



GCSE AQA A Religious Studies Presentations

Component 1: Islam

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Teacher's Introduction

This dynamic PowerPoint resource is designed to support the GCSE AQA A Religious Studies 2016 specification: Component 1: **Section 3.1.5 Islam** by presenting information that students are required to learn in a summative, engaging and visual manner which can supplement more traditional forms of teaching.

Each PowerPoint clearly covers one distinct area of the GCSE course, allowing you to select the appropriate presentation for your lesson. The presentations are designed to be used in class by you as the teacher to help deliver the content to your class. However, you may wish to give them to your students to work through independently as part of their revision. Each PowerPoint is accompanied by worksheets for students to make clear notes and engage in the activities/discussions. Printed PowerPoint slides are also provided double-sided for teachers as reference.

The resource contains 26 PowerPoint presentations, broken down into the following topics:

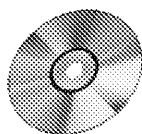
Beliefs:

1. Introduction to Islam: Recapping Previous Knowledge
2. Islamic Key Beliefs
3. Sunni and Shi'a
4. Tawhid: The Oneness of God/Allah
5. Angels in Islam
6. Predestination in Islam
7. Akhirah: The End of the World
8. The Authority of Islam: Adam and Eve
9. Risalah
10. The Authority of Islam: Prophet Muhammad
11. The Authority of Islam: The Qur'an
12. The Authority of Islam: The Bible and The Torah
13. Revision Lesson
14. Mid-topic Test: GCSE Islam
15. Mid-topic Test Answers: GCSE Islam

Practices:

1. Worship in Islam
2. Shahadah
3. Salah/Prayer
4. Zakah
5. Sawm/Fasting in Ramadan
6. Hajj
7. Islamic Festivals
8. Sunna, Hadith and Shariah Law
9. Revision Lesson
10. End-of-topic Test: GCSE Islam
11. End-of-topic Test Answers: GCSE Islam

March 2022



The accompanying CD contains the twenty-six PowerPoint presentations.

Beliefs

1. Introduction to Islam: Recapping Previous Knowledge

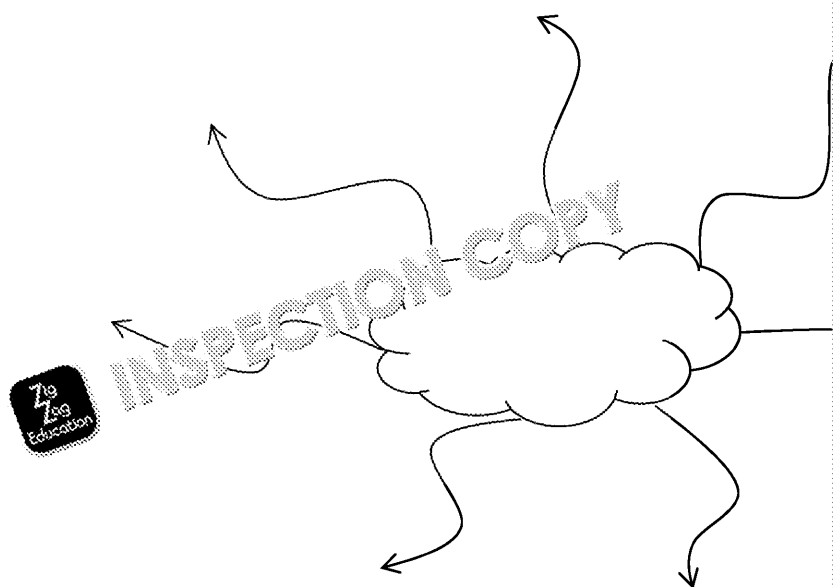
Learning Objectives

Fill in the missing words:

1. To consider _____ you got your knowledge about Islam.
2. To consider _____ you got your knowledge of Islam from.
3. To consider _____ you got your knowledge from that source.
4. To understand _____ it is important to consider where your knowledge

Activity 1

In pairs, think of a topic you are really interested in (this can be any topic at all) and draw a mind map about that topic.



Activity 2

List all the sources where you got your knowledge about your topic of interest from.

-
-
-
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Activity 3

Prioritise your sources and consider how you are prioritising them: on what basis?

1. In the middle of the circle, write your topic of interest.
2. Look at the list of sources you have written down. Prioritise them in terms of accuracy. Consider to be the most accurate closest to the middle and the least accurate, furthest from the middle.
3. Analyse your sources – is there a trend/pattern?
4. What does that pattern tell you?
5. Do you think there is a link between the accuracy of information and the source?
6. Why do you think you go to a particular source for a particular piece of information?



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Activity 4

Now consider:

1. Why do you choose this source of information?

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2. How do you check the accuracy of the information?

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3. Why is it important to think about what your sources of information are? What information comes from or how accurate it is?

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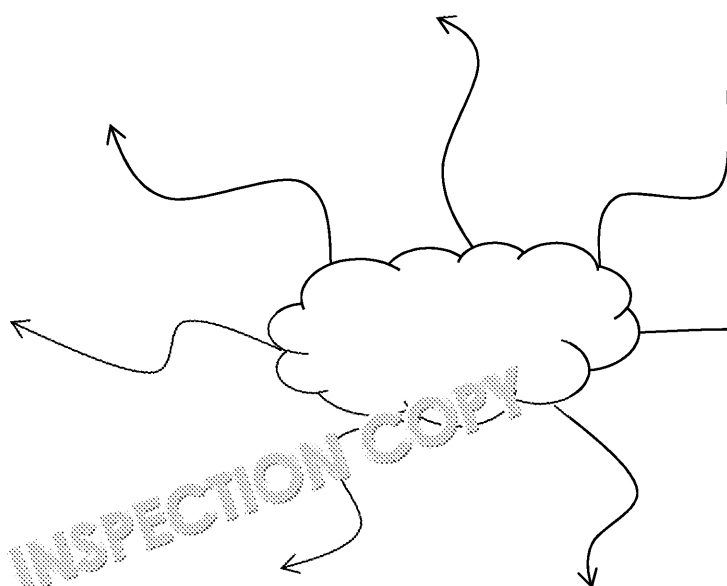
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Activity 5

Now we are going to repeat Activity 1 on the topic of Islam. In pairs, discuss every



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Activity 6

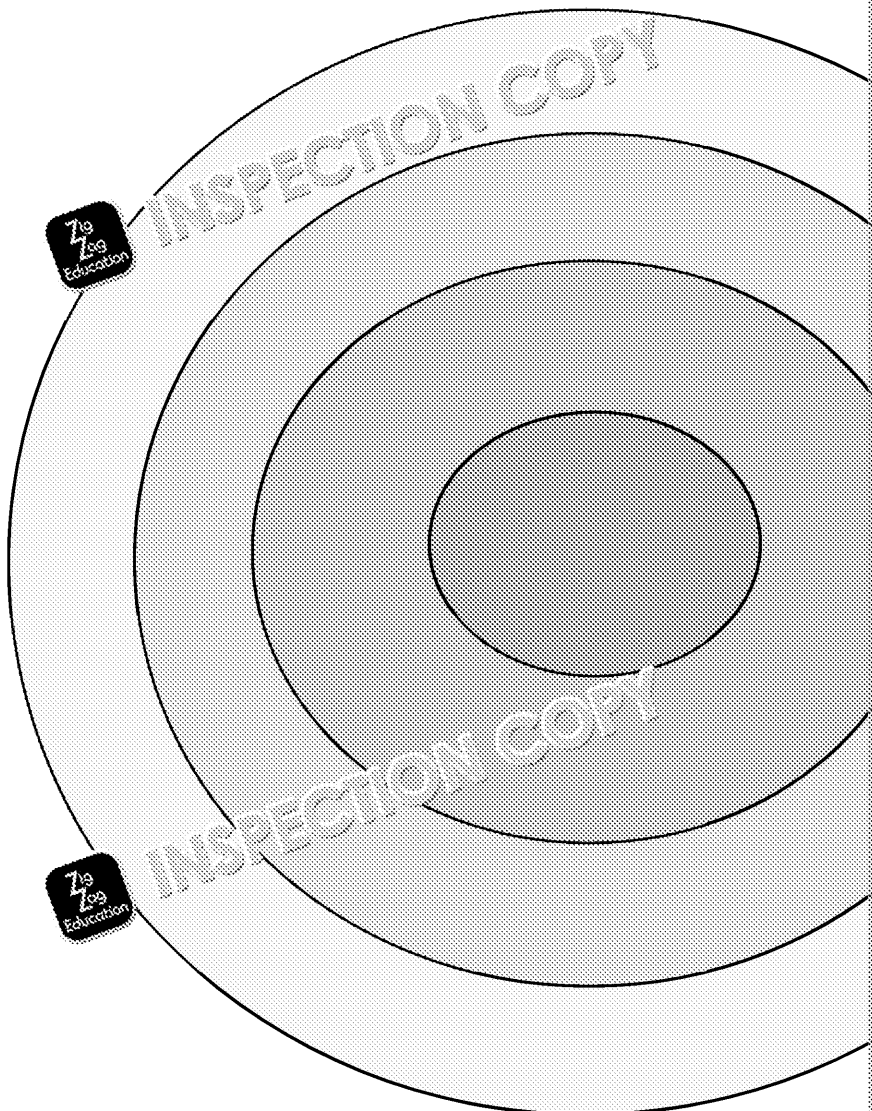
List all the sources where you got your knowledge about Islam.

→
→
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→
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→
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→

Activity 7

Prioritise your sources and consider how you are prioritising them: on what basis?

1. In the middle of the circle, write 'Islam'.
2. Look at the list of sources you have written down. Prioritise them in terms of accuracy. Consider to be the most accurate closest to the middle and the least accurate, furthest from the middle.
3. Analyse your sources – is there a trend/pattern?
4. What does that pattern tell you?
5. Do you think there is a link between the accuracy of information and the source?
6. Why do you think you go to a particular source for a particular piece of information?



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Activity 8

Now consider:

1. Why do you choose this source of information?

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2. How do you check the accuracy of the information?

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3. Why is it important to think about what your sources of information are? What information comes from or how accurate it is?

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Activity 9

Now consider the world around you, what you hear in the news, etc., and answer the

1. What is the most relevant/influential portrayal of Islam in the UK?

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2. What has influenced this portrayal?

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3. Why has the portrayal been influenced in this way?

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4. What is the main source of information that has been / is being used to influence

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5. Why is that the main source of information being used?

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6. How accurate do you personally think this report is? Explain.

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Homework Slip

Find a news article related to Islam. Analyse it taking into consideration all we have said and reach your personal conclusion or at least a 'working' conclusion about how accurately (or not) it represents the religion.



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2. Islamic Key Beliefs

Learning Objective

1. To know how the Qur'an describes what a Muslim is.

Activity 1

Your beliefs – note down:

- Do YOU believe in God?



- In YOUR opinion, who decides what is right and wrong?

- Do YOU believe in life after death?

Challenge Question

What do you think influences your beliefs the most, whatever they may be?



Activity 2

Discuss in pairs what you THINK the key beliefs of Islam are.

Helpers:

- What must you believe in order to be a Muslim?
- What must you not believe in order to be a Muslim?
- This is according to the Qur'an – meaning what is written in the Qur'an.

'It is not rightness that you turn your faces towards the right or the left, nor do you believe in Allah and the Last Day, and the other things...' Qur'an, Surah 2, verse 177



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Activity 3

Key beliefs of Islam – according to the Qur'an

Below are the Islamic key beliefs and their explanations. Individually, in pairs or as a group, match the words with the explanations. You can match them by either drawing a line, or by cutting them out and putting the right word beside the right description.

Akhirah	The Qur'an confirms the previous holy scriptures.
Angels	Belief in One God, Allah, which means that there is no partner or equal to Allah.
Accountability	On the Day of Judgement, Muslims are judged as individuals.
Tawhid	Muhammad being the final one, who brought the message of Islam to all of humanity to guide them to Islam.
Holy Books	The afterlife, which Muslims believe will be either heaven or hell. Where each goes (heaven or hell), as an individual, choose to follow the path of their own deeds.
Nubuwwah	Beings made of light.

NOTE – These are known as the six articles of faith. Although they are associated with Islam, they are also found in other religions as they are specified in the Qur'an. 87–90% of the Muslim world are Sunni.

Divergence within Islam – a new religion

We have discussed the key beliefs of Islam which are according to the Qur'an specifies as the key beliefs of Islam which are accepted by all Muslims. Now here are the beliefs, most of which are also in the Qur'an, but not all of which are in the Qur'an:

5 Roots of Usul Ad Din / Shi'a Beliefs:

1. Tawhid – belief in One God
2. Adalat – Justice
3. Nubuwwah/Prophets are messengers of Allah
4. Imamate – bloodline successors
5. Day of Resurrection/Judgement

10–13% of the Muslim world are Shi'a.

'As for those who divide their religion and break up into sects, I will not accept them in the least. They are with Allah. He will in the end do all that they desire.' Qur'an, Surah 6, verse 159

'And they were joined by the rope which Allah stretches across the earth, divided among yourselves...' Qur'an, Surah 3, verse 103

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Sunni and Shi'a Beliefs – Divergence within Islam

While it is important to respect the variety of perspectives within Islam, most Muslims refer back to what most Muslims agree on as Islam's main source of authority: the Qur'an.

In the Qur'an and specified as key beliefs	In the Qur'an specified as
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tawhid – belief in One God 2. Nubuwwah/Prophets are messengers of Allah 3. Holy books of Judaism, Christianity and Islam 4. Angels 5. Individual accountability – Day of Judgement 6. The afterlife/Akhirah – this includes the idea of predestination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adl – The one of Allah's names

A Qur'anic Verse

'It is not righteousness that you turn your faces towards the East or towards the West, nor is it righteousness to believe in Allah and the Last Day, and the Angels, Messengers...' Qur'an, Surah 2, verse 177

Activity 4

Project Instructions

Individually or in pairs, you are going to research one of these key beliefs in more depth and present it to the class. You can present the information in whichever way you like, whether it be a presentation or some other way. You only have the rest of this lesson to do this, so be efficient!

Guide:

1. Consider the key belief being explored
2. Think of a question in relation to this key belief
3. Think of a reason(s) for asking this question
4. Come up with a conclusion and examples to back up your conclusion
5. Reference / note down the source(s) you used to come to your conclusion

Example:

1. Key belief being explored – Tawhid – Oneness of God/Allah
2. Question in relation to key belief – What's the difference between his name Allah and God?
3. Reason(s) for asking this question – understand more about who Allah is
4. Conclusion and examples – Allah means 'The God'. Muslims believe Allah has created the world in order to show people what ideal good qualities of a human being are and encourage them to have those qualities within themselves:
 - Humans CANNOT be All-Knowing but they CAN try to be as knowledgeable as possible
 - Humans CANNOT be All-Wise but they CAN try their best to learn and practice wisdom
5. Source(s) used to come to conclusion – Qur'an / Internet / textbook / Muslim in general

Approach this project with an open, analytical and critical mind! Different sources may give you different answers, so you need to form your own conclusion about the answer(s) that make(s) sense to you. The sources provided are not the only ones. It is OK to believe in everything or nothing that you read, as long as you can justify your answer(s) and conclusion(s).

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Some Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	2-4 and 177
3	103-105
4	136
6	159
30	31-32
40	2-3

'The Meaning of The Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali
Commentary, Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. Amana Publications. Tenth

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Homework Slip

Reflect on your project work by answering the following questions:

1. Are you surprised by the answers to your questions? Why / why not?

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2. Do you have any questions about your key belief that you would like to research?

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3. If you wanted to research another key belief in more detail, which one would it be?

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3. Sunni and Shi'a

Learning Objectives

1. To know the reason why Muslim communities became divided into branches
2. To know how this divide has resulted in differences and divergence within Islam, do
3. To know the commonalities between Sunnis and Shi'a within Islam as one re

Activity 1

Core values

Think of a group that you belong to within which the core values are held by everyone to such a group. Think of where one exists or might arise. Examples: a political party, a

Imagine that something has caused an issue between various people within the group

1. What is the group?

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2. What is the issue that has divided the group into subgroups?

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3. How do the subgroups differ?

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Challenge Question

If everyone in the group believes in the purpose behind the group, then why are s

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Activity 2

Sunni and Shi'a beliefs – divergence within Islam

Six Articles of Faith commonly associated with Sunnis:

1. **Tawhid** – belief in **One God**
2. **Nubuwwah**/Prophets are messengers of Allah
3. **Holy books** of Judaism, Christianity and Islam.
4. **Angels**
5. **Individual Accountability** – Day of Judgement
6. **The afterlife / Akhirah** – this includes the idea of **Predestination**.

87–90% of the Muslim world are Sunni.

Five Roots of Usul Ad Din / Shi'a Beliefs:

1. **Tawhid** – belief in **One God**
2. **Adalat** – justice
3. **Nubuwwah**/Prophets are messengers of Allah
4. **Imamate** – bloodline successors
5. **Day of Resurrection/Judgement**

10–13% of the Muslim world are Shi'a

While it is important to respect the variety of perspectives within Islam, most Muslims refer back to what most Muslims agree on as Islam's main source of authority: the Qur'an.

In the Qur'an and specified as core beliefs	In the Qur'an specified as core beliefs
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Tawhid – belief in One God2. Nubuwwah/Prophets are messengers of Allah3. Holy books of Judaism, Christianity and Islam4. Angels5. Individual accountability – Day of Judgement6. The afterlife / Akhirah – this includes the idea of predestination	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Adl – The Justice of Allah's 99 names

A Qur'anic Verse

'It is not righteousness that you turn your faces towards the East or towards the West, nor is it righteousness to believe in Allah and the Last Day, and the Angels, Messengers...' Qur'an, Surah 2, verse 177

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Activity 3

What caused the Sunni/Shi'a divide?

Before Prophet Muhammad died, he didn't say who should be the next leader/Caliph/Imam. It should have been Ali due to his bloodline relationship with Muhammad (his cousin and son-in-law, as Muhammad's daughter Fatima was married to Ali), as bloodline was important in those days. Sunnis believe that the Prophet's closest companion, Abu Bakr, was the closest person to Muhammad and, therefore, was considered the next most likely person to lead the Muslim community.

What is the root cause of this divide? Discuss and write your answer.



What do many Shi'as add on the end of the Islamic Testament of Faith to give Ali recognition as the rightful successor?

Activity 4

The Imamate – Shi'a beliefs – The role of Imams after Prophet Muhammad
The Imamate is the bloodline of Imams (leaders of prayer) / caliphs / leaders who Shi'as believe are the rightful successors, starting with Ali. It is then divided further into subgroups. Shi'as believe that the members of the Imamate to be similar to intercessors and have divine authority.

1. Think of a group you belong to which consists of further subgroups, e.g. within a religion, a political party, and left-wing beliefs. Write it down.

2. Write down examples in the world or media of where subgroups have formed inside a larger group.



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Activity 5

'Prophet Muhammad's successor

- At the time of Muhammad, every belief and tradition needed either tribe- or blood-related status to be considered valid. Many Muslims believe that Allah made sure that Prophet Muhammad had no male children, as he did not want people to give status to anyone just because they were related to Prophet Muhammad.
- Some of the Muslims were happy with the idea that blood relations shouldn't guarantee status. They called themselves Sunni, meaning followers of Muhammad. However, other Muslims wanted to keep the bloodline tradition. The only blood-related man who was available was Ali, Muhammad's cousin. They called themselves Shi'a Ali's, meaning followers of Ali'. Shi'a specifically means 'sect'.
- Abu Bakr was considered by many Muslims to be the next most suitable candidate for the role of Muhammad's successor after he died.

Who should be Prophet Muhammad's successor? Does it matter? Why? Why not? What should be the deciding factor on who should be the next leader, e.g. how well they knew their community, their reputation is, who is most suitable for the job?

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Homework Slip

Compare and contrast the concept of electing someone to be a member of authority based on their reputation with that based on their reputation in society.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
3	103–105
6	159
30	31–32

'The Meaning of The Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. A Commentary and Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. Amana Publications. Tenth Edition.

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4. Tawhid: The Oneness of God/Allah

Learning Objective

1. To explore the concept of the Oneness and Uniqueness of Allah in Islam.

Activity 1

YOUR perspective!

What does One/Oneness mean to you? Write it down.



'Say: He is Allah the One and Only; Allah, the Eternal, Absolute. He give birth to any; and there is none like Him'. Qur'an, Surah

Tawhid

- God describes himself in the Qur'an using the 99 names.
- One of these names is the **ONE** who was **not born nor begotten** and who is **not** created.
- He also describes himself as the **Apparent**, the **Inherent**, the **Beginning** and the **End**.
- In the Qur'an, the definition of being a Muslim is **the belief in one God** and **devotion** granted to humans, **surrendering**, and **submitting to him as the One God** and to his messenger.

Activity 2

Synonyms for the concept of Tawhid – what and why is it called so?

Define the following words:

- Unique –
- Single –
- Individual –
- Alone –
- Only –
- Whole –
- Independent –
- Unity –
- Inherent –
- Apparent –
- Sole –

Challenge Question 1

Why is the word 'One' considered a synonym, even though it suggests the presence of others?



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Activity 3

Allah's limitless capabilities

- Make the impossible, possible
- Make the possible, impossible
- Make what isn't, is
- Make what is, isn't
- Make something out of nothing
- Make nothing out of something
- Make everywhere and nowhere
- In need of nothing and no one (including a family)
- Everything and everyone in need of him

Think of some of your own human statements which could help describe Allah's limits

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Define the following words:

- Omnipotent –
- Omniscient –
- Omnibenevolent –
- Transcendent –
- Immanent –
- Beneficent –
- Rahman –
- Adalat –

Challenge Question 2

How do the following statements link with the science vs religion debate?

- Make the impossible, possible
- Make the possible, impossible
- Make what isn't, is
- Make what is, isn't
- Make something out of nothing
- Make nothing out of something
- Make everywhere and nowhere
- In need of nothing and no one (including a family)
- Everything and everyone in need of him

*'To Him is due
of the heavens
when He decrees
says to it: 'Be'
Qur'an*

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Activity 4

Summary

In your own words, define the word Tawhid.

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Homework Slip

Research where the concept of monotheism came from and write down your findings

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
112	1-4

'The Meaning of The Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. A Commentary and Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. Ar-Ranby Publications. Tenth Edition.



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5. Angels in Islam

Learning Objectives

1. To know what angels are.
2. To know what angels do.

Activity 1

What comes to your mind when you hear the word 'angel'? Discuss in pairs.

Activity 2

How the Qur'an describes angels:

- Made of light
- The ability to move quickly / some have wings.
- Do not have choice – can only be good / do what God commands them to do.
- Often appear as human when talking to prophets.
- Are given specific roles and responsibilities by God. For example:
 - Jibril/Gabriel is asked to send the revelation to the Prophets and helped Muhammad.
 - Azra'il is the angel of death and takes people's souls back to God when they die.
 - Only a few angels with higher positions are mentioned in the Qur'an. Mika'il doesn't specify what his actual role is.
 - Provided support to Muhammad's armies in the early days of Islam when there were not many Muslims to fight.
 - Some guard the gates of heaven and hell.
 - Some are used as witnesses to human actions on Earth – each on their right shoulder and on their left, writing the good (right) and bad (left) things they do as witnesses on the Day of Judgement.

According to the Qur'an, angels are one of the six articles of faith a Muslim must believe in.

Consider if any of these points stand out to you and if so why / why not? Discuss and write down your thoughts.

Challenge Question 1

Why does God use angels to communicate with prophets?

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Activity 3

God and the Angels

God: 'Behold, your Lord said to the angels: "I will create a vicegerent on Earth."

Angels: They said 'Will You place on it one who will spread mischief and will celebrate Your praises and glorify Your noble name?'

God: 'I know what you do not know.'

1. What might this verse be telling Muslims? Discuss and write down your answer.

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2. What might God mean by 'I know what you do not know'?

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Activity 4

God and the Angels

God (Allah) tells the angels 'I will create a vicegerent on Earth. 'And He taught Adam the names of all things and He asked the angels to name them. He said: "Tell me the names of these if you are able to."'

The angels said: 'Glory to you: of knowledge we have none, save what has been revealed to us. In truth it is you who are perfect in knowledge and wisdom.'

God (Allah) said: 'Adam, tell the angels their names,' (and when he told them, they said: "We hear and obey. We cannot disobey.")

God (Allah) said: 'Did I not tell you that I know the secrets of what you reveal and what you conceal?'

God (Allah) said to the angels: 'And behold, we said to the angels: "Name this for us." They said: "We cannot name this thing." But Satan (Iblis) did not. He refused and was proud.'

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What might these verses be teaching Muslims? Discuss and write your ideas.

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Challenge 2

1. What is God's will for humans by giving them the faculties to think and learn?

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2. Why are heaven and hell created for humans and not angels?

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Activity 5

Humans and Angels

How might angels help Muslims to understand more about creation? Discuss then write in your own words:

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Homework Slip

Using what you have learnt this lesson, write a description about how you might feel if

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	30–34, 102–103, 175, 285
3	18, 39, 42, 43, 123, 125
4	26, 5, 112
6	8, 9
7	11
8	9
11	69–70
13	11, 23
16	2, 28, 32, 49
17	61
32	11
35	1
82	10–12
97	4

'The Meaning of The Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. Commentary and Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. Amana Publications. Tenth Edition.

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6. Predestination in Islam

Learning Objective

1. To understand the relationship between human freedom/choice and predestination

Activity 1

Predestination in Islam

Predestination in Islam refers to what is assumed to happen to you, despite the choices you make.

Examples:

- The date of our birth.
- The date of our death.
- The body we are given.

Challenge! Draw an image that might represent predestination.

Activity 2

What is the Good?

Think of two places in this life:

1. A place you would really like to go to, and why

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2. A place you dread the idea of going to, and why

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Challenge Question

What is the purpose of heaven and hell? Why do they exist? Why would a God who loves us have hell as well as heaven?

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Activity 3

Influences

Think of each of your places – come up with six things that could affect the likelihood

- Three things that are in your control, e.g. finance, time, how prepared you are.

1.
2.
3.

- Three things that are out of your control, e.g. weather, health, accident.

1.
2.
3.

Challenge Question 2

If there are things that are out of your control, then in whose control are they, in YOUR opinion? Do you believe in a higher power or not? What gives them the control that they have?

.....

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Activity 4

Human freedom/choice

Define what human freedom/choice means to YOU. There is no right or wrong definition.

Challenge Question 3

In YOUR opinion, who controls what the choices are that we have, whether you believe in free will or predestination?

.....

.....

Activity 5

Human freedom/choice vs predestination

Now write what you consider to be the difference between **choice** and **predestination**.

What is Islam's perspective on this question? Write what is on the board.

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Activity 6

Human freedom/choice vs predestination

In Islam, what do YOU think the relationship is between **you**, **predestination**, and **Allah**?

This question is asking what *ideas* you have, not what you know.

Write down what it says on the board.

Challenge Question 4

If Allah already knows where each person will go in the afterlife, then why test them and not just send them to their afterlife?



Activity 8

Summary

Fill in the gaps using the words in bold below. (You may find more than one word in the list.)

In Islam, _____ and _____ and _____
 Humans write our _____ predestination in the _____ life
 make in _____ life. _____ does not _____
 _____ them towards making the _____ choices. They then
 not to _____ that _____
 make, without taking away their potential for _____ choices. The _____
 _____ to _____ to the will of Allah by following the guidance
 through his _____

revealed
influence
guidance
choices

predestination
follow
own
influence

choice
will
this

choose
supersedes
next

guides
humanity
right

aim
submit
influence

Challenge Question 5

Come up with your own challenge question then ask someone else to answer it and

Question

Classmate's answer

Your answer



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Homework Slip

1. Write down what your idea of heaven and hell is.
2. Research the Qur'anic verses about heaven and hell. Make sure you consider you this and ensure you note them down.
3. Summarise what the result of the research means to you, and why.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
13	11
57	22-23

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7. Akhirah: The End of the World

Learning Objectives

To know the Islamic perspective of what happens at the end of the world:

1. Youm al Akhir – the Last Day of Life on Earth
2. Youm al Qiyama – the Day of Resurrection
3. Youm al Hisab – the Day of Judgement/Accrual of deeds

Activity 1

'What do you think?' class debate

- Everyone should be called to account for their actions after they die?
- Both heaven and hell should exist?
- Human beings should have some guidance about how to get to heaven?

Activity 2

According to the Qur'an, the end of the world has three stages.

Imagine yourself experiencing each of these stages. Consider and write down how you would feel. Illustrate your feelings if you would like to.

Stage	Feelings	
Stage 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world around us deconstructs dramatically. A piercing sound signals the end of the world. Each person who is alive at the time, dies wherever they are, and their souls go up to Allah in Al Barzakh, which is a place in between life on Earth and the afterlife. 		
Stage 2 All souls of humanity that have ever lived on planet Earth since the descending of Adam and Eve return from Al Barzakh to their reconstructed bodies that come to life again (each person's soul is returned to their body).		
Stage 3 On the Day of Judgement , each soul, having returned to its body, now marches towards the 'Throne' (comes before God) to be judged. Individuals will be judged by God/Allah for their actions on Earth and face their eternal life in either heaven or hell. Allah's mercy supersedes his justice if he chooses to be merciful.		

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Activity 3

Stage 3: The Day of Judgement

1. Write down three things which could make a human a good judge:

1.
2.
3.

2. Now write the following in your own words:

In Islam Allah is all-knowing, all-seeing, and all-hearing. He is knowledgeable of the present and the future. He even knows what they think, feel, say, and do at every

.....

.....

.....

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2. How might an all-knowing divine being judge a creature with limited free will and factors that would need to be considered when making the judgement? Discuss

-
-
-
-
-
-
-

Challenge Question 1

Imagine you gave a group of people instructions about how to succeed in something. You gave them a possible chance to succeed. Some of them chose to listen and some of them did not. How would you deal with those who chose not to listen?

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Activity 4: How humans are judged by God/Allah in Islam

- Each person has an angel on their right and on their left. The right angel records all their good deeds and words. The left angel records all their bad deeds and words.
- On the Day of Judgement, each person, **as an individual**, is accountable for all their individual steps forward with the two angels allocated to them, the angels will record their deeds.
- If the angel on their right has recorded more than the angel on their left, then they will be rewarded. If the angel on their left has recorded more than the angel on their right then they will be punished. The judgement of the angels **supersedes the record of humans**.

If you think you would like to try to understand the above text, draw the illustration on the back of the card. If you are not sure, try the challenge question.

Challenge Question 2

Right and wrong aren't always clear – what is right to one person could be wrong to another. According to the Qur'an, on the Day of Judgement, right and wrong are considered

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Activity 5

One of Allah's 99 names is 'The Generous'

According to the Qur'an:

- One good deed or word is the equivalent to 10 good deeds or words.
- Every time a person does or says something good, it deletes any bad they have done. (If one bad deed or word remains as one and does not delete what is good.)
- Allah rewards good people with more than what they earn and punishes people with less than the amount of punishment to what they deserve. The judgement system works in heaven and hell.
- Heaven and hell consist of different levels within them to accommodate how people deserve to be.

1. Two things are unforgivable in the eyes of God no matter how much good you do.

1.

2.

2. What is the exception referred to (that is written on the board)?

.....

3. Who does the exception refer to? (Written on the board.)

.....

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Activity 6

Imagine you are a judge!

Imagine you are the main judge of an incident which has been taken to court. No rules place. Come up with your own rules and roles either individually, in pairs or in groups.

Consider:

- How would it work? Why?
- What would people be judged based on? 'Why'?
- How forgiving or punishing would you be? Why?
- What qualities do you have as the main judge (fair, just, etc.)?
- Do you have any of the qualities that you have as the judge? In what way?

Now take a few minutes to consider this from an Islamic perspective. It is the end of the world and everyone ever lived has come back to life to be judged for their actions and the judge is a **divine** **better than the person knows themselves**. What are your thoughts about this? Discuss.

Activity 7

The Day of Judgement

In pairs, discuss the following questions then write in the answers after the discussion.

1. If the Day of Judgement was a court case:
 - a) Why would the jury not exist?

 - b) Who or what would replace the prosecutor and defendant?

2. Why does hell exist in Islam? Why don't wrongdoers just simply not know about punishment important?

3. How do we reward good people with more than what they have earned?

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4. If Allah is all-knowing, then why does he ask angels to write down our words and

.....

.....

.....

Challenge Question 3

What in YOUR opinion is the most important factor when deciding the outcome of



.....

.....

.....



Homework Slip

Research a court case that has happened in this country and its outcome and analyse the points discussed this lesson. Come to your own conclusion about whether it was have chosen that court case, e.g. was the defendant wrongly accused? Was the judge about the judge's decision? What? And so on...

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
4	1-24
17	15
20	15
21	1
99	1-8
101	1-11

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8. The Authority of Islam: Adam and Eve

Learning Objectives

1. To know what the Qur'an teaches about the status of human beings in the universe.
2. To understand how the verses about Adam and Eve form the basis of Islam.
3. To understand the similarities and differences between the verses in the Qur'an and the Bible.

Activity 1

'Adam and Eve' – the story, according to Christianity – a Summary of 'Events' – Write as you know.



1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Quiz Question

What does the Qur'an say about Jesus' death?



Activity 2

The Qur'an's account of what happened in the Garden:

God (Allah) tells the angels 'I will create a vicegerent on Earth.'

'And He taught Adam the names of all things and He asked the angels, 'Tell me the names of these if you are able to'.

The angels said: 'Glory to you: of knowledge we have none, save what you have revealed. In truth it is you who are the most knowing.'

God (Allah) said to the angels, 'Tell me the names of these,' (and when they refused, He said to Adam, 'Name these').

God (Allah) said: 'Did I not tell you that I know the secrets of what you reveal and what you conceal?'

God (Allah) said to the angels: 'And behold, we said to the angels, 'Name these,' but they refused and were proud.'

Qur'an

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Explanation

- God is the source of all knowledge – he bestows the ability to learn on whomever he wishes.
- He has given Adam the faculty that enables him to learn.
- Angels have no choice but to be good.
- Jinn have choice and Satan chose to be disobedient.

Now explain what you have just learnt in your own words.

**Activity 3**

'The Qur'an's account of what happened in the Garden: God and Satan:

When God asked the angels and jinn to bow to Adam, Satan refused.

God said: 'What prevented you from prostrating yourself to Adam?'

Iblis/Satan said: 'I am better than he: you did create me from fire.'

God said: 'Descend from this (the Garden): it is not for you to be there, for you are the meanest of creatures.'

Iblis/Satan said: 'Give me respite until the day they are resurrected.'

God said: 'Be you and those who have respited.'

Iblis/Satan said: 'By that which have led me astray, I will undertake to seduce them from their places, which you have created for them. Then I will approach them from between them, from their right and their left: and you will find most of them forgetful.'

God said: 'Get out from this (the Garden), disgraced and expelled. And for you, I will fill Hell with you all.'

Q

Discuss using the explanation and then explain what's happening in your own words.

Explanation

Humans have choice to either be disobedient like Satan or good like the angels. But if they choose to listen and follow God's guidance, they are still superior to angels because of the continuous choice and stay on the right path. Angels don't have free will or challenges.

Now explain what you have just learnt in your own words.



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Activity 4

'The Qur'an's Description of the Relationship between God, Satan and Adam'

God said: 'Oh Adam! Dwell you and your wife in the Garden and enjoy but approach not this tree, or you run into harm and transgression.'

Then Satan began to lure temptations to 'him' in order to reveal to that was hidden from them (before). You Lord only forbade you the angels or such beings as 'his' for ever. And he swore to them both, that

So by doing this, right about their fall: when they tasted of the tree became naked to them, and they began to sew together the leaves of their bodies. And their Lord called to them: 'Did I not forbid you that tree, an avowed enemy unto you?'

Adam and Eve said: 'Our Lord! We have wronged ourselves: if you forgive upon us your mercy, we shall certainly be lost.'

God said: 'Get down with enmity between yourselves. On Earth will be means of livelihood for a time. Therein shall you live and therein shall you be resurrected.'

'Oh children of Adam, we have provided you with clothing to cover your adornment for you. But the clothing of righteousness is what is best in the signs of Allah, so that they may remember.'

'Oh you children of Adam, let not Satan seduce you in the same manner he got them out of the Garden, to show their cover to expose their sexual tribe watch you from below where you cannot see them. We have those who do not believe.'

Then Adam received from his Lord words of forgiveness and his Lord forgave him. We said, Descend from here and as is sure comes to you guidance follows my guidance, on them shall be no fear nor shall they grieve. But beware our signs, they shall be companions of the fire, where they shall be

Discuss using the explanation and then explain what's happening in your own words.

Explanation

- The difference between humans and Satan, both created with the privileges of reason. Adam and Eve admitted that they made the wrong choice and asked for forgiveness and were forgiven – his pride made his situation worse. Satan used himself through arrogance, dishonesty and deception.
- A by-product of disobeying God was the sudden revelation of their sexual difference. They were ashamed and tried to cover themselves with leaves from the Garden. The realisation of their nakedness led to their descent to Earth where they will procreate.
- They will descend to Earth, which is already created for them. There they will live. Naked, they are guided to find clothing to cover themselves; however, the best clothing is the clothing of righteousness – following God's path.

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Now explain what you have just learnt in your own words.

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Activity 5

'Adam and Eve and the Garden, according to Islam – a Summary of 'Events'

Write down the order of events:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Write down why there is NO Original Sin in Islam.

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Activity 6

What do these Qur'anic verses teach Muslims? Discuss and write your ideas.

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Write down the main themes in these events which form the basis of Islamic principles



	Theme		Reason
1		→	
2		→	
3		→	
4		→	
5		→	

Activity 7

What are the key similarities and differences between the two versions of the Adam Bible and the Qur'an? Write them in any order.



Similarities	Differences
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Write down the two most significant differences:

1.
2.



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Activity 8

How well do you know the two versions?

The following are parts from both versions. Put a Q for Qur'an and a B for Bible next to each version retrospectively.

Adam and Eve are equally guilty for eating from the tree.
Eve is the culprit.
The devil is the tempter, using the snake.
The devil is the tempter.
Adam and Eve are forgiven by God/Allah.
Adam and Eve are not forgiven.
Adam and Eve are a lesson to humanity.
We are accountable only for ourselves as individuals – sin is not inherited.
We are responsible for the actions of Adam and Eve – sin is inherited.
Adam and Eve caused sin to exist in the world (Original Sin) hence why Jesus was born.

Challenge Question

Why do you think it is important that both versions contain a man and a woman? Write your answer in the space below.



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Homework Slip

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the two most significant differences between Islam and Christianity and why are they significant?
2. In both versions, why are some things the same and other things different? What does this tell you according to Islam?
3. In society, do you see more evidence of how they are different or how they are the same?

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	30-39
4	157-158
7	10-25
15	26-33
23	12-16

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9. Risalah

Learning Objective

1. To know the process of communication between God and humanity, according

Activity 1

The human soul and the search for 'God'

1. What do you think of when you hear the word 'soul'? Even if you don't believe in you hear it often. Discuss in pairs or think about it privately.



2. What is the Islamic belief?

Activity 2

Why doesn't God show himself to us?

*And when Moses arrived at our appointed time and his Lord spoke
'My Lord, show me [Yourself] that I may look at You.'*

*[Allah] said 'You will not see Me, but look at the mountain; if it
then you will see Me.'*

*But when his Lord appeared to the mountain, He rendered it level,
And when he awoke, he said, 'Exalted are You! I have repented to
the believers.'*

In your own words, write and explain the message behind this verse then write what
discuss your ideas to help you.



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Activity 3

Indirect communication

Think of a situation when you have needed to communicate with someone, but you were unable to do so directly. You could only communicate with that person via another channel, whether that was through a letter, etc. Write down the situation.

What does God use to communicate with humans?

Activity 4

The contrast between God and humans – Adam and Eve's example

According to the Qur'an, when Adam and Eve were kicked out of the Garden and sent to earth, they would be sent messages which would appeal to their soul. The messages would be the straight path that he has instructed humans to follow and that whoever follows it doesn't, will go to hell.

Think of a time when you have been told to follow certain guidelines about how to succeed. These guidelines are designed to ensure success is the outcome. The outcome depends on how well you follow them.

Activity 5

How the message of Islam was conveyed to humanity

Prophethood – Anabuwwah

According to the Qur'an, over time, God sent many messengers to humanity, some of whom are prophets (such as Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad) and some of whom are not. The message was to believe in one God and worship him and to believe in personal accountability in the afterlife; to believe that life has a purpose and humans are part of it.

In order to convey a divine message to humans in a way that humans could understand, God chose the people among the people who he wanted to convey the message to, and the last people was Muhammad. In the Qur'an that had humans been angels he would have sent them an angel to convey the message.

Rasoul – Messenger

What do YOU believe is the purpose of life? This is an opinion question only.

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Activity 6

The process: The delivery of the Qur'an to humanity

Risalah – Message

According to the Qur'an:

1. Muhammad was visited by Angel Gabriel with the message over 23 years.
2. Muhammad recited the message to his companions.
3. Muhammad's companions wrote the message down.

What is the explanation for why the message didn't get lost between each stage? Discuss your own with your partner using the boxes provided:

1. Muhammad was alive during the whole time the Qur'an was being written down, so that his companions could ask him to repeat what he said to make sure they wrote it down correctly. Muhammad himself was illiterate and uneducated.	
2. Angel Gabriel was always there in case Muhammad needed help remembering the message.	
3. Angel Gabriel was reciting the message straight from God as the angels are able to see and communicate with God directly.	

Activity 7

The first verse that was revealed

What is the following verse telling Muslims?

.....

.....

.....

'Read! in the name of your Lord and creator, who created - of (mere) clot of congealed blood! And your Lord is most bountiful. The use of the pen - teaching man that which he knew not.'

Nay, if man doth transgress all bounds, in that he looks at his

Verily to your Lord is the return of all.'

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Activity 8

The Qur'an's credibility

- The Qur'an contains interactions about events that were happening while the messengers and companions or people Muhammad was living among asked the Prophet to clarify a verse in direct response to their question. This is why context and reason are so important.
- God states that it is physically impossible for a human to create anything like the Qur'an than any translation can provide; that even if Arabic it is impossible to write it.
- God states there are no contradictions in the Qur'an. That sometimes verses say different things because he uses the same words to teach different lessons by delivering the message in different ways.
- God states he has protected the Qur'an from being edited, changed, diluted, etc. There is only one version of the Qur'an, even when translated into other languages, only one Qur'anic message. Sometimes translations are inaccurate, the original Qur'anic message never changes.
- Muhammad had been living in that society for about 40 years before he received the revelation and he had a positive reputation. Everyone knew he was illiterate and uneducated.

Which point do you think is the most credible? Explain.

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.....

.....

Activity 9

More about the Qur'an

Muslim beliefs about the Qur'an. Tick the ones you know:

Confirms the teachings of Judaism and Christianity but with some changes and is the final revelation of Allah's messages.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is written in Arabic due to the nature of the language (the relationship between the Arabic language is very important when understanding the Qur'an's message, but it can be understood too if you find an accurate one (that is as close to the Arabic as possible).	<input type="checkbox"/>
Was first revealed in the centre of the world in the Middle East where three continents would spread easily and quickly.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is considered a miracle book.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Becomes more understood over time.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Uses linguistic means, such as metaphors and parables, to explain its teachings.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Instructs and guides people about every part of life, from nature, society, politics and as individuals.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Muslims believe it is divinely protected so it is impossible for anyone or anything to change it. Although translations exist, the meaning the scriptures put may not be translated accurately. There is a lot more to reading the Qur'an than just understanding the text, even when it is translated. Muslims believe the first copy written is identical to later copies and that the Qur'an has only one meaning.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Applicable but adaptable to every time and generation.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Was sent to Prophet Muhammad, who was illiterate.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has to be studied in its whole in order to be completely understood.	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Activity 10

Why Muhammad?

- Known for his honour, hospitality, honesty, trustworthiness and reliability.
- Always there for people: orphans, poor, sick, elderly, everyone in need of help. Helped to the poor.
- Very conscientious and hard-working. He carried out his duties and responsibilities.
- Very morally aware.
- Quiet man who kept himself to himself. He spent a lot of time meditating in a cave.
- Disagreed with idol worship by saying there is only one God. Believed in respecting people of all faiths: Allah and Jews and Christians.
- Illiterate and uneducated.
- Came from a humble background.
- Orphan.

Why do you think it is important that he came from a humble background?

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✂

Homework Slip

Write down what the following verse means to YOU. It is the first verse that was revealed. It is an opinion question.

'Read! in the name of your Lord and cherisher, who created - created man from a clot of blood: Read! And your Lord is most bountiful - He has taught man that which he knew not.'

'Nay, but man doth transgress all bounds, in that he looks at himself - Verily to your Lord is the return of all.'

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
10	94
14	4
15	9
20	11
25	32-33
29	48-51

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10. The Authority of Islam: Prophet Muhammad

Learning Objectives

1. To know who Prophet Muhammad is.
2. To know why Muslims respect him.
3. To know why Allah chose him to be a prophet.
4. To know the relationship between the Quran and Prophet Muhammad.

Activity 1

What do you already know?



In pairs, discuss what you think you already know about the Prophet Muhammad.

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Then, think of someone in your life who you look up to, then answer the following questions

1. Who are they in your life (e.g. a relation, a friend, a colleague)?

.....

2. What have they done for you / what qualities do they have that you admire?

.....

.....

3. Why is the answer to the above question important to you?

.....

.....

Activity 2

Context – imagine a society like the following. For each point, write a sentence about people of the same tribe as you and those of different tribes from you, individually and

- People lived in tribes.

.....

.....

- You were only friends with the people who were in your tribe.

.....

.....

- Wealth and hierarchy were everything. The wealthier you were, the more influential you were.

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- If you were born into a poor family, you were destined to always be poor and have no chance of becoming rich.
.....
.....
- You only married within your tribe.
.....
.....
- Girls were brought up to be mature enough to get married by the time they began their menstruation.
.....
.....
- There was a lot of arrogance.
.....
.....
- Bloodline / who you were related to was everything. If an idea was suggested by someone who is a member of the tribe, it was immediately given importance regardless of whether it was suggested by someone outside who you weren't related to, it was automatically accepted.
.....
.....
- No other form of social organisation was conceivable.
.....
.....

Activity 3

Then comes Muhammad, who was born into one of the tribes.

Who was he? Tick the attributes you know:

Known for his honour, hospitality, honesty, trustworthiness and reliability.
Always there for people: orphans, poor, sick, elderly, everyone in need of help. He gave them money and food to help them out. He gave them a source of income to the poor.
Very conscientious and hard-working. He carried out his duties and responsibilities to the best of his abilities.
Very morally aware.
Quiet man who kept his thoughts to himself. He spent a lot of time meditating in a cave or in the desert.
Disagreed with the tribal worship but did believe in God. Believed in respecting people of other faiths like Jews and Christians.
Illiterate and uneducated.
Came from a humble background.
Orphan.

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Activity 4

The first Qur'anic verse revealed to Prophet Muhammad via Angel Gabriel:

'Read! in the name of your Lord and cherisher, who created - (mere) clot of congealed blood: Read! And your Lord is most taught the use of the pen - taught man that which he knew transgress all bounds, in that he sees at himself as self-sufficient is the return of all.'



Qur

1. How does this verse relate to the society in which he was living?

.....

.....

.....

2. Do you think it is still relevant in today's society? Explain.

.....

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Activity 5

Why was Muhammad chosen?

Finish the sentences.



1. Not much is known about him so that
2. The final Prophet (not founder) of Islam, to whom the completed Qur'an was sent
'Completed' means including the messages of the Torah and Bible but with some
3. He was illiterate and uneducated, which meant
4. He had no parents, and, therefore
5. He was in the middle age (40s), which, in those days, was considered quite old,
6. He did not have a wealthy status in society, which taught that

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7. He was honest and trustworthy, so people would
8. He did not have divine status, so that.....
9. Quiet man who kept himself to himself. He spent a lot of time meditating in the cave. He was visited by Angel Gabriel, received the Qur'an and was told to recite the words. This is significant.
10. He was a perfect example of a person serving Allah: he was a good father, husband, allowed religious freedom, gave women rights and looked after the elderly and sick.

Activity 6

What did Prophet Muhammad achieve during his life as a prophet? Write down six achievements.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

Challenge Question 1

What do some people misunderstand about Muhammad's actions?

.....

.....

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Activity 7

Muslims put the letters PBUH after Prophet Muhammad's name.

1. Write down what this stands for and why it is there. Hint – why do you say Mr/Ms teacher? Or Aunt and Uncle when addressing the brothers and sisters of your parents?

.....

.....

Here is the verse PBUH

'Allah and His Angels send blessings on the Prophet: You that bear the message, and salute him with all respect.'

2. Think of other terms of respect that are put at the end of the names of people with titles e.g. the Queen. Tell them to your partner.

.....

.....

Challenge Question 2

What does prayers 'on Him' mean?

.....

.....

Activity 7

Prophet Muhammad's wives

Khadija – his first wife – what two things are particularly important to remember about her?

1.

Why is that relevant?

.....

2.

Why is this important to acknowledge?

.....

Why are these points important to question in the world today? Why are they relevant? How are they misrepresented and why and how these points may challenge that misrepresentation?

.....

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Activity 8

Prophet Muhammad's other wives

1. **Finish the sentence:** The name given to the practice of a man having more than one wife is _____.

Marriage in the twenty-first century in Europe is not intended to be something which has existed since the time the Qur'an was revealed, people used to live in tribes. Let us look at the history of marriage in tribal times.

Marriages within Tribes

During Prophet Muhammad's time, as people used to live in tribes, marriage was not just for love, safety and security, especially during times of conflict as there were no social services. Marriage was one of the ways by which tribes were strengthened.

Tribal Marriage and Age

- In those days, men and women got married very young, as soon as the woman reached puberty. In the existence of educational institutions, people are often more focused on a career and education.
- Underage marriage could, in this century, be seen as paedophilia. In modern times, it still occurs in some parts of the world. During Prophet Muhammad's time, underage marriage was a common way in which people lived. The idea of marrying underage would not apply since people were not educated.

Tribal Marriage and Islam

- When Prophet Muhammad first got married, he insisted on having just ONE wife. It was not under pressure to have more than one. As time moved on, it became a necessity for him due to a variety of political and legal reasons.
- When it became a necessity for Prophet Muhammad to have more than one wife, it was for a specific point to society. For example, he married a Christian and an atheist to show that Islam was for all other religions or none.
- Polygamy was only accepted in Islam if the husband can treat his wives equally in terms of financial, equal and mutual dignity and respect.

Tribal Marriages in the Twenty-first Century

- A version of what used to happen in tribal marriages sometimes exists today, such as arranged marriages.
- Islamically, polygamy could still happen today, but as times have changed, while the practice of it has adapted to suit new times.
- In modern times, men and women have more than one relationship within and outside of marriage and having children. In some countries, it is only illegal for married couples to have more than one child. In some Islamic countries, polygamy is also illegal today.

2. Write down why you think in some countries people may have more than one religion. Why is it not legal to have more than one husband or wife. What is your opinion? Explain.

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Homework Slip

Below are two verses from the Qur'an referring to Prophet Muhammad's duty as the final Prophet. Read them carefully then answer the questions that follow.

{Say, 'O men, I am sent to you all as a Messenger of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. He is no god but He, who gives both life and death. So believe in Allah and His Messenger, the Prophet who believes in what Allah and His words. Follow him so that you may be rightly guided.

{To you [Oh Prophet Muhammed] we sent the Book in truth, confirming the truths still contained in] the books that came before it, and We made them [to preserve the divine guidance in them and supersede them.

Questions:

1. In the first verse, one particular word describes the Prophet. Why do you think this is important to know this about him and what do they believe it means in relation to him?
2. What is the main message in the second verse? What do Muslims believe the message is?

Qur'anic Sources

Surah/Chapter	Verse
2	130
3	191 and 195
4	36 and 79-80
7	158
22	30
24	54
29	48
33	35 and 56
39	41
49	13
93	6-8
96	

'The Meaning of the Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. In Commentary and Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. Amana Publications. Tenth Edition.

Also used to gather information for this topic is the book 'Muhammad, Prophet for our Time' by Muhammad Ali Hashim. He is among the world's foremost commentators on religion and an important advocate of Islam.

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11. The Authority of Islam: The Qur'an

Learning Objectives

1. Know where the teachings of Islam came from: the main source of authority;
2. To understand what the Qur'an means.
3. To learn how it was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.
4. To know how to approach and read the Qur'an.

Activity 1

Think of your favourite book and consider the following:

→ Why is it your favourite book?

→ How well do you know the author?

→ What do you like about the author based on how well you know them?

→ How do you feel when you read their book?

→ How do you feel when you have finished reading a book by that author?

→ What excites you to read another of their books?

→ Would you read their books more than once? Why / why not?

→ What is the aim of the story / the overall theme?

→ Could you live without it? Would you take it with you on a desert island where you have a limited number of things with you? Explain.

Activity 2

Qur'an analogy – What is it like to be an astronomer in a continuously evolving, changing universe?

Describe what you think an astronomer might see in space while looking through a telescope.

Consider:

1. What is it like to look through a telescope every day?
2. What is it like knowing that while you are looking at a star, it no longer exists?
3. How does this analogy explain/describes the Qur'an?

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Muslims believe the Qur'an is revealing itself all the time.

Challenge Question 1

What was the first word that was revealed in the Qur'an?

Activity 3

Facts about the Qur'an that you know:

Is the Islamic book, which is believed, by Muslims, to be the word of God (Allah).
Was revealed over 23 years, directly to Prophet Muhammad, the final prophet of Islam, by the angel Gabriel.
Muslims should respect it as their FIRST source of authority for guidance in Islam.
Confirms the teachings of Judaism and Christianity but with some changes and is the final revelation of Allah's messages.
Is written in Arabic due to the nature of the language (the relationship between the Arabic language is very important when understanding the Qur'an's message).
Was first revealed in the centre of the world in the Middle East where three continents meet, so the message would spread easily and quickly.
Is considered a miracle book.
Becomes more understood over time.
Uses linguistic means, such as metaphors and parables, to explain its teachings.
Instructs and guides people about every part of life: from nature, society, politics and as individuals.
Confirms previous religions: Christianity and Judaism.
Allah states "We have, with the Message, assuredly guard it from corruption." (Qur'an, Surah 15, verse 9).
Applicable and adaptable to every time and generation.
Was sent down to Muhammad, who was illiterate.
Has to be studied in its whole in order to be completely understood.

Challenge Question 2

What is commonly misunderstood about the meaning of the Qur'an?

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Activity 4

The Qur'an

Read the following text, then answer the questions that follow in full sentences:

The Qur'an, or, as some scholars describe it, the Last Testament, is revealed to Prophet Muhammad over a period of 23 years. This is to ensure that it is recorded while the prophet is still alive. Events that happened during the life of the prophet Muhammad are mentioned in the Qur'an and some verses comment on events that actually happened. The Qur'an is a record of the interaction between revelations and actual events while the prophet was alive. The context and reason are so important when reading the Qur'an. The prophet Muhammad received the Qur'an by heart and then wrote it in writing while he was alive.

The first verse in the Qur'an orders us to 'Read'. The Qur'an means reminder (Zikr), reminder (Zikr). Meaning is often lost in translation. The Qur'an is rich in sounds and multilayered meanings and so it is important to focus on the sound of the words.

God, however, promised that as it was he who sent the 'Reminder', it was his duty to ensure that the revelation of its full meaning will happen over time. The Qur'an is described as the 'Holy' Qur'an as it is believed to be God's actual words revealed to Muhammad via Gabriel or the Holy Spirit. The book is divided into 30 chapters (or surahs). Each surah is made up of a number of revelations. The Qur'an contains 6,236 revelations. The Qur'an is not presented in chronological order.

Every surah (chapter) in the Qur'an commences with 'In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful'. Muslims believe every word in the Qur'an came from God and is his divine message and the straight path prescribed to us humans. 'Surah' is accepting his book as it is, without challenging its authenticity or arguing against it. It is a fundamental part of Islamic belief. To read the Qur'an the reader must be prepared to be absorbed in its revelations without distraction to enable the message to reach the reader's heart. It is a process akin to meditation.

Now answer the following questions:

1. How do some scholars describe the Qur'an, and why?

.....

.....

2. Why was the Qur'an revealed to Prophet Muhammad over a number of years?

.....

.....

3. Why are context and reason so important when reading the Qur'an?

.....

.....

4. What are four words used to describe the Qur'an?

.....

.....

5. What are the words that open every chapter/surah (bar one) of the Qur'an?

.....

.....

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Activity 5

The process: The delivery of the Qur'an to humanity

Risalah – Message

According to the Qur'an:

1. Muhammad was visited by Angel Gabriel with the message over 23 years.
2. Muhammad recited the message to his companions.
3. Muhammad's companions wrote the message down.

What is the explanation for why the message didn't get lost between each stage? Discuss your own views using the boxes provided:

Muhammad was alive during the whole time the Qur'an was being written down, so that his companions could ask him to repeat what he said to make sure they wrote it down correctly. Muhammad himself was illiterate and uneducated.	
Angel Gabriel was always there in case Muhammad needed help remembering the message.	
Angel Gabriel was reciting the message directly from God as the angels are able to hear and communicate with God directly.	

Activity 6

How to approach and read the Qur'an

Many Muslims believe the following approaches are important. Order these based on importance (1) first. Do you think any of them have equal importance?

	Open mind.
	Remembering it is written to encourage us and help us to use our brains and hearts.
	Reasoning and understanding the different perspectives of the situation and with the situation(s).
	Written by a supernatural being who is divine, omnipresent, omnipotent, omniscient and who exists in all time and space.
	Reading the context and time (in terms of societies development) in which the verse was revealed.
	A sense of wanting to find truth.
	By considering the situation(s) which the verse might be referring to.
	Understanding the meaning of the specific words used in the verse, especially if translated into another language.

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Homework Slip

Here is part of a surah (chapter) from the Qur'an. Read it then answer the questions to

'And if you are in doubt as to which We have revealed to Our servants in this chapter like it, and call on your helper, besides Allah, if you are

1. What does it mean to you?

.....

.....

2. Why do you think it was revealed?

.....

.....

3. Do you think there is a difference in how people might react to it today compared to then? why not?

.....

.....

4. Why do you think a verse like this does not appear in any other religious text?

.....

.....

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
10	94
15	9
20	113
25	32-33
29	48-51

'The Meaning of The Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. In Commentary and Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. Darul Iqbal Publications. Tenth Edition.

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12. The Authority of Islam: The Bible and The Torah

Learning Objectives

1. To understand the similarities and differences between the Qur'an, Bible and Torah
2. To understand how Muslims view Christians and Jews

Activity 1

What do you already know?

In pairs, discuss what you know about the relationship, similarities and differences between the Bible, Torah and the Qur'an from an Islamic perspective. Use the quote below to help you. Feed back your ideas to the class.

'I believe in the fundamental truth of all great religions of the world.'

Activity 2

Judaism, Christianity and Islam – one religion

Islam teaches that Judaism, Christianity and Islam all contain the **same fundamental religion** because they **share certain beliefs** – what are they? Write them down as a class.

Activity 3

The Islamic perspective

1. Discuss what you think is the difference between those holy books and the Qur'an.
2. Write what has been explained to you in your own words.

.....

.....

.....

Challenge Question 1

From an Islamic perspective, why do Muslims believe that God did not ensure that the scriptures didn't get lost from the beginning, so religions wouldn't divide and disagree?

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Activity 4

How some of the message got lost, according to Islam

Islam teaches that to every prophet, Allah sent the same message. However, Allah can't talk to humans directly. Therefore, he used an angel to deliver the message to each prophet. The angel was called Jibril.

However, Muslims believe that although exactly the same message was revealed, certain parts got lost between the times of when the prophets were alive.

1. In what way and for what reasons do you think this happened?



So, so far, Allah revealed Judaism, which was confirmed by Christianity, hence why there is the Old Testament; but Muslims believe that parts of the message still got lost.

2. In your own words, write down Prophet Muhammad's role in Allah's plan.

3. Why might a Muslim choose to read the Jewish and Christian holy books? Discuss.



Activity 5

Which version, and why?

Imagine you have just seen a brilliant film on TV and have discovered that it is a book on Amazon. While searching, you are given the choice of three options, all of which are available online. Which one would you go for? Hands up for each one!

1. Circle the option you would choose and explain why: 2016/2017/2018/2019/2020

2016 2017 2018 2019 2020



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In Islam, the holy books are the equivalent to which choice you make.

Each holy scripture contains the same message, but the Qur'an is believed by Muslims to have been revealed in Arabic, to confirm the information in the previous scriptures that got lost. The Qur'an

'It is He Who has sent down the Book to you with truth, confirming what came before and the Injil, Aforetime, as a guidance to mankind.' Qur'an, Surah Al-Baqara, verses 3-4

2. Come up with an analogy similar to the one above to explain how Muslims see the contrast to the other holy scriptures.



Challenge Question 2

Why might some of the instructions in the religious scriptures seem outdated?

The Qur'an explains how its instructions are relevant to every generation. How is



Activity 6

Why did Prophet Muhammad need to be alive while the Qur'an was being revealed?

Other than making sure the message was written down accurately, why else do you think Prophet Muhammad to be alive while the message was being revealed over the 23 years?

Discuss in pairs then write down your ideas.

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Challenge Question 3

Can you think of an example of an instruction which is just as valid today as it was at the time it was revealed? Give a different example.



Activity 7

The process: The delivery of the Qur'an to humanity

According to the Qur'an:

1. Muhammad was visited by Angel Gabriel with the message over 23 years.
2. Muhammad recited the message to his companions.
3. Muhammad's companions wrote the message down.

What is the explanation for how the message didn't get lost between each stage? Discuss your own words using the boxes provided.

Muhammad lived during the whole time the Qur'an was being written down, so that his companions could ask him to repeat what he said to make sure they wrote it down correctly. Muhammad himself was illiterate and uneducated.	
Angel Gabriel was always there in case Muhammad needed help remembering the message.	
Angel Gabriel was reciting the message straight from God as the angels are able to see and communicate with God directly.	

Activity 8

Islam, Christianity and Judaism – design your own symbol!

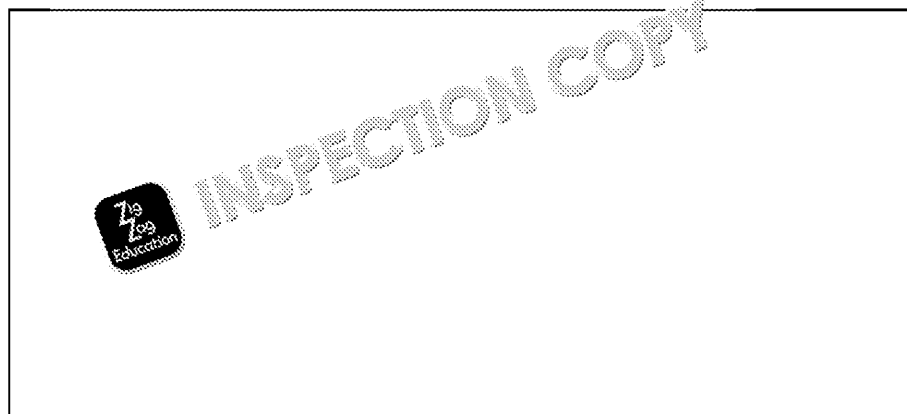
1. Explain what you have just learnt in your own words.

.....

.....

.....

2. Design your own religious symbol to indicate the Islamic idea that all three religions



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Homework Slip

Answer the following questions:

1. Explain why a Muslim would say the Qur'an's message is just as relevant now as
2. Find a verse in each of the holy books which mentions these four topics:
 - Charity
 - Prayer
 - Pilgrimage
 - Accountability

Qur'anic Verses

Chapter	Aya/Verse
4	153–162 and 171–172
5	44–48
10	94
19	19–37
22	17
46	30
87	18–19

'The Meaning of The Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. In: Commentary and Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. M. A. Publications. Tenth Edition.

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13. Revision Lesson

Learning Objective

1. To revise for the mid-topic test next lesson

These worksheets contain the main points of every lesson you have covered so far. Use them in the way that best suits you.

Six Articles of Faith – common to all Muslims and Sunni and Shi'a Lessons

Six Articles of Faith – common to all Muslims and Sunni and Shi'a Lessons

1. Tawhid – belief in One God
2. Nubuwwah/prophets are messengers of Allah
3. Holy books of Judaism, Christianity and Islam
4. Angels
5. Individual Accountability – Day of Judgement
6. The afterlife / Akhirah – this includes the idea of predestination

5 Roots of Usul Ad Din / Shi'a Beliefs:

1. **Tawhid** – belief in **One God**
2. **Adl** – **divine justice** (one of Allah's names is 'Al Adl / The Just'). Includes the Day of Judgement
3. **Nubuwwah**/prophets are messengers of Allah
4. **Imamate** – Muhammad's predecessors
5. **Day of Resurrection/Judgement**

What is the main difference between them?

Shi'as emphasise who should be the leaders of Islam after Prophet Muhammad; they believe it should be Ali (his cousin and son-in-law through Muhammad) because of his bloodline relationship with Muhammad (his cousin and son-in-law through Muhammad). Sunnis believe it should be Abu Bakr as he was the closest person to Muhammad and, therefore, most knowledgeable about Islam. Many Shi'as believe in the end of the Testament of Faith.

The Imamate

The Imamate is the line of Imams (leaders of prayer) / caliphs / leaders who Shi'as believe are the rightful successors of Muhammad. The Imamate starts with Ali and is divided further into different groups. The biggest group, Twelvers, consider the members of the Imamate to be similar to inter-

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
3	103–105
6	159
30	31–32

Tawhid – The Oneness of God/Allah Lesson

- God describes himself in the Qur'an using the 99 names
- One of these names is the **ONE** who was not born, not begotten and who is not created
- He also describes himself as the **Everlasting**, the **inherent**, the **Beginning** and the **End**
- In the Qur'an, the definition of being a Muslim is the **belief in one God** and despite this, many Muslims are not monotheistic and are **polytheistic** and **submitting to him as the One God** and to other gods.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
112	1–4

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Angels Lesson

- Made of light
- The ability to move quickly / some have wings
- Do not have choice – can only be good / do what God commands them to do
- Often appear as human when talking to prophets
- Are given specific roles and responsibilities by God. For example:
 - Jibril/Gabriel is asked to send the revelation to the prophets and helped Muhammad
 - Azra'il is the angel of death and takes new souls back to God when they die
 - Angels provided support to Muhammad's armies in the early days of Islam
 - Islam and not many Muslims' belief
 - Some guard the gates of heaven and hell
 - Some are used as witnesses to human actions and speech on Earth – each shoulder has an angel, one on our right, recording the good (right) and bad (left) things that we do, which will be used as witnesses on the Day of Judgement.

Humans are superior to angels, even though they are made of mud and angels are made of light because of their ability to reason and make choices – a faculty God gave to humans. Some Muslims believe that the existence of angels helps Muslims understand that there is more to the universe than we can physically see.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	30-34, 102-103, 177, 285
3	18, 39, 42, 45, 124-125
4	136, 166, 172
6	8-9
8	9
11	65-70
13	11, 23
16	2, 28, 32, 49
32	11
35	1
82	10-12
97	4

Predestination Lesson

In Islam, choice and predestination complement and influence each other. Humans are free to choose in this life and the next life by the choices they make in this life. Allah does not influence what choices they make towards making the right choices. They then choose whether or not to follow that guidance. They make choices they make, without taking away their potential to make choices. The aim in Islam is to submit to the will of Allah, following the guidance he has revealed through his holy books.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
13	11
57	22-23

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Akhirah Lesson

Three stages:

Stage 1:

- The world around us deconstructs and all living beings die. The Earth shudders, the its boundaries, mountains float in the sky, etc.
- A piercing sound signals the end of the world.
- Each person who is alive at the time dies wherever they are and their soul is taken up to **death**. The souls of those who die join the souls of all those who preceded them in the afterlife called **Al Barzakh**. So, every person's soul is now in a place called **Al Barzakh** between life on Earth and the **afterlife**. This intermediate phase is called death. Souls are sometimes not specified where and what happens there.

Stage 2:

All souls of humanity who have ever lived on planet Earth since the descending of Adam and their reconstructed bodies that come to life again (each person's soul is returned to their body).

Stage 3:

On the **Day of Judgement**, each soul, having returned to its body, now marches towards the Day of Judgement to be judged. Individuals will then be judged by God/Allah for their actions on Earth and face the consequences of their actions. **Allah's mercy supersedes our actions if he chooses to be merciful.**

Allah's generosity

Rewards good people with more than what they earn and punishes people who do wrong with less than what they deserve. The judgement system works in humans' favour as Allah is Merciful and Generous.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
4	124
17	15
20	15
21	1
99	1-8
101	1-11

Adam and Eve Lesson

- There is no God.
- God creates Adam and Eve from mud and instils in them 'from His soul'.
- Adam and Eve are created in a place of abundance called the Garden.
- God gives them knowledge.
- God gives Adam and Eve the ability to choose – '**enjoy your freedom in the Garden**' and sets the foundation for his method for dealing with human beings. The Garden was created for them to exercise choice.
- Satan had access to the Garden. There he tries to deceive them and they **both** listen to him and disobey God.
- God sets the foundation for making his humans accountable for the choices they make – '**eat from that tree or listen to Satan?**' and a Judgement Day for issuing reward and punishment.
- Adam and Eve admit their fault and ask for forgiveness. **God forgives them.**
- God sends them to Earth where they will continue to be tested until they die.
- On the Day of Judgement, they will be made accountable for their decisions on Earth and in the afterlife.

The two most **SIGNIFICANT** differences between the events in the Qur'an and those in the Bible are: **sin is NOT inherited** and **every person is accountable for their OWN sins.**

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	30-39
4	157-158
7	10-25
15	26-33
23	12-16

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Risalah and Prophethood Lesson

God instilled in humans the desire to believe in and search for him.

According to the Qur'an, over time, God sent many messengers to humanity, some of (such as Abraham, Moses, Jesus and Muhammad) and some of whom are not. The message – to believe in one God and worship him and to believe in personal accountability in the afterlife; to believe that life has a purpose and humans are a part of it.

In order to convey a divine message to humans in a way that humans could understand among the people who he wanted to deliver the message to, and the last people was in the Qur'an that had human and angels, he would have sent them an angel to convey the message.

1. Muhammad was visited by Angel Gabriel with the message over 23 years.
2. Muhammad recited the message to his companions.
3. Muhammad's companions wrote down the message.

How the message didn't get lost between each stage

1. Muhammad was alive during the whole time the Qur'an was being written down, so he could repeat what he said to make sure they wrote it down correctly. Muhammad himself wrote down the message.
2. Angel Gabriel was always there in case Muhammad needed help remembering the message.
3. Angel Gabriel was reciting the message straight from God as the angels are able to see and hear everything.

Prophet Muhammad Lesson

- Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him – PBUH) was the **final prophet** (not for the Jews and Christians). The Qur'an *confirms* the Jewish and Christian messages with some changes. Islam doesn't exist because of him, but **he was the person who brought it THROUGH.**
- He was **illiterate and uneducated** so no one would think he could have written the message.
- He had **no parents to influence him**.
- He was **middle aged** (40s), which, in those days, was considered quite old, so he wouldn't use the message for selfish reasons as a result of youthful ambition.
- He did not have a **wealthy status** in society which otherwise could give him influence.
- Everyone who knew him described him as **honest** and **trustworthy**.
- **He did not have divine status** – people would not confuse him with God/Allah.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	190–195
3	191 and 195
4	36 and 79–80
7	158
22	30
24	54
29	48
33	ind. 5
39	41
49	13
93	6–8
96	1–8

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Qur'an Lesson

Facts about the Qur'an...

- Is the Islamic holy book, which is believed, by Muslims, to be the word of God (Allah).
- Was revealed over 23 years, directly to Prophet Muhammad, the final prophet of Islam.
- Muslims should respect it as their FIRST source of authority for guidance in Islam.
- Confirms the Jewish and Christian revelations but with some changes and is, therefore, the last of Allah's messages.
- Is written in Arabic due to the melodic spiritual flow of the language. The Arabic language is essential for understanding the Qur'an's message.
- Was first revealed in the centre of the Arabian Peninsula in the Middle East where three continents meet and spread easily and quickly.
- Is considered a miracle book.
- Became more widely understood over time.
- Uses linguistic means, such as metaphors and parables, to explain its teachings.
- Talks about nature and day-to-day life, environmentally, politically and societally with an individual level.
- Muslims believe it is divinely protected so it is impossible for anyone or anything to corrupt it. As such, no translations exist, the meaning that the sounds portray cannot be translated and Muslims are encouraged to read the Qur'an more than simply understanding the text, even when it is read in Arabic. It is believed that the Qur'an is identical to later copies and that the Qur'an has only one version.
- Applicable but adaptable to every time and generation.
- Revealed to Prophet Muhammad, who was illiterate.
- Has to be studied in its whole in order to be completely understood.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
10	94
15	9
20	113
25	32-33
29	48-51

Bible and Torah Lesson

Islam teaches that **Judaism, Christianity and Islam are all the same religion** because they all share the same core beliefs:

- **Monothism** - belief in one God
- **Revelation** through a holy book
- The teaching of **rules** and **values**
- **Accountability** and **Judgement Day**
- **Afterlife** of heaven and hell
- **Angels**
- **The concept of sin**

Islam confirms the previous revelations of Judaism and Christianity. Prophet Muhammad was the last prophet sent by Allah. The Qur'an was being revealed. Muslims believe Allah claimed divine protection over the holy book in any way.

Each holy scripture contains the same message, but the Qur'an is the final one with some information in the previous scriptures that got lost. The Qur'an refers to all these holy scriptures as 'The Books'.

1. The Scrolls of Abraham/Ibrahim
2. The Torah/Taurat/Tawrat of Moses
3. The Zabur/Psalm of David
4. The Injeel/Gospel of Jesus
5. The Qur'an of Muhammad

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
4	155-156 and 171-172
5	48
10	94
19	19-37
22	17
46	30
87	18-19

Homework – revise for the mid-topic test next lesson!

14. Mid-topic Test: GCSE Islam

Tips about the questions in this test:

1. They thoroughly test your understanding of Islam so far.
2. There are trick questions to test your understanding.
3. They test your factual knowledge.
4. They help you to compare and contrast religious beliefs.
5. They test your understanding of how and why Islam is portrayed the way it is in the media.
6. They test your understanding of what an 'Islamic' country might behave like.
7. They will help you be able to decide more accurately for yourself which beliefs are based on the Qur'an and other sources.
8. Use the space available as an indication of how much to write.
9. Write an answer even if you're not sure – you could be right!

Key Beliefs and Sunni and Shi'a Lessons

1. What are the six articles of faith?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

2. What are the five roots of Usul Ad Din?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

3. Is the Imamate a part of Sunni or Shi'a Islam?

.....

4. Why might a Muslim not like to identify as either Sunni or Shi'a?

.....

.....

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Tawhid

1. What is the meaning of Tawhid?

.....

2. Why is the concept of Tawhid so central to the Islamic faith?

.....

3. List three of Allah's 99 names.

1.

2.

3.

4. What is the meaning of shirk?

.....

.....

Challenge Question

In Islam, why is it so important that God/Allah is ONE and not many? Read the following passage and answer the question in your own words:

'Had there been therein (in the heavens and the earth) alihah (gods) verily both would have been ruined. Glorified be Allah, the Lord of the heavens (He) above all that (they) associate with Him.'

Q

Angels

1. What are angels made of?

.....

2. Why are humans superior to angels?

.....

.....

3. Name two duties God asks angels to perform.

1.

2.

4. What do angels help Muslims to understand?

.....

.....

Challenge Question

Why does God use angels to communicate with prophets? Why doesn't God speak directly to them?

.....

.....

Predestination

1. Explain the relationship between choice and predestination in Islam.

.....

.....

2. How does Allah's knowledge of everything influence our choices?

.....

.....

3. What is the cause of evil according to Islam?

.....

.....

4. How has Allah guided people to follow his teachings?

.....

.....

5. How dependent is Allah on human choices?

.....

.....

Challenge Question

Do you prefer the idea of going nowhere or somewhere after you die? Analyse the concept.



.....

.....

.....

Akhirah

1. What is Akhirah referring to?

.....

.....

2. According to Islam, whose actions are humans accountable for in this life?

.....

.....

3. Why does hell exist as well as heaven?

.....

.....

4. What is the role of the angels on a person's right and left in this life?

.....

.....

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5. What role do the angels on the right and left play on the Day of Judgement? Wh

.....

.....

.....

6. In what way is Allah generous to good people?

.....

.....



Challenge question

In Islam, what's more important, what someone does in this life or where they go

.....

.....

.....

Adam and Eve

1. What word does God use in the Qur'an to describe humanity's status in the univ

.....

2. Who tempts Adam and Eve to eat from the tree in the garden?

.....

3. In Islam, what is the punishment for disobeying God, and why?

.....

4. Why are Adam and Eve sent down to Earth, according to Islam?

.....

.....

5. In Islam, what is the purpose of Allah's creation of Adam and Eve in relation to t

.....

.....

6. What are the two most significant differences between the Qur'anic and Biblical

1.

2.



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Risalah

1. What did God instil in humans from the beginning of time?
.....
.....
2. What was the main message every prophet told their people?
.....
.....
3. Why does God have to speak through an angel when he communicates with a prophet?
.....
.....
4. Why did God choose a human to convey the message to the people?
.....
.....
5. What are the three stages of how Muhammad received the Qur'an?
1.
2.
3.
6. What is the explanation for why the message didn't get lost between each stage?
.....
.....

Prophet Muhammad

1. Write three reasons why Prophet Muhammad was chosen by Allah to be a prophet.
1.
2.
3.
2. What do the letters PBUH stand for?
.....
3. Why is Prophet Muhammad considered the final prophet rather than the first?
.....
.....
4. Why doesn't he have divine status in Islam?
.....
.....

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Challenge Questions

1. What is the tribal reason for why Prophet Muhammad had more than one wife?
.....
2. Khadija was the first person who Prophet Muhammad married after he received Qur'an – why is this significant? (She was his first wife.)
.....
.....



The Qur'an

1. What should be the first source of authority for Muslims?
.....
2. Why should this be the first source of authority for Muslims?
.....
.....
3. Who was the Qur'an revealed to?
.....
4. Why was the Qur'an revealed over a number of years instead of in one go?
.....
.....
5. What is the relationship between the Qur'an and science, according to Islam?
.....
.....
6. What does the Qur'an use to teach people its message?
.....
.....



Challenge question

If there was one question you would want to search for the answer to in the Qur'an



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Bible and Torah

1. What do Muslims consider to be the relationship between the Bible, Torah and Qur'an?
.....
.....
2. Why do Muslims consider Muhammad to be the final prophet rather than the fourth?
.....
.....
3. Name two other prophets in Islam.
1.
2.
4. Which prophet is thought of the most differently in the Bible and Qur'an?
.....
5. How does the Qur'an refer to Jesus?
.....
6. Why do none of the prophets have divine status in Islam?
.....
.....

Challenge question

When reading the three holy scriptures, consider what the similarities and differences are and why.

.....

.....

.....

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15. Mid-topic Test Answers: GCSE Islam

Learning Objectives:

1. To get the answers to the test questions.
2. To correct wrong answers.
3. To edit answers which need tweaking or rewording.
4. To ask any further questions or ask for clarification.
5. To see where the gaps in your knowledge are.

Key Beliefs: Sunni and Shi'a

1. **Tawhid** – belief in One God
 2. **Nubuwwah/Prophets** are messengers of Allah
 3. **Holy books** of Judaism, Christianity and Islam
 4. **Angels**
 5. **Individual accountability** – Day of Judgement
 6. **The afterlife / Akhirah** – This includes the idea of predestination
1. **Tawhid** – belief in One God
 2. **Adl** – divine justice (one of Allah's names is 'Al Adl' – 'The Just'). Includes the Day of Judgement
 3. **Nubuwwah/Prophets** are messengers of Allah
 4. **Imamate** – Muhammad's predecessors
 5. **Day of Resurrection/Judgement**
- Shi'a
 - Because the Qur'an states that Islam is for unity and against division. Segregation is against Islamic principles.

Tawhid

1. Oneness of God/Allah
2. Tawhid is what represents unity and oneness in Islam, beginning with there being one God.
3. e.g. Beginning with 'Bismillah' in the opening of the Qur'an.
4. Shirk is the sin of associating other beings with God/Allah or the worship of God. It contradicts the Islamic concept of Tawhid. The relationship between Allah and individual humans is one of Creator and creation.

Challenge Question

A possible interpretation could be that if there was more than one god, then complications arise as to who is most worshiped and who is more powerful and in charge of what, etc. There would be chaos.

Angels

1. Light
2. Because they have the faculty to reason and make choices. Angels can only do good and cannot sin.
3. Any two from:
 - Jibril sends the revelation to the prophets.
 - Azra'il is the angel of death and takes people's souls back to God when they die.
 - Provided support to Muhammad's armies in the early years of Islam when there were few Muslims to fight.
 - Guard the gates of heaven and earth.
 - Witnesses to human actions and give a speech on Earth.
4. That there is more to the world and universe than we can physically see.

Challenge Question

Because the prophets are human beings and God didn't equip human beings with the ability to see Him. When Moses asked to see God, he fainted – **Qur'an, Surah 7, verse 143**.

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Predestination

1. While fate is about what happens to a human being in this life, predestination is the place where the next life. In Islam, predestination is largely in humans' control and is influenced by the choices they make.
2. It doesn't. He knows what decisions each person will make but he doesn't interfere when they make them.
3. Human beings making wrong choices and listening to Satan.
4. By sending down a revelation through his holy books.
5. Totally independent. Human choices do not affect Allah's plan. Allah's will supersedes the choices and away their potential to make choices.

Challenge Question

Personal opinion, but possible Islamic answer: The concept of accountability and justice – everyone is rewarded or punished for what they do. Life has an ultimate purpose which is largely in our own individual hands.

Akhirah

1. The end of the world. (Answers also acceptable are: Day of Judgement or similar terms.)
2. Their own actions.
3. To include the concept of punishment as well as reward in order for there to be justice.
4. To record our words and deeds.
5. They act as witnesses so if a person denies saying or doing something wrong, the angels can testify.
6. He rewards them with more than what they earn.

Challenge Question

Both, what you do in this life affects where you go in the afterlife. You live this life while being judged.

Adam and Eve

1. Vicegerent
2. Satan
3. Both Adam and Eve because they both have choice and are accountable for their own actions.
4. Because they are ready to descend to Earth. The Garden is like a school or a taster of what God's/Allah's plan.
5. He is forgiving and uses the story as an example to the rest of humanity demonstrating the consequences of good and evil in order to test who will choose to be good and who will choose to be evil.
6. In the Qur'an God FORGIVES Adam and Eve and their sins are inherited as everyone is accountable for their own actions.

Risalah

1. A desire to believe in Allah and follow his commands.
2. To believe in Allah and worship him.
3. Humans are equipped to see God directly.
4. So the people would understand him and be able to relate to him.
5.
 - 1 – Muhammad was visited by Angel Gabriel with the message over 23 years.
 - 2 – Muhammad recited the message to his companions.
 - 3 – Muhammad's companions wrote the message down.
6.
 1. Muhammad was alive during the whole time the Qur'an was being written down, so he could repeat what he said to make sure they wrote it down correctly. Muhammad himself wrote down some of the verses.
 2. Angel Gabriel was always there in case Muhammad needed help remembering the message.
 3. Angel Gabriel was reciting the message straight from God as the angels are able to see and hear what God is saying.

Prophet Muhammad

1. Any three from slide 6 of the Muhammad PPT, such as:
 - Known for his honour, hospitality, honesty, trustworthiness and reliability.
 - Illiterate and uneducated.
 - Came from a humble background.
2. Peace Be Upon Him.
3. Because he is the last of a long line of prophets. Islam doesn't exist because of him.
4. Because he is not God, he is an ordinary human being. He has an important status in Islam because he had a divine status, not to be worshipped, which goes against Tawhid, the core belief of Islam that there is only one God who is divine.

Challenge Question

During Prophet Muhammad's time, as people used to live in tribes, marriage was not just a romantic relationship, it was a social contract. Marriage was a way to create social security, especially during times of conflict as there were no social services or social security. The ways by which tribes were strengthened.

Challenge Question 2

In Islam it is important for the husband and wife to respect and be there for each other. Men and women are equal in the eyes of Allah.

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The Qur'an

1. The Qur'an
2. Because they believe it is the word of Allah
3. Prophet Muhammad
4. So it wasn't too much for a human being to absorb
5. The Qur'an explains science
6. Metaphors, similes and parables

Challenge Question

Personal opinion.

Bible and Torah

1. They are the same religion: the Qur'an confirms the Torah and Bible but with some changes.
2. Because Muhammad is the last of many prophets in Islam. He was taught the same message as Moses and Jesus.
3. Any two from: Abraham/Moses/Jesus.
4. Jesus.
5. Jesus is the son of Mary in Islam and is just an ordinary man who Allah chose to be a prophet.
6. Because, if they had divine status, people would worship them as if they are God. Because we humanise God and make people forget that God looks nothing like a human; that he is infinite. If beings have weaknesses, God doesn't.

Challenge Question

Similarities would be the monotheistic elements and core values because they all contain the fundamental, such as how God is portrayed, while others are important but not fundamental, such as the day for communal prayer. The differences exist because of the range of human perspectives on religion.

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Practices

1. Worship in Islam

Learning Objectives

1. Understand what worship means in Islam.
2. Understand what the obligatory acts of worship are, how they are performed, and why.
3. Understand what the voluntary acts of worship are.
4. Understand why there is a difference between obligatory and voluntary worship.

Activity 1

The Islamic concept of worship involves (circle the correct one):

- Submitting your whole self to Allah directly.
- Submitting half of yourself to Allah.
- Submitting yourself to Allah via another being.

Write what is on the PowerPoint in your **own words**:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Activity 2

How do Muslims worship? The obligatory five 'pillars' of Islam as instructed in the Qur'an:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

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Draw a symbol for what each of the 'pillars' means to you.

1	2	3
4		5

Activity 3

The 10 obligatory acts of worship – Shi'a beliefs = the 5 'pillars' plus extras. What

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Write a mnemonic to help you remember these extra obligatory acts.

.....

.....

Activity 4

Jihad

Jihad – Struggle and Strive for Islam: two types – which of these do you think is greater/inner jihad (I)?

Doing exercise	
Practising honesty	
Praying	
Teaching	
Writing	
Studying	
Learning something new	
Being part of a project or movement promoting an Islamic value	
Being a speaker at a charity event	

Could any of them be both? Explain in **your own words**.

.....

.....

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Challenge Questions

1. Why is greater jihad the internal one and lesser jihad the outer one?

.....

.....

2. Can you think of any events in the world today which are an example of either type?

.....

.....

.....



Activity 5

Non-obligatory worship

Complete the sentence:

..... means remembering

What are the five phrases Muslims are encouraged to say when they remember God?

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Why does Islam consider these as acts of worship?

.....

.....

List five things you do that would count as non-obligatory worship in Islam.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Challenge Question

Why are there different types of worship, like prayer, obligatory in Islam?

.....

.....



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Homework Slip

Search for three news articles:

Article 1: The people involved are Muslims practising inner jihad.

Article 2: The people involved are Muslims practising outer jihad.

Article 3: The people involved are claiming to be practising outer jihad.

For each article, explain the following:

1. Why it matters whether the people are themselves Muslim or not.
2. What it is they are doing.
3. What reasons they have for doing it.
4. What effect their effort had on society.

Challenge Question

- Do you think everybody can achieve both types of jihad or are some types more suitable than others?

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	186
96	1-8

'The Meaning of The Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. In Commentary and Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. Amana Publications. Tenth Edition.

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2. Shahadah

Learning Objectives

1. What is the Shahadah?
2. The significance of the Shahadah in Islam.
3. The Shahadah's impact on a Muslim's life.

Activity 1

The concept of commitment

1. What is commitment? Write down something people make when they commit themselves to something.



2. Write down a time when you have chosen to commit yourself to something, e.g.

3. Write down what you have/had to do to be part of that group, e.g. say/sign/prod

Activity 2

What is the Shahadah?

1. Write down its meaning by finishing this sentence:

The word 'Shahadah' means



2. Write four reasons why the Shahadah is the core of the Islamic faith.

1.

2.

3.

4.



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Activity 3

The stages of the Shahadah

Write each of these stages in your own words:

1. It is the declaration that there is only one God (Allah) and that Muhammad is his

.....

.....

2. It is a declaration of intent and purpose that the person has chosen to live their life with the 'straight' () laid out in the Qur'an and elaborated in the sayings (Hadith)

.....

.....

3. It is a public declaration that they choose to belong to a larger group (Muslims) and that they are accountable to them. Witnesses are present during the Shahadah on behalf of all Muslims.

.....

.....

4. It is the public acceptance that their private or public actions matter, that they are accountable for their actions and that their actions will determine their destination after death: heaven or hell.

.....

.....

5. Shahadah is a confirmation that they are accountable for what they do, not what others do for them. It is a declaration of faith and a declaration of belief.

.....

.....



Homework Slip

Think of three responsibilities you have. Explain how meeting them or not meeting them affects your life. If you can't think of anything in relation to your own life, imagine a situation you could be responsible for something and you know that there are consequences based on whether you do or do not.

Qur'anic Verses

The Shahadah / Declaration of Faith is mentioned as one phrase in the Qur'an but throughout the Qur'an when it is mentioned it is to who a Muslim is.



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3. Salah/Prayer

Learning Objectives

1. To know the difference between the Salah prayers and other types of worship.
2. To understand the reason for and importance behind Sala'at in Islam.
3. To know the main difference between Sunni and Shi'a way of performing Salah.

Activity 1

What does prayer mean to you? Write down your ideas.

Helpers:

- Is it something which you engage with every day?
- Is it something you don't think about at all?
- Is it something you wish you knew how to do?
- Would you call it a different name, such as meditation? If so, what is the difference for you?
- Is it something you do because you are told to?

Activity 2

1. Circle the word which best **describes** the meaning of Salah:
Connection Bowing and kneeling Uttering words from the Qur'an
2. Think of two means of connection you use in life.
 1.
 2.
3. Why are the following a part of prayer in Islam?
 - Bowing and kneeling
 - Uttering words from the Qur'an

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4. Words associated with Salah. Define the following:

- Rakat –
- Surah –
- Aya –
- Adhkar –
- Iqama –
- Jummah –
- Takbir –

Activity 3

The purpose behind Salah

1. Write down in your own words the main purpose behind Salah in connection with

2. Write down at least three of the points on the PPT.

3. Think of something you do every day and write the reasons why you do it.

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Activity 4

Salah and cleanliness

1. Write two conditions in which Muslims are instructed to pray.

1.
2.

2. Wudu/Wuzu – washing before prayer. Certain body parts must be washed or wiped. What are they?

-
-
-
-
-

3. What is significant about these parts of the body?

-
-

4. Why is it important in Islam to wash before praying?

-
-

5. What do you think you do if there is no water?

-
-

6. Why are women instructed not to pray during menstruation?

-
-

Activity 5

Salah and clothing

Muslims believe that it is important that they dress modestly when they pray to ensure no sort of distraction while talking to Allah.

1. Name the types of distraction this is referring to.

1.
2.
3.

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2. Think of what guidelines about clothing you might give to a convert to Islam who

-
-
-
-
-

Challenge Question

What other things do you tie up your hair for the same reasons as praying?



Activity 6

The direction in which Salah is performed

1. What do Muslims pray in the *direction of*?

.....

2. Why? Why is it important that everyone prays in *the same direction*?

.....

.....

3. Why is it important to emphasise the '*direction of*' part? What is a common misconception?

.....

.....

Activity 7

Sunni and Shi'a Salah main differences

What do you think they are? Hands up! Hint – there are two.

1.

2.

.....

Homework Slip

1. Research how a Muslim might feel when they pray.
2. Write a journalistic report about your research.
3. Has your research and report writing had an impact on how you perceive prayer?

Report example sentences: When ... prays, he/she describes his/her feeling of connection, a sense of calm and sometimes solutions to problems come to mind during prayer.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Number of Verses
4	114
11	45
29	7-9
32	

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4. Zakah

Learning Objective

1. To understand the meaning of Zakah in Islam.

Activity 1

In Arabic, the concept of Zakah means



Activity 2

The meaning of Zakah in Islam

Write the following points in your own words:

1. Zakah means self-purification through giving. Giving (in money or in kind) with no move away from selfish needs and wants to contribute to the well-being of others the giver to a higher status in the eyes of the ultimate giver and brings a different



2. The practice of Zakah is the active recognition that everything that each person the ultimate giver.

3. By giving humans become his instrument and participate in his actions of distribution creation. Although humans are born equal they do not all have equal resources. Giving and receiving. He gives and humans receive. He expects no return. Muslim



4. Zakah is an act of love and generosity that allows people to become active participants everyone, thus creating and sustaining a more harmonious and happier community

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'They ask you what they should spend in charity. Say: whatever you spend that is good for orphans and needy, for all that you want and for wayfarers. And whatever you do that is good, Allah

'If the debtor is in a difficulty, grant him time till it is easy for him to repay. But if you best for you if you only knew.' **Qur'an, Surah 2, verse 280**

'Kind words and covering of faults are better than charity followed by injury. Allah is forbearing.' **Qur'an, Surah 2, verse 263**

'O ye who believe! Cancel not your charity by reminders of your generosity or by injury
substance to believers. But believe neither in Allah nor in the Last Day.' **Qur'an**

'If you disclose acts of charity, even so it is well, but if you conceal them, and they reach you: it will remove from you some of your stains of evil. And Allah is well-acquainted with
verse 271

List five examples of what would create a sin in Islam.

Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	83, 215, 263, 264, 271, 280

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5. Sawm/Fasting in Ramadan

Learning Objectives

1. To understand what Ramadan is.
2. To understand what fasting is.
3. To understand why it is practised.

Activity 1

1. What is **Sawm**? Explain it in your own words.



2. Write down what happens on the Night of Power / Laylat Al Kadr.

Quiz Question

In the Qur'an, what is the Night of Power said to be better than?



Activity 2

How do Muslims observe Ramadan?

1. Write the following in your own words:
 - Spend the month fasting (not eating, drinking, or enjoying sexual pleasures) Muslims consider it acceptable to fast fewer hours if their own country's day hours. They think this because the ultimate aim behind it is to fast, but not suffer.
 - Communities and families come together to pray and celebrate creation, share the evening, resolve differences and get closer to each other.



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2. Write down why you think worshippers are rewarded even more than usual during particularly the last 10 days and on the Night of Power.

-
-
-

3. Consider whether there is something you do with your family as a tradition. Discuss whether you like to do something? Why or why not?

-
-
-

Challenge Question

What do Muslims do if they live in a country where day and night are not different and the moon is not possible?

-
-
-

Activity 3

Why did Allah instruct Muslims to fast during Ramadan?

1. Write down at least three reasons why Muslims fast.

-
-
-
-
-

2. From all the reasons the teacher tells you about on the PPT, in your opinion, which is the most important?

-
-

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Activity 4

Sunni and Shi'a Ramadan main differences

Finish the sentence: The main difference is about the.....

Research more detail about this difference and write your conclusion about what



Challenge Question

Explain the rewards a Muslim might believe they gain from fasting.

Activity 5

The Qur'anic fasting alternatives

1. Think of five reasons why / circumstances in which Muslims are instructed not to

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

2. What are Muslims instructed to do if they can't fast? What are the TWO alternatives?

1.
2.

3. Why do you think it is important to remember the alternatives of fasting?

.....

.....

Challenge Question

Why might some non-Muslims feel concerned by the concept of fasting the Islamic Muslim religion?



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Activity 6

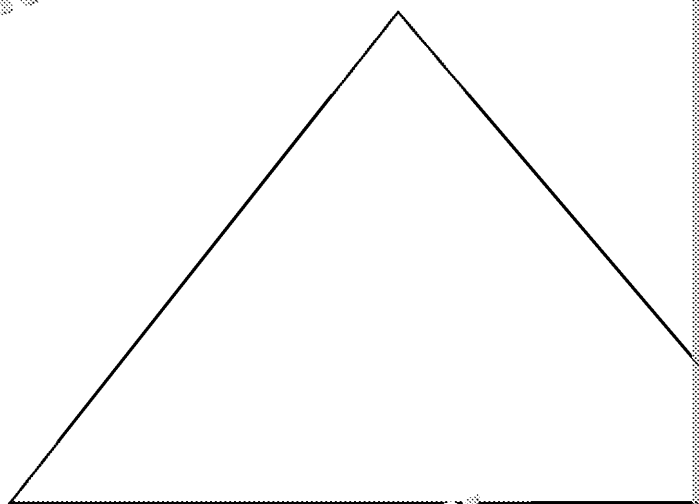
Fasting in the twenty-first century

1. In pairs, consider what living conditions might have been like when the Qur'an was revealed. Think about how you think Muslims have adapted the guidelines of fasting in the twenty-first century.

.....

.....

2. Individually or in pairs, list all the means of transport in pyramid order, based on how easy it would be to use while fasting compared to the hardest in the twenty-first century. If none of the means are too hard, but still order them.



Quiz Question

Where does the English word 'breakfast' come from?



Homework Slip

Plan a possible meal for a Muslim to eat either before sunrise before they start fasting or after they break their fast. Consider:

- which meal it is
- what you need to consume during that meal, e.g. to keep you going during the day of fasting
- what that meal includes regarding food AND drink

You could research some traditional dishes or drinks from other countries to include.

Display your meal in the form of a poster with images and reasons for your choices – to show to the class next lesson.

Homework Challenge

Prepare the meal for yourself, family or friends and explain to them what you're doing.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah	Aya/Verse
2	183–185
97	1–5

'The Meaning of The Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. In: 'The Meaning of The Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. In: Commentary and Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. Amana Publications. Tenth Edition.

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6. Hajj

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand what Hajj is.
2. To understand why Muslims go on Hajj.

Activity 1

Your dream place

Write down a place you would like to go to

- would like to go to
- enjoy going to
- have been to and had an amazing experience

Write:

- Where the place is.
- What about the place attracts you?
- Is it a journey you take alone or with others? If others, who?
- Do you have to prepare yourself in any way for it? If so, what way, and how?
- Does the place/trip have a particularly exciting element to it for you? What, and

Activity 2

What is Hajj?

Fill in the blank: Hajj is the Arabic word for.....

Why Makkah and why Saudi Arabia? Explain in your own words based on what you

Think of something that you do that you know others do too and what the significance enhances the sense of community in a group.

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Activity 3

What is Hajj?

.....

What else is part of Hajj, other than walking around the Ka'aba? Discuss in pairs.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

Activity 4

The Hajj in context with Prophet Muhammad's life

Imagine you are Muhammad *before he became a prophet*. Note down how you might be feeling about accepting, sad.

.....

.....

.....

Activity 5

The effect of the Qur'an's revelation on Prophet Muhammad and society

What would you do in this situation? Discuss and write your ideas.

.....

.....

.....

Activity 6

The Hijrah (journey) from Makkah to Medina

Write down the sequence of events in bullet points.

•

•

•

•

•

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Challenge Question

Muslim places of worship are often very plain. Why is this?

.....

.....

Challenge Question

What is a misconception about Muhammad and oppression?



.....

.....



Homework Slip

Answer the following questions:

1. What can anyone learn from these events, Muslim or not?
2. Do you think terrorist groups such as ISIS have accurately understood in what they were told to fight? Explain.
3. Why was it so important that Prophet Muhammad and his followers did their Hajj when the people living there were actively hostile?

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	190–195
8	39
22	26–30, 39–40
109	1–6

'The Meaning of The Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. In: Commentary and Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. Amana Publications. Tenth Edition.

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7. Islamic Festivals

Learning Objectives

1. To understand the role that Islamic festivals play in a Muslim's life.
2. To understand what the different festivals are and why they exist.

Activity 1

Think of a time, occasion or moment in your life that is particularly memorable in a good way.

1. Write it down then write the following:



2. Who was there?

3. What happened?

4. What made it special for you?

5. Has it affected how you see yourself, others and/or life? In what way?



6. Do you share the memory with anyone? Who?

7. Do you try to replay the time to relive the memory? When, how and who with?

8. Is there anyone you would like to include in it that hasn't experienced it with you?

9. Can you think of any way of making it even more memorable or are you happy with it as is?

10. How many people know about your memory; how aware are they of your fondness for it?



11. Does anyone have a misconception of what the memory means to you? What, if any, advice do you give them?

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Activity 2

Using the PowerPoint presentation, write down the following for each festival:

- Name of celebration in Arabic –

.....

- English translation –

.....

- What it celebrates –

.....

- How long the celebration lasts for –

.....

- Who started the celebration? –

.....

- Name of celebration in Arabic –

.....

- English translation –

.....

- What it celebrates –

.....

- How long the celebration lasts for –

.....

- Who started the celebration? –

.....

- Name of celebration in Arabic –

.....

- English translation –

.....

- What it celebrates –

.....

- How long the celebration lasts for –

.....

- Who started the celebration? –

.....

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Activity 3

Prophet Muhammad's connection with the festivals

Think of a time when you have been touched by a saying, a moral, an event, etc. and that should be acknowledged more by society. What was it? Why do you think it is important? Should it be acknowledged? Should it be an outward public show or more of a private reminder?



Challenge Question

What is the difference between Sunna and Sunni?

Activity 4

Id-ul-Fitr – festival/feast of breaking the fast

1. Discuss how you think it might be celebrated.

2. In pairs or individually, write down what we can learn from practising self-restraint as human beings.



Activity 5

Id-ul-Adha – festival of sacrifice

Explain in your own words why an animal must be sacrificed.

What are the differences between the Islamic and Christian version of the teachings?

Islam	Christianity


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Activity 6

Ashura

How is it celebrated by Sunnis and by Shi'as?

Sunni	
	

Activity 7

Summary

- Name three ways in which Muslims remember and celebrate specific events in the Islamic calendar.
 -
 -
 -
- Choose an Islamic festival – imagine your school wanted to celebrate this festival and understanding. In pairs or individually, come up with an idea of how you would show an understanding of Islam – advertise it, e.g. would you involve a charity or sport? What do you like to try it?

.....

.....

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Homework Slip

Complete your festival advertisement.



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8. Sunna, Hadith and Shariah Law

Learning Objective

1. To understand the difference between the Qur'an, Sunna, Hadith and Shariah Law

Activity 1

How a society is run

1. In pairs or individually, write down as many reasons as you can for why society is run the way it is.



2. Now write down as many systems as you can that you belong to, e.g. your school rules, some of which are stricter than others.

Activity 2



Define the following in your own words:

Hadith

.....

.....

Sunna

.....

.....



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Activity 3

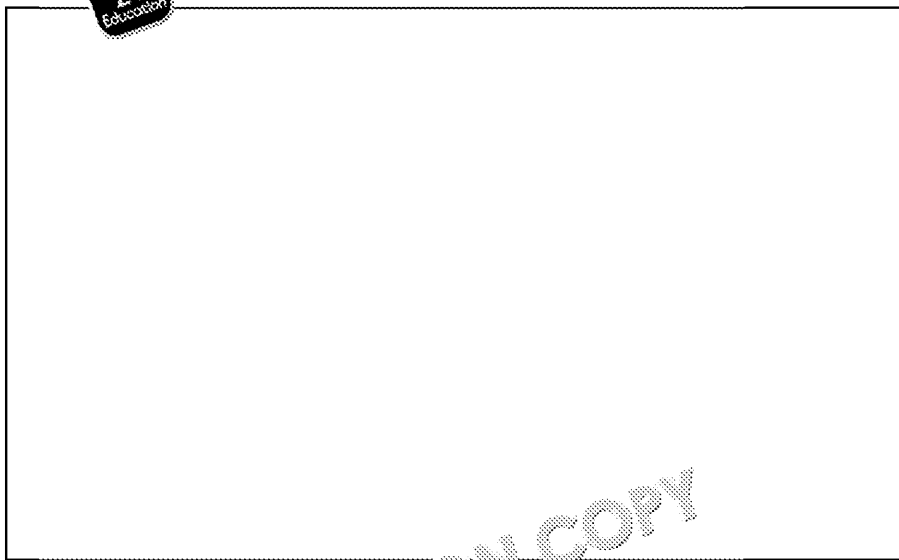
Shariah law – a product of the Qur'an, Hadith and Sunna

1. Define Shariah law in your own words.

.....

.....

2. Draw an image to explain your understanding of Shariah law and illustrate it, e.g. different colour to represent diversity.



Activity 4

Write down with which controversy is surrounding each of these in Shariah law:

Rape

.....

.....

.....

Murder

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Theft

.....

.....

.....

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Adultery

What are two important things to remember?

1.
2.

Activity 5

Shariah laws and non-Islamic countries – are they compatible?

1. Individually or in pairs, come up with 10 laws in the UK which are similar to those

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

2. Analyse each of the controversial Shariah laws – for each one, try to come up with whether it is applicable to society today, whether it be in an Islamic or a non-Islamic country. Do you believe the lawful punishments should remain the same, explain why.

Murder

.....

.....

Theft

.....

.....

Adultery

.....

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Rape

Challenge Question

What scares many people about Shariah law?



Activity 6

Role model country using Shariah law

In groups, pairs or individually, imagine you are in charge of a society and you need to set up a society that accommodates the diversity within the society. Create a mini manifesto for how you will run the society. Use a mind map, spider diagram, list, etc. Make sure your reasoning is clear and be prepared to present your work.



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Homework Slip

Having listened to other manifesto ideas and received feedback about yours, consider your manifesto. Explain why, and how. If you would not change anything, explain why you would not take away a law as a result of a democratic election within the country.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	190–195
4	20
8	39
22	26–30, 39–40
109	1–6

'The Meaning of The Holy Qur'an', Arabic and English, translated by Abdallah Yusuf Ali. In: Commentary and Newly Compiled Comprehensive Index. Amana Publications. Tenth Edition.

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9. Revision Lesson

Learning Objective

1. To revise for the mid-topic test next lesson.

These worksheets contain the main points of every lesson in the Practices section. Use them in the way that best suits you.

Worship Lesson

The Islamic faith teaches that we are all born with a predisposition to believe in Allah (without searching for him since the beginning of time). Everyone has an individual, direct, personal relationship with Allah and worshipping him is how Allah instructs for that predisposition/relationship to be fulfilled.

Sunni

1. **Shahadah / Declaration of Faith** – 'I declare that there is only ONE God, Allah and Muhammad is his messenger'. Muslims say this in every prayer more than once. Saying and believing in the submission to Islam, recognising the six articles of faith specified in the Qur'an and the Prophet Muhammad as 'friend of Allah' on the end to recognise their belief that Ali should have been the fourth Caliph, but this is not mentioned in the Qur'an.
2. **Salah/Prayer** – All Muslims pray five times a day. However, Shi'as join the two end prayers together. Sunnis only join prayers together if they need to.
2. **Zakah** – means self-purification. The practice of Zakah is the active recognition of one's own faults and do not own belongs to the ultimate giver: Allah.
3. **Sawm/Fasting** – Muslims do not eat or drink between sunrise and sunset during Ramadan. Ramadan is the month in which the Qur'an was first revealed to Prophet Muhammad.
4. **Hajj/Pilgrimage** – Muslim men and women make a religious pilgrimage to Mecca (at least once in their lives, if able). This is to bring all Muslims together regardless of race, language or background. All Muslims are equal in front of Allah.

Shi'a – the same as Sunnis plus the following:

1. **Jihad / Struggle and Strive**: Greater jihad – personal struggle to be the best person possible. Lesser jihad – standing up for Islam where there is active hostility towards the Muslims. It includes acts of terrorism and is ONLY allowed as an act of DEFENCE.
2. **Amr-bil-Marooif**: encouraging compliance with the straight path. Notice the word 'Marooif' – it means 'good'. **Respecting freedom of choice is fundamental in Islam.**
3. **Nahil Anril Munkar**: stopping deviation from the straight path.
4. **Tawalia**: nurturing the act of love for Allah and each other.
5. **Tabarra**: withdrawing your company from unbelief in line with the spirit of Islam. If someone is an unbeliever, for their faith, they **politely, humbly and respectfully** disassociate themselves from them. If they choose to disbelieve and privately strengthen their faith again, should they choose to. It means **not** being aggressive or intolerant towards those of a different faith or none. It means **withdrawing**.

Sunnis and Shi'as believe in the same things, but Shi'as believe in more things.

ZEKR means remembering God frequently throughout the day.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah	Aya/Verse
2	186
96	1–8

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Shahadah / Declaration of Faith Lesson

'I declare that there is only ONE God and that Muhammad is His messenger.'

1. It is declaring the existence of ONE God as opposed to either none at all or many.
2. That Muhammad was a messenger of God and not a poet, magician or sorcerer.
3. It is also distinguishing God from Muhammad to emphasise the fact that Muhammad was divine.

The stages of the Shahadah:

1. It is the declaration that there is only one God (Allah) and that Muhammad is his messenger.
2. It is a declaration of intent and purpose that the person has chosen to live their life with the 'straight path' (the path of God) in the Qur'an and elaborated in the sayings (Hadith) of the messenger.
3. It is a declaration that they choose to belong to a larger group (Muslims) with them. Testimonies are present during the Shahadah on behalf of all Muslims.
4. It is the public acceptance that their private or public actions matter, that they are accountable for their actions and that their actions will determine their destination after death: heaven or hell.
5. The Shahadah is a confirmation that they are accountable for what they do, not what Adam and Eve have done.

Qur'anic Verses

The Shahadah / Declaration of Faith is not mentioned as one phrase in the Qur'an, but is mentioned throughout the Qur'an when referring to who a Muslim is.

Salah/Prayer Lesson

Salah means '**Connection**' and involves bowing and kneeling and uttering words from the Qur'an.

Muslims believe that Allah instilled 'from His soul' into each one of us before we were born an innate disposition to believe in Allah (hence why people have 'fitrah' - searching for something from the beginning of time) and it is then each person's choice as to whether they choose to nurture this nurturing and is how Muslims communicate/talk to the creator.

The purpose of prayer:

- For Muslims to connect with Allah amidst their daily activities, which is why prayers are performed at set times (although it is okay for them to be flexible if they need to be).
- To protect Muslims from disobeying Allah, once they have chosen not to disobey.
- Prayers are shortened when travelling or during times of violence to make life easier.
- Some Muslims may pray sitting down or in their head if they cannot pray properly. The intention is what matters.
- Prayer in Islam involves direct communication between the individual and Allah. Not through others but not through others. **The relationship between Allah and each individual is direct.**
- Allah does not need Muslims' prayers, but they do need to pray to him to nurture their relationship with him.
- Men and women pray either separately or together. When praying together in a group, men and women are segregated into men-only and women-only sections in a mosque. When space is limited, women pray behind men. It is not appropriate for women to pray in front of men as they are not pure.

Cleanliness – Muslims should wash before they pray.

Dress – Muslims should make sure that their clothing doesn't distract them or others during prayer.

Qiblah/Direction – Muslims should face towards the Kaaba in Mecca when they pray to Allah.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Verse
4	103
11	114
29	45
32	7-9

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Zakah Lesson

In Arabic, the concept of Zakah means self-purification.

1. Zakah means self-purification through giving. Giving (in money or in kind) with no return move away from selfish needs and wants to contribute to the well-being of others in the giver to a higher status in the eyes of the ultimate giver and brings a different type of reward.
2. The practice of Zakah is the active recognition that everything that we own and do not own is from Allah.
3. By giving we become his instrument and participate in his plan of distributing his bounty. As we are born equal, we do not all have equal resources. This creates an environment for us and we receive. He expects no return from us, but we are instructed to do the same.
4. Zakah is an act of love and generosity that allows us to become active participants in the process of creating a more harmonious and happy community.

Qur'anic Verse

Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	83, 215, 263, 264, 271, 280

Sawm/Fasting in Ramadan Lesson

Ramadan is the name of an Islamic lunar calendar month. It is the first month in which Muslim was revealed to Prophet Muhammad, the final prophet of Islam, in order to confirm the revelations and changes. The verses were revealed to him over 23 years but the first revelation was in Ramadan. **Qadr' / 'The Night of Power'**, which is some time during the last 10 days of Ramadan.

What happens? Muslims spend the month fasting (not eating, drinking or enjoying sexual pleasure).

Why?

- When Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset, which is usually around 15–16 hours per day, it shows that fasting is very good for their health. They give their body a break reducing cholesterol and cortisol in the blood, thus allowing the body to recover and be ready for the next day.
- It is the one instruction which Allah asks Muslims to observe for him, e.g. they only pray themselves AND him, not because they are afraid of him, but because it is a very big test of their faith.
- To feel what it's like for people who have very little food or water – who don't have the water to drink, they feel like it, never mind a *clean* glass of water.
- As the body of their soul is more enhanced, they are more in touch with Allah, who Muslims believe is the most merciful and loving.
- It is an opportunity for Muslims to start afresh; be better human beings and Muslims. Doing it in Ramadan is particularly special for Muslims.
- Spiritually, to give the soul a chance to be felt and appreciated. Giving the body a rest for they feel lighter and remember how dependent they are on food and water – a reminder of their weakness.
- The nature of this month (giving up certain needs during specific hours), means that the reward for good deeds doubles in value. (Bad deeds don't double but lying and gossiping while fasting makes them worse and are not rewarded for it unless they repent and do it on another day without lying and gossiping).
- Anything a Muslim asks of Allah is guaranteed to be answered, with his permission.

Muslims are instructed not to fast in the following circumstances:

- If it causes discomfort or harm in some way
- Whether it's due to an illness or medical reason
- Lack of physical strength to fast
- When travelling
- A menstruating woman
- A pregnant or breastfeeding woman

What Muslims are instructed to do if they can't fast. There are two options:

1. Fast the equivalent number of days after Ramadan.
2. Feed a poor person a meal's worth for every missed fasting day.

Why is it important to remember the alternatives to fasting?

The purpose of fasting is to strengthen the person in different ways, not to cause inconvenience to himself as very forgiving and wishes to make life easy for those who choose to follow his guidance.

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Hajj/Pilgrimage Lesson

Hajj is the Arabic word for pilgrimage. At least once in their lifetime, every able Muslim must go to Makkah in Saudi Arabia.

Hajj is the coming together of all Muslims of different races and different colours, rich and poor from around the globe. They come together for one reason: to worship God. Every Muslim faces when they pray all over the world in Makkah, around the Ka'aba, north and south, come together facing the same Ka'aba they faced from afar. Every shroud like the one they will be buried in. Everyone repeats the same phrases 'We praise Allah who has no associates' and recites verses from the Qur'an in Arabic all with different power on their hearts as well as a show of unity of Muslims around the world.

Makkah is the city in which Prophet Muhammad grew up. Saudi Arabia is the country of Makkah, there is a cube called the Ka'aba. The Ka'aba is in the centre of Makkah and in the direction of. At least once in their life, a Muslim must walk around the Ka'aba as part of the Hajj and this is the focus point of Hajj.

1. **Ihram** – declaring intention and putting on pilgrim clothes (white sheets) to re-enter the state of Ihram.
2. **Ka'bah** – walking around the cube, praying.
3. **Safa and Marwah** – run/walk between hills like Hajar, Ibrahim's wife, in search for water.
4. **Mina** – prayers at the mountain of Arafat.
5. **Muzdalifa** – throw stones at pillars called Jamarat – symbolises rejection of Satan.
6. **Id-ul-Adha** – end of the pilgrimage – sacrifice an animal to remember Ibrahim.

Qur'anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verses
2	190-195
8	35
22	26-30, 39-40
109	1-6

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Islamic Festivals Lesson

Name: Id-ul-Fitr

Meaning: festival/feast of breaking the fast

Celebration: end of Ramadan

Duration: three days

Authority: Sunna

How it is celebrated:

- People get together with family and friends.
- People wear smart, celebratory clothes.
- Food and drink are shared with family and friends.
- Gifts are exchanged.
- Special prayers are prayed.

Name: Id-ul-Adha

Meaning: festival of sacrifice

Celebration: end of Hajj/pilgrimage to Makkah and remembrance of Ibrahim's test which was commanded.

Duration: four days

Authority: Sunna

How it is celebrated:

- The sacrifice of an animal in the Halal way and its distribution to the poor.
- Allah's name pronounced over the meat to remember that it has been given to him.
- It must not cause the animal to suffer in any way.

Name: Ashura

Meaning: 10th – the 10th day of Muharram, the first month of the Islamic calendar

Celebration:

- Sunni – celebration of Moses crossing the Dead Sea to escape Pharaoh with Allah's help.
- Shi'a – mourning for Hussein, Ali's son.

Duration: 10 days

Authority: Quran and Sunna

How it is celebrated

- Sunnis fast for a day or two voluntarily like Prophet Muhammad did.
- Shi'as grieve for Hussein and cause suffering for themselves in order to experience what he experienced when he was killed.

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Sunna, Hadith and Shariah law Lesson

The Hadith – ‘sayings’ uttered by Prophet Muhammad. These sayings represent a body of knowledge that illustrate and explain divine revelations in the Qur’an and inspirations to the prophet via the Angel Gabriel. ‘Religion is very easy and whoever overburdens himself in his religion will not be able to carry it. The ideal is to follow what comes naturally. Religion should not be extremists, but try to be near to perfection and receive the good tidings of it.’
Sahih Bukhari, Volume 1, Book 2, Number 38

The Sunna – this is the compilation of all the sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad and illustrate the Qur’anic message and teachings. It is also a compilation of sayings and actions delivered by Muhammad’s companions and close companions. This was to help people understand the message of Islam for themselves.

An ideal Islamic state would use the Qur’an as its constitution and the Sunna as the basis for its laws and the companions’ interpretations as further elaboration still.

As the Hadith and Sunna are written by humans, Muslims should not use them as the primary source of information, it is regardless of whether a Muslim considers themselves to be part of a ‘sect/denomination’. Islamic scholars are also used by Muslims as a secondary source of information.

Shariah law – product of Qur’an, Hadith and Sunna

Shariah law means ‘that which was is legislated by God’ and elaborated by companions. Firstly, states are run by laws. Shariah law is the law that an Islamic state is based on the Sunna, which is based on the Qur’an. The interpretations of how to put the law into practice to how Prophet Muhammad and his companions practised them and are adaptable to the times. The law is not directly taken from the Qur’an because the Qur’an does not specify how every situation should be handled, and the message of the Qur’an is supposed to be relevant to every generation.

The meaning of the Qur’an changes but how the meaning is put into practice of the message of the Qur’an is put into practice by humans based on the times and conditions. The law is implemented by Prophet Muhammad and his companions. How the law is put into practice is the key to understanding the meaning.

Not all Muslims agree with every part of Shariah law, depending on the context and time. In order to decide whether they agree with something or not, they should ask, ‘Where does it come from?’ If it is not in the Qur’an as well as the Sunna/Hadith, then a Muslim should not follow it.

Qur’anic Verses

Surah/Chapter	Aya/Verse
2	190–195
4	80
8	39
22	26–52, 39–40
109	1–6

Homework

Revise for the test next lesson!

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10. End-of-topic Test: GCSE Islam

The questions in this test will:

- thoroughly test your understanding of Islam so far
- test your factual knowledge
- test your understanding of how and why Islam is portrayed the way it is in the world
- test your understanding of why the citizens of an 'Islamic' country might behave the way they do
- see if you can decipher more accurately for yourself which beliefs and actions are based on the Qur'an and other sources

Worship

1. State two voluntary types of worship.

1.
2.

2. State two obligatory types of worship.

1.
2.

3. What is the meaning of jihad?

.....
.....

4. How many types of jihad are there? Name them

.....

Challenge Question

Invent a situation that involves practising every type of jihad. Explain which type

.....
.....
.....

Shahadah / Declaration of Faith

1. What does it mean?

.....

2. What three things does the Shahadah declare?

1.
2.
3.

3. What are the stages of the Shahadah?

.....
.....

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Salah/Prayer

1. What does the word 'Salah' mean?

.....

2. What do Muslims believe about the human soul?

.....

.....

3. How many times a day do Muslims pray, whether they are Sunni or Shi'a?

.....

4. State two reasons why Muslims pray.

1.

2.

5. Why do Muslims face the same direction when they pray?

.....

6. What do Muslims do before they pray?

.....

7. What do Muslims wear when they pray?

.....

8. Why do men and women either pray separately or with the women behind?

.....

Challenge Question

Write a description of how you might feel before, during and after a prayer.

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Zakah

1. What does the concept of Zakah mean?

.....

2. Write down four points about Zakah.

1.

2.

3.

4.

Challenge Question

Who does Islam instruct Muslims to take particular care of?

.....

Sawm/Fasting in Ramadan

1. What does the month of Ramadan signify?

.....

2. How do Muslims observe Ramadan?

.....

3. What is the day called which is better than 1,000 months?

.....

4. Name two human qualities that Prophet Muhammad encourages.

1.

2.

5. Between which hours can you eat and drink in Ramadan?

.....

6. Give three reasons why a Muslim would not fast.

1.

2.

3.

7. State the two alternatives to fasting.

1.

2.

Challenge Question

Imagine you are a new convert who is excitedly about to fast during your first Ramadan. Write down how you feel and what you hope to gain from fasting.

.....

.....

.....

.....

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Hajj/Pilgrimage

1. How often must a Muslim go on Hajj?

.....

2. What is the name of the cube in Makkah?

.....

3. What do Muslims face when they pray at home?

.....

4. How many months are there to Hajj?

.....

Challenge Question

Imagine you have just come back from Hajj, which you really enjoyed. Your non-Muslim friends ask you what it was like. What will you tell them?

.....

.....

.....

.....

Festivals

1. Name the three main Islamic festivals.

1.

2.

3.

2. Which festival is more significant to Shi'as than Sunnis?

.....

3. How do Muslims celebrate Id-ul-Adha and Ashura?

.....

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.....

Challenge Question

Consider an event which you believe could be celebrated by all three Abrahamic religions. What would the celebration look like? Explain.

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Sunna, Hadith and Shariah law

1. Define the Sunna.

.....

2. Define the Hadith.

.....

3. What is Shariah law a product of?

.....

4. Does every Muslim have to agree with every part of Shariah law in order to call it Shariah?

.....

5. What does Shariah law mean?

.....

.....

Challenge Question

If you were to create a manifesto based on Shariah law, what values would you emphasise and how would you implement them?

.....

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11. End-of-topic Test Answers: GCSE Islam

Learning Objectives

1. To mark the test.
2. To see what you know and what you do not know.
3. To correct wrong answers.
4. To edit answers which need tweaking or rewording.
5. To ask any further questions or for clarification.
6. To see where the gaps in your knowledge are.

Worship

1. e.g. reading, travelling
2. Salah, Zakah
3. Struggle/strive
4. Two:
 1. Greater – being the best Muslim a person can be.
 2. Lesser – helping others understand Islam in a respectful, sensitive manner.

Challenge Question

Practising integrity could be greater jihad. A campaign to build public awareness of a more tolerant

Shahadah / Declaration of Faith

1. There is only one God and Muhammad is God's messenger.
2. 1. It is declaring the existence of ONE God as opposed to either none at all or many.
2. That Muhammad was a messenger of God and not a magician or sorcerer.
3. It is also distinguishing God from Muhammad to emphasise the fact that Muhammad is not God.
3. 1. It is the declaration that there is only one God (Allah) and that Muhammad is his messenger.
2. It is a declaration of intent and purpose that the person has chosen to live their life according to the 'straight path' as mentioned in the Qur'an and elaborated in the sayings (Hadith) of the Prophet.
3. It is a public declaration that they choose to belong to a larger group (Muslims) who are present during the Shahadah on behalf of all Muslims.
4. It is the public acceptance that their actions privately or publicly matter, that they will determine their destination after death: heaven or hell.
5. Shahadah is a confirmation that they are accountable for what they do, not what their parents (Adam and Eve) have done.

Salah

1. Connection with Allah.
2. Allah instilled 'from His soul' into each person when they were born and, therefore, humans are born with a natural inclination to worship Him.
3. 5
4. • To remember Allah amidst their daily activities which is why they are spread out throughout the day (although it is okay to be flexible if they need to be).
• To protect them from disobeying him, once they have chosen not to disobey him.
5. Sense of community and equality.
6. Wash to clean themselves and feel refreshed and ready to talk to Allah.
7. Comfortable clothing which does not distract the individual or others while praying or in the mosque.
8. To prevent them from being distracted by each other.

Challenge Q

Will be person to person for each student.

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Zakah

1. Self-purification
2.
 - Zakah means self-purification through giving. According to Islam, giving (in money or the giver to move away from selfish needs and wants to **contribute** to the well-being of others) elevates the giver to a higher status in the eyes of the ultimate giver and brings a difficult challenge.
 - The practice of Zakah is the active recognition that everything that Muslims own and do not belong to them alone.
 - By giving they become his instrument and participate in his actions of distributing wealth. Although humans are born equal, they do not all have equal resources. This creates inequality. He gives to them and they receive. There is no return. Muslims are instructed to give.
 - Zakah is an act of love and generosity that allows Muslims to become active participants in creating and sustaining a just, harmonious and happy community.

Challenge Question

The orphan.



Sawm/Fasting in Ramadan

1. When the Qur'an was revealed to Prophet Muhammad
2. Fasting during the day
3. Laylat Al Qadr / The Night of Power
4. Appreciation, forgiveness (etc.)
5. Sunset and sunrise
6. Illness, travelling, a menstruating woman
7. Fast the missed equivalent number of days after Ramadan or feed a poor person for every day missed.

Challenge Question

You might have a mixture of feelings. You might look forward to improving yourself in some way, a religious, spiritual opportunity to make progress in life on a soul-searching level.

Hajj/Pilgrimage

1. At least once in their lifetime
2. Ka'aba
3. Ka'aba – so everyone is facing in the same direction – unity
4. Six

Challenge Question

Possibly like any you have experienced before. You may have a new understanding of life and the world which provides you with some insight into how you felt and share your experiences.

Festivals

1. Id-ul-Fitr, Id-ul-Adha, Ashura
2. Ashura
3.
 - Id-ul-Adha – sacrificing an animal in the Halal way to remember Ibrahim's test.
 - Ashura – some Sunnis fast and some Shi'as cause suffering to themselves to remember the Battle of Karbala.

Challenge Question

Possibly Christmas. For Christians it is celebrating the birth of Jesus as the son of God. For Muslims it is celebrating Jesus as a prophet of God and for Jews it is celebrating the coming (or returning) of Jesus, who they also believe in (although it is not mentioned in the Qur'an). What they all have in common is the message of revelation and the concept of uniting friends and family together and practising gratefulness.

Sunna, Hadith and Shariah Law

1. The sayings and actions of Prophet Muhammad and of his companions, reported by his followers
2. The sayings of Prophet Muhammad that were reported by his followers
3. The Qur'an, which is the word of God
4. No. Shariah is applicable to and dependent on place, time and generation within human society
5. Way of life which is legislated by God and elaborated by his prophet and his people

Challenge Question

It could be laws which involve respect, forgiveness and patience, as well as rewards and punishment.

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