect with Allah through this.

Top Tip!

Some questions will ask you to 'evaluate' a statement. To pick up marks for, and three arguments against, and then, at the end, say what your opinion is.

Checklist:

- ☐ What is Hajj?
- ☐ Can you use the word 'pilgrimage' in a sentence?
- ☐ State one thing that happens at each of the following places during the Hajj: Arafat Muzdalifah, Mina.
- ☐ Summarise the origins of the actions pilgrims do; refer to different Pillars of Islam.
- ☐ For each action, say why it is important/significant for Muslims to do it.

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Chapter Fifteen: Jihad

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Nice to see you again! It's Professor Malik from Chapter Seven here. I have come back to teach you about one of the most misunderstood parts of Islam: **Jihad**. Some people think Jihad is a type of war, but actually the word doesn't mean that at all. It means to struggle or strive for something.

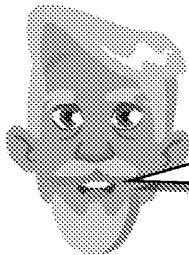
Activity 1

Think of some things that you strive for (this means things you want to do but you will have to struggle to achieve them. One has been done for you.

I strive for *a place on my local football team*. To achieve this, I will *get up early at the weekend to go to practice, even when it is raining*.

I strive for To achieve this, I will

I strive for To achieve this, I will



See, we all have things we strive for and we all have to struggle to achieve these things. That's what Jihad is. For Muslims, Jihad is about specific things we strive for and particular struggles we face as part of our religion.

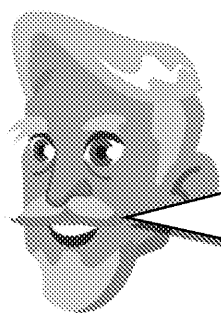
Activity 2

Using everything you have learnt about Islam so far, try to list three things that are struggles Muslims might face when trying to achieve these things.

Things Muslims might strive for...	Struggles Muslims might face when trying to achieve these things...
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.

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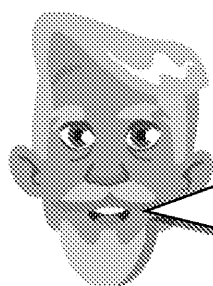


I'm sure you came up with some great ideas there. What fall into one of two categories. These are known as the struggle) and the **Lesser Jihad** (or lesser struggle). The Muslims should strive for. The 'greater' struggle is the person to be a good Muslim and get to heaven. The 'lesser' struggle is of the whole community to get rid of evil in society and

Activity 3

For each example below, decide whether it is an example of the Greater Jihad (the struggle to be a good Muslim) or the Lesser Jihad (the struggle to remove evil from society).

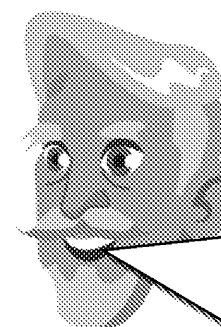
- Praying
- Following the rules of the Quran and not giving in to temptation
- Campaigning to help save the environment
- Reading the Quran
- Standing up against racism
- Volunteering at a charity
- Fasting during Ramadan
- Using an army to defend a Muslim country from attack



You might look at that list and think that some of the examples actually seem much more important than the 'Greater Jihad'. However, though, it is most important to first of all remove evil from society. By becoming the best Muslim possible, you can then help to remove poverty and racism wouldn't exist. Prophet Muhammad said the Greater Jihad is the struggle 'within your own heart'.

Activity 4

Using the information given by Professor Malik in the box above, explain why the Greater Jihad is seen as 'greater', or more important, than the Lesser Jihad.



By now, you have learnt that not all Muslims believe exactly the same when it comes to Jihad too. Many believe that **Lesser Jihad** is the struggle of evil from society and that this could be done through prayer. Some point out that in early Islam Lesser Jihad was more important. This is because the early Muslims were constantly attacked and had to survive, so for them 'defending the religion' meant battle. Lesser Jihad is physically fighting to defend the religion. However, the Greater Jihad is about this, though, and there are many rules to follow when declaring Jihad. These are known as the **conditions for declaring Lesser Jihad**.

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Activity 5

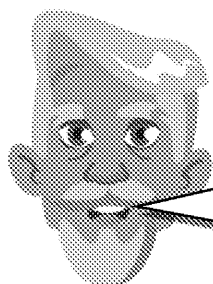
Complete the chart below to evaluate the conditions for declaring Lesser

Condition for declaring Lesser Jihad	Do I think this is a good rule? Yes/No	
Any fighting must be done in <u>self-defence</u> . You can only fight if you are being attacked.		
You <u>cannot fight to gain land, money or power, or to convert people to the religion</u> .		
Fighting must be the <u>last resort</u> : all peaceful ways to solve the problem must have been tried first.		
Only a <u>religious leader</u> can make the decision about whether to use violence.		
Only <u>soldiers or people directly involved in the conflict can be hurt</u> . Regular citizens cannot be hurt.		
<u>If the enemy surrenders, you must stop fighting</u> and do everything you can to bring about peace.		

Activity 6

These conditions originated in (came from) the seventh century. Some people in the modern world and, therefore, nobody can declare Lesser Jihad. Use the information of the conditions to highlight on the chart above any you think cannot be kept.

- The Muslim community was very small and was attacked constantly out because followers were killed for being Muslim.
- Prophet Muhammad was the clear and agreed leader of the whole Muslim community.
- Battles took place on a battlefield where armies faced each other and fought with swords to fight.



Ah yes, some good points there. It certainly is true that war today, when there are big weapons and fighting in cities. That is one of the reasons lots of Muslims don't see Jihad as any struggle, not just physical fighting. I've just learnt about it come from the Quran itself, which is really clear on is that Islam does not encourage violence which harms innocent people is not Lesser Jihad.

Checklist:

- ☐ What does the word 'Jihad' mean?
- ☐ Explain what it means to struggle or strive for something.
- ☐ What are the two types of Jihad?
- ☐ Give a definition for and an example of each type of Jihad.
- ☐ State one reason why the Greater Jihad is called 'greater'.
- ☐ Why do some people think the Lesser Jihad is about physical fighting?
- ☐ Why do other people not think this?
- ☐ List three conditions for declaring Lesser Jihad.
- ☐ Outline where these conditions come from (their 'origins').

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Chapter Sixteen: Festivals

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Hey! It's me again, Maria. From Chapter Twelve. You might remember, I told you all about fasting during the month of Ramadan. Well, I missed one of the best bits of this time of year for Muslims. After the 30 days of fasting, we have a big celebration, which is the **festival** known as **Id-ul-Fitr**. A **festival** is a time of religious celebration and/or a time to commemorate (or remember) something from the history of the religion. You might have learnt already about festivals in other religions, such as Christmas or Easter. You will learn about three Muslim festivals, and first up is the one I am most excited about: Id-ul-Fitr. This is the festival at the end of fasting.

Activity 1

Use the information about Id-ul-Fitr listed below to create a greetings card to celebrate the festival.

Make sure you include:

- ✓ The phrase 'Id-ul-Fitr' and what it means
- ✓ Images or symbols which refer to two of the ways this festival is celebrated
- ✓ A message on the inside which relates to the origins of the festival and its importance

Hint: there is lots of information below, but just make sure you include the points above, rather than trying to get everything down.

Information to use:

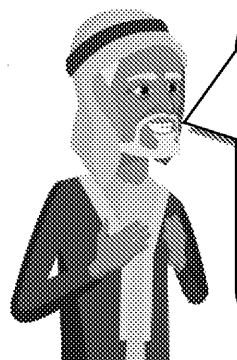
- Id-ul-Fitr means 'ending the fast'.
- It is celebrated at the end of the month of Ramadan.
- The Quran instructs Muslims to celebrate this festival: '*a festival for which Allah has accepted.*'
- It is a chance to mark the end of the difficult 30 days of fasting.
- Believers can use the festival to reflect on what they have learnt during the month and for the strength to complete Sawm.
- Families gather together and may join others in the community to pray and hear religious speech.
- New clothes, gifts or cards are given to recognise the spirit of giving at the end of the month.
- A meal will be shared with family to mark the end of the fasting period.
- Zakah money is paid.

Top Tip!

It can be hard to remember the difference between Id-ul-Fitr and the other Muslim festival, Id-ul-Adha. An easy way to tell which is which is that the word **Fitr** begins with the letter **F** and **Id ul-Fitr** is the festival of **f**asting.

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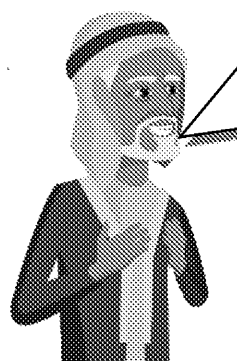




Good to see you again so soon. It's Mr Sharif here. I was made for me in Chapter Fourteen, all about Hajj. They added, and that is the information about the festival of Id-ul-Adha which marks the end of the Hajj period. It is a festival when Prophet Ibrahim was willing to sacrifice (kill) his son, and whether he would do it, and Ibrahim passed the test, showed that he was a true believer and followed whatever God asked of him. In the end, Allah gave him an animal to kill. At the end of the Hajj, pilgrims remember this event and the meat is then sent to people in need.

Activity 2

Create a final page for your Hajj leaflet created in Chapter Fourteen. Tell the festival at the end of the Hajj, what it commemorates (remembers) and why it is important.



Thank you for adding that information to the leaflet for Hajj. It isn't just celebrated by pilgrims completing Hajj. Muslim festival. In the UK, they might pay for meat to be distributed to people in need. The festival is also a time to remember the struggles Muslims must make in order to follow God's commands. During this time, an extra effort is made to make sure everyone is included. This might mean eating a meal together or visiting someone who is alone.

Activity 3

Use the information from Mr Sharif to answer this question: Give two different ways Id-ul-Adha is celebrated by Muslims.

One way Id-ul-Adha is celebrated is

Id-ul-Adha is also celebrated by

Top Tip!

Remember, in the exam if you are asked to give 'contrasting ways', you can give 'different ways'.

Hi, it's Fatima back again. I've already told you lots about Shia Islam and wanted to finish by telling you about a festival that is especially important to Shia Muslims. This festival is called **Ashura**. It is the final festival you need to know about for the Islam topic. Ashura means '10' because it is celebrated on the **10th day** of the month of Muharram. For Shia Muslims it is a festival of mourning. We mourn, or grieve and remember, one of our Imams, Imam Husayn. He was killed at a place called Karbala because he tried to stand up to a bad ruler who was using people as slaves. Today his sacrifice and death for what was right are remembered during Ashura. Some people whip themselves to remember the pain he went through. Others choose to fast or give up money as a sacrifice instead as they don't think it is right to hurt the body God gave us.

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Activity 4

Answer the following questions using the information you have just read.

1. Ashura is a festival of mourning. What does it mean to mourn?
.....
.....
2. Who is being remembered by Shia Muslims during this festival, and why?
.....
.....
3. What are two different ways in which the festival is commemorated by Shia Muslims?
1.
.....
2.
.....
4. Why might some Shia Muslims disagree with whipping yourself during the festival?
.....
.....
5. In your opinion, what is the best way to remember someone who died?
.....
.....

Top Tip!

Some Sunni Muslims also celebrate the festival of Ashura, but because they believe it has nothing to do with Imam Husayn's death for them. Instead, it goes back to a time when it was a time to fast or ask for forgiveness.

Checklist:

- ☐ What is a festival?
- ☐ What does the festival of Id-ul-Fitr celebrate?
- ☐ Give two ways in which Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated today.
- ☐ What does the festival of Id-ul-Adha celebrate?
- ☐ Give two ways in which Id-ul-Adha is celebrated today.
- ☐ Which branch of Islam believes the festival of Ashura is a time to commemorate Imam Husayn?
- ☐ Outline what happened to Imam Husayn and why it is remembered by Shia Muslims.
- ☐ Give two ways Ashura in which is commemorated today.

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Multiple-choice Quiz

Question	A	B	C
1. How many Usul ad-Din do Shia Muslims believe in?	3	4	5
2. Which of the following is not one of the Six Articles of Faith for Sunni Muslims?	Tawhid	Prophets	Holy Books
3. Which of the following words best describes the nature of God as 'willing to forgive'?	Omnipotent	Beneficent	Merciful
4. What are angels made out of, according to Islam?	Dust	Clay	Fire
5. Which of these is Angel Jibril's role?	Revealing the Quran	Angel of death	Bringing good news
6. What do most Muslims believe in?	Just predestination	Just free will	Neither predestination nor free will
7. What word means God is in control of our future?	Free will	Accountable	Predestination
8. Which of these does not happen in heaven?	Being with your family	Your body is resurrected	There is no flame
9. Which of these does not happen in the afterlife?	An angel collects your soul	You are held accountable for your actions	The disbelievers are punished
10. Which of these is not a prophet in Islam?	Adam	Ibrahim	Richad
11. What is Prophet Ibrahim known for?	Being the first human	Disobeying God's command	Following command to kill his son
12. Which of these books got changed to include the false belief that Jesus is the Son of God?	Scrolls	Torah	Psalms
13. Which holy book has the most authority?	Torah	Psalms	Gospel

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14. How is an Imam selected in Shia Islam?	Voted for	Chosen by other leaders	Chosen by Allah	Picked from a group
15. How many Imams do most Shia Muslims believe there have been?	10	11		
16. Which of these is not one of the Five Pillars?	Salah	Sawm	Jihad	
17. Which of these is only found in the Shia Ten Obligatory Acts?	Salah	Sawm	Zakat	
18. Which two beliefs are found in the Shahadah?	God and Muhammad	God and Quran	Quran and Muhammad	
19. Who do Shia Muslims add to the Shahadah?	Ibrahim	Moses		
20. How many daily prayers must Muslims carry out?	2	3		
21. On what day is Jummah prayer?	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	
22. Which of these people are not listed as an exception to fasting?	The ill	Teenagers	Prophets and women	
23. How many days do Muslims fast for during Ramadan?	10	20		
24. What percentage of savings is given for Zakah?	1.5%	2.5%		
25. What percentage is given for Khums?	1.5%	2.5%		
26. Which Prophet resisted Shaytan at Mina?	Adam	Musa	Ibrahim	
27. Where is the Ka'aba?	Makkah	Arafat	Muzdhalifah	
28. Which of these defines Greater Jihad?	Individual struggle	Group struggle	Removal of evil from the world	
29. Who can declare Lesser Jihad?	Anybody	A politician	A religious leader	
30. Which festival commemorates the end of fasting?	Id-ul-Fitr	Id-ul-Adha	As-Saydah	

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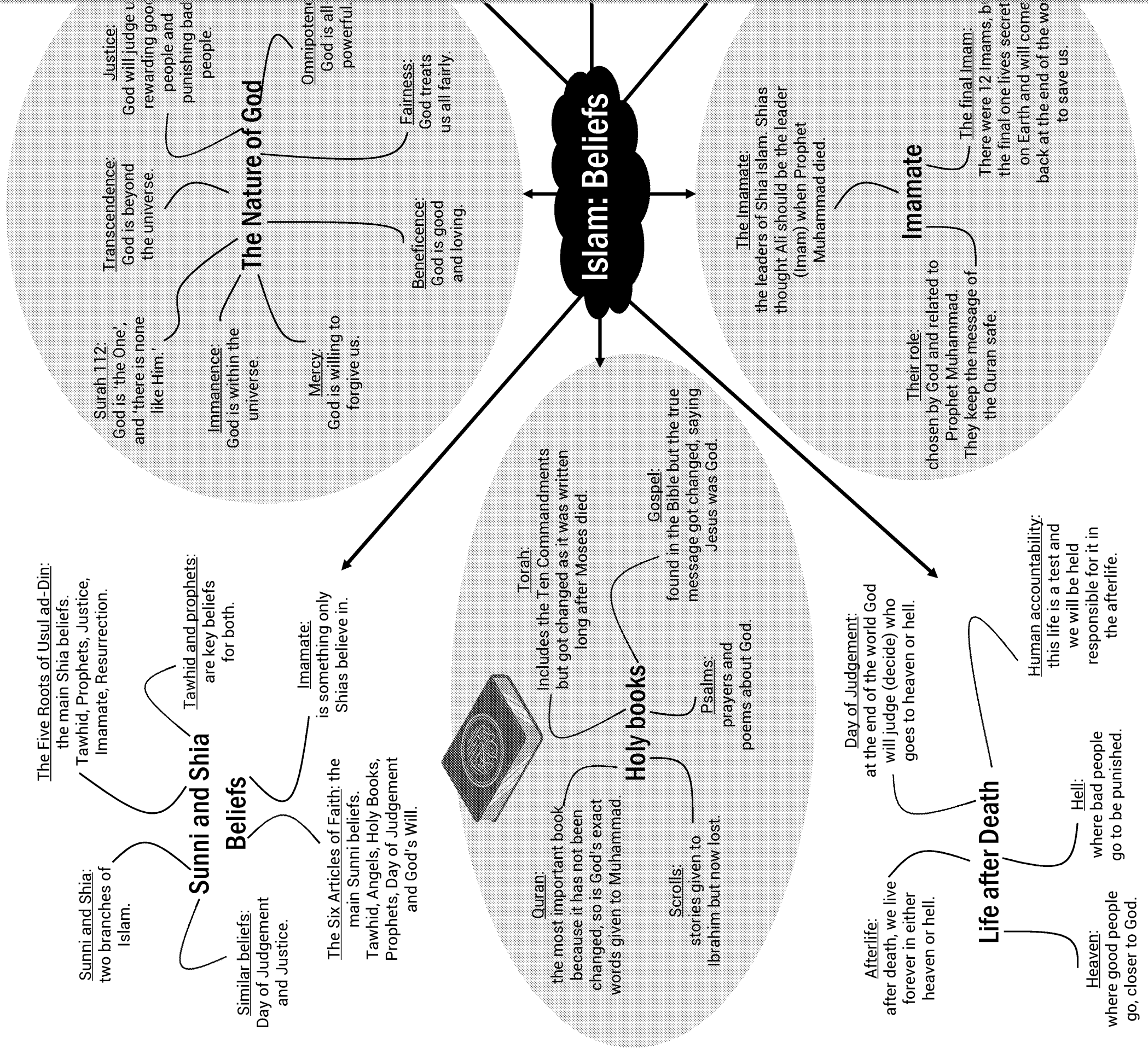
Glossary and Revision Maps

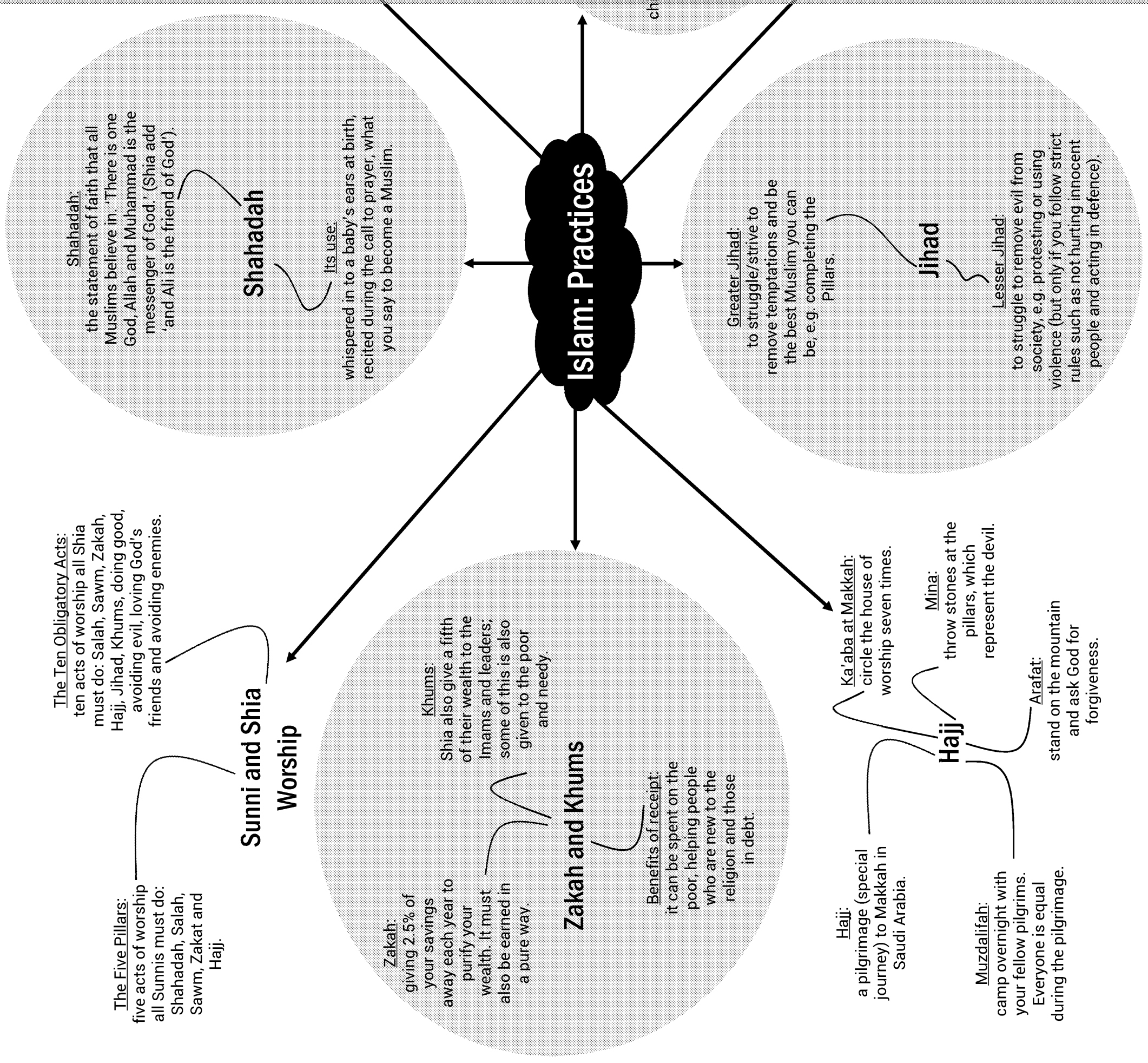
Key Word	Definition
Islam	The religion followed by Muslims.
Muslim	A person who follows the religion of Islam.
Sunni	A branch of Islam followed by roughly 90% of Muslims.
Shia	A branch of Islam followed by roughly 10% of Muslims.
Six Articles of Faith	The six key beliefs held by Sunni Muslims.
Five Roots of Usul ad-Din	The five key beliefs (roots of religion) held by Shia Muslims.
Allah	The word Muslims use for God; it means 'the God'.
The Quran	The holy book of Islam, believed to be Allah's word.
God's nature	Refers to the characteristics of God, e.g. 'God is all-powerful'.
Predestination (Qadr)	The idea that God is in complete control of our lives.
Afterlife (akhirah)	The belief that when we die there is another life.
Prophethood (risalah)	The people who God chose to reveal messages to.
Practices	Actions carried out by religious believers, e.g. prayer.
The Five Pillars	The five actions all Sunni Muslims believe you must do: Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakat, Hajj.
The Ten Obligatory Acts	The ten actions all Shia Muslims believe you must do: Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakat, Hajj, Khums, Jihad, helping people be good and bad, loving God, and not associating with those who do not love God.
Shahadah	The statement of faith all Muslims believe in: 'There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger.'
Salah	Praying five times a day.
Sawm	Fasting (not eating food) during the month of Ramadan.
Zakat	Giving 2.5% of your savings to the poor.
Hajj	Going on pilgrimage (a special religious journey) to Mecca.
Jihad	To struggle or to strive to be a good Muslim.
Festivals	An event of celebration or commemoration.

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Answers

Chapter One: Sunni and Shia Beliefs

Activity 1:

Students could draw the following sorts of things:

1. **Tawhid:** the number 'one' in bubble letters
2. **Angels:** a bright light or a pair of wings
3. **Holy Books:** a stack of books, or an open book
4. **Prophets:** a phone with a message alert
5. **Day of Judgement:** a judge's wig or some weighing scales; a signpost pointing to heaven
6. **God's Will:** a calendar with plans on

Activity 2

The Five Roots of Usul ad-Din	Definition	Same as, similar to or different from Sunni beliefs?
Tawhid	The oneness of God.	The same.
Prophets	People who God gave messages to.	The same.
God's Justice	God will judge us fairly: he will send good people to heaven and bad people to hell.	Similar to the Day of Judgement.
The Imamate	The leaders of Shia Islam.	Different.
Resurrection	Being 'raised up' by God after we die to live in either heaven or hell.	Similar to the Day of Judgement.

Checklist:

1. What are the two main branches of Islam?
 - Sunni and Shia
2. What are the Sunni key beliefs known as?
 - The Six Articles of Faith
3. Can you list the Six Articles of Faith?
 - Tawhid, Angels, Prophets, Holy Books, Day of Judgement, God's Will
4. What are the Shia key beliefs known as?
 - The Five Roots of Usul ad-Din
5. Can you list the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din?
 - Tawhid, Prophets, God's Justice, Imamate, Resurrection
6. State two beliefs shared by Sunni and Shia Muslims.
 - Tawhid, Prophets
7. Which Shia belief is the most different from those of Sunnis?
 - Imamate

Chapter Two: Key Beliefs about God

Activity 1:

- This means God did not have a 'Son'; it is saying there is no Trinity according to Islam, only one God.
- God has existed forever and will always exist.
- Nothing else is like God.
- There is only one God.
- God has absolute power and control.



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Activity 2:

Characteristic	Definition: God...
Omnipotence	... is able to do anything
Beneficence	... is good
Mercy	... is willing to forgive
Fairness	... treats us equally
Justice	... will judge us and reward good and punish bad
Immanence	... is within the universe
Transcendence	... is beyond the universe

Checklist:

- What does the word 'tawhid' mean?
 - The oneness of Allah.
- State two things Muslims believe because of tawhid.
 - There is only one God.
 - That God is the one creator of everything that exists.
- Give two beliefs about Allah found in Surah 112.
 - There is only one God; 'The one.'
 - God has existed forever and will always exist; 'The eternal.'
 - God has absolute power and control; 'The absolute.'
 - God does not have a 'Son.'; 'He begets not, nor is He begotten'
 - Nothing else is like God; 'There is none like Him.'
- Define the words 'omnipotence', 'beneficence', 'mercy', 'fairness', 'justice'.

Omnipotence	... is able to do anything
Beneficence	... is good
Mercy	... is willing to forgive
Fairness	... treats us equally
Justice	... will judge us and reward good and punish bad

- Give some evidence for why Muslims believe Allah has the above characteristics.
 - Omnipotence: The Quran says Allah is 'able to do anything' and He created the universe.
 - Beneficence: Allah sent messages to prophets to help us and to teach us how to live.
 - Mercy: The Quran teaches us that Allah will forgive anyone who is truly sorry.
 - Fairness: The Quran says that all humans were made as equals, all coming from Allah.
 - Justice: Justice will be served when Allah sends good people to heaven and bad people to hell.
- Say what the words 'immanence' and 'transcendence' mean.

Immanence	... is within the universe
Transcendence	... is beyond the universe

- Explain why Muslims believe Allah can be both immanent and transcendent.
 - Allah is able to do anything, so He can exist both within and beyond the universe.
 - He is beyond the universe because He created it, but He is also within the universe as our lives.

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Chapter Three: Angels

Activity 1:

1. Made out of light
2. Can take on many forms/shapes
3. Don't have free will

Activity 2:

Recording angels:

Influence: Makes you want to do good actions and avoid bad actions.

Jibril:

Influence: Means that Muslims can trust the Quran as the word of Allah and use it to guide.

Mika'il:

Influence: Reassures Muslims that Allah will always provide what we need; this might come in the form of rain or water, or even thankful for water.

Checklist:

1. Are angels one of the Six Articles of Faith or one of the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din?
 - Six Articles of Faith
2. Give three ways in which angels are different from humans.
 - Made out of light
 - Can take on many forms/shapes
 - Don't have free will
3. Who is the more important: angels or humans?
 - Humans
4. Why is Jibril the most important angel?
 - He revealed the words of the Quran to Prophet Muhammad
5. How does Mika'il provide for humans?
 - Guidance and rain for water
6. What are some other roles angels carry out?
 - Angel of death
 - Recording angels

Chapter Four: Predestination

Activity 1:

One good thing about planning your future is: **you know what to expect; you have goals**

One bad thing about planning your future is: **you might not know what will happen for as you already know what will happen; it is more fun to have no plan.**

Activity 2:

Student's own ideas but could discuss the ways things such as our friends are determined by their interests, etc.

Activity 3:

Predestination is identified by use of italics.

Free will is identified by use of underlining.

<p><i>Allah is omnipotent (all-powerful) and he knows everything, so He must have control over our future and can see already whether we go to heaven or hell.</i></p>	<p><u>Just because Allah can see the future doesn't mean He has decided what we do in the future. We will make free choices in our future, but Allah knows what they are.</u></p>	<p>We</p>
<p><u>The Quran says 'those who do good deeds will have their reward'.</u></p> <p><u>This means people who choose to be good get rewarded; it isn't already decided for us.</u></p>	<p><i>The Quran says 'only what God has decreed (decided) will happen to us'.</i></p>	<p>(pre- hows mu</p>

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Checklist:

- What does the word 'predestination' mean?
 - The idea that Allah has complete control over our destiny (our future).
- State one reason why Muslims believe in predestination.
 - Allah is omnipotent; Allah already knows what happens in the future.
 - The Quran says 'only what God has decreed will happen to us'.
- What does 'free will' mean?
 - That humans are in control of their own choices and actions.
- State one reason why Muslims believe in free will.
 - This life is a test; it is only fair to send people to hell if they have free will.
 - The Quran says 'those who do good deeds will have their reward'.
- Why is it important for Muslims to believe in both predestination and free will?
 - It means Allah has complete control but also makes life fair by giving us some choice.
- When will Allah hold humans accountable (responsible) for their actions?
 - On the Day of Judgement, after we die.

Chapter Five: Life after Death

Activity 1:

Beliefs about the afterlife already covered:	Definitions:
Day of Judgement	A day when God will decide, or ' <u>judge</u> ', who goes to heaven or hell.
Resurrection	Being 'raised up' by God after we die to live in either heaven or hell.
Mercy	God is willing to forgive.
Justice	God will judge us and reward good and punish bad actions.
Angel of death	When we die an angel will come to guide us to the afterlife.
Recording angels	This will be done in a peaceful way to make death easier. These angels sit on your shoulders and keep a record of your actions. This record is used on the Day of Judgement.
Free will	Humans are in control of their own choices and actions.
Human accountability	On the Day of Judgement, humans are held responsible for their actions in this life.

Activity 2:

Order	Event
1	As soon as a person dies they will be visited by the <u>angel of death</u> , who will take their soul.
3	Once in the grave, the person waits for the <u>Day of Judgement</u> to happen. The grave will be either peaceful or difficult, based on whether or not you can answer questions about your life.
5	After judgement, good people will go to <u>heaven</u> , which is a place of peace and happiness. Bad people will go to <u>hell</u> , a place of pain or suffering in heaven and families will be brought together. Bad people will be punished in hell.
4	At the end of the world, on the <u>Day of Judgement</u> , all bodies will be resurrected. People will be judged by Allah based on whether they have been good or bad and will be held <u>accountable (responsible)</u> for what you have done.
2	Shortly after death, the person will be buried and a funeral will be held. The body will be buried in a grave as it will be resurrected later on.
6	People will stay in either heaven or hell forever.

Activity 3:

Influences of the above beliefs include:

- It comforts and reassures Muslims, making death less scary because you know that there is a life after death and that death isn't the end.
- It might make you do good and avoid evil because you know that you will be judged and you would be scared of going to hell.

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Checklist:

1. Can you explain why it is important to pass God's 'test' in this life?
 - So that you can go to heaven in the afterlife.
2. What happens to people who have died between death and the Day of Judgement?
 - They wait in the grave until the Day of Judgement. This will either be good or bad.
3. What will happen to us on the Day of Judgement? List three beliefs.
 - Our bodies will be resurrected (raised up).
 - Recording angels will weigh your good and bad actions.
 - You will be judged by Allah and sent to either heaven or hell.
4. Describe what heaven is believed to be like according to Islam.
 - A place of peace and happiness.
 - There is no pain or suffering in heaven and families will be brought together.
5. Describe what hell is believed to be like according to Islam.
 - Bad people will go to hell.
 - This is a place of punishment and is filled with fire.

Chapter Six: Prophethood

Activity 1:

Your role plays or written accounts of various events in the lives of Prophets Adam, Ibrahim. Try to list the characters in the event and what each of them does and says.

Checklist:

1. What does the word 'prophet' mean?
 - A person chosen by God to give special messages to.
2. What happened to the messages Allah gave to the prophets?
 - They were written down in books.
3. State two things Muslims can learn from the life of Prophet Adam.
 - That human life is the most special of all of God's creations.
 - How to grow crops for food.
 - That God will forgive you if you are truly sorry.
4. Give two ways Prophet Ibrahim showed loyalty to Allah.
 - He teaches people that there is only one God, even though he is nearly killed for it.
 - He is willing to kill his own son because Allah commanded him to.
5. What happened to Prophet Muhammad when he was in the cave?
 - Angel Jibril appears and squeezes him until he repeats God's words.
6. List two ways Prophet Muhammad ran the town of Medinah well.
 - Letting people of different religions live freely.
 - Looking after animals, women and the poor.

Chapter Seven: Holy Books

Activity 1:

Do you know the names of holy books from any other religions?

- Bible (Christianity), Torah (Judaism), Guru Granth Sahib (Sikhism), Vedas (Hinduism)

Why are holy books important to religious people?

- They contain messages from God; they include rules and guidance on how to live and what were created and what will happen in the afterlife.

Activity 2:

Read the information.

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Activity 3

Holy Book	Prophet it was revealed to:	Match up the
Scrolls	Ibrahim	Prayers and
Torah	Moses (Musa)	Found in the
Psalms	Dawud	changed wh
Gospel	Isa (Jesus)	now wrong.
		Stories with
		it no longer
		Included the
		got lost/cha
		long time aft

Activity 4

- The other holy books are important for Muslims today.
- The other holy books are not important for Muslims today.

Arguments about the other holy books

The Quran mentions them, and the Quran is God's word so they are important.
 If they were really important then Allah wouldn't have let them get lost or changed.
 How can we tell which bits got changed? It is too difficult to know for sure, so we should
 use these books as we can't trust them.
 Even though they got changed, there is still some of the original message left.

Activity 5:

The Quran was revealed to Prophet Muhammad when he was in a **cave** (called Cave Hira) to solve the problems in society. All of a sudden he saw a bright light and heard the voice of **Angel** Gabriel. Muhammad said he couldn't read, but the angel **squeezed** him tightly and told him the words. Prophet Muhammad repeated the first words of the Quran, but after the angel had gone, he forgot what had happened until his wife helped him understand that he was chosen as a prophet.

Activity 6:

The reason the Quran is the most important authority for Muslims is...

- it is the words of God
- it has not been changed since it was revealed
- it tells them everything God wants them to know
- it teaches them how to get to heaven
- it is the last book Allah needed to send

Checklist:

- What is a 'holy book'? How is it different from other books?
 - It is a book where the words were revealed to us by God.
 - This means God sent the messages of these books to prophets; they were not written by humans.
- List four holy books, other than the Quran, that Muslims believe in.
 - Scrolls
 - Torah
 - Psalms
 - Gospels
- Why are these other holy books important to Muslims?
 - The Quran mentions them, and the Quran is God's word so they are important.
 - Even though they got changed, there is still some of the original message left.
- What happened to the other holy books that makes them unreliable today?
 - Some of them were written so long ago that the paper was very old and they were damaged.
 - Others got written down a long time after they were revealed to the prophets, so they were changed or lost.

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5. How is the Quran different from the other holy books?
 - The words in it are still the exact words Allah passed on in his messages to Prophet Muhammad. The Quran and it was passed on (revealed) in a way that means its message was protected.
6. Who was the Quran revealed to, and what does 'revealed' mean?
 - Prophet Muhammad
 - That the words were given to us by God
7. Which holy book has the most authority today?
 - The Quran

Chapter Eight: Imamate

Activity 1:

1. What event has happened to make the writer sad?
 - Prophet Muhammad has died.
2. What was the disagreement that split the Muslim community?
 - Who should lead them after Prophet Muhammad died.
3. Why did the Shia group think Ali should be the leader after Prophet Muhammad died?
 - He is related to Prophet Muhammad.
4. Which group do most of the Muslims side with?
 - Sunnis.

Activity 2:

- Related to Muhammad: he was a great prophet, and chosen by God. The leaders should be chosen by God.
- Chosen by the community: it should be based on who is best for the job, not who they are related to.

Activity 3:

It is up to you if you agree or disagree with each statement, but here are some arguments for and against.

1. It is important to choose a leader based on what they have done, not who they are.

Prophet Muhammad was very important, so his relatives should lead the community.
2. Sunnis believe the Quran was revealed/given in a way that means it is already protected.

Shia Muslims think that the Quran is so important that Allah wouldn't risk it being corrupted by human leaders to protect it.
3. Atheists might say nobody can live for 1,000 years: it makes more sense that the 12th Imam has already died.

Shia Muslims would say that God can perform miracles, so he chose to miraculously bring the Imam back.

Checklist:

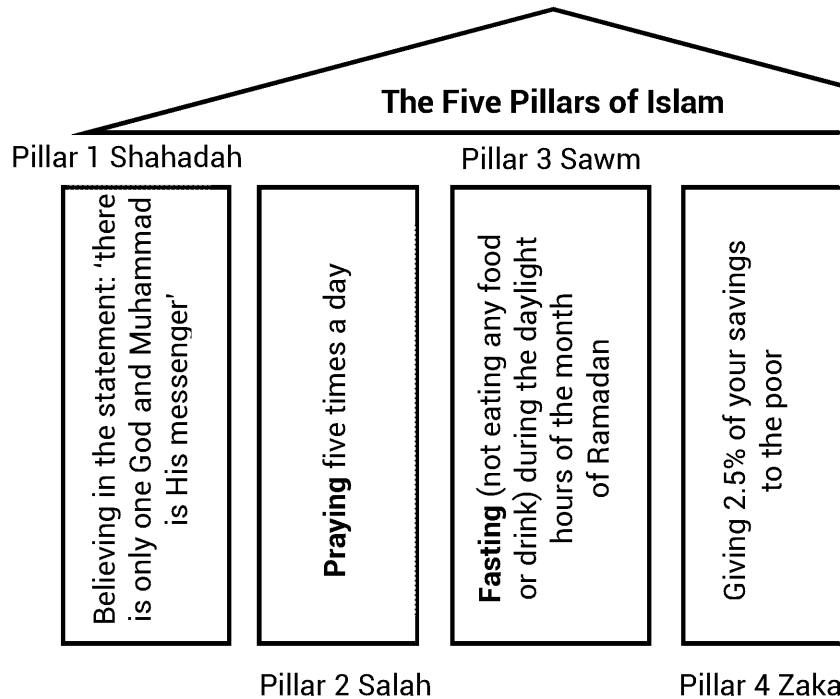
1. Is the Imamate one of the Sunni Six Articles or one of the Shia Five Roots?
 - Shia Five Roots.
2. What does the word 'Imamate' refer to?
 - The leaders of Shia Islam.
3. How is an Imam chosen?
 - Imams are chosen by God and related to Prophet Muhammad.
4. Who was the first Imam, and why did Muslims believe he should be their leader?
 - Ali. He was related to Prophet Muhammad.
5. State two ways in which an Imam is not just a leader, e.g. what special roles/skills do they have?
 - They protect the message of the Quran for all time.
 - They have a special ability to understand the Quran.
 - They are unable to make mistakes.
6. How many Imams do most Shia Muslims believe there have been?
 - 12
7. What happened to the 12th Imam, and when will he reappear?
 - He went in to hiding and will reappear as the saviour at the end of the world.
8. Why might a Sunni Muslim disagree with the belief in Imamate?
 - They think the Quran was revealed in a way that it did not need protecting.
 - They think the leaders should be chosen by the community.

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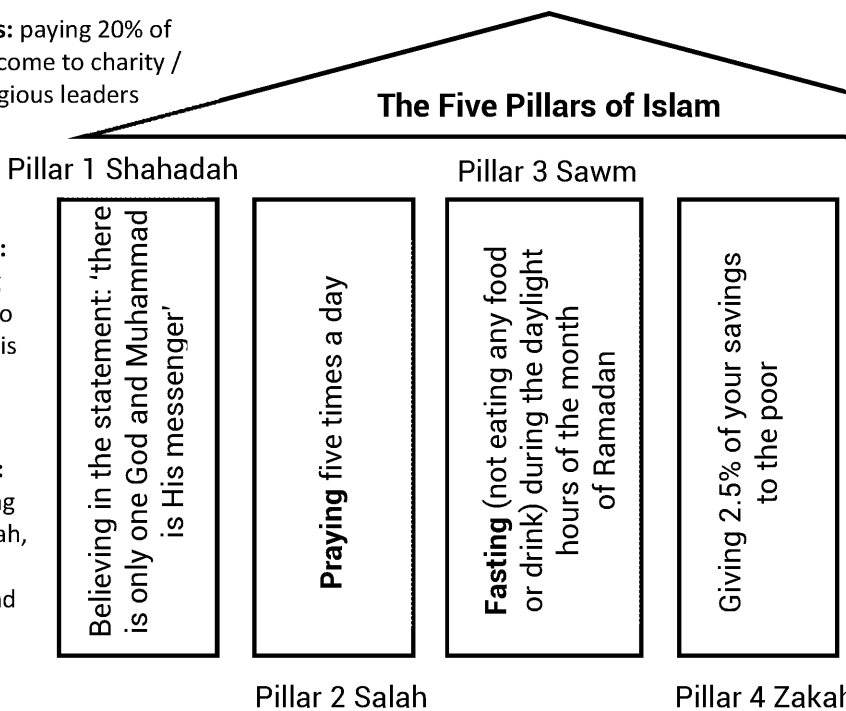
Chapter Nine: Sunni and Shia Worship

Activity 1:



Activity 2:

Khums: paying 20% of your income to charity / religious leaders



Maroof:
helping people to do what is good

Tawallah:
being loving towards Allah, Prophet Muhammad and the Imamate

Checklist:

1. Can you name the Five Pillars of Islam?
 - Shahadah, Salah, Zakah, Sawm, Hajj
2. For each pillar, can you say in a sentence what it involves doing?
 - See Activity 1
3. How many Obligatory Acts do Shia Muslims carry out?
 - 10
4. Which of the Obligatory Acts are also found on the Five Pillars?
 - Salah, Zakah, Sawm, Hajj
5. Can you state the additional Obligatory Acts not found on the Five Pillars? (You do but just a brief statement of what they are.)
 - See Activity 2

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Chapter Ten: Shahadah

Activity 1:

*'I bear witness that there is **no God but Allah** (tawhid) and I bear witness that **Muhammad** (prophethood).*

Activity 2:

Student's own opinion.

Activity 3:

'I bear witness that there is no God but Allah and I bear witness that Muhammad is the

Same as Sunnis, but Shias add

'I bear witness that Ali is the friend of God.'

Ali is the first Imam of Shia Islam.

Checklist:

- What does it mean to call the Shahadah a 'statement of faith'?
 - It is a statement which summarises exactly what it means to be a Muslim.
- What are the two beliefs found in the Shahadah statement?
 - Tawhid, Prophethood.
- Which Pillar of Islam is the Shahadah?
 - The first pillar.
- State two ways the Shahadah is used by Muslims.
 - It is whispered into a baby's ears when he/she is born so that the Shahadah is
 - Muslims aim for it to be the last words they say or hear before dying.
 - It is repeated five times a day when Muslims carry out their prayers.
 - People joining the religion state it to become Muslim.
- What do Shia Muslims add to the Shahadah statement, and why?
 - 'I bear witness that Ali is the friend of God.'
 - They believe Ali should have been the first leader after Prophet Muhammad

Chapter Eleven: Salah

Activity 1:

- 'There is no God except me, so worship me' (Qur'an Surah 20.14)*
According to this quote, why should Muslims worship Allah?
 - He is the only God; there are no other gods.
- 'Pray at the two ends of the day and at the approach of night' (Qur'an Surah 11.114)*
When does this quote tell Muslims to pray?
 - At the start and end of the day and in the evening.
- 'To those who pray God will give a great reward' (Qur'an Surah 4.162)*
This quote says there will be a reward for anyone who prays. What reward do you think they will get? (Hint! Think about the afterlife.)
 - They will get to go to heaven.

Activity 2:

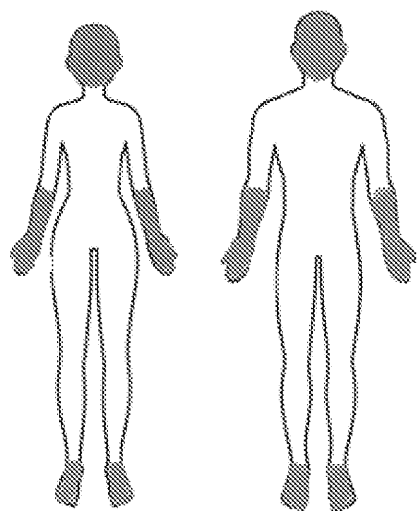
The answer is good because:

- it gives two reasons, which is what the question asks for
- each reason is clearly stated
- it develops each reason with additional information, e.g. key words and quotes
- it contains accurate information
- each reason is written as a separate paragraph to make it clear to the examiner that

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Activity 3:



- 1.
2. Why do you think these body parts are the most important to wash before going to prayer?
 - They are the parts that get the dirtiest throughout the day as they are not covered by clothing.

Activity 4:

Physical reasons for washing the body before prayer are shown by underlining.

Religious reasons for washing the body before prayer are shown in bold.

Prayer might take place in the <u>prayer hall of the mosque</u> (holy building). <u>This room should be kept clean.</u>	Taking the time to wash before prayer is important for worshipping God. 'Away' anything from you and your mind.
By making sure your body is clean and pure, it represents your intention to have a clean and pure soul and to be a good Muslim on the inside too.	<u>You shouldn't show up to prayer if you are not clean.</u> <u>be wrong to go anywhere but to the mosque.</u>

Activity 5:

1. Student's own drawings to help them remember the movements.

Give two...	Answers...
... actions/ movements (rak'ahs) carried out during prayer.	1. Lifting hands to the ears. 2. Bowing down to the ground. 3. Looking to the ground.
... recitations (phrases said) during prayer.	1. 'In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.' 2. 'Peace be with you.'
... reasons it is important to face in the direction of Makkah when praying.	1. It is the holy city. 2. It means all Muslims are facing the same direction, reminding them of their unity.

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Activity 6:

Place	Advantage	
The mosque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayer halls are set up for prayer, with rooms for wudu and the Qibla, and prayer times on the walls. You can be with other Muslims. There will be an Imam who will lead the prayers and teach you what to do. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It might be easier, e.g. if you are ill. You might not have to travel. You might have a room set up for prayer.
At home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You can pray here if you have children or are too ill to get out of the house. You might feel more comfortable in your own home. You might have a room set up for prayer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> You don't have to travel. There might be a room set up for prayer. There might be a room set up for prayer.
Elsewhere (e.g. prayer rooms at airports for travellers, in hospitals, schools or workplaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It means you can complete your daily prayers even if you are travelling or at work. It reassures Muslims that wherever they go they can pray. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It might be easier, e.g. if you are ill. They might not have to travel. There might be a room set up for prayer.

Activity 7:

- Done on a Friday
- Must be done with others as a group
- A special speech or sermon is given

Activity 8:

Student's opinion.

Activity 9:

Sunni Prayer	Match Up	
Say five prayers at five different times throughout the day.		Do not fold their arms over their chest during prayer because they believe this is what Prophet Muhammad did.
Use a prayer mat when bowing down (prostrating) on the floor during prayer. Their forehead will usually be on a special mat used for praying, or on the carpet.		Use a piece of paper when bowing down during prayer because they believe this is what Prophet Muhammad did.
Fold their arms over their chest during prayer because they believe this is what Prophet Muhammad did.		Use a piece of paper when bowing down during prayer because they believe this is what Prophet Muhammad did.

Checklist:

- Do you know what the word 'Salah' means?
 - Daily prayers
- How many times must Muslims pray each day, and why is it important to pray at set times?
 - 5
- Do you know what the word 'wudu' means?
 - Ritual washing before prayer.
- State two reasons why wudu is important.
 - Physical: It prepares the body for prayer by making it clean.
 - Religious: It mentally prepares you by helping you shut out distractions.

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5. Give two movements (rak'ahs) carried out during prayer and say why they are done
- | Action/movement (Rak'ahs) | Why is it important to do this? |
|--|---|
| Turn to face the direction of Makkah (the <u>holy city</u> where Prophet Muhammad lived). | It means all Muslims around the world face the same direction when praying, bringing a sense of unity. This reminds them of tawhid and the oneness of the religion. |
| Lift your hands to your ears and shut out distractions. | It means you focus on the prayer and not on the world around you. |
| Recite (say aloud) words from the Quran. | The quote ' <i>in the name of Allah, the most Gracious, the Most Merciful</i> ' reminds Muslims of Allah's mercy. |
| Bow down on the floor (this is known as prostration and involves your forehead, hands, knees and toes being on the floor). | This shows that you are humble and that Allah is greater than everything else and (bowing down to) his power. |
| Look to your left and right shoulder while saying ' <i>peace be with you.</i> ' | This is to acknowledge the record of your good and bad deeds. It is also a reminder to watch your good and bad deeds, also, if you pray with other Muslims, it is a reminder of friendship with them. |
6. Give one recitation made (thing said) during prayer.
- 'In the name of Allah, beneficent and merciful.'
 - 'Peace be with you.'
7. In what direction do Muslims pray, and why?
- Towards Makkah.
 - It is the holy city where Prophet Muhammad lived.
 - It means all Muslims face the same direction, reminding them of tawhid.
8. List three places where a Muslim might pray. If you can, say one good thing about each.
- In a mosque.
 - At home.
 - Elsewhere: an airport, a work prayer room, a school room.
 - See Activity 6 for good things about each of them.
9. State one reason why some Muslims might not think prayer is as important as other things.
- You can learn to be a good Muslim and can show devotion to Allah by fasting, giving charity and on pilgrimage.
 - In the modern world, it is unrealistic to be able to pray five times a day, especially at school or work.
 - It is more important to be a good person and try to make the world a better place.
10. Identify one key difference between how Sunni and Shia Muslims pray.
- See Activity 9.

Chapter Twelve: Sawm

Activity 1:

Student's opinion.

Activity 2:

Students could include the following ideas in their text conversation:

- Sawm brings you closer to God and shows your commitment to the religion.
- It is a chance to focus on your religion, not other distractions.
- It makes you more grateful for what you have.
- It can make it hard to focus or socialise at school.
- Getting up to eat while it is dark can make you very tired.

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Activity 3:

Exceptions to Sawm (people who do not have to fast)	Reason why they do not fast
Babies, toddlers and <u>young children</u> .	They are too young to understand why they fast and they need to grow healthily.
People who are <u>ill</u> , take medication, are <u>pregnant</u> or are very old.	Their health is more important than fasting. If medication is working or it could damage your pregnancy, ensure you are healthy.
People who are <u>travelling</u> (e.g. in a different country from where they live) during Ramadan.	It is difficult to fast when travelling as you might not have access to food in the hours of darkness. You can make up the fast later.

Activity 4:

- The Quran was revealed to Prophet Muhammad when he was in a cave (called Cave of Hira).
- All of a sudden he saw a bright light and heard the voice of Angel Jibril telling him to 'Read!'
- Muhammad said he couldn't read, but the angel squeezed him tightly and told him to 'Read!'
- Prophet Muhammad repeated the first words of the Quran, but after the angel had left, he didn't know what had happened until his wife helped him understand that he was chosen as a prophet.

Activity 5:

When this verse was revealed, who was being told to 'read' Allah's words?

Prophet Muhammad.

What does this verse teach us about Allah?

He created everything.

'Read! In the name of your Lord...
He created man from a clot of blood...
Your Lord is the ... one who taught man what he did not know.'
(Qur'an Surah 96 verses 1-5)

Activity 6:

It is the month when the Quran was revealed, so it is a time to be thankful for the Quran and the Prophet Muhammad.

Checklist:

- Can you say what Sawm means?
 - Fasting.
- What is fasting, and when do Muslims have to fast?
 - Not eating or drinking. Muslims fast during the daylight hours of the month of Ramadan.
- State two rules Muslims must follow during the month of Ramadan.
 - Eat no food during daylight hours.
 - Drink no water during daylight hours.
 - Avoid distractions.
 - Focus on your religion.
- Give two reasons why a Muslim might fast.
 - To understand what it is like not to have food or water so that you are more grateful.
 - Fasting makes you want to help people who live in poverty and get very little food.
 - It makes you feel more connected to your religion and your community.
 - The Quran tells Muslims they must fast. Since the Quran is the word of Allah (God), Muslims must follow its rules.
- Why are there exceptions from fasting for young, ill, pregnant or travelling people?
 - See Activity 3.
- Summarise the origins of fasting: use the words 'Night of Power', 'Ramadan' and 'Quran'.
 - See Activity 4.
- Outline two beliefs found in Surah 96 verses 1-5.
 - God created everything.
 - God taught us by giving us books through prophets.

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Chapter Thirteen: Zakah

Activity 1:

Good (or 'pure') ways to earn and spend money...	Bad (or 'impure') ways to earn and spend money...
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Buying schoolbooks and providing for your family. Working in a job which helps others, e.g. doctor, lawyer, teacher, shopkeeper. Giving money to those in need. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stealing. Working in a job which is against Islam, e.g. working in a casino. Being greedy and keeping money for yourself.

Activity 2:

Almsgiving/Zakah is good for **society** because:

- it shares wealth fairly between everyone
- it means the poorest are looked after

Almsgiving/Zakah is good for the **person sharing their wealth** because:

- it stops you being greedy and selfish
- it helps you get to heaven because you are completing one of the pillars

Activity 3:

One of the origins of Zakah is in the Quran:

Allah tells us we must pay Zakah: 'be steadfast in giving'.

Zakah also originated from the time of Prophet Muhammad because:

when he lived, life was very unfair. The rich and powerful were greedy and would treat the poor badly. Zakah was a way to help for anyone who was in need.

Activity 4:

People who the Quran says can receive Zakah money	Benefits of receiving Zakah (Why would they benefit from or need it?)
The poor and needy or those who work to help the poor and needy	They need money for food, shelter and other needs. The poor and needy with the poor rely on donations to help carry out their needs.
People thinking about becoming a Muslim or for God's causes	Those who convert to Islam might need books, prayer mats, etc. Zakah can guide them and teach them how to pray. They may need a school to learn about the religion, and money can be used for these courses.
People in debt	People who have got into debt can find it very hard to pay back. Zakah money can be used to help them pay off their debts and give them a fresh start.
Slaves who need to be freed	This was common in Muhammad's time, and slaves were freed if they were given money to do so. Zakah can be used to help owners so that their slaves could live freely. Today, Zakah money could be used to help make people aware of their rights and help them to free themselves.

Activity 5:

- Khums is given by Shia Muslims. **Zakah is paid by both Sunni and Shia Muslims.**
- It involves giving 20% of your spare money away. **Zakah involves giving 2.5% of your income.**
- The money used to be donated to the Imamate (the leaders of Shia Islam); today it is given to the poor and needy. **Zakah money can only go to the beneficiaries named in the Quran, which include the Imamate.**

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Checklist:

1. What does the word 'Zakah' mean?
 - Almsgiving
2. What is almsgiving?
 - When you give some of your money to the poor and needy.
3. State two reasons why your wealth must be 'pure' if you are a Muslim.
 - The Quran teaches you it must be.
 - This life is a test – money won't matter in the afterlife but how you spend it now or hell.
4. How is paying Zakah good for society? How is it good for the person paying Zakah?
 - See Activity 2
5. How much of their savings must a Muslim give in Zakah?
 - 2.5%
6. Summarise one teaching in the Quran about Zakah.
 - 'Be steadfast in giving' – This means you must make sure you give money to the poor.
7. Outline how Zakah money is paid.
 - Paid once every year.
 - Up to the individual to work out the correct amount.
 - It is important not to brag about giving the money and keep it just between you and the poor.
 - In some Muslim countries, the money goes straight to the government, who uses it for social services. In countries such as the UK the money is usually collected by mosques, who make sure it goes to the poor.
8. What are the origins of paying Zakah?
 - See Activity 3
9. List two groups of people who can benefit from receiving Zakah.
 - See Activity 4

Chapter Fourteen: Hajj

Activity 1:

Leaflet to use the information from the grid below.

Site:	The actions pilgrims perform at the site:	Origins of the actions pilgrims perform at the site:
The Ka'aba at Makkah	The Ka'aba is a <u>square building in the centre of a large mosque in the city of Makkah</u> . Pilgrims walk round it in a circle seven times.	The Ka'aba was built by Prophet Adam, and later Prophet Ibrahim, so it is the oldest building used to worship Allah. Prophet Muhammad circled the Ka'aba seven times when he visited Makkah.
Arafat	Mount Arafat (or the Mount of Mercy) is a <u>hill where Muslims stand for an afternoon and pray to Allah for forgiveness</u> .	It is the place where Prophet Muhammad gave his last speech to his followers. It is where Adam and Eve were forgiven by Allah.
Muzdalifah	Muzdalifah is a <u>place outside Makkah. Muslims set up tents and sleep there overnight</u> . They collect 49 pebbles, which they will need the next day.	The journey follows in the footsteps of Prophets Ibrahim and Muhammad, who both completed this journey.
Mina	Mina is a <u>place where there are three large stone walls called the Jamarat</u> . Muslims throw the pebbles they collected the night before at the stone walls.	Prophet Ibrahim was tempted by Shaytan (Satan), but instead of giving in and doing bad things he drove Shaytan away and stuck by his faith.

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Activity 2:

Arguments for pilgrimage are shown by underlining.

Arguments against pilgrimage are shown by italics.

<u>The Quran tells Muslims to go on the Hajj pilgrimage, so it must be done.</u>	<i>There are better ways to spend your time and money which would help more people. Giving Zakah, or donating to charity, would be better than going on Hajj.</i>	It's sug ce
<i>Now that there are tour guides and hotels which only some people can afford, the pilgrimage isn't fair as it used to be.</i>	<i>You shouldn't need to go to these places to feel close to your community or religion. You should do things each day to help you stay focused instead.</i>	Yo the

Checklist:

- What is Hajj?
 - The pilgrimage to Makkah.
- Can you use the word 'pilgrimage' in a sentence?
 - A pilgrimage is a special religious journey.
- State one thing that happens at each of the following places during the Hajj: the Ka'aba
 - See Activity 1, 'The actions pilgrims perform at the site' column.
- Summarise the origins of the actions pilgrims do; refer to different Prophets.
 - See Activity 1, 'Origins of the actions pilgrims perform at the site' column.
- For each action say why it is important/significant for Muslims to do.
 - See Activity 1, 'Significance of the actions pilgrims perform at the site' column.

Chapter Fifteen: Jihad

Activity 1:

Student's own ideas.

Activity 2:

Things Muslims might strive for...	Struggles Muslims might face when trying to act
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To please Allah To complete the Five Pillars To make society a fairer place 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> There are lots of rules to follow, and things you are forbidden might want to do Praying five times a day takes dedication; fasting is very hard to do in the heat There are lots of problems in society that are difficult to solve

Activity 3:

- Praying – **Greater**
- Following the rules of the Quran and not giving in to temptation – **Greater**
- Campaigning to help save the environment – **Lesser**
- Reading the Quran – **Greater**
- Standing up against racism – **Lesser**
- Volunteering at a charity – **Lesser**
- Fasting during Ramadan – **Greater**
- Using an army to defend a Muslim country from attack – **Lesser**

Activity 4:

- It is most important to first of all remove evil within yourself.
- By becoming the best Muslim possible, you can then help others.
- If more people focused on being good Muslims, then things such as poverty and racism would be solved.
- Prophet Muhammad himself told us that the Greater Jihad is the struggle 'within you'.

Activity 5:

Student's own opinion.

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Activity 6:

Condition for declaring Lesser Jihad	Can it be kept today?
Any fighting must be done in <u>self-defence</u> . You can only fight if you are being attacked.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many wars today are fought to defend innocent people. Some people believe Islam is not under threat since the time of Prophet Muhammad's time.
You <u>cannot fight to gain land, money or power, or to convert people to the religion</u> .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is still a rule that can be followed and should be kept today.
Fighting must be the <u>last resort</u> : all peaceful ways to solve the problem must have been tried first.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This can be kept today: organisations such as the UN promote peace but sometimes fighting is the only option. Some people say fighting needs to happen to bring about peace.
Only a <u>religious leader</u> can make the decision about whether to use violence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is difficult today because the Muslim community does not have a correct leader is.
Only <u>soldiers or people directly involved in the conflict can be hurt</u> . Regular citizens cannot be hurt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is difficult today because wars and fighting happen in battlefields. Modern weapons such as bombs can hurt regular citizens.
<u>If the enemy surrenders, you must stop fighting</u> and do everything you can to bring about peace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This can still be kept today, but surrender rarely happens during Prophet Muhammad's time.

Checklist:

- What does the word 'Jihad' mean?
 - To struggle or strive.
- Explain what it means to struggle or strive for something.
 - It means that you have a goal you want to achieve but it takes work and can be difficult.
- What are the two types of Jihad?
 - Greater and Lesser.
- Give a definition for and an example of each type of Jihad.
 - The 'greater' struggle is the struggle of each individual person to be a good Muslim.
 - The 'lesser' struggle is the struggle of the whole community to get rid of evil in the world.
- State one reason why the Greater Jihad is called 'greater'.
 - It is most important to first of all remove evil within yourself.
 - By becoming the best Muslim possible, you can then help others.
 - If more people focused on being good Muslims, then things such as poverty and crime would be reduced.
 - Prophet Muhammad himself told us that the Greater Jihad is the struggle 'with the self'.
- Why do some people think the Lesser Jihad is about physical fighting?
 - In early Islam, Lesser Jihad was more linked to physical fighting. This is because Muslims were often attacked by enemies and had to fight to survive, so for them 'defending the religion' was understood as physically fighting to defend the religion.
- Why do other people not think this?
 - Many believe that Lesser Jihad is about removing any kind of evil from society and that the rules for Lesser Jihad are too hard to keep today.
- List three conditions for declaring Lesser Jihad.
 - Any fighting must be done in self-defence. You can only fight if you are being attacked.
 - You cannot fight to gain land, money or power or to convert people to the religion.
 - Fighting must be the last resort: all peaceful ways to solve the problem must have been tried first.
 - Only a religious leader can make the decision about whether to use violence.
 - Only soldiers or people directly involved in the conflict can be hurt. Regular citizens cannot be hurt.
 - If the enemy surrenders, you must stop fighting and do everything you can to bring about peace.
- Outline where these conditions come from (their 'origins').
 - The Quran
 - Prophet Muhammad
 - The first leaders after Prophet Muhammad

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Chapter Sixteen: Festivals

Activity 1:

Greetings card to include some of the following ideas:

- Id-ul-Fitr means 'ending the fast'.
- It is celebrated at the end of the month of Ramadan.
- The Quran instructs Muslims to celebrate this festival: '*a festival for those who fast*'.
- It is a chance to mark the end of the difficult 30 days of fasting.
- Believers can use the festival to reflect on what they have learnt during Ramadan and thank Allah.
- Families gather together and may join others in the community to pray together and give Zakah.
- New clothes, gifts or cards are given to recognise the spirit of giving and sharing with others.
- A meal will be shared with family to mark the end of the fasting period.
- Zakah money is paid.

Activity 2:

Leaflet page to include some of the following ideas:

- A festival which marks the end of the Hajj period.
- It remembers the time when Prophet Ibrahim was willing to sacrifice (kill) his own son. He was willing to do it, and Ibrahim passed the test, showing how much he trusted and followed Allah. In the end, Allah stopped him and instead gave him an animal to kill.
- At the end of the Hajj, pilgrims will sacrifice an animal to remember this event and the message of Islam.

Activity 3:

- One way Id-ul-Adha is celebrated is by sacrificing an animal at the end of the Hajj pilgrimage. The meat is distributed to the poor.
- Id-ul-Adha is also celebrated by visiting hospitals to ensure sick people feel included and nobody is left out of the celebration.

Activity 4:

1. Ashura is a festival of mourning. What does it mean to mourn?
 - To grieve for someone who has died.
2. Who is being remembered by Shia Muslims during this festival, and what happened to him?
 - Imam Husayn. He was killed in a battle to defend people.
3. What are two different ways in which the festival is commemorated by Shia Muslims?
 - Some people whip themselves to experience Imam Husain's pain.
 - Others fast or give up money.
4. Why might some Shia Muslims disagree with whipping yourself during Ashura?
 - They don't think it is right to hurt the body that God gave to us.
5. In your opinion, what is the best way to remember someone who died for a good cause?
 - Student's opinion.

Checklist:

1. What is a festival?
 - A time of religious celebration and/or a time to commemorate (or remember) something.
2. What does the festival of Id-ul-Fitr celebrate?
 - The end of fasting during Ramadan.
3. Give two ways in which Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated today.
 - Families gather together and may join others in the community to pray together and give Zakah.
 - New clothes, gifts or cards are given to recognise the spirit of giving and sharing with others.
 - A meal will be shared with family to mark the end of the fasting period.
 - Zakah money is paid.
4. What does the festival of Id-ul-Adha celebrate?
 - It marks the end of the Hajj and remembers when prophet Ibrahim was willing to sacrifice his own son.
5. Give two ways in which Id-ul-Adha is celebrated today.
 - Sacrificing an animal at the end of the Hajj pilgrimage and having the meat distributed to the poor.
 - Visiting hospitals to ensure sick people feel included and nobody is left out of the celebration.
6. Which branch of Islam believes the festival of Ashura is a time to commemorate the death of Imam Husayn?
 - Shia.
7. Outline what happened to Imam Husayn and why it is remembered by some Muslims.
 - He was killed at a place called Karbala because he tried to stand up against a bad ruler. Today his sacrifice and death for what was right is remembered during Ashura.
8. Give two ways in which Ashura is commemorated today.
 - Some people whip themselves to experience Imam Husain's pain.
 - Others fast or give up money.

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Multiple-choice Quiz

1. How many Usul ad-Din do Shia Muslims believe in?
 - C: 5
2. Which of the following is not one of the Six Articles of Faith for Sunni Muslims?
 - D: Imamate
3. Which of the following words best describes the nature of God as 'willing to forgive'?
 - C: Merciful
4. What are angels made out of according to Islam?
 - D: Light
5. Which of these is angel Jibril's role?
 - A: Revealing the Quran
6. What do most Muslims believe in...?
 - D: Both predestination and free will
7. What word means God is in control of our future?
 - C: Predestination
8. Which of these does not happen in heaven?
 - C: There are hot flames
9. Which of these does not happen in the afterlife?
 - C: The body disappears
10. Which of these is not a prophet in Islam?
 - C: Richard
11. What is Prophet Ibrahim known for?
 - C: Following the command to kill his son
12. Which of these books got changed to include the false belief that Jesus is the Son of God?
 - D: Gospel
13. Which holy book has the most authority?
 - D: Quran
14. How is an Imam selected in Shia Islam?
 - C: Chosen by Allah
15. How many Imams do most Shia Muslims believe there have been?
 - C: 12
16. Which of these is not one of the Five Pillars?
 - C: Jihad
17. Which of these is only found in the Shia Ten Obligatory Acts?
 - C: Khums
18. Which two beliefs are found in the Shahadah?
 - A: God and Muhammad
19. Who do Shia Muslims add to the Shahadah?
 - C: Ali
20. How many daily prayers must Muslims carry out?
 - D: 5
21. On what day is Jummah prayer?
 - B: Friday
22. Which of these people are not listed as an exception to fasting?
 - B: Teenagers
23. How many days do Muslims fast for during Ramadan?
 - C: 30
24. What percentage of savings is given for Zakah?
 - B: 2.5%
25. What percentage is given for Khums?
 - D: 20%
26. Which Prophet resisted Shaytan at Mina?
 - C: Ibrahim
27. Where is the Ka'aba?
 - A: Makkah
28. Which of these defines Greater Jihad?
 - A: Individual struggle
29. Who can declare Lesser Jihad?
 - C: A religious leader
30. Which festival commemorates the end of fasting?
 - A: Id-ul-Fitr

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