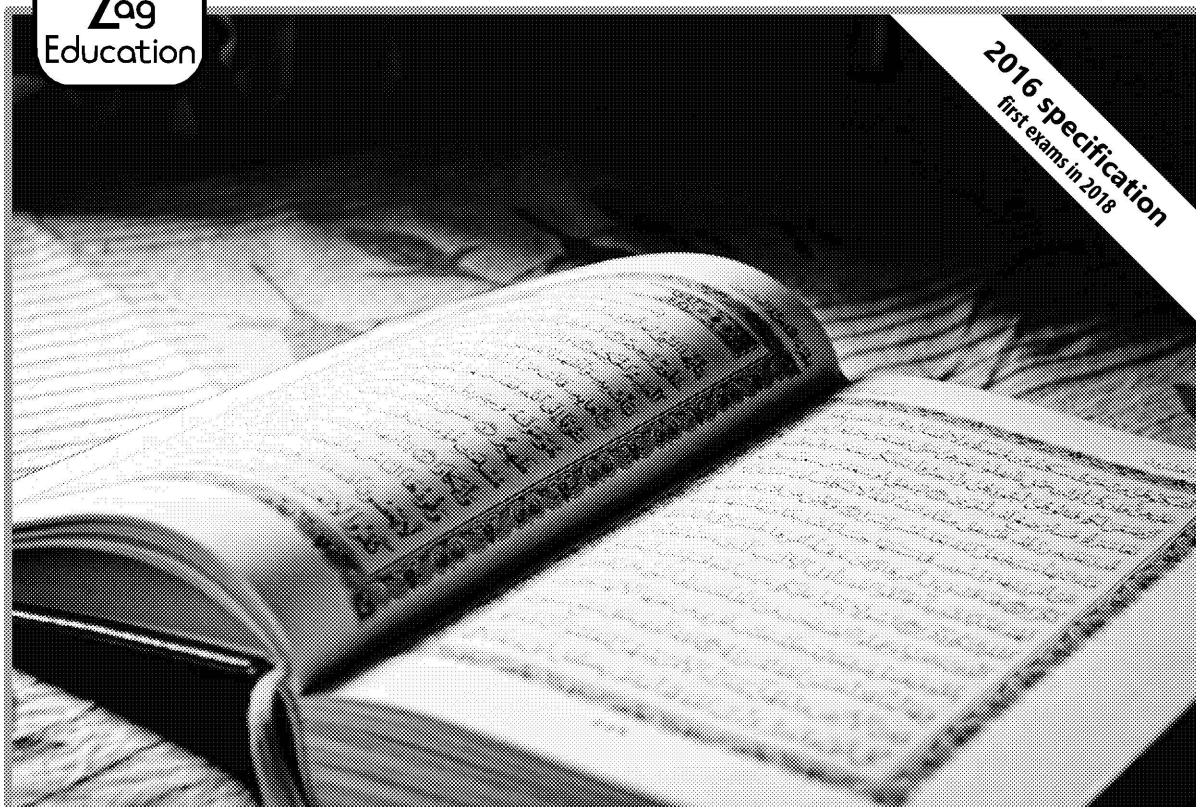


**2016 specification**  
first exams in 2018



# **Differentiated Homeworks**

for GCSE AQA A Religious Studies

*Component 1: Islam*

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## Teacher's Introduction

This resource contains a complete set of homeworks which cover the theory content of the new (9–1) GCSE AQA A Component 1; Islam specification. Each homework contains a variety of questions and activities presented in specification order and enables students to learn all of the content in preparation for their exam.

The resource is fully differentiated with homeworks available at two levels:

**Lower ability:** ●

**Higher ability:** ■

This resource aims to consolidate and reinforce the learning of theory content and provide an opportunity to learn, revise and practise key content.

The teacher is able to decide which homework (lower or higher ability) is most appropriate for a given topic. This will allow students to cover the same content but with lower-ability support and guidance through the carefully structured activities.

In order to save time for the teachers when marking, answers have been provided for questions where required to provide their own examples or a range of possible answers are appropriate for marking.

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\* resulting from minor specification changes, suggestions from teachers and peer reviews, or occasional errors reported by customers

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# Key Beliefs

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## 1. The Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam and the Five Roots of Faith in Shi'a Islam

1) Fill in the gaps in the text below using the keywords to help.

**Words to use:**

Usul ad-Din	Adalat	Angels	Tawhid	Risalah	Resurrection
Sunni	Qur'an	Prophethood	Oneness	Shi'a	Supremacy

There are Six \_\_\_\_\_ in \_\_\_\_\_ Islam. There are Five Roots of \_\_\_\_\_.

The two branches of Islam both believe in the concept of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, with \_\_\_\_\_ of God and \_\_\_\_\_. The remaining Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam are \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, Belief in the Day of \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_ of God's \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, the Justice of God ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) and Belief in the Day of \_\_\_\_\_.

2) Match the Articles and Roots to their counterparts.

Belief in Angels

Authority of the Qur'an

Belief in the Imamate

Five Roots of Shi'a Islam

Six Articles of Sunni Islam

Belief in the Day of Judgement

Tawhid

Belief in the Resurrection

Risalah (Belief in the Prophet)


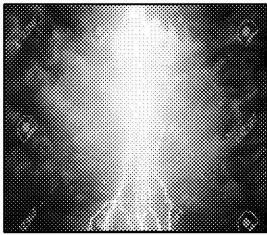

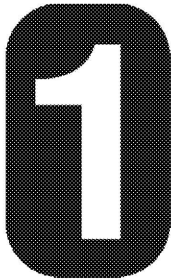
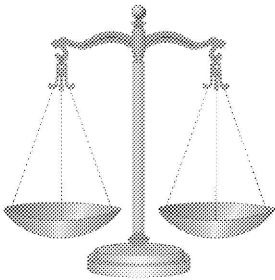

3) Fill in the English meaning of the following Arabic terms.

Arabic Term	English Meaning
Adalat	
Imamate	
Tawhid	
Risalah	
Al-Qadr	
Usul ad-Din	

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4) Identify which of the Six Articles or Five Roots are represented by the following images.

		
a)	b)	c)
		
e)	f)	g)

5) Look at the below chart, and match up the boxes on the right with the beliefs and Articles.

Oneness of God

Authority of the Qur'an

Imamate

- Declaring the Shahadah
- Reading the Qur'an for guidance
- Refusing to make or have images
- Believing and trusting in the infallibility of the Imams
- Decorating a mosque in calligraphy
- Keeping the Qur'an higher and separate from anything else
- Ensuring the Qur'an is translated into all languages
- Avoiding the sin of shirk
- Waiting on the return of the Mahdi

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- 6) i) Using the keywords (provided), explain the difference in Sunni and Shi'a succession of the Prophet.

Abu Bakr	Muhammad	appointed	
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- ii) Identify the differences between Sunni articles and Shi'a roots.

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- iii) Identify two roots/articles they share.

1. ....
2. ....

- 7) i) What does the word 'Islam' mean?

.....

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- ii) How does this link to the Supremacy of God's Will?

.....

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- 8) Complete the table below. Put a tick in the Sunni/Shi'a box depending on whether it is a Sunni or Shi'a belief. Then complete the final box with a one-sentence description.

Article or Root	Sunni?	Shi'a?	Description
Belief in angels			
Belief in the Imamate			
Belief in prophethood			
Supremacy of God's will			
Belief in God's justice			
Belief in the Authority of the Qur'an			
Belief in the Day of Resurrection			
Belief in tawhid			
Belief in the Day of Judgement			

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# 1. The Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam and the Five Roots of Faith in Shi'a Islam

- 1) On each of the spider diagrams below, write out the relevant Roots and Articles of Faith, and the crossover between the Roots and Articles.



- 2) Using your answers to question one, describe the Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam.

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- 3) Using your answers to question one, describe the Five Roots of Faith in Shi'a Islam.

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4) Fill in the Arabic Terms on the table below.

Arabic Term	English
i)	Justice of God
ii)	Belief in the system of God
iii)	Oneness of God
iv)	Belief in the prophethood of God
v)	The power of God
vi)	Principles of Shi'a faith

5) Identify the implications for each of the Articles/Roots below on the life of a Muslim.

Risalah	Tawhid

6) i) Give two details about the implications of the concept of Adalat in Shi'a Islam.

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ii) How might this concept impact how Muslims live their lives?

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iii) Identify three beliefs about the Qur'an that support the concept of the

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....

7) Explain two Muslim ideas about tawhid and shirk.

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8) Complete the table below to show which article or root the example is demonstrating

Example Action
i) The declaring of the Shahadah
ii) Trying to follow the actions of the Prophet Muhammad (Sunnah)
iii) Memorising Qur'anic verses
iv) Refusing to have images of God made or drawn
v) Following an Imam's interpretation of scripture
vi) Seeking help in faith from Mika'il

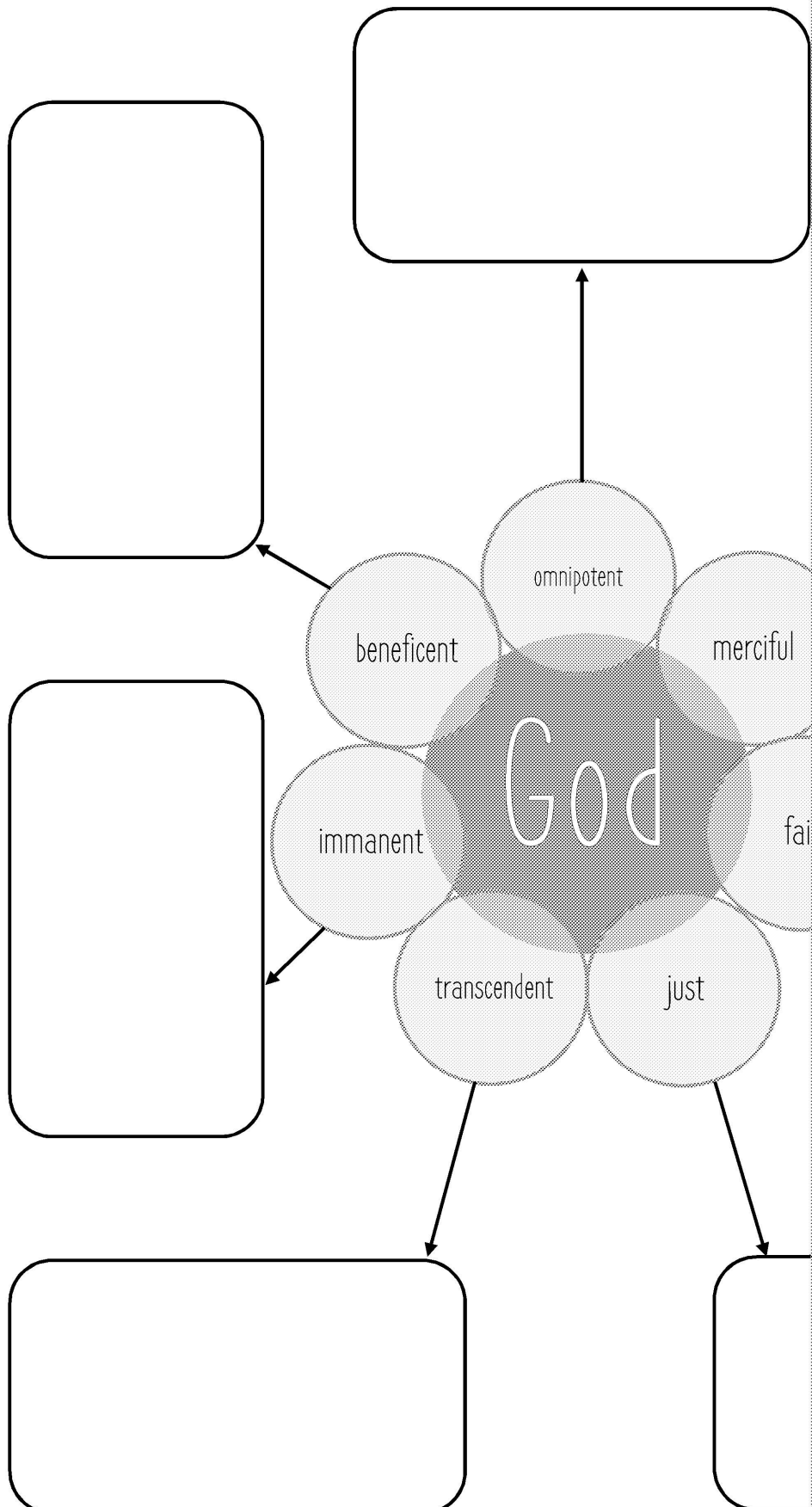
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## 2. Nature of God

- 1) Below is a diagram illustrating the Islamic beliefs about the nature of God. In the diagram with a definition of each of these meanings.



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- 2) Look at the below verse of the Qur'an. Write below the verse from which this verse is taken.

*'He is Allah, the One. Allah, the Absolute. He begets not, nor is he begotten. And there is nothing comparable to him.'*

This verse is from: \_\_\_\_\_

- 3) How many 'beautiful names' do Muslims believe that God has?

.....

- 4) Where are these names found?

.....

- 5) Give two examples of how Muslims believe God shows his mercy.

.....

.....

- 6) Using your answers from question one, briefly sum up in the top row the meaning of immanence and transcendence. In the bottom row, explain the possible tension between these two ideas.

Immanence	Transcendence
The tension between these two ideas is...	

- 7) How is this tension resolved in Islamic thought?

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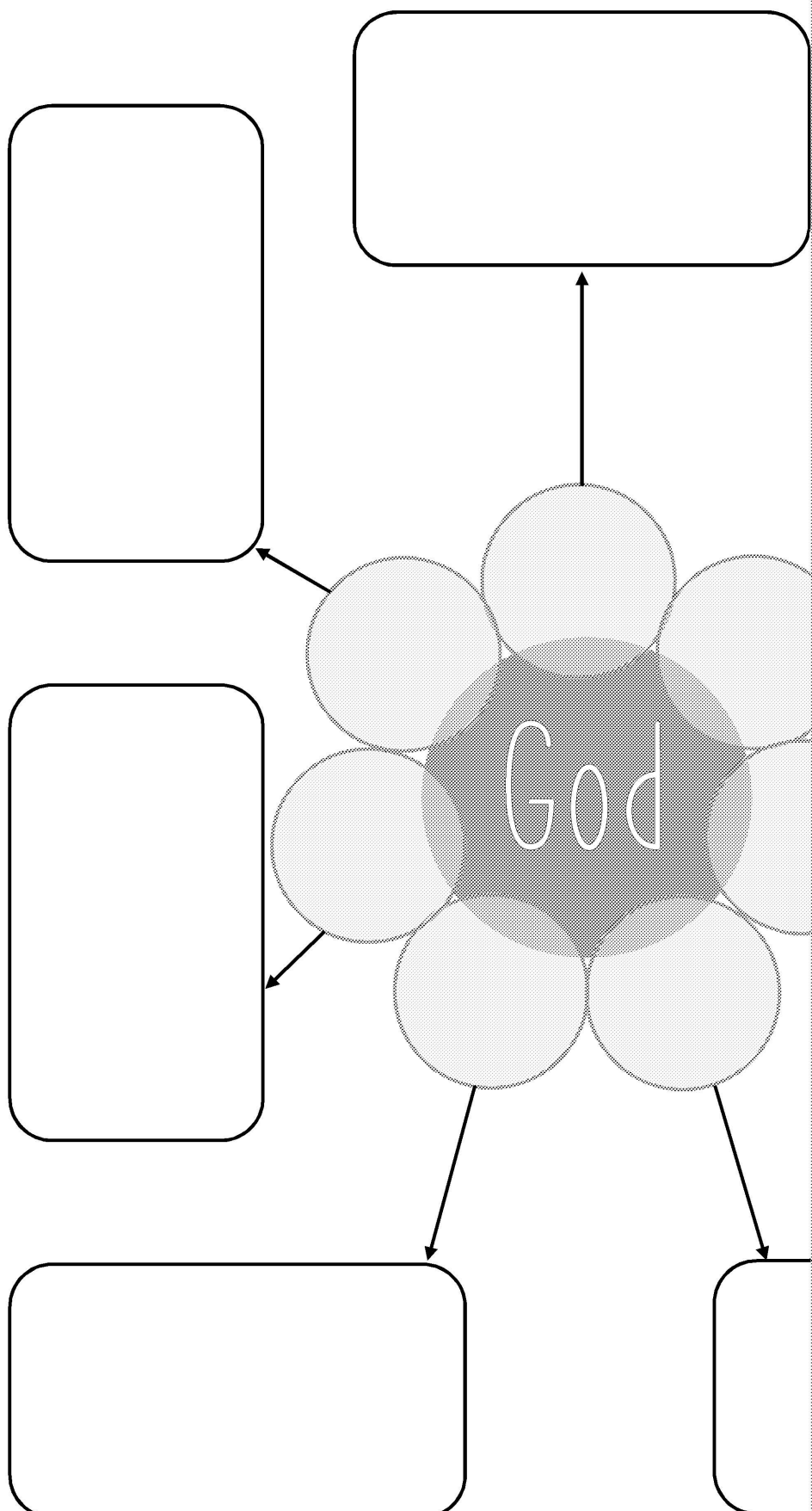
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## 2. Nature of God

- 1) On the diagram below, fill in the seven beliefs about the nature of God. The boxes provided.

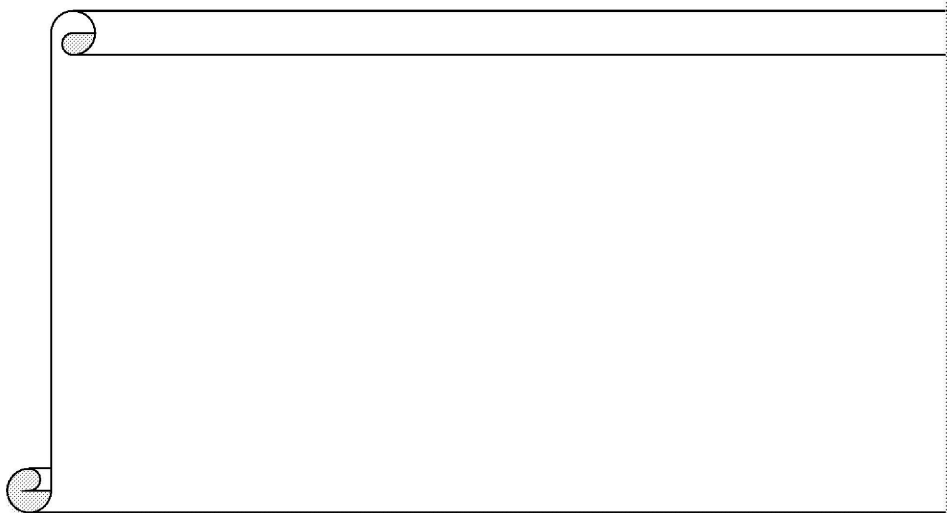


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- 2) In the below scroll, try to copy out Surah 112 from memory.



- 3) Give three details about the 'beautiful names' of God, including how Muslims

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- 4) Give two examples of how Muslims believe God shows his mercy.

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- 5) Explain the tension between the ideas of transcendence and immanence.

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6) How is this resolved within Islamic thought?

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7) How is God understood in Islam?

Use the following words to answer the question.

beneficent	all-powerful	mercy	Power
just	immanent	One	Omniscience

This image shows a single page of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, leaving small margins at the top and bottom. There is no handwriting or other markings on the page.



### 3. Angels

- 1) Fill in the blanks below, using the words contained within the boxes.

unseen	sin	duties	comm
Jibril	first creation	holier	reve

Angels are the \_\_\_\_\_ of God, who made them from \_\_\_\_\_ from clay. They are believed to be part of the \_\_\_\_\_ world.

They have no \_\_\_\_\_, as they only know what Allah has allowed \_\_\_\_\_ . Therefore, they are \_\_\_\_\_ than humans, and are able to interact \_\_\_\_\_ . Their main job is to \_\_\_\_\_ messages between humans and the divine.

They are the agents of God, carrying out \_\_\_\_\_ and responsibilities that he gives them. The \_\_\_\_\_ from God is one of the main duties of angels. The most famous example of this within Islam is the giving of the Qur'an \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 2) Apart from communicating between God and humans, give five examples of \_\_\_\_\_

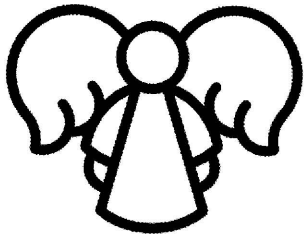


1. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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3) Look at the table below, and make notes about the role and importance of each angel.

<p><b>Jibril</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Also known as Gabriel.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Mika'il</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An important Archangel.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Israfil</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The angel who blows the trumpet at the End of Days.</li> </ul>

4) Give two examples of how belief in angels may impact the life of a modern Muslim.

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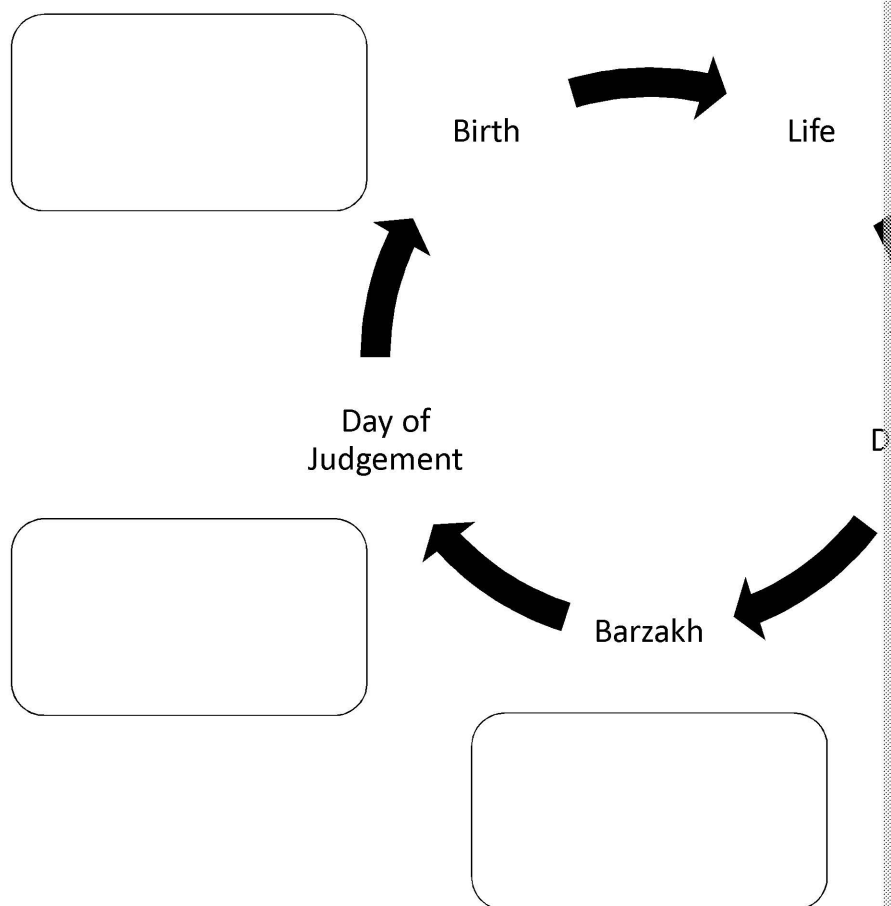
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- 5) Look at the below diagram of a human life cycle. Fill in the boxes regarding what is involved.



- 6) What is the Book of Deeds?

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- 7) From the options below, tick which are truthful descriptions of angels.

Made from smokeless fire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forever praising God	<input type="checkbox"/>	Free to make moral choices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Genderless	<input type="checkbox"/>	Enjoy heavenly feasts	<input type="checkbox"/>	Part of the seen world	<input type="checkbox"/>

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### 3. Angels

- 1) Explain the beliefs relating to the nature of angels in Islam, using the words below.

unseen	sin	duties
Jibril	first creation	holier

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- 2) Apart from communicating between God and humans, give an example of five other duties of angels.

1. ....

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2. ....

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3. ....

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4. ....

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5. ....

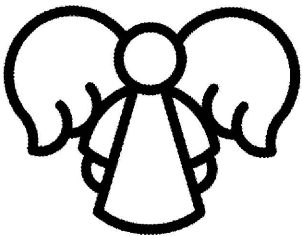
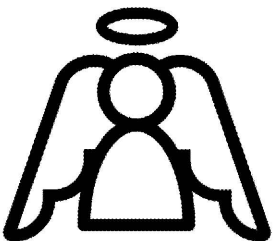

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3) Fill out the table below with details about beliefs and duties.

<p><b>Jibril</b></p> 	
<p><b>Mika'il</b></p> 	
<p><b>Israfil</b></p> 	

4) Give three ways in which angels are different from humans.

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5) Give two details about the Book of Deeds.

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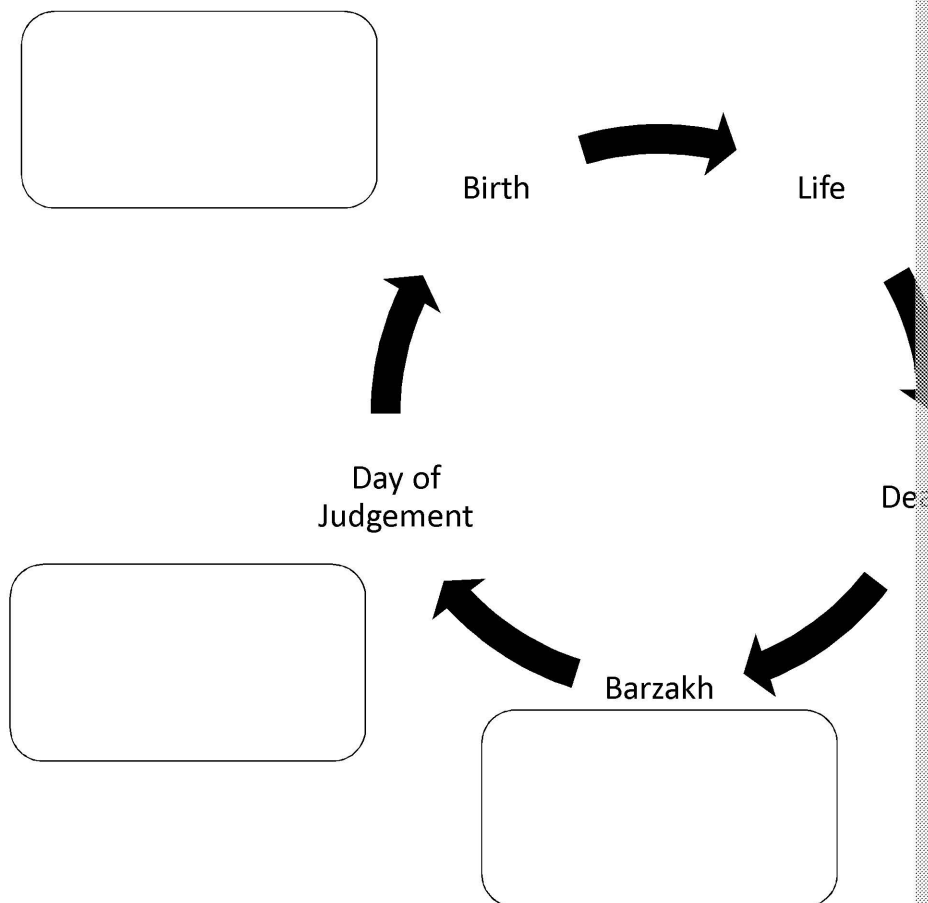
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- 6) With reference to specific angels, use the diagram below to give five examples in the human life cycle.



- 7) Give three details about how belief in angels affects the lives of modern Muslims.

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## 4. Life after Death

- 1) What is meant by the term Akhirah?

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- 2) Explain the term Barzakh.

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- 3) Explain two details about what the Day of Judgement says about the response

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- 4) Which of the following is the Muslim word for heaven?

Akhirah		Jummah		Janaham		Jannah	
---------	--	--------	--	---------	--	--------	--

- 5) Which of the following is the Muslim word for hell?

Jannah		Janaham		Jibril		Barzakh	
--------	--	---------	--	--------	--	---------	--

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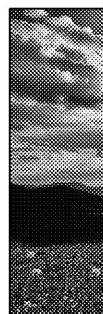




6) In the boxes provided below, fill in the blank spaces with details about what heaven and hell. Use the words at the bottom to help you.

## Jannah

- It is believed to be a \_\_\_\_\_ place.
- It is described in the Qur'an as a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_.
- Those who live there are described as being eternally \_\_\_\_\_.
- On the Day of Judgement, those who are handed the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ into their \_\_\_\_\_ hand will go here.
- Those who live there will feast on \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- This is considered to be a \_\_\_\_\_ for those who have done \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Qur'an describes this in \_\_\_\_\_ 56:15-24.



## Janaham

- It is a \_\_\_\_\_ place.
- It is full of \_\_\_\_\_.
- Those who live there will \_\_\_\_\_.
- On the Day of Judgement, those who are handed the \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ into their \_\_\_\_\_ hand will go here.
- This place is a \_\_\_\_\_ for those who have done \_\_\_\_\_.
- They will drink \_\_\_\_\_ and be \_\_\_\_\_.
- The Qur'an describes this in \_\_\_\_\_ 22:19-22.

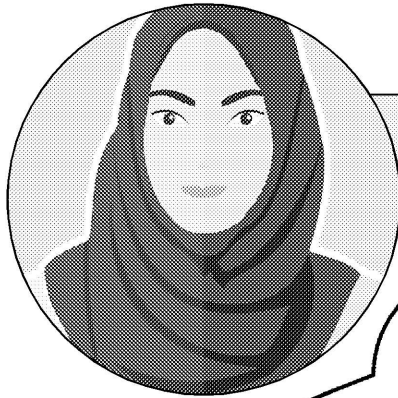


burned	garden	left	y
punishment	good	evil	
Book of Deeds	right	reward	ph
physical	suffer	heavenly wine	delici

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- 7) Look at the examples below and describe the experience of each person according to the Quran. Write down whether they went to heaven or hell.



This is Fatima. She lived a good Muslim life and repented for her sins regularly. On the Day of Judgement, she will go to heaven.

Large empty space for writing the description of Fatima's experience.

Large empty space for writing the description of Ali's experience.

This is Ali. He ignored his Muslim teaching, stealing through his job. He openly stated that God was not one. He was unkind and dishonest. On the Day of Judgement, he was sent to hell.

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8) Give two examples of the roles Muslims believe angels play in the Day of Judgement

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9) Give an example of when inhabitants of Jannah might be given relief from their punishment

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## 4. Life after Death

1) What is meant by the term Akhirah?

.....

.....

2) Explain the term Barzakh.

.....

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.....

.....

3) Explain two details about what the Day of Judgement says about the response

.....

.....

.....

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4) What are the Arabic terms for heaven and hell?

Heaven .....

Hell .....

5) What role does the Book of Deeds play in the Day of Judgement? Give two details

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- 6) Underneath the photos below, identify which form of the afterlife they are and write down below to describe the Islamic picture of both of these places.

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7) Give two examples of the roles Muslims believe angels play in the Day of Judgement.

.....

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8) Give an example of when inhabitants of Jannah might be given relief from the heat of the Day of Judgement.

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9) Describe what Muslims believe will happen on the Day of Judgement, using the following words.

Isra'il	Jannah	Sirat	Mahdi
Jannah	resurrected	to the right	Isa

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## 5. Prophethood

- 1) Give one fact about the nature of prophets.

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- 2) How many prophets have there been?

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- 3) What is meant by the term 'Seal of the Prophets'?

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- 4) Give two details about the significance of the Prophet Muhammad within Islam.

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- 5) Fill in the blanks using the words below:

Muslims believe that a prophet is a person to whom God gives \_\_\_\_\_. Muslims believe that there have been \_\_\_\_\_ named in the Qur'an. Other named prophets apart from Muhammad include \_\_\_\_\_ although they have Arabic names in the Qur'an. Muhammad is viewed as the \_\_\_\_\_ who received the final revelation from God in the form of the \_\_\_\_\_.

A prophet who receives a revelation specifically for themselves is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_. A prophet who receives a revelation for a whole people is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

Rasul	Qur'an	twenty-five
Ibrahim	revelation	Nabi

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- 6) Fact Files: Look at the table below and fill in the Arabic name for this prophet in the fact file column using your own knowledge.

[illegible]

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7) Match the prophet to the revelation.

Dawud

Ibrahim

Musa

Isa

Tawrat

Injil

Zabur

Scrolls of Ibrahim

8) Give one reason for the remembrance of the prophet Ibrahim.

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9) Who are the 'People of the Book'?

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## 5. Prophethood

- 1) Give three details about the Islamic beliefs about prophethood.

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- 2) Give two details about the importance of Muhammad as 'Seal of the Prophet'.

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- 3) Fill in the boxes below with the names of the prophets and the revelation they received. Write the words for both.

<div></div>	→	<div></div>
<div></div>	→	<div></div>
<div></div>	→	<div></div>
<div></div>	→	<div></div>

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- 4) Give two differences between the Muslim understanding of Isa and the Christian understanding.

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- 5) What is the phrase used to refer to the life of the Prophet, which is emulated by Muslims?

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- 6) What is a common Islamic term for followers of religions such as Christianity and Judaism?

.....

- 7) Give two details about the importance of Adam as a prophet.

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- 8) Give three details about the remembrance of Ibrahim in Muslim tradition.

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- 9) Fill in the table below with the Arabic name of each prophet and the key details including the revelation they were given and what they are most remembered for.

	Prophet	Arabic Name	
	Adam		
	Abraham		
	David		
	Jesus		

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## 6. Holy Books

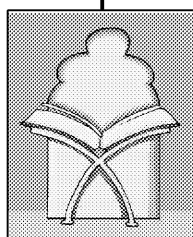
1) Look at the below pictures and fill in the fact file boxes opposite.

### The Qur'an

Given to:

Considered to be:

Authority:



Given to:

Also known as:

Considered to be:

Authority:

### The Scrolls of Ibrahim (Suhuf)

Given to:

Considered to be:

Authority:



The

Given to:

Also known as:

Considered to be:

Authority:

### The Zabur

Given to:

Also known as:

Considered to be:

Authority:



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- 2) Give two examples of how the Qur'an is treated differently than other books.

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- 3) Define what is meant by the term 'Sunnah'.

.....

- 4) Tick the correct meaning of the word 'Qur'an'.

Authority		Word of God		Recite
-----------	--	-------------	--	--------

- 5) How many chapters does the Qur'an contain?

.....

- 6) Give two reasons for why the Qur'an is viewed as having higher authority than other books.

.....

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.....

- 7) Tick the true and cross the false statements within the table below, then copy the correct answer into the spaced provided below.

Surah is the Arabic word for verse.	
The Qur'an translated into English is revered as much as the Qur'an in Arabic.	
The angel Jibril revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad over the course of 11 years.	
Arabic is God's holy language.	
The Qur'an is considered infallible.	
Muhammad wrote the Qur'an down as soon as he received it.	

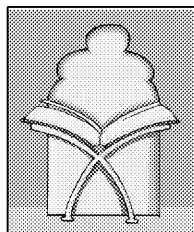
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## 6. Holy Books

- 1) Look at the below pictures, and in the boxes opposite fill in details regarding names, the prophet to whom it was given and the authority it now has.

The Qur'an



The

Scrolls of Abraham



The

The Psalms



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2) Give two details about how Muslims regard the Qur'an.

.....

.....

.....

.....

3) Give the Arabic word for the chapters of the Qur'an, as well as the total number.

.....

.....

.....

4) What does the word 'Qur'an' mean?

.....

5) What is the authority of the Gospels within Islam?

.....

.....

.....

.....

6) Describe the way in which the Qur'an was originally written down, with reference to how it continues today.

.....

.....

.....

.....

7) Complete the table below with the endings to the sentences.

The Qur'an is made up of many...	
When translated into any language other than Arabic, the Qur'an is considered...	
The angel Jibril revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad over a course of...	
Arabic is the holy...	
The only text considered to be completely perfect and immutable is the...	
People who know the Qur'an by heart are referred to as...	
The Qur'an contains guidance on...	

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## 7. Imamate

- 1) Look at the boxes below, and fill in the blanks to show the brief history of the Muslims. Use the words at the bottom of the page to help you.



### The Death of the Prophet

The Prophet Muhammad died in \_\_\_\_\_  
that he left behind a \_\_\_\_\_, where  
a result, there was somewhat of a crisis of \_\_\_\_\_

### Shi'a

Shi'a Muslims believe that Muhammad \_\_\_\_\_  
name a successor. They believe that that Doctrine of  
\_\_\_\_\_ indicated that this person was  
\_\_\_\_\_, who was the  
\_\_\_\_\_ of the Prophet. He became the  
first \_\_\_\_\_ in Shi'a Islam. They believe that  
leadership is determined by \_\_\_\_\_,  
therefore, leaders are \_\_\_\_\_ by their  
successors.

### Sunni Muslims

\_\_\_\_\_ They believe that  
by the process  
result, they put  
\_\_\_\_\_ as the  
best leader for  
as a \_\_\_\_\_

did	succession	successor	disputed
Imam	election	Nass	Abul Hasan
divine appointment	Ali	appointed	son-in-law

- 2) State two details about the beliefs of Twelvers in Shi'a Islam.

.....

.....

.....

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- 3) In the table below, write the definitions for Imam and imam, remembering the difference between the two.

Imam	
imam	

- 4) What is meant by the term 'Ahl al-Bayt'?

.....

.....

- 5) Explain two details about the Mahdi.

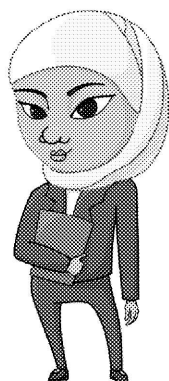
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- 6) Read the descriptions below and circle which branch of Islam the speakers are from.



I believe that when the Prophet died, there was a big problem about who should lead the Muslims. Therefore, it was decided that Abu Bakr, a close companion of the Prophet, was the best result, he became one of the first Caliphs, which is what we call a Caliph. This was decided by a process of election.

Sunni // Shi'a

I believe that before the Prophet died, he indicated that the best successor would be his son-in-law, Ali, who married to his daughter Fatima. He was the first Imam, who were a group of twelve leaders who led followers of the faith from the death of the Prophet until the Mahdi was hidden in 9CE. The Imams were divinely guided and could interpret the Qur'an without any mistakes, so listening to their teaching is important to me!

Sunni // Shi'a

- 7) Who will the Mahdi return with? Circle the correct answer.

Ibrahim	Muhammad	Isa
---------	----------	-----

- 8) What do Seveners believe?

.....

.....

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## 7. Imamate

- 1) Look at the boxes below, and write in the boxes a brief history of the split between Shi'a and Sunni Muslims.



The Death of the Prophet

Shi'a

Shi'a Muslims believe that Muhammad  
 \_\_\_\_\_ name a successor. They believe  
 that that Doctrine of \_\_\_\_\_ indicated  
 that this person was \_\_\_\_\_, who was  
 the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Prophet. He became  
 the first \_\_\_\_\_ in Shi'a Islam. They believe that  
 leadership is determined by \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_, therefore, leaders are  
 \_\_\_\_\_ by their successors.

Sunni Muslims

They believe that  
 by the process of  
 result, they put  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 who was \_\_\_\_\_  
 Prophet, as the  
 referred to him

- 2) State two details about the beliefs of Twelvers in Shi'a Islam.

.....

.....

- 3) Give three details about the Mahdi, including a reference to the Day of Judgment.

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4) This is Ava. She is a Shi'a Muslim. Fill in her speech bubble about what she believes.

5) This is Sarah. She is a Sunni Muslim. Fill in her speech bubble about what she believes.



6) State the difference between an Imam and an imam.

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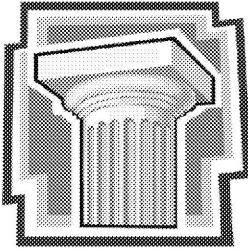
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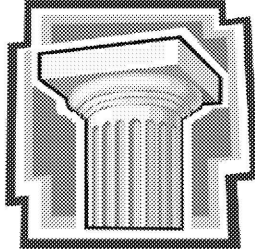


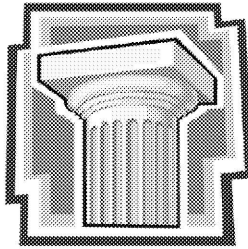
# Practices

## 8. Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and Ten Obligatory Acts

- 1) Fill in the names of each of the pillars of Islam.










- 2) Write the names of the pillars below, then match the pillars to their descriptions.

This is the pillar that refers to the number of prayers and times per day.

This is the pillar which refers to the obligation to undertake a pilgrimage at least once in a lifetime.

This is the pillar which refers to the obligation to fast during the holy month of Ramadan.

This is the pillar that refers to the obligation to give one's total accumulated wealth in charity.

This is the Islamic declaration of faith, affirming the oneness of God and that the Prophet Muhammad is His final revelation.

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3) Match the Obligatory Act with the description.

Jihad	To impede or dissuade people from doing wrong
Khums	To promote what is good and right.
Amir-bin-Manuf	Meaning 'struggle': this means the task of trying to
Nahi Anil Munkar	The duty of Shi'a Muslims to oppose those who
Tawalla	The duty of Shi'a Muslims to love God, Muhammad
Tabarra	A religious tax of 20% on one's income, another

4) What is Jihad commonly misunderstood to mean?

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5) What does Jihad actually mean within the context of the Obligatory Acts?

.....

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6) Give two ways that khums and zakah differ.

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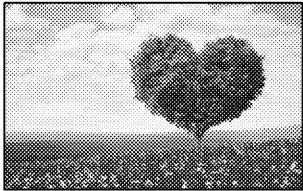
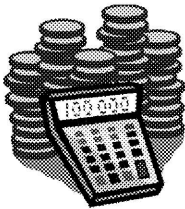

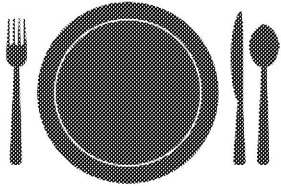
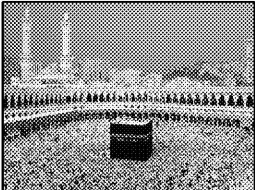

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7) Identify which Pillar or Obligatory Act is represented in the below photograph

		
i)	ii)	iii)
		
v)	vi)	vii)

8) i) Using the keywords below, describe the metaphor of the building within

Pillars	Shahadah	Islam	
---------	----------	-------	--

.....

.....

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ii) Identify two roots/articles shared by Shi'a and Sunni Islam:

1. ....

2. ....

9) i) When does Sawm take place?

.....

ii) Give two examples of what Muslims abstain from.

.....

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- 10) Complete the table below. Put a tick in the Sunni/Shi'a box depending on whether it is a Sunni or Shi'a belief. Then complete the final box with a one-sentence description.

Article or Root	Sunni?	Shi'a?	Description
Tawalla			
Salah			
Amir-bin-Manuf			
Zakah			
Jihad			
Sawm			
K'hum			
Tabarra			
Nahi Anil Munkar			

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## 8. Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory

- 1) Using the keywords below to help, state and describe the Five Pillars of Sunni Islam.

Words to use:

prayer	fasting	pilgrimage
declaration	charitable	Pillar

- 2) On the spider diagram below, complete the annotations with the names of the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam.



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- 3) In the table below, write out the Acts/Pillars which Sunni and Shi'a Islam share. In the empty columns write a list of the ones which they do not share.

Share	Sunni	

- 4) Explain what is meant by i) Tabarra and ii) Tawalla.

i) .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

ii) .....

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- 5) Explain what is meant by i) Amr-bin-Manuf and ii) Nahi Anil Munkar.

i) .....

.....

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ii) .....

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iii) Identify four ways in which khums and zakah differ.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

6) Explain the common misunderstanding of Jihad.

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7) Explain the meaning of Jihad according to the Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam.

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8) Explain the metaphor of the pillars of Islam in the context of the 'building' of the Shahadah as the central pillar of Islam in your answer.

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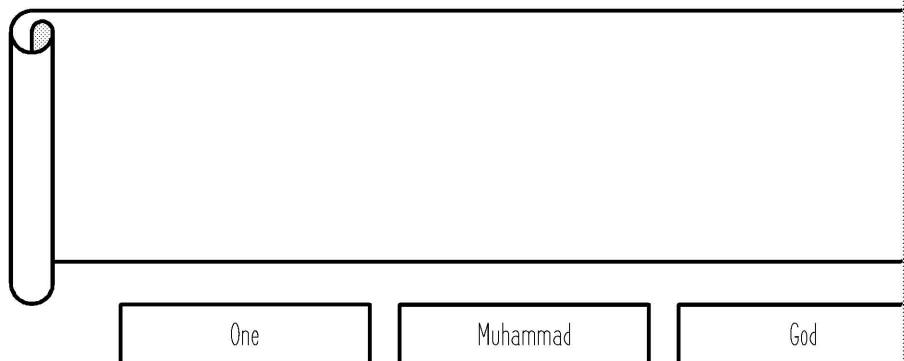
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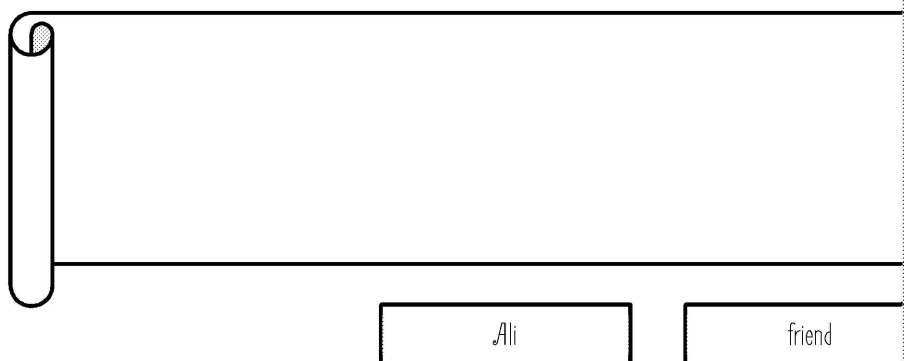
## 9. The Shahadah

- 1) In the space on the scroll, fill in the Shahadah using the keywords below.



One Muhammad God

- 2) In the space provided below, fill in the section added on the end of the Shahadah words below to help you.



Ali friend

- 3) What is the Shahadah considered to be?

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 4) What is the place of the Shahadah within the metaphor of the pillars of Islam?

.....

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.....

- 5) Which of the following is a stage in life when the Shahadah is always said?

a) Bar Mitzvah		b) Death		c) Engagement	
----------------	--	----------	--	---------------	--

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6) What is the meaning of 'Ibn Allah', and how does this relate to the Shahadah?

.....

.....

7) What role does the Shahadah play in conversion?

.....

.....

8) Write the Shahadah out in your own words.

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## 9. The Shahadah

- 1) In the space provided below, write out the Shahadah.



- 2) In the space provided below, fill in the extended version of the Shahadah said at the end of the prayer.



- 3) Which nature of God is clearly demonstrated in the Shahadah?

.....

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- 4) What is the Shahadah considered to be?

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- 5) Explain the importance of the Shahadah within the metaphor of the pillars of Islam.

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- 6) From the list given below, cross out all of the life events in which the Shahadah is recited.
- a) Bar Mitzvah
  - b) Death
  - c) Engagement
  - d) Birth
  - e) Marriage
  - f) Bat Mitzvah
  - g) Graduation
  - h) Starting school
  - i) Turning 18
  - j) Learning to drive
  - k) Having children

- 7) Give the Arabic phrase for 'servant of Allah' and explain the connection between it and the Shahadah.

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.....

- 8) Give one detail about the role that the Shahadah plays in the process of conversion to Islam.

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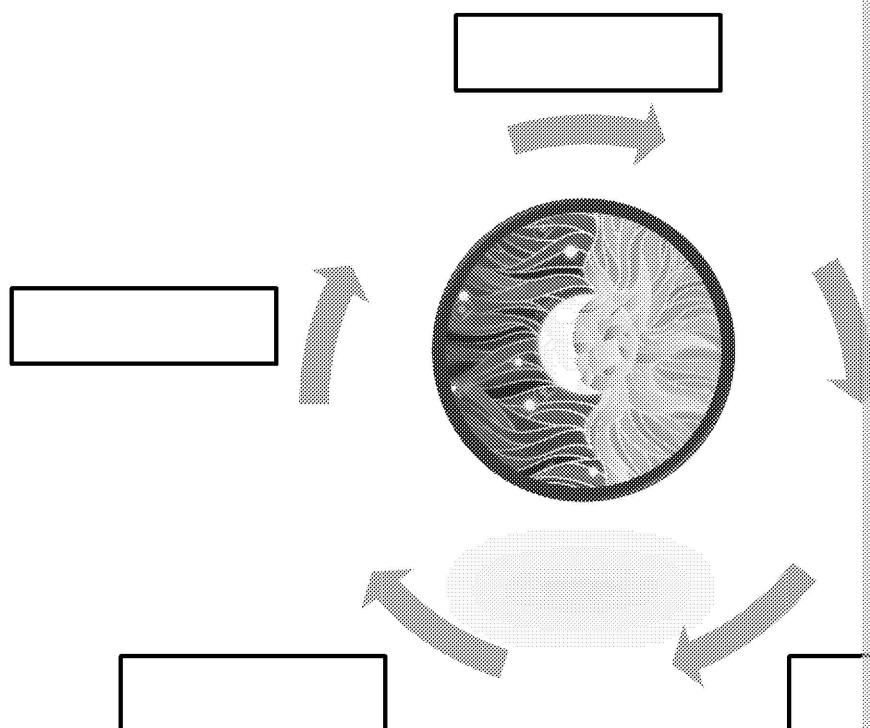
## 10. Salah

- 1) What is the pillar of Salah?

.....

.....

- 2) On the diagram below, fill in the times of day when Muslims are expected to



- 3) In the table below, write next to the Arabic word the time of day for prayer

Fajr	
Zuhr	
Asr	
Maghrib	
Isha	

- 4) How many times, and at what time, do Shi'a Muslims pray?

.....

.....

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- 5) This is Adam. He is about to engage in Salah, as he does every day. What should he do before he starts to pray? Include at least three details about

.....

.....

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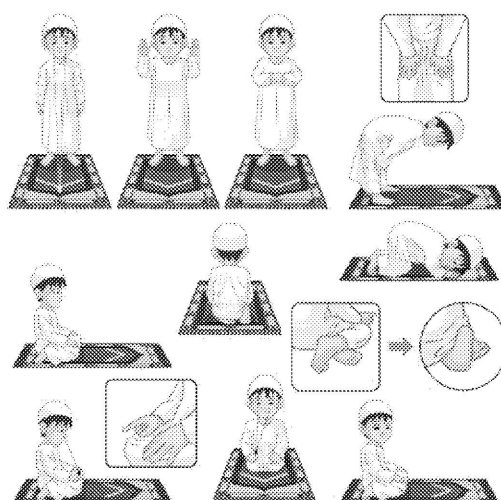
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- 6) Look at the picture below. Using the keywords given below, fill in the blanks to describe what is happening in the picture.



prostrating	prayers	utterances
Makkah	movements	Rak'ah

This is known as the process of \_\_\_\_\_. This is a series of \_\_\_\_\_ such as bowing

This is always performed in the direction of \_\_\_\_\_. This demonstrates \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ than him. During this process, Muslims will state a series of \_\_\_\_\_ and

are not changed.

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7) Match the term to the correct meaning.

Du'a

Qibla

Juammah

Wudu

Rak'ah

Taqwah

Friday comm

The

The

The wall of a r

I

The experience

8) What would a Muslim who is travelling use in order to ensure a clean space for

.....

9) In what direction do Muslims pray?

.....

10) Use the table below to display the differences between Sunni prayer and Shi'

Sunni	

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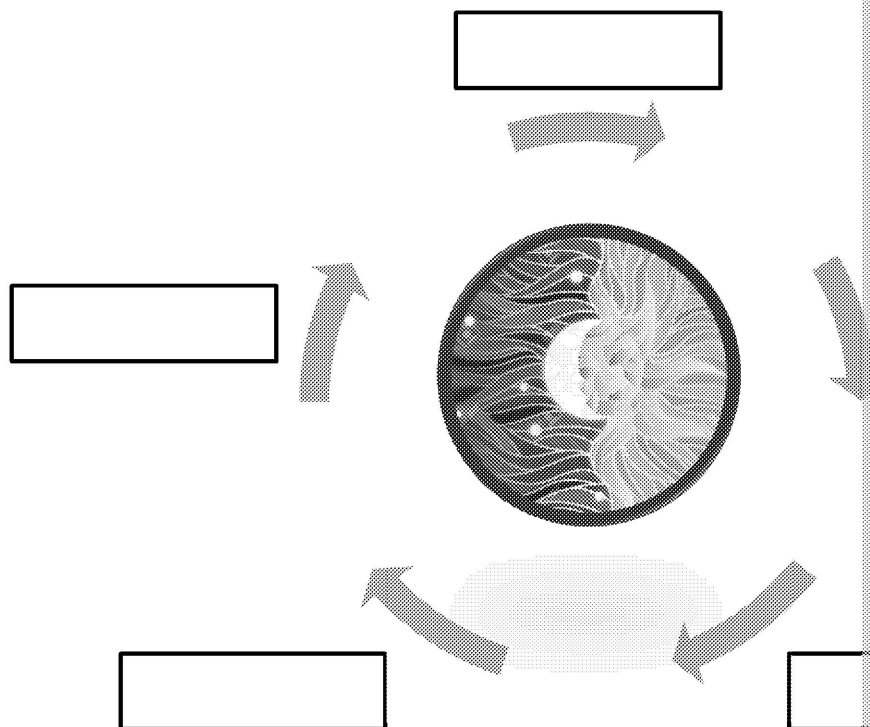


## 10. Salah

- 1) What is the pillar of Salah?

.....

- 2) In the diagram below, fill in the times of day when Muslims are expected to



- 3) On the table below, fill in the Arabic word for the time of day at which Muslim


- 4) Give two differences between Shi'a and Sunni prayer structures.

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.....  
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5) Give four details about the performance of ablutions before prayer.

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6) Explain the significance of rak'ah. Give three details.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

7) Give the definition for the words below.

Du'a



.....

Qibla



.....

Juammah



.....

Tawqah



.....

8) What issue might a travelling Muslim encounter when it comes to prayer, and counteracted?

.....

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.....

.....

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9) In which direction do Muslims pray, and why?

.....

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.....

10) Annotate the picture below, then underneath explain the significance of the



i) .....

.....

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ii) .....

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## 11. Sawm

- 1) Fill in the blanks of the paragraph below, using the keywords provided.

Sawm is the practice of \_\_\_\_\_ during the Islamic holy month of \_\_\_\_\_. It requires abstaining from eating and drinking during the hours of daylight for the duration of the month. Due to the \_\_\_\_\_ nature of the Islamic calendar, Ramadan takes place will move around the seasons. There are various different \_\_\_\_\_ for different groups of people during the fast. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ observance, the end of which is marked by the celebration of \_\_\_\_\_.

exemptions

Id ul-Fitr

Ramadan

Solemn

lunar

- 2) Look at the examples given below. Put a cross through those which would be exempt from the fast during the hours of Ramadan.

Cupcakes

Exemptions

Coffee

Running

Dancing

Kissing

- 3) Fill in the table below with reasons regarding why these individuals are exempt from the fast.

The elderly	
Menstruating women	
Young children (under 12)	

- 4) Give three examples of other Muslims who would be exempt from practising the fast.

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

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5) Give two reasons why the reading of the Qur'an is encouraged during Ramadan.

.....

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6) Give the meaning of 'Lailat al-Qadr'.

.....

7) Give two details about Muslim beliefs regarding the Night of Power.

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8) Which Surah describes the Night of Power?

.....

.....

9) Give two examples of benefits that a Muslim may experience through practising Sawm.

.....

.....

.....

.....

10) Read the statements in the following table. Put a tick or a cross in the box next to whether this statement is true or false.

Since the Islamic calendar is solar, the time during which Ramadan falls moves around the year.	
The Night of Power is when Muslims celebrate the giving of the Qur'an to Muhammad.	
While practising Sawm, Muslims cannot even have a drink of water during daylight hours if they are thirsty.	
Women have to fast for one week less than men because of menstruation.	
Some children will practise some form of Sawm, but not the entire fast, so as to prepare themselves for when they are adults.	
Special focus on the hadiths and Sunnah takes place during Ramadan.	
The ending of Ramadan is marked by a huge feasting festival known as Id al-Ahda.	
Married Muslim couples cannot have sex for the entirety of the month of Ramadan.	
The Night of Power is considered to be the holiest night of the Islamic calendar.	
Those who are travelling are not exempt from fasting.	
Pregnant women might be exempt, but if you have recently given birth then you are not exempt from observing Sawm.	

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## 11. Sawm

- 1) Explain the pillar of Sawm, giving details about what the practice is and when

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 2) Give four examples of benefits which a Muslim may experience through practice

1. ....

.....

2. ....

.....

3. ....

.....

4. ....

.....

- 3) Give an example in which Sawm might be challenging to a modern Muslim. Give an example of a modern Islamic calendar in your answer.

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- 4) Give two reasons why the reading of the Qur'an is especially encouraged during the month of Ramadan.

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- 5) In the box provided below, give the Arabic term for the Night of Power.

.....

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6) Look at the picture on the right.

i) What is it depicting?

.....

ii) What is the significance of what is depicted?

.....

7) Explain two details about the Night of Power. Give reference to one piece of Islamic Scripture in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

8) Give two examples of how the Night of Power is observed.

.....

.....

.....

.....

9) Read the below statements. In the box next to that statement, write whether it is true or false. For those which are false, write the corrected statement in the line below.

Since the Islamic calendar is solar, the time during which Ramadan falls moves around the year.

The Night of Power is when Muslims celebrate the giving of the Qur'an to Muhammad.

While practising Sawm, Muslims cannot even have a drink of water during daylight hours if they are thirsty.

Women have to fast for one week less than men because of menstruation.

Some children will practise some form of Sawm, but not the entire fast, so as to prepare themselves for when they are adults.

Special focus on the hadiths and Sunnah takes place during Ramadan.

The ending of Ramadan is marked by a huge feasting festival known as Id al-Ahda.

Married Muslim couples cannot have sex for the entirety of the month of Ramadan.

The Night of Power is considered to be the holiest night of the Islamic calendar.

Those who are travelling are not exempt from fasting.

Pregnant women might be exempt, but if you have recently given birth then you are not exempt from observing Sawm.

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## 12. Zakah

- 1) Nadiya is a Shi'a Muslim. Give two details about how she should practise alms.

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 2) Considering this, look at her notes below and figure out how much she should give in zakah percentages.

Income per annum:	£21,000
Savings to date:	£3,000
Worth of Gold owned:	£200
Worth of Silver owned:	£100
Outgoing Utilities p.a.:	£10,800

- i) How much should she be giving in zakah?

.....

- ii) How much should she be giving in khums?

.....

- 3) Explain how you came to the amount you did for each Zakah and Khums.

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 4) Which of the following terms means extra charitable donations on top of zakah?

a) Khums		b) Sadaqah		c) Tzedakah	
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- 5) Give three examples of the way in which zakah should be given.

.....

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- 6) From the list below, choose the meaning of the word Nisaab.

a) Those over the base level of income		b) Those under the base level of income		c)
--	--	---	--	----

- 7) In the table below, give three examples of how zakah benefits the giver, and benefits the receiver.

Giver	

- 8) Give two examples of an issue that may arise from the secretive nature of the

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 9) How is this issue resolved within Islamic thought?

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## 12. Zakah

- 1) Nadiya is a Shi'a Muslim. Give two details about how she should practise alms

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 2) Considering this, look at her notes below and figure out how much she should give in zakah percentages.

Income per annum:	£21,000
Savings to date:	£3,000
Worth of Gold owned:	£200
Worth of Silver owned:	£100
Outgoing Utilities p.a.:	£10,800

- i) How much should she be giving in zakah?

.....

- ii) How much should she be giving in khums?

.....

- 3) Explain four factors which influenced how you calculated Nadiya's giving.

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- 4) Should Nadiya wish to further donate to charity beyond the required zakah amount?

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- 5) What threshold must she be earning over in order to be eligible to give zakah?

.....

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.....

.....

- 6) Give three examples of the way in which Nadiya should give her zakah.

.....

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.....

.....

- 7) In the below table, think about how the giving of zakah might benefit Nadiya benefit the person receiving her money?

Giver	

- 8) Give two examples of issues which arise due to the secretive nature of zakah?

.....

.....

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9) Give an example of how this is resolved within Islamic thought.

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.....

10) Give two examples of where Muslims pay zakah depending on where they live

.....

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## 13. Hajj

- 1) Using the diagram below, fill in the blanks in the paragraphs to detail what a pilgrimage would experience through the various stages of the Hajj.

### Ihram

This is a \_\_\_\_\_ that must be entered into before going on Hajj. Men dress all in \_\_\_\_\_ (usually white). Muslims will undergo ritual \_\_\_\_\_ and prayers.

The wearing of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ symbolises purity and also the equality

### Tawaf

This is the practice of circling the Ka'aba \_\_\_\_\_ times in an \_\_\_\_\_ direction. The Ka'aba is a \_\_\_\_\_, rebuilt by Prophets Nuh and Ibrahim and Ismail. It was here that Muhammad smashed the \_\_\_\_\_ idolatry and dedicated the shrine to Allah.

Muslims will attempt to touch a \_\_\_\_\_ built into the Ka'aba, or at the least raise their hands. Some believe that some of the stones are to be the piece of the original shrine left.

### Arafat

Mount Arafat is where Muhammad is believed to have given his final \_\_\_\_\_ speech. On the travel back to Makkah, pilgrims will stop at the well of Zamzam, where it is believed God miraculously provided water for Hajar and Ismael.

Once at Arafat, they will spend an afternoon in the heat of the sun \_\_\_\_\_, specifically for \_\_\_\_\_ prayer. It is believed by doing this, God will forgive their sins.

### Muzdalifah

This is where Muslims will rest and spend the night in between Arafat and Mina. They will spend time here reading \_\_\_\_\_ and performing \_\_\_\_\_. They will also collect here a selection of 49 \_\_\_\_\_ for use on the next day.

### Mina

Mina is an important location on the pilgrimage. This is the location of the \_\_\_\_\_ pillars, which are made of \_\_\_\_\_.

The historical significance is that the three pillars represent \_\_\_\_\_, Hajar and Ismael and the \_\_\_\_\_ who was to be sacrificed to God.

Muslims will \_\_\_\_\_ the pillars with the stones they gathered in Muzdalifah the previous day. This is a reminder of Jibril to 'pelt' Iblis with stones.

This also symbolises the individual believer's \_\_\_\_\_ of the devil and of evil and \_\_\_\_\_.

They also take the opportunity to remember the testing of Ibrahim and reflect on their own challenges within life.

### Return to Makkah

This is the final part of the pilgrimage in which pilgrims will walk back to \_\_\_\_\_, and there will be a celebration. They will also perform a second sa'i, which is the practice of walking the distance between the \_\_\_\_\_.

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2) When does Hajj take place during the year?

.....

.....

3) What is the significance of the Ka'aba? Give at least two details.

.....

.....

4) Give three examples of the state of Ihram.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

5) Give two details about the significance of the prayers at Arafat.

.....

.....

.....

.....

6) What is a 'Hajji'?

.....

.....

.....

.....

7) From the options given below, circle the festival which takes place during Hajj.

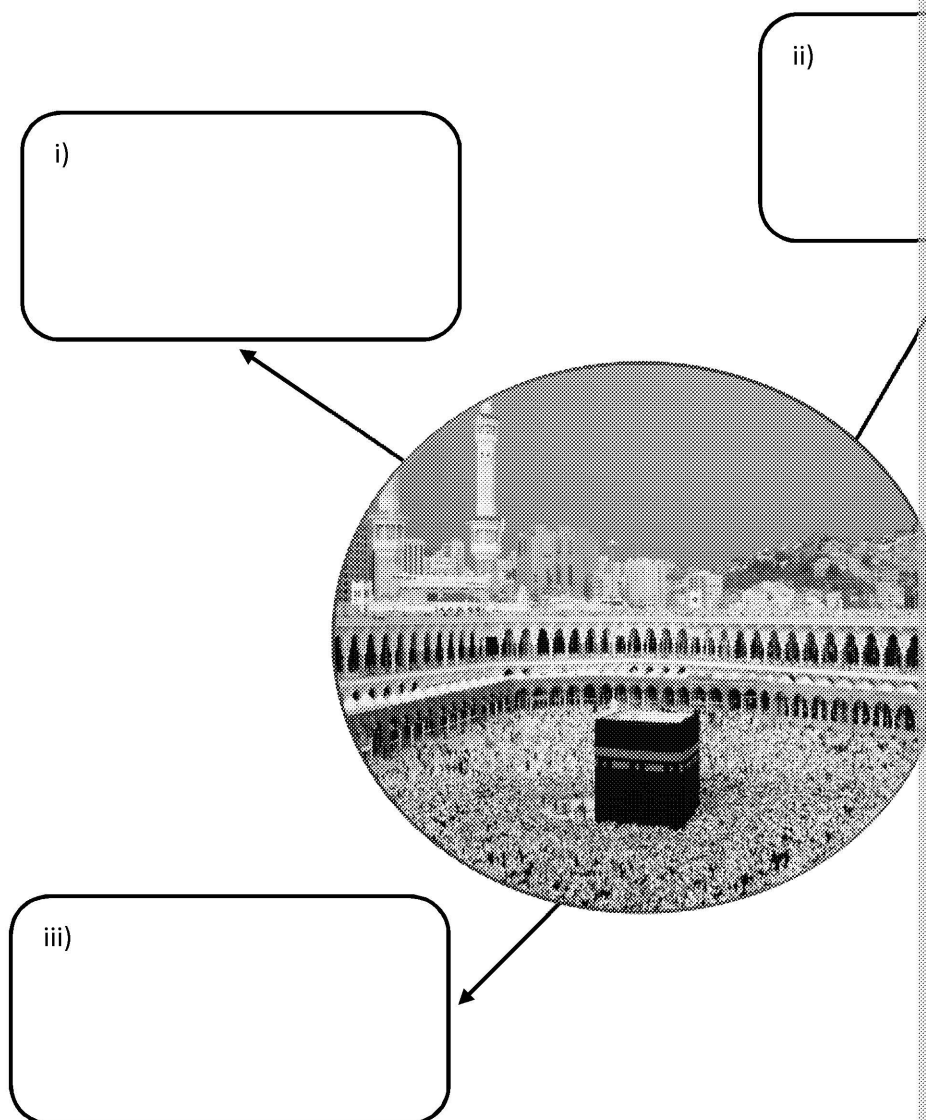
Id ul-Fitr	Ashura	Ramadan	Id ul-Adha	
------------	--------	---------	------------	--

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8) Label the below image of the Ka'aba with the following information:

- i) The location of the Ka'aba
- ii) Who first built the Ka'aba
- iii) The connection between the Prophet and the Ka'aba



9) Where does the Hajj take place?

.....

10) Where is this located geographically? Choose from the following options, tick

India		America		Saudi Arabia	
-------	--	---------	--	--------------	--

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### 13. Hajj

- 1) Using the diagram below, fill in the boxes to detail what a Muslim undertaking experience through the various stages of the Hajj.

Ihram

Tawaf

Arafat

Muzdalifah

Mina

Return to Makkah

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2) When does Hajj take place?

i) Dates	ii) Duration	iii) Month
----------	--------------	------------

3) Give three details about the significance of the Ka'aba.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4) Below is a representation of two individuals ready for Hajj. Label the picture you observe about how they present themselves, and the significance it has



5) Give two details about the significance of the prayers at Arafat.

.....

.....

.....

.....

6) What is the term for a person who has completed the Hajj pilgrimage?

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7) Give four details about the significance of the Jamart pillars.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

8) In the bullet points below, list some additional sites which some Muslims (b) Hajj.

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

9) Why might the Hajj be considered to be Sunnah?

.....

.....

10) Complete the following sentences in the table below.

Hajj is one of the.....	
The state of Ihram signifies....	
Throwing stones at the Jamarat pillars signifies.....	
Muslims believe that their sins can be forgiven by true repentance during prayer at the.....	
The stories of important prophets are remembered on Hajj, such as....	
There are also festivals which take place during Hajj, such as.....	

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## 14. Jihad

- 1) What does the word 'Jihad' mean?

.....

.....

- 2) What are the two forms of Jihad?

1. ....

2. ....

- 3) In the below boxes, using your answers to question two, fill in the bullet points for these forms of Jihad.

.....

•

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•

.....

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- 4) In the table below, read the examples of differing actions which are all forms of Jihad. Write whether or not the example given is lesser or greater.

Memorising Surahs of the Qur'an
Forgiving a wrong by a fellow believer
Defending the faith
Volunteering at a mosque
Taking military action against a ruler who is trying to prohibit the practice of Islam
Observing Sawm

- 5) Give three examples of the conditions under which a military Jihad can be undertaken.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

- 6) Give three examples of the conduct that the Qur'an specifies for those under Jihad.

.....

.....

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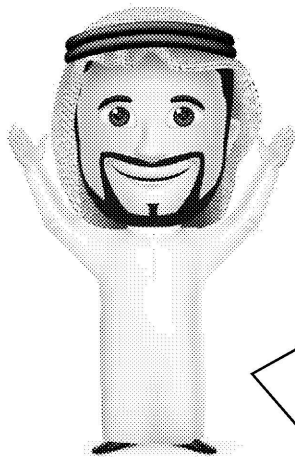
.....

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- 7) Below are two characters, John and David, who are both undertaking Jihad. John is undertaking lesser Jihad, whereas David is undertaking greater Jihad. In their speech bubbles below, write something they could do to undertake their form of Jihad.



David

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## 14. Jihad

- 1) Explain the concept of Jihad within Islam, giving at least four details. Refer to 'Jihad' within your answer.

.....

.....

.....

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- 2) In the boxes provided below, describe the two forms of Jihad.

Lesser

•

•

•

•

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3) In the table below, give three examples of each of the two forms of Jihad.

Greater	

4) Where is the source of the idea of the forms of Jihad?

.....

.....

.....

.....

5) Give five examples of the conditions under which a military Jihad can be undertaken.

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

6) Give four examples of the conduct criteria that those carrying out a military Jihad must follow.

1. ....
2. ....
3. ....
4. ....

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- 7) Below are two characters, John and David, who are both undertaking Jihad. John is undertaking lesser Jihad, whereas David is undertaking greater Jihad. In their speech bubbles below, write something they could do to undertake their form of Jihad. Justify your answer.



David

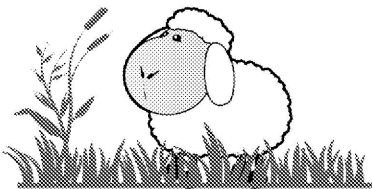

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## 15. Festivals

- 1) Look at the pictures below and write in the boxes below which of the main festivals are depicting.

		
i)	ii)	iii)

- 2) Using your answers to question one, fill in the boxes with the corresponding match to the description.

This is celebrated on Hajj, remembering the example of obedience of the prophet Ibrahim and his willingness to sacrifice his son to God.

i)

This marks the end of the month of Ramadan and with it the end of the practice of fasting from food and drink for the period of sunrise to sunset.

ii)

This is a festival during which Shi'a Muslims remember the martyrdom of Husayn at the Battle of Karabala. Sunni Muslims may also mark this, remembering the prophet Nuh or the bringing of the Israelites from slavery.

iii)

- 3) Below is an exchange between different Muslims on a social media platform comments section with how you think each Muslim will be celebrating Ashura about them provided.

**Nadiya Khan:** Looking forward to fasting today to remember the prophet Nuh as my observance of Ashura. you doing?

**Sarai Smith:** I'm a Shi'a Muslim, so Ashura is a really important and sober festival to us. We mark this each year.

**Aaron Nambiar:** I am a Sunni Muslim, however, rather than remembering Nuh I am instead fasting to remember the prophet Muhammad.

**Prem Smith:** I am a Shi'a Muslim who lives in Iraq, where we usually mark Ashura by...

**Ali Smart:** I'm also Shi'a, but I tend not to engage in public displays of mourning. Rather than performing rituals I prefer to donate...

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4) Give three details of how Id ul-Fitr is celebrated.

.....

.....

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.....

.....

5) Give two different ways in which Id ul-Adha is celebrated, writing these in the boxes. To guide your answer, locations have been stipulated in these boxes.

On Hajj

6) When is Id ul-Adha celebrated?

.....

7) Give three examples of how a Shi'a Muslim might practise Ashura. Consider the location of the practise in your answer.

.....

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.....

8) Give two details of how a Sunni might practise Ashura.

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9) Look at the examples below. Write in the box below for each example which person speaking is, as well as which festival they are celebrating.

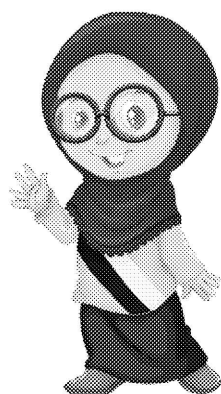
i)

I'm looking forward to celebrating even though it's not a joyful festival but a sombre one. I think the remembrance of the prophet Husayn is very important for us in our faith.

**Branch of Islam:**

**Festival:**

ii)



I am so excited for celebrating this week's famous baklava which is delicious. I'm looking forward to a really big family feast!

**Branch of Islam:**

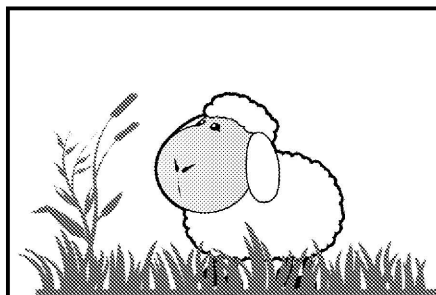
**Festival:**

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## 15. Festivals

- 1) Look at the pictures below. Fill in the boxes below them which festival you think it is.



i)



ii)

iii)

- 2) Look at the boxes below. In the smaller boxes, fill in the names of the festival of each festival in the second box.










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3) Below is an exchange on a social media platform.

In the comments section, give replies in the empty spaces from Nadiya's friend. Include at least two examples of Shi'a practice and one other form of Sunni practice. Also mention geographical differences and variety of practice within the ummah.

**Nadiya Khan:** Looking forward to fasting today to remember the prophet Nuh as my observance of Ashura. What are you doing?

**Sarai Smith:**

**Aaron Nambiar:**

**Prem Smith:**

**Ali Smart:**

4) Describe four key details about the celebration of Id ul-Fitr.

.....

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5) Give five key details about the celebration of Id ul-Adha, referring to different geographical areas in your answer.

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6) Give the date of celebration for each of the festivals.

i) Id ul-Fitr

.....

ii) Id ul-Adha

.....

iii) Ashura

.....

7) Give three examples of the Sunni practice of the festival of Ashura.

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8) Give five details about the practice of Ashura in Shi'a Islam.

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# Answers

## 1. Key Beliefs: The Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam and the Five Roots of Shi'a Islam

- 1) There are Six **Articles** in **Sunni** Islam. There are Five Roots of **Usul ad-Din** in **Shi'a** Islam both believe in the concept of **tawhid** and **risalah**, which are the Arabic terms for **Oneness of God** and **prophethood**. The remaining Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam are: Belief in **Angels**, Belief in the Day of **Judgement**, the **supremacy** of God's will. The other roots of Shi'a Islam are: Belief in the **Imamate**, the Justice of God (**Adalat**), and belief in the day of **resurrection**.

2)

Five Roots of Shi'a Islam	Oneness of God, Belief in the Imamate, Belief in the Justice of God, Risalah
Sunni Articles of Faith	Belief in Angels, Authority of the Qur'an, tawhid, Belief in the Day of Judgement, risalah, Supremacy of God's Will

3)

Arabic Term	English Meaning
Adalat	Justice of God
Imamate	Belief in the leadership system in Shi'a Islam
Tawhid	The Oneness of God
Risalah	Belief in prophethood
Al-Qadr	The Power of God
Usul Ad-Din	Principles of Faith in Shi'a Islam

- 4)
- Belief in Angels
  - Day of Judgement
  - Prophethood
  - Qur'an
  - Tawhid
  - Justice of God (Adalat)
  - Resurrection
  - Imamate

5)

Oneness of God	Declaring the Shahadah, refusing to make or have images in the mosque in calligraphy rather than images, avoiding the use of icons
Authority of the Qur'an	Reading the Qur'an for guidance, keeping the Qur'an in Arabic, ensuring the Qur'an is translated exactly so as to reflect the original meaning
Imamate	Believing and trusting in the infallible interpretation of the Qur'an and the return of the Mahdi

- 6)
- When **Muhammad** died there was a crisis of succession as to who should succeed him. The Shi'a believed that it should be **Ali**, the son-in-law of the Prophet, as they believed he was the true Prophet during his lifetime. Sunni Muslims, however, believed that the best person to succeed the Prophet was **Abu Bakr**, the first Caliph, who was the closest friend and companion of the Prophet. He was **elected** the first Caliph, whereas Ali was **appointed** the fourth Caliph.
  - Differences include: Sunni Articles contain Belief in Angels, Belief in the Authority of the Qur'an, Belief in the Supremacy of God's Will, whereas Shi'a roots omit these. Shi'a roots contain Belief in the Imamate, Belief in the Justice of God, whereas the Sunni articles omit these.
  - 1) Tawhid 2) Risalah
- 7)
- Submission
  - Belief in the Supremacy of God's will links to submission as if you believe in God's will, it follows that to follow and obey him is to submit to his will.

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8)

Article or Root	Sunni?	Shi'a?	Description
Belief in Angels	✓		Belief that angels are real creatures with responsibilities.
Belief in the Imamate		✓	Belief in the Shi'a system of leadership.
Belief in Prophethood	✓	✓	Belief that God sends revelation through prophets.
Supremacy of God's Will	✓		The belief that God is all-powerful and everything in it.
Belief in God's Justice		✓	The belief that God is completely just and will reward humans based on their actions.
Belief in the Authority of the Qur'an	✓		The belief and reverence of the Qur'an as the word of God.
Belief in the Day of Resurrection		✓	The belief that on Judgement Day all humans will experience a bodily resurrection and be judged for their actions.
Belief in Tawhid	✓	✓	Belief in the Oneness of God.
Belief in the Day of Judgement	✓		Belief that there will come a day when God will end the world and all humans will be judged for their actions.

## 1. Key Beliefs: The Six Articles of Faith in Sunii Islam and the Five Roots of Faith in Shi'a Islam

- 1) Each Spider diagram should contain the headings as grouped below, with definitions written next to them.

Article of Faith	Definition
Tawhid	Belief in the Oneness of God
Risalah	Belief in the sending of revelation through prophets
Belief in Angels	Belief in the existence of angels
Belief in the Day of Judgement	Belief that at the end of time, on a day ordained by God, all humans will be called to account
Belief in the Authority of the Qur'an	Belief that the Qur'an is the holy word of God
Belief in the Supremacy of God	Belief that God has supreme power over all creation

Root of Faith	Definition
Tawhid	Belief in the Oneness of God
Risalah	Belief in the sending of revelation through prophets
Belief in the Day of Resurrection	Belief in a full human resurrection on the Day of Judgement
Belief in God's Justice	Belief that God is wholly just and will punish humans for actions taken in an individual's lifetime
Belief in the Imamate	Belief in the Shi'a system of leadership

- 2) There are Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam. Sunnis share two key beliefs with Shi'a: Belief in Prophethood (risalah) and Belief in Tawhid (the Oneness of God). The remaining four are: Belief in Angels, Authority of the Qur'an, Belief in the Day of Judgement, the Day of Resurrection.
- 3) There are Five **Roots** of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam. They share two key **principles**: **Risalah** (prophethood) and **Tawhid** (belief in the Oneness of God). The other three are: **Imamate** (belief in the system of leadership within Islam), the Justice of God (Adalat), and the **resurrection**.
- 4) i) Adalat                      ii) Imamate                      iii) Tawhid  
iv) Risalah                      v) Al-Qadr                      vi) Usul ad-din

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5) Answers could include:

Risalah	Tawhid
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Following Sunnah</li> <li>Following the revelation of the Qur'an</li> <li>Following Hadiths (sayings of the Prophet)</li> <li>Practising festivals that relate to Prophets (i.e. Id Al-Adha)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoidance of the sin of shirk</li> <li>Avoiding any form of idolatry</li> <li>Decorating a mosque with calligraphy rather than images</li> </ul>

- 6) i) The answer should contain any of the following details:
- The concept of Adalat within Shi'a Islam refers to the Justice of God.
  - They believe God to be just and wise and these characteristics will inform people fairly according to their actions in life.
  - They believe that God knows all and, therefore, will be able to make a fair judgement on the knowledge of a person's actions and thoughts, as nothing can be hidden from God.
- ii) The answer could contain any of the following:
- It would impact modern Muslims in terms of their awareness of their actions and sees all, and will treat accordingly, then this would be motivation to do good.
  - They trust God to deal justly with their future, and any hardship they experience is justice for wrongdoing they have committed
  - They trust that God will deal justly with other people who may have wronged them.
- iii) 1. It is considered the Word of God  
2. It is considered the final revelation after which there will be no other revelations  
3. It is considered to be immutable and wholly perfect
- 7) Students could give any of the following details:
- Tawhid is one of the important Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam.
  - It is also one of the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din (principles of faith) within Shi'a Islam.
  - Therefore, it is central to both branches of Islam.
  - Tawhid is the belief in the Oneness of God.
  - This means that Islam is a monotheistic religion. They believe that there is only one God.
  - Shirk is the sin of professing or thinking that there is more than one God, to associate partners with God.
  - It can be greater or lesser.
- 8) i) Tawhid      ii) Risalah      iii) Authority of the Qur'an      iv) Imamate  
v) Imamate      vi) Belief in Angels

## 2. Nature of God

- 1)
  - Omnipotent: the belief that God is all knowing and all powerful
  - Merciful: the belief that God will show mercy and clemency to those who seek forgiveness
  - Fair: the idea that God will judge all humans according to their actions
  - Just: that God is completely just and will reward and punish as appropriate
  - Transcendent: that God is beyond all knowledge and experience of human beings
  - Immanent: that God is close to all humans at all times
  - Beneficent: that God is good
- 2) Surah 112
- 3) There are 99 'beautiful names' for God.
- 4) These are found in the Qur'an and Hadith.

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- 5) Examples of God's mercy could include:
- Giving of revelation
  - Sending prophets
  - His forgiveness of sins of those who truly repent
- 6) The answers should be written in the table as follows:

Immanence	Transcendence
The Immanence of God is the idea that God is at all times close to humankind – the Qur'an stipulates he is as close to man as his jugular vein, meaning to remove God from man is to kill man.	The transcendence of God is the idea that God is beyond and beyond the experience of humans. He is removed from the world and apart from the world.
<b>The tension between these two ideas is...</b> the idea of a God who is both of these things simultaneously creates a juxtaposition that does not seem to work, someone being both always close and always removed.	

- 7) This tension is resolved within Islamic thought by the stipulation that God is beyond the limitations of the physical world; these concepts would be inconsistent for humans and he is able to be both.

## 2. Nature of God

- 1) Omnipotent: the belief that God is all knowing and all powerful
- Merciful: the belief that God will show mercy and clemency to those who seek forgiveness
- Fair: the idea that God will judge all humans according to their actions
- Just: that God is completely just and will reward and punish as appropriate
- Transcendent: that God is beyond all knowledge and experience of human beings
- Immanent: that God is close to all humans at all times
- Beneficent: that God is good
- 2) 'He is Allah, the One. Allah, the Absolute, He begets not nor was he begotten. And there is no one like him.'
- 3) Answer should include:
- There are 99 'beautiful names' of God within Islamic thought.
  - These are found throughout the Qur'an and the Hadith.
  - They are remembered during prayers with the use of special prayer beads and strings, which are used to aid a believer in remembering and reciting the names.
- 4) Examples of God's mercy could include:
- Giving of revelation
  - Sending prophets
  - His forgiveness of sins of those who truly repent
- 5) Answer should acknowledge the logical difficulty in believing that a God can be experienced by humans, while simultaneously being as close as a man's jugular vein. Humans cannot survive without God. These ideas are juxtaposed, thus this causes an issue.
- 6) This tension is resolved within Islamic thought by the stipulation that God is beyond the limitations of the physical world; these concepts would be inconsistent for humans and he is able to be both.
- 7) Students should use the words provided to include the following details within their answers:
- Within Islam, God is considered to be **One** God, as represented within the idea of Tawhid.
  - He is considered to be fully **just**, as represented through the Principle of Adl.
  - He is considered to be **all-powerful**, as represented through belief in Al-Qadir.
  - He is considered to be both **transcendent** and **immanent**. This means that God is beyond human beings as he is holy, while also being immanently close to human beings.
  - They also believe that he is **beneficent**, which means that he is loving towards his creation. As a result, they also believe that he shows **mercy** to those who ask for it.
  - He is considered omniscient, which means all-knowing.

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### ● 3. Angels

- 1) Angels are the **first creation** of God, who made them from **light**, unlike humans who are believed to be part of the **unseen** world. They have no **free will**, as they only know what God wants them to do. As a result of this, they are without **sin**. Therefore, they are **holier** than humans. Communicating directly with God, meaning that one of their main jobs is to **communicate** messages from God to humans, is divine. They are the agents of God, carrying out **duties** and responsibilities that God has given them. One of the **revelations** to humans from God is one of the main duties of angels. The most famous revelation in Islam is the giving of the Qur'an to Muhammad by the angel **Jibril**.
- 2) Examples could include:
  - Putting souls in fetuses
  - Taking the final breath from a dying person
  - Guardian angels for humans
  - Recording good and bad deeds in the Book of Life/Decrees
  - Passing revelation to Prophets/mankind
  - Escorting souls to heaven/hell
  - Sounding the trumpet on Judgement Day
- 3) Students could include any of the following details:
 

**Jibril**

  - Also known as Gabriel.
  - This is the angel who is believed to have given the Qur'an to Muhammad.
  - He is also believed to have purified the heart of the Prophet during his night journey.
  - His revelation to Muhammad was not the only revelation he brought to mankind, but it is believed to be the most important one.
  - He is also considered to have helped and guided the Prophet in his life.

**Mika'il**

  - Important Archangel.
  - In Islam, he is considered to be responsible for nature.
  - He is also a figure within other Abrahamic faiths, such as Judaism and Christianity.
  - Here he is known as Michael.
  - With Gabriel, he is believed to have purified the heart of Muhammad during his night journey.
  - The Qur'an states that whoever is his enemy is an enemy of God.

**Israfil**

  - This is the angel who blows the trumpet at the end of days.
  - This blow of the trumpet is a key role, as it will signal the time at which Muslims will be resurrected, the world will end and the Day of Judgement will begin.
  - In a Hadith, he is referred to as the angel nearest to God.
  - He is also a figure within other Abrahamic faiths, such as Judaism and Christianity, where he is known as Raphael.
- 4) Examples could include:
  - Awareness/remembrance that their actions are being recorded in the Book of Deeds
  - Belief in the role of a guardian angel
  - Seeking guidance from Mika'il
- 5)
  - Birth: ensoulment of fetuses and guardian angels watching over the mother
  - Life: Mika'il guiding faith, and guardian angels watching over humans
  - Death: Israfil taking the final breath away from each person
  - Barzakh: some Muslims believe angels visit those who are in the state of barzakh to question them on their actions during their lifetime
  - Day of Judgement: Isra'il will blow the horn that starts the Day of Judgement, leading to either heaven or hell
- 6) The Book of Deeds is a document where it is believed the angels record the actions of humans, to be used to call them to account on Judgement Day.
- 7) Students should put ticks next to the following boxes:
  - Made from smokeless fire, genderless, forever praising God, immortal, sinless

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### ■ 3. Angels

- 1) Angels are the **first creation** of God, who made them from **light**, unlike humans who are believed to be part of the **unseen** world. They have no **free will**, as they only know what God commands them to. As a result of this, they are without **sin**. Therefore, they are **holier** than humans. Communicating directly with God, meaning that one of their main jobs is to communicate messages from God to humans, is divine. They are the agents of God, carrying out **duties** and responsibilities that God commands them to. **Revelation** to humans from God is one of the main duties of angels. The most famous revelation is the giving of the Qur'an to Muhammad by the angel **Jibril**.
- 2) Examples could include:
  - Taking the final breath from a dying person
  - Guardian angels for humans
  - Recording good and bad deeds in the Book of Life/Deeds
  - Passing revelation to prophets/mankind
  - Escorting souls to heaven/hell
  - Sounding the trumpet on Judgement Day
  - Ensoulment of fetuses
- 3) Students could include any of the following details:
 

**Jibril**

  - Also known as Gabriel.
  - This is the angel who is believed to have given the Qur'an to Muhammad.
  - He is also believed to have purified the heart of the Prophet during his night journey.
  - His revelation to Muhammad was not the only revelation he brought to mankind, but it is believed to be the most important one.
  - He is also considered to have helped and guided the Prophet in his life.

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  - Important Archangel.
  - In Islam, he is considered to be responsible for nature.
  - He is also a figure within other Abrahamic faiths, such as Judaism and Christianity.
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  - This is the angel who blows the trumpet at the end of days.
  - This blow of the trumpet is a key role, as it will signal the time at which Muslims will be resurrected, the world will end and the Day of Judgement will begin.
  - In a Hadith, he is referred to as the angel nearest to God.
  - He is also a figure within other Abrahamic faiths, such as Judaism and Christianity, where he is known as Raphael.
- 4) Answer could include:
  - Made from light not from clay
  - Without free will, whereas humans have free will
  - Humans sin, angels do not
  - Angels are holier than humans, able to contact God
  - Angels are immortal
  - Angels do not have gender as humans do
  - Angels do not need to eat as humans do
- 5) The Book of Deeds is a document where it is believed the angels record the actions of humans. It is being, to be used to call them to account on Judgement Day. It is handed to each person at the end of their life. The hand in which it is placed will determine the destination of that soul.
- 6)
  - Birth: ensoulment of fetuses and guardian angels watching over the mother
  - Life: Mika'il guiding faith, and guardian angels watching over humans
  - Death: Israfil taking the final breath away from each person

- Barzakh: some Muslims believe angels visit those who are in the state of barzakh and quiz them on their actions during their lifetime
- Day of Judgement: Isra'il will blow the horn that starts the Day of Judgement, either heaven or hell

7) Examples could include:

- Awareness/remembrance that their actions are being recorded in the Book of Deeds
- Belief in the role of a guardian angel
- Seeking guidance from Mika'il

## 4. Life after Death

1) Akhirah is the Arabic term for the afterlife.

2) This is the idea of the stage following death but before the Day of Judgement.

3) Answer should show knowledge that the Day of Judgement in Islam is the day on which all humans will be called to account for their actions. It is when all humankind will be judged according to all of the actions and thoughts throughout their lives as recorded in the Book of Deeds. This demonstrates that humans are directly responsible for their actions as they will be sent to either heaven or hell.

4) Jannah

5) Janaham

6) **Jannah:**

- It is believed to be a **physical** place.
- It is described in the Qur'an as a beautiful **garden**.
- Those who live there are described as being eternally **young**.
- On the Day of Judgement, those who are handed the **Book of Deeds** into the right hand will enter Jannah.
- Those who live there will feast on **delicious food** and **heavenly wine**.
- This is considered to be a **reward** for those who have done **good** in their lives.
- The Qur'an describes this in **Surah** 56:15-24.

**Janaham:**

- It is a **physical** place.
- It is full of **fire**.
- Those who live there will **suffer**.
- On the Day of Judgement, those who are handed the **Book of Deeds** into the left hand will enter Janaham.
- This place is a **punishment** for those who have done **evil** in their lives.
- They will drink **boiling water** and be **burned** with fire.
- The Qur'an describes this in **Surah** 22:19-22.

7) **Fatima** – Descriptions of heaven should include awareness of heaven as a paradise, a place where all worries and suffering are eased. Inhabitants will feast on delicious food and drink. Jannah is a beautiful place filled with joy and happiness and is considered a reward for good deeds. Those who enter Jannah will praise God. Heavenly wine can be consumed there, which does not intoxicate.

**Ali** – Descriptions of hell should include awareness of hell as a place of torment and suffering. The description of hell given by the student of their awareness of the fiery nature of the description of hell. Those who enter Janaham will be restrained with shackles, forced to drink boiling water and continually burned with fire. Those who are so damaged that they cannot feel pain, they are given new skin. Their clothing is also made of fire.

8) Examples could include:

- The Book of Deeds being handed to humans
- Guiding souls to either heaven or hell
- Specifically, Israfil blowing the trumpet

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- 9) Some inhabitants may be given relief from their suffering and go to heaven from life be less severe, assuming they have honestly repented of their sins. Sins such as unrepentant and, therefore, this is not an option for those who have done this.

#### ■ 4. Life after Death

- 1) Akhirah is the Arabic term for the afterlife.
- 2) This is the idea of the stage following death but before the Day of Judgement.
- 3) Answer should show knowledge that the Day of Judgement in Islam is the day on which all humans will be called to account for their actions. It is when all humankind will be judged according to all of the actions and thoughts throughout their lives as recorded in the Book of Deeds. Humans are directly responsible for their actions as they will impact on whether they go to heaven or hell.
- 4) Heaven – Jannah, Hell – Janaham
- 5) The Book of deeds performs two major functions on the Day of Judgement – first, to record the human being during their lifetime, secondly, as the book handed to humans which determines their fate (heaven or hell).
- 6) Answers should be similar to the following and contain these details:  
**Jannah:**
  - It is believed to be a physical place.
  - It is described in the Qur'an as a beautiful garden.
  - Those who live there are described as being eternally young.
  - On the Day of Judgement, those who are handed the Book of Deeds into their right hand will go to Jannah.
  - Those who live there will feast on delicious food and heavenly wine.
  - This is considered to be a reward for those who have done good in their lives.
  - The Qur'an describes this in Surah 56:15-24.**Janaham:**
  - It is a physical place.
  - It is full of fire.
  - Those who live there will suffer.
  - On the Day of Judgement, those who are handed the Book of Deeds into their left hand will go to Janaham.
  - This place is a punishment for those who have done evil in their lives.
  - They will drink boiling water and be burned with fire.
  - The Qur'an describes this in Surah 22:19-22.
- 7) Examples could include:
  - The Book of Deeds being handed to humans
  - Guiding souls to either heaven or hell
  - Specifically, Israfil blowing the trumpet
- 8) Some inhabitants may be given relief from their suffering and go to heaven from life be less severe, assuming they have honestly repented of their sins. Sins such as unrepentant and, therefore, this is not an option for those who have done this.
- 9) Muslims believe that only God can decide when the Day of Judgement will take place. Israfil will blow a trumpet signifying the end of the world. The world as we know it on Earth established. All people, both living and dead, will then be judged on their actions as recorded in the Book of Deeds. This will be handed to every human, and which indicates where they are destined for. If the book is handed to their right hand, it indicates they have done good deeds and will go to heaven. The left hand indicates that this person has done bad deeds and will go to hell. The person will travel across the Sirat Bridge which spans the flames of hell. Those destined for heaven will be thrown into the flames.

#### ● 5. Prophethood

- 1) A prophet is a human to which divine revelation is given by God. They are usually morally upstanding men.

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- 2) There have been 124,000 prophets.
- 3) Muhammad is known as the Seal of the Prophets as Muslims believe he was the last revelation was sent.
- 4) Muhammad was the final prophet; this is highly important as his status as the final prophet is the most important prophet. His significance is also shown by the Muslim practice of **Sunnah**, which means following the actions of the prophet. He is known as the founder and father of Islam.
- 5) Muslims believe that a prophet is a person to whom God gives **revelation**. Muslims believe in many Prophets, with at least **twenty-five** named in the Qur'an. Other named Prophets include **Jesus** and **Abraham**, although they have Arabic names in the Qur'an. Muhammad is known as the Seal of the Prophets as he received the final revelation from God in the form of the **Qur'an**. The revelation specifically for themselves is referred to as **Rasul**. A prophet who receives revelation for all people is referred to as **Nabi**.

6)

Prophet	Arabic Name	Fact File
Adam	Adam	Adam was the <b>first</b> human created by God. He was the <b>father</b> of all mankind. He was the <b>first</b> prophet and was sent to Earth from the Garden of <b>Bliss</b> . God gave him <b>revelation</b> , making him a prophet.
Abraham	Ibrahim	Abraham is a highly respected prophet in Islam, because he was willing to <b>sacrifice</b> his son as an offering to God. His willingness is considered exemplary <b>devotion</b> , and remembered in the Qur'an. He received the revelation of the <b>Scrolls of Ibrahim</b> .
David	Dawud	David is the prophet who received the <b>Zabur</b> from God. The story of David is much like the narrative in the Bible, as within Islam he is considered a prophet.
Jesus	Isa	Jesus is an important <b>prophet</b> in Islam. Muslims believe he was born of the <b>Virgin Mary</b> . Unlike Christians, Muslims believe he was the <b>Son of God</b> , but rather a prophet. They believe he did not <b>die</b> , but was instead <b>taken</b> up to heaven.

- 7) Dawud → Zabur  
Ibrahim → Scrolls of Ibrahim  
Musa → Tawrat  
Isa → Injil
- 8) The prophet Ibrahim is specifically remembered for his willingness to obey God and sacrifice his beloved son.
- 9) The People of the Book are Christians and Jews, who have received past revelations.

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## 5. Prophethood

- 1) Students could give any of the following details:
  - Muslims believe that God has sent revelation throughout time from himself.
  - The people who received these revelations are prophets.
  - Prophets are generally believed to be people of upstanding moral character.
  - The final prophet was Muhammad, who was considered to receive the final revelation.
- 2) Students could give any of the following details:
  - Muhammad is known as the Seal of the Prophets as Muslims believe he was the final revelation sent.
  - It is a statement underlining him both as the final and most important prophet.
  - It also indicates that the revelation received by him from God is the final revelation.
- 3)
  - David/Dawud – Psalms/Zabur
  - Jesus/Isa – Gospels/Injil
  - Araham/Ibrahim – Scrolls of Abraham
  - Moses/Musa – Tawrat/Torah
- 4) Christians believe that Jesus is the Christ, and the Son of God and the Virgin Mary. He was born into the world and was resurrected. They believe that through belief in him forgiveness is granted. However, they deny the crucifixion and resurrection, instead believing that he was taken to heaven. If he is an important prophet, he is wrongly believed by Christians to be the Son of God. He has died to save sins, as only Allah is capable of forgiveness. He will return on the Day of Judgement.
- 5) The Sunnah
- 6) People of the Book
- 7) Students could give any two of the following points:
  - Adam was the first prophet.
  - Thus he is important as he was the first human to whom God gave revelation.
  - He is also revered as being the father of all mankind.
  - Specifically, he taught his children (mankind) about the dangers of the temptations of the devil.
- 8) Students could give any of the following details:
  - The remembrance of Ibrahim in Islam centres around the story of his attempt to sacrifice his son as a demonstration of his devotion to God.
  - This is remembered specifically on the festival of Id ul-Adha.
  - His willingness to sacrifice his son is remembered as an example for Muslims to follow in submission to the will of Allah.

9)

Prophet	Arabic Name	Fact File
Adam	Adam	Adam was the first human created by God. He was made from clay and was sent to earth from the Garden of Bliss. God gave him the revelation, making him a prophet.
Abraham	Ibrahim	Abraham is a highly respected prophet in Islam, because he was willing to sacrifice his son as an offering to God, as a demonstration of his devotion, and remembered by Muslims. He received the revelation of the Scrolls of Ibrahim.
David	Dawud	David is the prophet who received the Zabur from God. He is mentioned in the Bible, as within Islam he is also mentioned in the Bible, as within Islam he is also mentioned in the Bible.
Jesus	Isa	Jesus is an important prophet in Islam. Muslims believe he was born of the Virgin Mary. Unlike Christians, Muslims believe he did not die, but was instead taken by God to heaven.

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## 6. Holy Books

- 1)
  - The Qur'an – given to Muhammad, considered to be the word of God, author ultimate authority.
  - The Injil – given to Isa/Jesus, also known as the Gospels, considered to be perfect as it is considered unchanged.
  - Scrolls of Ibrahim – given to Ibrahim, considered to be lost, authority is none as it is considered changed.
  - The Tawrat – given to Musa, also known as the Torah, considered to be perfect as it has been adulterated from its original form.
  - The Zabur – given to Dawud/David, also known as the Psalms, considered to be perfect as it is considered unchanged.
- 2) Students could give any two of the following details:
  - The Qur'an is revered as holy.
  - Therefore, it is important it is kept both clean and separate from other books.
  - It should also be kept on a higher shelf than others to signify the authority of the Qur'an.
- 3) The Sunnah are the example of the Prophet; his actions during his lifetime.
- 4) Recite
- 5) 114
- 6) The Qur'an has higher authority than all other revelations for two reasons:
  - Firstly, it is considered to be the unchanged word of God, whereas all other revelations have been changed from their original form in some manner.
  - Secondly, it is also considered to be the final revelation, after which no other revelations will come.
  - Thus it is the final word of God before the Day of Judgement.
- 7)

Surah is the Arabic word for verse.
The Qur'an translated into English is revered as much as the Qur'an in Arabic.
The angel Jibril revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad over the course of 11 years.
Arabic is God's holy language.
The Qur'an is considered infallible.
Muhammad wrote the Qur'an down as soon as he received it.

## 6. Holy Books

- 1)
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  - The Tawrat – given to Musa, also known as the Torah, considered to be perfect as it has been adulterated from its original form.
  - The Zabur – given to Dawud/David, also known as the Psalms, considered to be perfect as it is considered unchanged.
- 2) Students could give any two of the following details:
  - Muslims regard the Qur'an as the holy, perfect and immutable word of God.
  - They believe it is the final and most important revelation of truth sent from God as previous revelations had become confused or adulterated.
  - They believe in its Arabic form it is the pure word of God and is, therefore, perfect.
- 3) Chapters are called Surah, and there are 114.
- 4) The word 'Qur'an' means 'recite'.

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- 5) The Gospels are considered to be an important previous revelation given to the people, but as they were changed over time, their meaning becoming confused and adulterated; thus losing their authority.
- 6) The Qur'an was originally written down by a Scribe, in meticulous Arabic. Each time it was written in Arabic, there can be absolutely no differentiation between the two as this would be considered adulterated which is not allowed.
- 7) Students should complete the sentences as follows:
  - The Qur'an is made up of many chapters, **known as Surahs**.
  - When translated into any language other than Arabic, the Qur'an is considered **not the word of God**.
  - The angel Jibril revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad over the course of **11 years**.
  - Arabic is the holy **language of God**.
  - The only text considered to be completely perfect and immutable is the **Qur'an**.
  - People who know the Qur'an by heart are referred to as **hafiz**.
  - The Qur'an contains guidance on **life and morality**.

## ● 7. Imamate

- 1) The Death of the Prophet: The Prophet Muhammad died in **632CE**. Some Muslims believe he had a **successor**, whereas others believe he did not. As a result, there was somewhat of a split in the Muslim community.
 

Shi'a: Shi'a Muslims believe that Muhammad **did** name a successor. They believe he indicated that this person was **Ali** who was the **son-in-law** of the Prophet. He became the first Imam of Shi'a Islam. They believe that leadership is determined by **divine appointment**, therefore they refer to their successors as **Imams**.

Sunni: Sunni Muslims believe that Muhammad **did not** name a successor. They believe that leadership was decided by the process of **election**. As a result, they put forward **Abu Bakr**, who was considered to be as the best leader for Islam. They referred to him as a **Caliph**.
- 2) Twelvers are the larger faction of Shi'a Islam who believe that the Imamate was passed on to the community from 632CE to 9CE.
- 3) Imam – one of the divinely appointed leaders within Shi'a Islam who led Shi'a Islam from 632CE to the ninth century  
imam – a leader of a mosque
- 4) The term 'Ahl al-Bayt' refers to the family of the Prophet.
- 5) Students could give any of the following possible answers:
  - The Mahdi is the final in the succession of twelve Imams believed in by Twelvers.
  - They believe he did not die as the other Imams did, but, rather, was hidden away until the time of the Day of Judgement.
- 6) Sunni  
Shi'a
- 7) Isa
- 8) Seveners believe that there were only Seven Imams, rather than twelve.

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## 7. Imamate

- 1) The answers should include some of the following details:  
The Death of the Prophet: The Prophet Muhammad died in 632CE. Some Muslims believe he had a successor, whereas others believe he did not. As a result, there was somewhat of a split in the Muslim community.  
Shi'a: Shi'a Muslims believe that Muhammad did name a successor. They believe he indicated that this person was Ali who was the son-in-law of the Prophet. He became the first Imam. They believe that leadership is determined by divine appointment, therefore, less than a dozen successors.  
Sunni: Sunni Muslims believe that Muhammad did not name a successor. They believe leadership was decided by the process of election. As a result, they put forward Abu Bakr, who was considered the best leader for Islam. They referred to him as a Caliph.
- 2) Students could include any of the following details:
  - Twelvers are the larger faction of Shi'a Islam who believe that the Imamate was passed on to Ali who led the community from 632CE to the ninth century CE.
  - They believe that there is an Imam in every generation.
  - They believe that these Imams were guided by God to interpret scripture correctly.
- 3) Students could include any of the following details:
  - The Mahdi, also known as Muhammad al-Mahdi, was the twelfth and final Imam.
  - When his father died, Twelver Shi'as believe that he was hidden by God somewhere in the world.
  - They believe that he will be revealed on the Day of Judgement when he will bring justice and equality to the world.
- 4) The answer should contain similar details to:  
 I believe that before the Prophet died, he indicated that the best successor would be his cousin and son-in-law, Ali. He was married to his daughter Fatima. He was the first Imam, who were a group of twelve Imams in the Shi'a faith from the death of the Prophet until the Mahdi was hidden in the ninth century. They were guided and could interpret the Qur'an without any mistakes, so listening to their guidance was important.
- 5) The answer should contain similar details to:  
 I believe that when the Prophet died, there was a big problem because he had no son. Therefore, it was decided that Abu Bakr, a close companion of the Prophet, would be the next leader. He became one of the first Caliphs, which is what we call leaders. I believe that leadership was decided by the process of election.
- 6) An Imam is one of the divinely appointed and guided leaders of the Shi'a faith, who are responsible for the mosque.

## 8. Practices: Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts

- 1) The pillars should be: Shahadah, Zakah, Salah, Hajj and Sawm
- 2) The pillars and descriptions should be as below:

Salah	This is the pillar that refers to the daily practice of prayer five times a day.
Hajj	This is the Pillar which refers to the requirement for each Muslim to perform the pilgrimage at least once during his or her lifetime.
Sawm	This is the Pillar which refers to the practice of fasting from food and drink during the holy month of Ramadan.
Zakah	This is the pillar that refers to required charitable giving of a portion of accumulated wealth annually.
Shahada	This is the Islamic declaration of faith; it declares belief in the oneness of God and that Prophet Muhammad is the messenger to whom he gave his message.

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3) The Obligatory Acts should be as follows:

Nahi Anil Munkar	To impede or dissuade people from doing wrong.
Amir bin Manuf	To promote what is good and right.
Jihad	Meaning 'struggle': this means the task of trying to follow
Tabarra	The duty of Shi'a Muslims to oppose those who oppose the
Tawalla	The duty of Shi'a Muslims to love God, Muhammad and the
Khums	A religious tax of 20% on one's income, another form of al

4) Jihad is commonly misunderstood to refer to violence in the name of religion. Answer in this vein.

5) Within the context of the Obligatory Acts, Jihad literally means the struggle to follow

6) Answers can include two of the following:

- Khums is measured on surplus income, whereas Zakah is calculated on total income
- Khums is set at 20%, whereas Zakah is 2.5%
- Zakah is required of all Muslims whereas Khums is given only by Shi'a Muslims

- 7) i) Tawalla  
ii) Zakah/Khums  
iii) Zakah/Khums  
iv) Salah  
v) Sawm  
vi) Hajj  
vii) Jihad  
viii) Shahadah

8) i) The answer given should be along the lines of:  
The **Five Pillars** of **Islam** are the **central** tenets of Islam. They are metaphors by which the faith of Islam was built, without which the faith would crumble. The pillars as the key structural support for the practice of the faith of Islam. The **Shahadah**, not because it is more important than the others, but rather because it is the foundation.

- ii) 1. Sawm/Salah/Hajj/Zakah  
2. Zakah/Hajj/Salah/Sawm

9) i) Ramadan  
ii) Answer should include any two of the following: food, drink, tobacco, sexual intercourse

10) The table should be annotated as below.

Article or Root	Sunni?	Shi'a?	Description
Tawalla		X	The duty of Shi'a Muslims to love God, Muhammad and the Imams – for example, the Imams.
Salah	X	X	This is the pillar that refers to the daily prayer, five times per day.
Amir-bin-Manuf		X	To promote what is good and right.
Zakah	X	X	This is the pillar that refers to requiring Muslims to give 2.5% of one's total accumulated wealth annually.
Jihad		X	Meaning 'struggle'; this means the task of trying to follow the path of Islam.
Sawm	X	X	This is the pillar which refers to the fast during the holy month of Ramadan, abstaining from food and drink.
Khums		X	A religious tax of 20% on one's income, another form of alms.
Tabarra		X	The duty of Shi'a Muslims to oppose those who oppose the faith of Islam.
Nahi Anil Munkar		X	To impede or dissuade people from doing wrong.

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## 8. Practices: Five Pillars of Sunni Islam and the Ten Obligatory Acts

- 1) The pillars should be described similarly to as follows (keywords emboldened):

<b>Salah</b>	This is the <b>pillar</b> that refers to the daily practice of <b>prayer</b> at a set time.
<b>Hajj</b>	This is the Pillar which refers to the requirement for each able Muslim to perform the Hajj at least once during his or her lifetime.
<b>Sawm</b>	This is the Pillar which refers to the practice of <b>fasting</b> from food and drink during the month of Ramadan.
<b>Zakah</b>	This is the pillar that refers to required <b>charitable</b> giving: namely, giving a portion of one's wealth annually.
<b>Shahada</b>	This is the Islamic <b>declaration</b> of faith; it declares belief that God is one and that Muhammad is the messenger to whom he gave his final revelation. It is the core of the faith of <b>Sunni</b> Muslims.

- 2) The remaining Obligatory Acts not given on the sheet are: Tawalla, Tabarra, Khums, Amr bin Manuf, Nahi Anil Munkar, Salah, Hajj, Sawm, Zakah.

- 3) The table should be completed as below:

Share	Sunni
Salah	Shahadah
Sawm	
Zakah	
Hajj	

- 4) i) Tabarra means the duty of Shi'a Muslims to oppose those who oppose the way of Allah.  
ii) Tawalla is loving the friends of God.
- 5) i) Amr-bin-Manuf means what is right.  
ii) Nahi Anil Munkar means what is wrong.  
iii) Any four of the following:
- Khums is measured on surplus income, whereas zakah is calculated on total wealth.
  - Khums is set at 20%, whereas zakah is 2.5%
  - Zakah is required of all Muslims whereas khums is given only by Shi'a Muslims.
  - Khums has a prescribed way in which it must be divided, whereas zakah does not.
- 6) Jihad is commonly misunderstood to mean 'Holy War' or some kind of military action.
- 7) Answer should include the understanding of Jihad as actually meaning the struggle against evil. Students should demonstrate awareness that there are two forms of Jihad, only one of which is physical action. The greater form of Jihad should be identified to be the inward struggle to purify the Muslim. The lesser form of Jihad should be identified to be the form which allows Muslims to defend God under conditions and criteria set forth in the Qur'an.
- 8) Answer should include the following detail: The Five Pillars of Islam are the central metaphors used to understand the faith of Islam. They are the means by which the faith of Islam was built and they are the means by which it can be maintained and not allowed to crumble. This metaphor regards the pillars as the key structural support for the faith of Islam. The central pillar is considered to be the Shahadah, not because it is more important than the others, but because it underpins Islamic belief. All pillars are believed to be integral as, much like a building, if one pillar is removed, the others may not hold up the building.

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## 9. The Shahadah

- 1) The scroll should read 'The Lord our God is One God and Muhammad is his messenger'.
- 2) The scroll should read '... and Ali is the friend of God'.
- 3) The Shahadah is considered to be the declaration of Islamic faith. It is a demonstration of acceptance of Muhammad as the messenger he sent his final revelation to.
- 4) The Shahadah is considered a central tenet of Islamic faith as it is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. It is considered to be the central pillar as it supports and informs the other Pillars.
- 5) Birth and death.
- 6) This means 'servant of Allah'. Someone who embraces the spirit and message of Islam is known as a Muslim or Ibn Allah.
- 7) The saying of the Shahadah three times in the presence of a Muslim believer constitutes a valid conversion to Islam.
- 8) Students should here include a version of the Shahadah in their own words including 'There is One God in Islam and the Prophet Muhammad received his final revelation from God'.

## 9. The Shahadah

- 1) The Lord our God is One God and Muhammad is his messenger.
- 2) ... and Ali is the friend of God.
- 3) Tawhid
- 4) The Shahadah is considered to be the declaration of Islamic faith. It is a demonstration of acceptance of Muhammad as the messenger he sent his final revelation to.
- 5) The Shahadah is considered a central tenet of Islamic faith as it is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. It is considered to be the central pillar as it supports and informs the other pillars.
- 6) Students should cross out the following:  
Bar Mitzvah, engagement, Bat Mitzvah, graduation, starting school, turning 18, leaving home, etc.
- 7) 'Ibn Allah' means servant of Allah; it is used to refer to a person who fully embraces the message of Islam and the Shahadah.
- 8) The saying of the Shahadah three times in the presence of a Muslim believer constitutes a valid conversion to Islam.

## 10. Salah

- 1) The Pillar of Salah means the daily practice of prayer five or three times per day.
- 2) The diagram can be filled in any order, however, they should include acknowledgment of the five times of prayer: sunrise, noon, afternoon, sunset and night.
- 3) The table should be filled in as below:

Fajr	Dawn
Zuhr	Noon
Asr	Afternoon
Maghrib	Evening
Isha	Night

- 4) Shi'a Muslims pray three times per day, rather than five. This is because they combine the Asr (afternoon) prayers and the Maghrib and Isha (after sunset and night-time prayer) prayers. They pray once in the morning, once at midday or afternoon and once at night.

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- 5) Before prayer, Adam should perform ritual washing which is known as wudu. De
  - Wudu is the process of ritual washing before prayer which involves the was (hands, feet, and face).
  - It is commanded in the Qur'an.
  - This happens before all prayer, whether in the mosque or at home.
  - There are special designated areas within the mosque for wudu to be performed.
  - It is symbolic cleanliness which signifies prayer-time as separate from other activities.
  - If water is unavailable, then other substances, such as sand, can be used to perform wudu.
- 6) This is known as the process of **rak'ah**. This is a series of **movements** such as bowing and standing during prayer. This is always performed in the direction of **Makkah**. This demonstrates human beings as **lower** than him. During this process, Muslims will state a series of **du'as** which are set and are not changed.
- 7) The terms should be matched to the following definitions:

Du'a	Informal, personal prayers to God
Qibla	The wall of a mosque which denotes the direction of Makkah
Jummah	Friday communal prayers which take place at the mosque
Wudu	The act of ritual washing before prayer
Rak'ah	Movements made during prayer
Taqwah	The experience of awe and wonder of being in the presence of God

- 8) If a Muslim is travelling, they will use a prayer mat to ensure a clean space for prayer.
- 9) Muslims pray in the direction of Makkah.
- 10) The table should be completed with any of the following detail:

Sunni	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sunni Muslims pray five times per day</li> <li>• Sunnis perform rak'ahs by placing their heads directly on the floor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shi'a Muslims pray three times per day</li> <li>• Shi'a Muslims place their heads on a wooden or clay block</li> </ul>

## 10. Salah

- 1) The pillar of Salah means the daily practice of prayer five or three times per day.
- 2) The diagram can be filled in any order, however, they should include acknowledgment of sunrise, noon, afternoon, sunset and night.
- 3) The Table should be filled out as below:

Fajr	Sunrise
Zuhr	Noon
Asr	Afternoon
Maghrib	Sunset
Isha	Night

- 4) Sunni Muslims pray five times per day, whereas Shi'a Muslims pray three (combined sunset and night-time prayers). Also, during prostrations, Sunni Muslims will touch their head to the floor, whereas Shi'a Muslims may touch their head to a wooden or clay block.
- 5) Any of the following:
  - ritual washing is referred to as wudu
  - it is symbolic of spiritual cleanliness
  - set areas within a mosque for wudu to take place
  - it is commanded in the Qur'an
  - wudu has basis in Sunnah
  - involves the washing of the face, hands and upper arms
  - it can be done with substances other than water if water is unavailable – for example sand

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- 6) Rak'ah is significant for a number of reasons. A student should answer with ideas
- it displays a reverence of God
  - shows the place of God as being above humans
  - unity of the ummah displayed that all complete the actions at the same time
  - commanded in the Qur'an
  - practised in the Sunnah

7)

Jummah	Friday prayers at the mosque
Du'a	Personal, informal prayers to God
Taqwah	The wonder of being in God's presence Muslims experience by prayer
Qibla	The wall in the mosque which denotes the direction of Makkah

- 8) A travelling Muslim may struggle with finding a clean, separate place to pray as is praying in a mosque. This can be solved by the use of a prayer mat.

- 9) Muslims pray in the direction of Makkah, the focal point of the Hajj and where the Kaaba is considered to be the House of God. Prayer in this direction is commanded in the Qur'an.

- 10) i) Mahrib  
ii) Qibla Wall  
iii) In every mosque, there is a Qibla wall with a curved indented alcove known as the Mihrab, which indicates the direction of prayer within the mosque, as they are built to demonstrate to Muslims the direction of Makkah within the mosque.

## 11. Sawm

- 1) Sawm is the practice of **fasting** during the Islamic holy month of **Ramadan**. It requires Muslims to not eat and drink during the hours of daylight for the duration of the month. Due to the Islamic calendar, the time of year when Ramadan takes place will move around the seasons. There are **exemptions** for different Muslims, but all able Muslims should practise the fast. The end of which is marked by the celebration of **Id ul-Fitr**.

- 2) Crosses should be put through the words: cupcakes, coffee, smoking, sexual intercourse.

3)

<b>The elderly</b>	Muslims believe that God is merciful, and does not expect the elderly to fast due to physical complications to be a result of Sawm.
<b>Menstruating women</b>	This is an exemption due to a Hadith (saying of the Prophet Muhammad) that women should not fast during their period.
<b>Young children (under 12)</b>	This might cause unnecessary and undue harm to children as they need nourishment.

- 4) Students could give any three of the following examples:

- People with illnesses
- Those who are not sane
- Pregnant women
- Travellers

- 5) Any of the following reasons should be given:

- It is a time of reflection on one's obedience to God.
- During Ramadan, there is the observance of the Night of Power which reminds Muslims of the Qur'an to Muhammad. This is usually remembered by reading of the Qur'an.
- A time to remember God's goodness as recorded in the Qur'an.

- 6) Night of Power

- 7) The Night of Power is the holiest night in the entirety of the Islamic calendar. It is the night of the giving of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad as is recorded in Surah 96. It is a time of reflection on the Qur'an and prayers. The Qur'an refers to it as being 'better than a thousand months'.

- 8) Surah 96

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- 9) Benefits of Sawm include:
- Increased closeness to God
  - Spiritual self-discipline.
  - Unity within the ummah.
  - The achieving of forgiveness for sins.
  - Hadith 31 states that, 'whoever fasts during Ramadan out of sincere faith and rewards, then all his past sins will be forgiven.'
  - Reminding Muslims that their comfort in life is a blessing from God, fostering empathy for those less fortunate.

10)

Since the Islamic calendar is solar, the time during which Ramadan falls moves
The Night of Power is when Muslims celebrate the giving of the Qur'an to Muham
While practising Sawm, Muslims cannot even have a drink of water during day
thirsty.
Women have to fast for one week less than men because of menstruation.
Some children will practise some form of Sawm, but not the entire fast, so as to
when they are old enough to fully observe.
Special focus on the Hadiths and Sunnah takes place during Ramadan.
The ending of Ramadan is marked by a huge feasting festival known as Id al-Ad
Married Muslim couples cannot have sex for the entirety of the month of Rama
The Night of Power is considered to be the holiest night of the Islamic calendar
Those who are travelling are not exempt from fasting.
Pregnant women might be exempt, but if you have recently given birth then you
observing Sawm.

## 11. Sawm

- 1) Answer should be similar to the following:  
Sawm is the practice of fasting during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan. It requires abstaining from eating and drink during the hours of daylight for the duration of the month. Due to the lunar calendar, the time of year when Ramadan takes place will move around the seasons. There are exemptions for different Muslims, but all able Muslims should practise the fast. The end of which is marked by the celebration of Id ul-Fitr.
- 2) Any four of the following:
- Increased closeness to God.
  - Spiritual self-discipline.
  - Unity within the ummah.
  - The achieving of forgiveness for sins.
  - Hadith 31 states that, 'whoever fasts during Ramadan out of sincere faith and rewards, then all his past sins will be forgiven.'
  - Reminding Muslims that their comfort in life is a blessing from God, fostering empathy for those less fortunate.
- 3) Answer should acknowledge that because the Islamic calendar is lunar, the time moves around the seasons. In warmer months, this means that Muslims are going to fast during a time when the days are longer and the temperature is warmer. This will be quite difficult.
- 4) Any of the following reasons should be given:
- It is a time of reflection on one's obedience to God.
  - During Ramadan, there is the observance of the Night of Power which reminds Muslims of the Qur'an to Muhammad. This is usually remembered by reading of the Qur'an.
  - A time to remember God's goodness as recorded in the Qur'an.
  - It may help a Muslim struggling with Sawm to read the Qur'an and be reminded of the rewards.
- 5) Lailat al-Qadr

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- 6) i) Dates  
ii) The Prophet is said to have always broken his fast by eating a date, and, therefore, it is due to Sunnah.
- 7) Students should include two of the following details in their answer:
  - The Night of Power is the holiest night in the entirety of the Islamic calendar.
  - It celebrates the beginning of the giving of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad.
  - It is usually observed by reading of the Qur'an and prayers.
  - The Qur'an refers to it as being 'better than a thousand months'.
- 8) The Night of Power is observed by: prayer and reading of the Qur'an, specifically Surah al-Baqara.
- 9) The table should be completed as below.

Since the Islamic calendar is solar, the time during which Ramadan falls moves from year to year. <b><i>The Islamic calendar is lunar, therefore, the time of year during which Ramadan falls moves from year to year.</i></b>
The Night of Power is when Muslims celebrate the giving of the Qur'an to Muhammad. -
While practising Sawm, Muslims cannot even have a drink of water during daylight hours. thirsty. -
Women have to fast for one week less than men because of menstruation. <b><i>Menstruating women do not fast during their period of menstruation during Ramadan, but they are required to make this up at a later date.</i></b>
Some children will practise some form of Sawm, but not the entire fast, so as to prepare for when they are old enough to fully observe. -
Special focus on the Hadiths and Sunnah takes place during Ramadan. <b><i>There is a special focus on reading the Qur'an during Ramadan.</i></b>
The ending of Ramadan is marked by a huge feasting festival known as Id al-Adha. <b><i>The ending of Ramadan is marked by a huge feasting festival known as Id al-Adha.</i></b>
Married Muslim couples cannot have sex for the entirety of the month of Ramadan. <b><i>Married Muslim couples cannot have sex during daylight hours for the entire month of Ramadan.</i></b>
The Night of Power is considered to be the holiest night of the Islamic calendar. -
Those who are travelling are not exempt from fasting. <b><i>Those who are travelling are exempt from fasting during travel.</i></b>
Pregnant women might be exempt, but if you have recently given birth then you are not exempt from observing Sawm. <b><i>Nursing mothers (ergo, those who have recently given birth) are exempt from fasting during Ramadan.</i></b>

## 12. Zakah

- 1) Students could include any of the following details:
  - As a Shi'a Muslim, she is required by the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam to give Zakah.
  - Which means that she should give 20% of her surplus income (khums).
  - She should also give 2.5% of her total wealth (zakah) annually to charity.
- 2) i) £337.50  
ii) £2,040
- 3) The method of calculation should demonstrate awareness that khums is calculated on annual income, whereas zakah is calculated on accumulated wealth. It should also show acknowledgement of the fact that zakah is a form of charity.
- 4) Sadaqah
- 5) Students' answers should include the knowledge that Zakah should be given freely and willingly. Other relevant examples will be accepted.
- 6) b – those under the base level of income

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- 7) The below table illustrates the kind of answers which should be included for this question

Giver of Zakah	Recipients
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purifies the remaining money</li> <li>Reminds believers that their means are not their own</li> <li>Fosters a sense of unity with the ummah</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helps those who are in need to live</li> <li>May help poorer people</li> </ul>

- 8) Due to the secretive nature of the giving of zakah, there can be temptation for a person to give secretly; this is contrary to the nature of zakah to be given wilfully and modestly with no social accountability for the giving of zakah at all.
- 9) In combatting this issue, Muslims point out that belief that God knows all means that God knows which zakah is given and also how much is given. Even if other people are not aware of the giving, God is the one who will eventually judge you for your actions.

## 12. Zakah

- 1) Students could include any two of the following details:
- She should give zakah.
  - This means that she should give 2.5% of her total wealth to charity.
  - She should also give khums.
  - This means that she should give 20% of her surplus income to charity.
- 2) i) £337.50  
ii) £2,040
- 3) Things to consider should be: The different rates/percentages of zakah and khums; the application of zakah to savings and accumulated wealth; the application of khums to surplus income; the application of zakah to the adding of the worth of jewellery for khums.
- 4) Sadaqah
- 5) Nisaab
- 6) Examples could include that she should give willingly, modestly and anonymously.

- 7) The below table illustrates the kind of answers which should be included for this question

Giver of Zakah	Recipients
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purifies the remaining money</li> <li>Reminds believers that their means are not their own</li> <li>Fosters a sense of unity with the ummah</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helps those who are in need to live</li> <li>May help poorer people</li> </ul>

- 8) Due to the secretive nature of the giving of zakah, there can be temptation for a person to give secretly; this is contrary to the nature of zakah to be given wilfully and modestly with no social accountability for the giving of zakah at all.
- 9) In combatting this issue, Muslims point out that belief that God knows all means that God knows which Zakah is given and also how much is given. Even if other people are not aware of the giving, God is the one who will eventually judge you for your actions.
- 10) Zakah in the UK is given to Islamic charities or to a mosque who will then distribute the money to the poor and needy. In some Islamic countries, Zakah is given to the government who will then distribute the money to the poor and needy.

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## ● 13. Hajj

### 1) Ihram

This is a **state** that must be entered into before going on Hajj. Men dress all in white (usually white). Muslims will undergo ritual **washing** and prayers.

The wearing of **white** and **black colour** symbolises purity and also the equality of

### Tawaf

This is the practice of circling the Ka'aba **seven** times in an **anticlockwise** direction. The Ka'aba was first built by **Adam**, rebuilt by Prophets Nuh and Ibrahim and Ismail. It was here that idols were destroyed and new idols built to other gods, rededicating the shrine to Allah.

Muslims will attempt to touch a **stone** built into the Ka'aba, or at the least raise their hands towards it. This is considered by some to be the only piece of the original shrine left.

### Arafat

Mount Arafat is where Muhammad is believed to have given his final **sermon**. On the day of Arafat, pilgrims collect bottled water from the well of **Zamzam** where it is believed God miraculously provided water for Ibrahim and Ismael.

Once at Arafat, they will spend an afternoon in the heat of the sun **praying**, supplicating for their sins. They believe by doing this, God will forgive their sins.

### Muzdalifah

This is where Muslims will rest and spend the night in between Arafat and Mina. They will be reading the **Qur'an** and **praying**. They will also collect here a selection of 49 stones at Jamarat pillars at Mina.

### Mina

Mina is an important location on the pilgrimage. This is the location of the **Jamarat** pillars, which have historical and symbolic significance.

The historical significance is that the three pillars represent **Ibrahim**, Hajjar and Ismael, symbolising submission, trust and willingness to be sacrificed to God.

Muslims will **pelt** the pillars with the stones they gathered in Muzdalifah the previous day. This is a reference to Ibrahim being commanded by Jibril to 'pelt' Iblis with stones.

This also symbolises the individual believer's **rejection** of the devil and of evil influences.

They also take the opportunity to remember the testing of Ibrahim and reflect on his faith.

### Return to Makkah

This is the final part of the pilgrimage in which pilgrims will walk back to **Makkah**. They will perform **Tawaf** once more. They will also perform a second sa'y, which is the practice of walking between **Al-Safa** and Al-Marwa hills.

### 2) 8<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> Dhul-Hajjah

### 3) First built by Adam, the Ka'aba is the central fixture of Makkah and the ritual of Tawaf was performed by Adam which has been rededicated to God multiple times after idols to other gods. It has been rebuilt by prophets such as Ibrahim, Ismail and Nuh. It is believed to be holy.

### 4) Any of the following:

- wearing of white by men
- wearing of black colours by women – usually white
- not cutting hair or nails
- ritual washing and prayers
- abstaining from sexual intercourse

### 5) Students could give any of the following details:

- This is where Muhammad is believed to have given his final sermon.
- Muslims believe that a pilgrim who earnestly prays for forgiveness for his sins will be forgiven.
- It is considered a display of piety and deep reverence for God to stand in the sun at Arafat.

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- 6) A Hajji is someone who has completed the Hajj pilgrimage.
- 7) Id ul-Adha should be circled.
- 8) i) The Ka'aba is located at the centre of the Sacred Mosque in Makkah, Saudi Arabia.  
 ii) It was first built by Adam.  
 iii) Muhammad is well known for rededicating the Ka'aba to God during his mission. He is also known to have smashed all the idols to other gods which were contained within the Ka'aba.
- 9) Makkah
- 10) Saudi Arabia

### 13. Hajj

- 1) The details written in these boxes should be similar to the details contained within the content below.

#### Ihram

This is a state that must be entered into before going on Hajj. Men dress all in white (usually white). Muslims will undergo ritual washing and prayers.

The wearing of white and black colour symbolises purity and also the equality of all Muslims.

#### Tawaf

This is the practice of circling the Ka'aba seven times in an anticlockwise direction. The Ka'aba was first built by Adam, rebuilt by Prophets Nuh and Ibrahim and Ismail. It was here that Muhammad rededicated the shrine to Allah, smashing all the idols built to other gods.

Muslims will attempt to touch a stone built into the Ka'aba, or at the least raise their hands towards it. This is considered by some to be the only piece of the original shrine left.

#### Arafat

Mount Arafat is where Muhammad is believed to have given his final sermon. On the day of Arafat, Muslims will collect bottled water from the well of Zamzam where it is believed God miraculously provided water for Ismael.

Once at Arafat, they will spend an afternoon in the heat of the sun praying, specifically in the direction of Makkah. They believe by doing this, God will forgive their sins.

#### Muzdalifah

This is where Muslims will rest and spend the night in between Arafat and Mina. They will read the Qur'an and pray. They will also collect here a selection of 49 stones to use for the Jamarat pillars at Mina.

#### Mina

Mina is an important location on the pilgrimage. This is the location of the Jamarat pillars, which have historical and symbolic significance.

The historical significance is that the three pillars represent Ibrahim, Hajjar and Ismail. They symbolise submission, trust and willingness to be sacrificed to God.

Muslims will pelt the pillars with the stones they gathered in Muzdalifah the previous night. This is in remembrance of Ibrahim being commanded by Jibril to 'pelt' Iblis with stones.

This also symbolises the individual believers rejection of the devil and of evil and temptation.

They also take the opportunity to remember the testing of Ibrahim and reflect on his faith.

#### Return to Makkah

This is the final part of the pilgrimage in which pilgrims will walk back to Makkah. They will perform Tawaf once more. They will also perform a second sa'y, which is the practice of walking between Al-Safa and Al-Marwa hills.

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- 2) i) 8<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> ii) 4 days iii) Dhul-Hajjah
- 3) Answer should contain something similar to: First build by Adam, the Ka'aba is the ritual of Tawaf. It is a shrine to God built by Adam which has been rededicated. Idols to other gods were erected here. It has been rebuilt by Prophets such as Ibrahim who is believed to be holy, and the dwelling place of God.
- 4) Students should show knowledge that the state of Ihram is a holy state that one commences Hajj. It makes all equal in the eyes of God, regardless of wealth or social status. It includes the following:
- wearing of white by men
  - wearing of black colours by women – usually white
  - not cutting hair or nails
  - ritual washing and prayers
  - abstaining from sexual intercourse
- 5) Students could give any two of the following details:
- The prayers of Arafat are significant due to their location (as the mountain was the site of the final sermon).
  - Another facet of their importance is demonstrated within the Muslim belief that repenting of your sins on this mountain, a Muslim can be forgiven.
  - Many Muslims have stated that their experience through the Standing at Arafat has strengthened their faith.
- 6) Hajji
- 7) Students could give any four of the following details:
- The Jamarat pillars at Mina are an important ritual of Hajj.
  - They are important due to what they symbolise for Muslims as well as for the remembrance of the Prophet.
  - The throwing of the stones at these pillars are symbolic of the Muslim's rejection of the devil.
  - It remembers when the prophet Ibrahim was told by the angel Jibril to 'pellet' the pillars.
  - The three pillars symbolise three key figures within Islam: the obedience of Ibrahim, the willingness of Ishmael to be sacrificed to God.
- 8) The grave of Isa (Jesus), Medinah, the Prophet's mosque, the Prophet's grave
- 9) The Hajj is considered to be Sunnah for a number of reasons. Firstly, it was a practice of the Prophet on his last pilgrimage before his death. The structure of the Hajj is based on the practices of his followers during this pilgrimage.
- 10) Table should be completed as below.

Hajj is one of the...	Five Pillars of Islam.
The state of Ihram signifies...	equality and unit in the Muslim community.
Throwing stones at the Jamarat pillars signifies...	rejection of the devil.
Muslims believe that their sins can be forgiven by true repentance during prayer at the...	Standing at Arafat.
The stories of important prophets are remembered on Hajj, such as...	Ibrahim.
There are also festivals which take place during Hajj, such as...	Id ul-Adha.

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## ● 14. Jihad

- 1) The struggle to follow the path of God.
- 2) There are two forms of Jihad: lesser and greater.
- 3) **Lesser:** outward form of Jihad, can constitute violence or military action; the struggle to persecute the faith.  
**Greater:** inward form of Jihad, constitutes personal struggle to follow God's path

- 4) The table should be completed as below:

Memorising Surahs of the Qur'an
Forgiving a wrong by a fellow believer
Defending the faith
Volunteering at a mosque
Taking military action against a ruler who is trying to prohibit the practice of Islam
Observing Sawm

- 5) Any of the following:
  - Must be initiated by a just religious leader/imam
  - Must be reactionary to an attack on the faith
  - Must have exhausted all other non-violent options
  - Must not be used for personal / political / territorial gains
  - Must not be used to force others to convert to Islam
- 6) Any of the following:
  - Must show mercy to any captives of war
  - Must cease combat when the enemy surrenders
  - Must not harm any of the enemy's women, children or food supplies
- 7) David should include a detail of a personal struggle or discipline towards obeying God such as reading the Qur'an or prayer. John should include some reference to military Jihad. It should be stressed that John's answer should include something to be for God and be within the criteria.

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## ■ 14. Jihad

- 1) Students could include any of the following details in their answer:
  - Jihad is on the Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam.
  - The term 'Jihad' means the struggle to follow God's path.
  - There are two different forms of Jihad.
  - The lesser form (the struggle to defend the faith as manifested in physical combat) and the greater form (the struggle to follow God).
- 2)
  - Lesser: outward form of Jihad, can constitute violence or military action; the struggle against those who persecute the faith.
  - Greater: inward form of Jihad, constitutes personal struggle to follow God's path.
- 3) Examples given in the table can be as creative as the student wishes as long as they reflect the nature of lesser and greater Jihad. Examples could include greater Jihad being volunteering, etc. An example of lesser Jihad might be an individual taking up arms against tyrants.
- 4) The sources of these ideas are the Qur'an and Hadiths.
- 5) Students could include any of the following details:
  - Must be initiated by a just religious leader/imam
  - Must be reactionary to an attack on the faith
  - Must have exhausted all other non-violent options
  - Must not be used for personal / political / territorial gains
  - Must not be used to force others to convert to Islam
- 6) Students could include any of the following details:
  - Must show mercy to any captives of war
  - Must cease combat when the enemy surrenders
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## 15. Festivals

- 1) i) Id ul-Adha ii) Ashura iii) Id ul-Fitr
- 2) Answers should be matched up as in the table below:

<b>Id ul-Adha</b>	This is celebrated on Hajj, remembering the example of obedience and willingness to sacrifice his son to God.
<b>Id ul-Fitr</b>	This marks the end of the month of Ramadan and with it the end of fasting. It is a time of food and drink for the period of sunrise to sunset.
<b>Ashura</b>	This is a festival during which Shi'a Muslims remember the martyrdom of Husayn at Karabala. Sunni Muslims may also mark this, remembering the liberation of the Israelites from slavery.

- 3) Answer should show awareness of the different ways that Sunni and Shi'a Muslims celebrate. It also reflect how Shi'a practice differs depending on geographical location. They remember different Prophets and how their fast is voluntary.
- 4) There are a variety of ways in which Id ul-Fitr is celebrated. It is customary to eat sweets at the end of Sawm; a common example is baklava, which is a sort of sweet pastry. There is communal prayer and sermons at the mosque, the content of which usually is reconciliation. Friends will gather and sometimes exchange presents and cards. Muslim families visit the graves of their deceased loved ones to pray for them. It is common for people to wear their newest clothes to celebrate this festival.
- 5) **Hajj:** On the Hajj, this festival is celebrated with the sacrifice of a lamb or a goat or a bull and Ishmael. The meat which is a result of the sacrifice is split three ways: 1/3 to the sacrificial lamb (to be eaten), 1/3 to family and friends and 1/3 to those in need.

**Wider umma:** In the wider umma, it is observed in a similar fashion, however, it is not necessary to sacrifice an animal. As a result, it is customary to buy halal meat from a butcher in the same way as on Hajj. Furthermore, some Muslims prefer to donate money rather than meat.

- 6) 10<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hajjah
- 7) Any of the following:
  - In Iraq, some Shi'a Muslims will go to Karbala as a sort of pilgrimage.
  - It is common to have re-enactments of the battle.
  - Some Muslims will wear chains as a symbol of their mourning.
  - Some Muslims will beat themselves with their fists or chains or whips, or even cut themselves as a remembrance and sharing in the suffering of Husayn.
  - In the UK, practices such as donating blood are common as a method of martyrdom.
- 8) Students could include any of the following details:
  - For Sunnis, Ashura is a holiday which is voluntarily marked.
  - They can choose to fast if need be, however, it is not a requirement.
  - Furthermore, they can celebrate one of two events – the prophet Nuh and the liberation of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.
- 9) i) Shi'a; Ashura ii) Sunni (or Shi'a); Id ul-Fitr

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## 15. Festivals

1) i) Id ul-Adha ii) Ashura iii) Id ul-Fitr

2) Answers should be matched up as in the table below:

Id ul-Adha	This is celebrated on Hajj, remembering the example of obedience and his willingness to sacrifice his son to God.
Id ul-Fitr	This marks the end of the month of Ramadan and with it the end of fasting. Food and drink for the period of sunrise to sunset.
Ashura	This is a festival during which Shi'a Muslims remember the martyrdom of Imam Karabala. Sunni Muslims may also mark this, remembering the liberation of the Israelites from slavery.

3) Answer should show awareness of the different ways that Sunni and Shi'a Muslims celebrate. It also reflect how Shi'a practice differs depending on geographical location. They also remember different Prophets and how their fast is voluntary.

4) There are a variety of ways in which Id ul-Fitr is celebrated. It is customary to eat sweets at the end of Sawm; a common example is baklava, which is a sort of sweet pastry. There is communal prayer and sermons at the mosque, the content of which usually is recited. Friends will gather and sometimes exchange presents and cards. Muslim families visit the graves of their deceased loved ones to pray for them. It is common for people to wear their newest clothes to celebrate this festival.

5) **Hajj:** On the Hajj, this festival is celebrated with the sacrifice of a lamb or a goat and Ishmael. The meat which is a result of the sacrifice is split three ways: 1/3 to the sacrificial lamb (to be eaten), 1/3 to family and friends and 1/3 to those in need.

**Wider umma:** In the wider umma, it is observed in a similar fashion, however, it is not necessary to sacrifice an animal. As a result, it is customary to buy halal meat from a butcher the same way as on Hajj. Furthermore, some Muslims prefer to donate money rather than meat.

6) i) First day following the end of Ramadan; this changes each year as the calendar is lunar.  
ii) 10<sup>th</sup>–12<sup>th</sup> Dhul-Hajjah  
iii) 10<sup>th</sup> Murhaam

7) Students could include any of the following details:

- For Sunnis, Ashura is a holiday which is voluntarily marked.
- They can choose to fast if need be, however, it is not a requirement.
- Furthermore, they can celebrate one of two events – the prophet Nuh and the liberation of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.

8) Any of the following:

- In Iraq, some Shi'a Muslims will go to Karbala as a sort of pilgrimage.
- It is common to have re-enactments of the battle.
- Some Muslims will wear chains as a symbol of their mourning.
- Some Muslims will beat themselves with their fists or chains or whips, or even burn themselves as a remembrance and sharing in the suffering of Husayn.
- In the UK, practices such as donating blood are common as a method of martyrdom.

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