

Topic on a Page

for GCSE Eduqas A

Component 3: Islam

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Contents

Thank You for Choosing ZigZag Education..... ii

Teacher Feedback Opportunity..... iii

Terms and Conditions of Useiv

Teacher’s Introduction..... v

A3 Revision Posters..... 6 pages

1. Topic Content for Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Nature of Allah and Prophethood (Risalah)

2. Topic Content for Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Angels (Malaikah) and Akhirah (Afterlife)

3. Topic Content for Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Foundations of Faith

4. Topic Content for Islam: Practices: The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam

5. Topic Content for Islam: Practices: The Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi’a Islam

6. Topic Content for Islam: Practices: Jihad and Festivals and Commemorations: Practices in Britain and Elsewhere

A3 Subtopic Posters with Activities..... 9 pages

① to ⑨


A4 Subtopic Revision Posters..... 13 pages

1 to 13

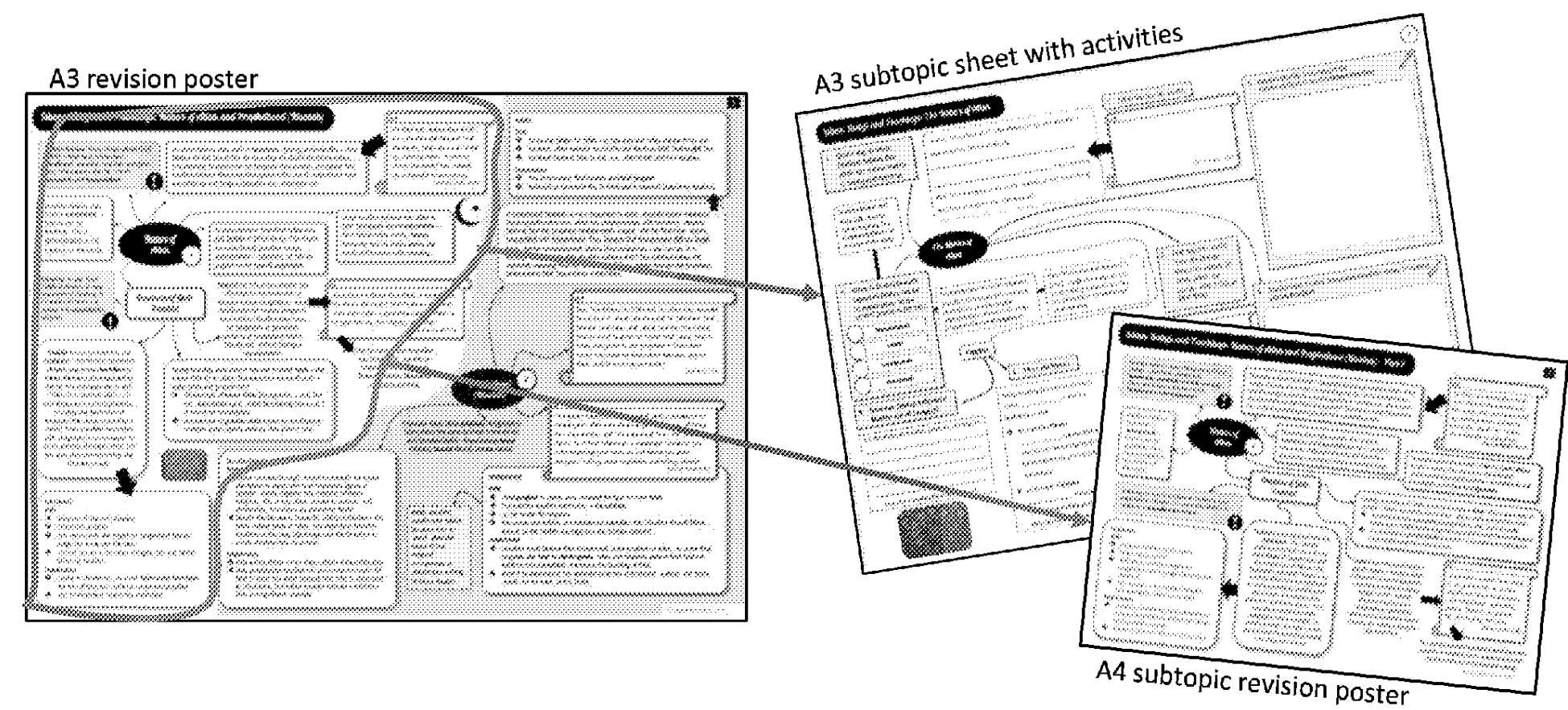
Answers 10 pages

Teacher's Introduction

This resource covers the content of GCSE Eduqas A Component 3: Islam. The resource is split into five sections as follows:

1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Six A3 revision posters**, between them covering the 9 subtopics, which are labelled as so: **1** to **6**
These posters are intended as a summary of all Islam material, focusing on the main points rather than the detail, so that all important areas are covered without going into too much depth.
3. **Nine A3 subtopic sheets with activities.** Each of these sheets covers a complete subtopic (Forms of Expression and Beliefs and Teachings are covered on the (a) pages, while Sources of Authority and Practices are covered on the (b) pages) and provides write-on activities for students to complete. Answers are provided in the A4 subtopic revision posters and the A4 answer pages. These are labelled with numbers inside white circles **9** which match the numbering of the subtopics on the revision posters for easy reference. Exam-style questions in the activity sheets are marked by a pencil icon: 
4. **Thirteen A4 subtopic revision posters.** These provide answers for the main activities given in the A3 subtopic activity sheets. As revision posters, these can be used as a summary for each area, and have enough space for teacher or student annotation. These are labelled with numbers inside black circles: **13**
5. **A4 answers to activity page questions.** These pages provide answers to the questions not covered on the A4 subtopic revision posters.

All posters can be displayed on classroom walls, or given to students to learn in lessons or at home.



As a whole, the resource can be used to help students to revise at the end of a topic/subtopic, or before a test or an exam. Different styles and layouts are used to make the information interesting and to help the students engage with the information in a productive way.

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Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Nature of Allah and Prophethood (Risalah)

Muslims believe many things about God (Allah) – that he is omnipotent, **beneficent, merciful, and fair and just**. They also believe that he is both **immanent and transcendent**.

Muslims believe that Allah is **beneficent (loving) and merciful** – they believe he has shown this by revealing the Qur'an to Muhammad, and showing Muslims how to live good lives so they can please him. Muslims believe that Allah does good in the world, helps those who are suffering and forgives people's sins when they ask.

Do they not realise that Allah, who created the heavens and the earth, and was never tired by creating them, is Able to revive the dead? Yes, indeed He is Capable of everything.

Muslims believe that Allah is **omnipotent** – that he can do anything. This is demonstrated in his creation of the world.

Nature of Allah

Muslims believe that Allah is **fair and just** (Arabic: *Adil*). This means he rewards and punishes people appropriately – ultimately all will be judged on the **Day of Judgement**.

Most Muslims believe that Allah is both **immanent and transcendent** – he is active in the world, helping humanity, but he is also above the world and human understanding.

Believing in one God (Allah in Arabic) is central to Islam, making it a monotheistic religion.

Oneness of God: Tawhid

Tawhid has influenced Muslim use of imagery – because Allah is beyond human imagination, most Muslims forbid making images of him. Instead, Muslims may focus on calligraphy or geometric patterns to understand Allah's beauty, etc. without trying to represent him.

Allah bears witness that there is no god but He, as do the angels and those he endowed with knowledge –upholding justice. There is no god but He, the Mighty, the Wise. (Qur'an Surah 3:13)

Tawhid is incorporated into the **Shahadah** – the Muslim statement of faith; one of the **Five Pillars of Sunni Islam** and also important to Shi'as. The Shahadah starts with 'There is no God but Allah'. It is also displayed in various practices, including the decoration of mosques (the places of worship in Islam). They are often decorated with calligraphy and no images, to avoid worship of images which are not God, thus communicating the Oneness of God.

Saying or acting as if Allah is not one is called **shirk** – this is a terrible sin in Islam. There are two forms of shirk – lesser shirk and greater shirk:

- An example of **lesser shirk** (saying Allah is one, but not really believing it) might be treating money as if it should be worshipped.
- An example of **greater shirk** would be worshipping multiple gods (openly denying that Allah is one)

The Qur'an teaches that Allah has no partners, parents or children; he is unique and forever. Muslims believe he created everything.

There are many other prophets in Islam; many the same as in Judaism and Christian faiths (e.g. Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses), Dawud (David)).

Isa (Jesus)
Role
→ Receiver of the Gospels
→ Important prophet
→ Will return with the angels on Judgement Day to judge the living and the dead
→ Did not die, as in Christian thought, but was rather taken up by Allah

Importance
→ Unlike in Christianity, he is not believed to have been the Son of God, but rather an important prophet
→ Has an important role in the Final Days

Ibrahim (Abraham)
Role

- Father of Arabs through Ishma'il (Ishmael). He is also the father of Isaac, who is an important figure in Judaism, linking together the histories of these religions. This is why Islam, as well as Judaism and Christianity, are known as Abrahamic faiths.
- Rebuilt the Ka'aba (a house for Allah) in Makkah – this is the holiest place in Islam, one important focus for Muslims on the Hajj pilgrimage, and the direction in which Muslims face for prayer.

Importance

- Was a monotheist when many others were polytheists.
- Was prepared to sacrifice his son Ishma'il to show his faith in Allah, but Allah stopped him. This is celebrated at Id-ul-Adha, the holiest Muslim festival – Ibrahim's faith is a significant example.

Note: Muslims usually add 'peace be upon him' or 'pbuh' after the name of the Prophet Muhammad in speech and writing to show respect.



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Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Angels (Malaikah) and Akhirah

Nature of angels:

- Angels are made of light, by Allah.
- Angels do not need to eat or sleep.
- Angels have no gender.
- Angels do not have free will (unlike humans).
- Angels are without sin.
- Angels continually worship Allah.

Belief in angels is called **Malaikah** in Islam. Angels in Islam play many roles as well as being messengers of Allah.



Important Angels

Jibril (Gabriel)

- Gave Allah's revelation of the Qur'an to Muhammad.

Mika'il (Michael)

- Sustains humans, e.g. through rainfall, and also rewards good people.
- Presides over plants, ensuring creation is sustained for human inhabitation.

Israfil

- Angel who is responsible for blowing the trumpet which will signal the end of days, signalling the end of life on Earth and beginning of Akhirah.

Jibril and Mika'il are believed to have made Muhammad's heart pure during his Night Journey.



Jibril and Mika'il are two of the most important angels in Islam. There are many others, including many who Muslims do not know about. These include:

- Israfeel (Raphael), who will blow the trumpet at the Day of Judgement.
- There is an angel of death who takes the soul when they die.
- In Muslim belief, two angels sit on each shoulder, on each person. One on the right shoulder and records someone's good actions and the other on the left shoulder and records their bad actions – for use at the Day of Judgement.

Say, 'Whoever is hostile to Gabriel – it is he who revealed it to your heart by Allah's leave, confirming what preceded it, and guidance and good news for the believers.

Whoever is hostile to Allah, and His angels and His messengers Gabriel, and Michael, – Allah is hostile to the faithless

Surah 2:97

Jannah is described in the Qur'an as a utopia – great food, beautiful scenery. It is intended to be a place where people who have obeyed Allah's revelation will be rewarded and will see Allah. Muslims believe that Jannah has multiple layers – the Qur'an mentions the idea of seven heavens multiple times.

They are all made of different precious materials, and the seventh is the highest layer. Features of heaven include gloriously beautiful natural scenery, precious stones, plentiful and delicious food, and relaxation for those who have lived well enough to end up there.

Jahannam is described as a place of physical and spiritual torment. Some believe that it is possible for people in hell to be forgiven and then go to heaven. It is generally believed to go to hell – some non-Muslim monotheists may believe in heaven. The Purpose of hell is to punish those who were disobedient to Allah.

There are also seven layers of hell. Each level of hell, so to speak, involves torment and punishment, with the seventh layer being the bottom and the lowest layer. The descriptions of hell in the Qur'an are painful – they involve pain, as scalding, burning and pain inflicted by various torture methods, which will be those who have been damned.

There are some differences between Sunni and Shi'a beliefs about angels. The main difference is the idea that angels are made of light, and were the very first beings created. Differential Shi'a beliefs to Sunni beliefs:

- Shi'a Muslims believe that angels have free will to a certain extent; however, they do not believe that angels use that free will to sin.
- Shi'a Muslims believe that an angel revealed to Muhammad that Ali was the rightful successor to Muhammad.
- Shi'a Muslims believe that the angel Jibril imparted holy wisdom to the Prophet's daughter Fatima, who was also the wife of Ali.

Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Foundations of Faith

1. Tawhid

- The idea that God is completely and undeniably one.

2. Belief in angels

- The belief that Allah uses angels in order to give revelation to mankind via angels.

3. Belief in the holy books

- This is the belief that God has continually been giving revelation to mankind via books, reaching finality in the Qur'an.

4. Belief in the prophets

- The ideas that Muhammad was the final prophet and that God has given revelation throughout time.

5. Belief in the Day of Judgement

- This is the belief that there will be an afterlife and there will be a day on which all humans will be called to account for their actions.

6. Belief in predestination

- The idea that God is all-powerful and able to decide all actions before they take place.

There are two main branches of Islam: Sunni and Shi'a. They share many beliefs, but have some differences.

The Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam

The Five Roots of 'Din' in Islam

ad-Din means 'roots of religion' in Arabic.

1. Tawhid

The idea that God is completely and undeniably one.

2. Belief in the prophets and that Muhammad was the final prophet

The ideas that Muhammad was the final prophet and that God has given revelation throughout time to prophets.

3. Belief in the Day of Judgement

This is the belief that there will be an afterlife and there will be a day on which all humans will be called to account for their actions.

4. Adalat

This is the belief that God is wholly fair and just.

5. Belief in the imamate

These are the 12 leaders known as imams who came after Muhammad.

- Sunnis and Shi'as have three of their key beliefs in common.
- Shi'as still believe in angels and the holy books, they are not included in their main beliefs.
- Sunnis still believe that Allah (God) is fair and just, but not include this in their main beliefs.
- Shi'as do not believe in predestination and have different beliefs from Sunnis about who should have led Islam after Muhammad.

Shari'ah in Islam is the law of God, translating roughly as 'a straight path to water'. It is unknowable in totality, but is revealed within the Qur'an.

Foundations of Faith

Kutub (books)

The Qur'an is the most important holy book in Islam, but it is not the only holy book – some others from the Jewish and Christian faiths also hold importance. They are believed to be earlier revelations from Allah, and the Qur'an builds on them – though they may contain errors from human copying and translating. They are referred to within Islam as the **Kutub**.

Psalms (Zabur) – also in the Tenakh and the Bible, the Psalms are songs of praise to Allah, believed to be written by the prophet Dawood (King David).

Role of the Imamate

- To guide Muslims (Shi'as) after Muhammad.
- To be both religious and political leaders.
- Twelve imams, ending with the Mahdi, who will bring peace. They believe that the imams were infallible, could not be wrong, and knew Allah's will. This gave them the authority to teach and interpret the Qur'an.

Significance of the Imamate

- Helped shape the early Shi'a community.
- Part of the division between Sunnis and Shi'as, which sometimes causes tension in the Muslim community.
- Ali's younger son Husayn, the third imam, was martyred at the Battle of Karbala when challenging the Sunni leadership. This is remembered at the festival of Ashura.
- Twelvers believe that the **Madhi** will return at the end of time, bringing peace.

Sahifah – these are the scrolls of Ibrahim, believed to have been a revelation to Ibrahim (Abraham) – though they have been lost. They are referred to in the Qur'an, but Muslims do not know what they contained. It is unclear whether they refer to a document which Jews/Christians use/used.

Islam: Practices: The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam

So glorify the praise of your Lord, and be among those who bow down. And worship your Lord in order to attain certainty (Qur'an Surah 15:98-99)

Salah, prayer, is very important to Muslims. Muslims believe their purpose is to worship Allah, and prayer is an important part of that. The intention to pray is particularly important, even if a Muslim is unable to complete their prayers. Muslims must pray particular set prayers, but can also pray extra personal prayers.

Salah

Allah commanded Ibrahim to build a shrine to him here (the Ka'aba). Inside, he placed a black stone, which Muslims believe is sacred and a sign of his covenant with Allah.

All these features now play a part in the Hajj, and Muhammad led the first Hajj, rededicating the Ka'aba to Allah.

Hajj

Significance of Hajj

- Muslims visit the holiest place in Islam
- Allows Muslims to move from a state of ignorance to a state of knowledge
- Something which the whole world can part in.
- Completes the duties of the Five Pillars and Ten Obligatory prayers undertaken generally in the Hajj

How Hajj is observed

It takes place over six days in the month of Dhu al-Hijjah, on the first and sixth day. Muslims circle seven times anticlockwise around the Ka'aba, try to kiss or touch the black stone, and throw their hands towards it. Tawaf is a significant part of the Hajj as it symbolizes the unity of the Muslim community.

Hajj is a pilgrimage to Makkah, which is required at least once in their lifetime (if they are able) at a particular time, during the month of Dhu al-Hijjah, on pilgrimage to Makkah at other times.

The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam

Jummah (Friday prayer)

- Friday is the most important day of the week for Muslims, and the most important day of the month for Muslims on a Friday – Muslims must pray Jummah at the mosque.
- At Friday Jummah, there will be a sermon and a time for personal prayers.

Direction

Muslims pray in the direction of Makkah. This is called **qiblar** (in a mosque this is always marked).

Movements and recitations

During prayer, Muslims must complete **rak'ahs** – cycles of movements (and words). Muslims perform the set movements and recite set verses from the Qur'an.

... Recite what is revealed to you of the Scripture, and perform the prayer. The prayer prevents indecencies and evils/ and the remembrance of Allah is greater. And Allah knows what you do (Qur'an Surah 2:45)

Five Pillars of Sunni Islam

- **Shahadah** – the declaration of faith
- **Salah** – prayer
- **Zakah** – a payment to help others and the Muslim community
- **Saum** – fasting
- **Hajj** – a pilgrimage to Makkah

The **shahadah**, the Muslim declaration of faith, is important to Muslims because declaring it (three times) in the presence of at least two Muslim witnesses is what makes someone a Muslim. **Shahadah** means 'witness' or 'testify'. It contains the two main principles of Muslim faith – that there is only one God, Allah, and that Muhammad is his messenger. Only one can be a Muslim.

Shahadah

Zakah is a complicated concept – it is not quite the same as charity, as it is compulsory, but it may not be accurate to think of it as a tax either. It is often referred to as almsgiving (giving to those in need). It is money which all Muslims have to pay to certain specified causes.

- The amount a Muslim has to pay is based on their income and possessions after certain exemptions.
- This can be paid as money or in kind.
- Certain personal items are not considered, such as one's home.
- The threshold at which Muslims must pay zakah is called **Nisab** if they do not possess this much.

Role of Zakah/almsgiving and why zakah is given

- **Zakah** means 'purified' – zakah is given to purify oneself, and also one's remaining wealth.
- A service to Allah.
- Reminds Muslims not to be self-centred.
- Reminds Muslims that they need to help others.
- Reminds Muslims that money is not real; that all blessings come from Allah.

The shahadah in Arabic

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله

'There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger.'
(One translation of the **shahadah** into English.)

Allah bears witness that there is no god but He, as do the angels, and those endowed with knowledge – upholding justice. There is no God but He, the Mighty, the Wise (Qur'an 3:18)



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Islam: Practices: The Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam

Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam

- Salah – prayer
- Sawm – fasting
- Zakah – a payment to help others and the Muslim community
- Khums – a tax on different things to Zakah
- Hajj – a pilgrimage to Makkah
- Jihad – struggle for Islam
- Amr bil Maroof – doing/promoting what is right
- Nahi Anil Munkar – not doing / forbidding what is wrong
- Tawalia – loving good
- Tabarra – hating evil

Crossover with the Five Pillars

As with their main beliefs, Sunnis and Shi'as have different important practices, though some overlap. Sunnis have Five Pillars of Islam, while Shi'as have Ten Obligatory Acts.

Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam: Practices in Britain and Elsewhere

7

Khums

Shi'a Muslims pay khums as well as zakah – this is a 20% tax on certain things. Originally khums was a tax on spoils of war, paid to religious leaders. However, for Shi'as, khums is paid on things such as business profits, and is generally given to people in need. Sunnis do not usually pay khums – they believe it should be paid on bounty from war and in some other cases, but these are not common for the average Muslim.

- There are different Sunni and Shi'a opinions on what khums should be paid on and whom it should be paid to.

Jihad

- Jihad translates as 'struggle' and has two main different forms – the greater form of jihad and the lesser form of Jihad.
- The greater form of jihad is the struggle to obey God.
- The lesser form of jihad is the struggle to defend the faith.

Amr Bil Maroof

- This is the idea of the promotion of what is good within the Shi'a thought.
- The end of this Obligatory Act is to achieve a harmonious society; by encouraging what is good in life, the end of disharmony in society can be achieved more easily.
- Due to a teaching in a hadith, Muhammad states that those who encourage others to do good will be rewarded in the same measure as the individual they encouraged to do good action.

Nahi Anril Munkar

- This is the idea of moving away from, and prohibition of, what is wrong and evil.
- This will benefit the community and create a harmonious society.
- It is the responsibility of all Muslims within the ummah to make efforts to correct evil actions when they encounter them.

Tawalia

- This is the principle of the requirement of Shi'a Muslims to show love towards those Allah considers friends. For Shi'a Muslims, this covers a variety of people – from those who live out the Islamic principles of love, fairness and kindness, to those who are members of the Ahl al-Bayt (the family of the Prophet).
- Specifically for Shi'a Muslims, Ali (the Prophet's son-in-law) is a good example of a friend of Allah.

Tabarra

- This is the principle of the requirement of Shi'a Muslims to move away from or disconnect from those whom are considered to be enemies of Allah.
- Muslims have a responsibility to move themselves away from the influence of those who are enemies of God, so that their behaviour will not influence their obedience to God.
- There is not a clear consensus among Muslims as to what constitutes someone who is an enemy of Allah.

Islam: Practices: Jihad and Festivals and Commemorations: Practices in Britain and

Greater Jihad

- Personal spiritual struggle to have faith in Allah and turn away from evil.
- Following the five pillars and practising self-control is the practice of greater jihad.
- Struggle for a fair (and Islamic) society.
 - ↳ These are significant because they recognise that it is not always easy to be a good person, and it is easy to become complacent, and so Muslims need to keep trying to please Allah.

Muslims in modern Britain face the struggle towards greater jihad. They might struggle to eat only halal food (permitted food) and avoid haram food (forbidden food) in Islamic food laws. They might also struggle to follow the five pillars, which is an element of greater jihad, as they may face issues with praying at the required times of day as this might conflict with working hours.

Lesser Jihad

Conflict in the modern world is not conflict in the normal Islam.

- ↳ This is significant because it means that Islam is not a pacifistic religion.
- ↳ There are criteria which dictate the way in which lesser jihad can be practised, and it is considered to be the less important of the two.

Jihad means 'struggle'. It is struggling for / against evil. The more important, spiritual struggle is against evil. The less important, armed struggle is against evil.

There is instruction regarding the criteria for lesser jihad both within the Qur'an and within the hadiths (sayings of the Prophet Muhammad).

Permission is given to those who are fought against, and Allah is Able to give them victory (Qur'an Surah 22:39)

Fight in the cause of Allah those who fight you... (Qur'an Surah 2: 190)

Whoever among you sees an evil, he must change it with his hand. If he is not able to do so, then with his tongue. And if he is not able to do so, then with his heart, and that is the weakest form of faith

Hadith

Conditions for declaring lesser jihad

- ✓ To protect Muslims/Islam, including in self-defence, or freeing oppressed Muslims.
- ✓ Declared by a religious leader.
- ✓ If there are no alternatives.
- ✗ To force people to convert to Islam.
- ✗ Non-religious reasons, e.g. greed or politics.

For Shi'as, jihad is one of the Ten Obligatory Acts, but few Shi'as are involved in lesser jihad, as they believe that very senior figures, or even the **Madhi**, need to declare this.

Jihad

Origins

- There is guidance about greater and lesser jihad in the Qur'an.
- Muhammad led wars against non-Muslims to extend the domain of Islam.

Influence

- In modern times, after 9/11, there has been a resurgence of interest in jihad, particularly among terrorist groups such as so-called Islamic State trying to forcibly establish a caliphate.
- ↳ Most Muslims feel these are wrong, and not Islamic.

Night of Power (Lailat al-Qadr)

- The first night on which Muhammad received a revelation from the angel Jibril is known as the Night of Power (Muslims disagree on whether he received a part, or all of, the Qur'an at this time)
- It is usually observed on the 27th of Ramadan.
- This revelation to Muhammad is central to Islam. The revelation of the Qur'an is of personal importance to Muslims, and it is important to observe and remember.
- Surah 96:1-5 was the first section revealed.
- Muslims believe that praying on the Night of Power is powerful, and Allah is likely to forgive sins of those who pray.
- Many Muslims will make sure that they spend time reading the Qur'an in and around the time of the Night of Power.
- It is considered to be the holiest night of the Islamic calendar, and, therefore, is very important without thought and practice.

The Night of Power is better than a thousand months (Qur'an Surah 100:3)

Id-ul-Adha

- The most important Muslim festival, celebrating Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son Ishma'il, but Allah rewarding him and allowing him to sacrifice a ram instead. The name means 'feast of the sacrifice'. It is considered to be the more important of the two Ids.
- Lasts four days – 10th–13th Dhu al-Hijjah.
- Important to Muslims in Great Britain as it reminds them that they too need to submit to Allah and have faith.
- In Britain, Muslims go to the mosque and parties with family and friends. They sacrifice an animal (in person or by proxy) and give the meat to the poor. They may also give charity. They may also exchange gifts with loved ones, or go to the mosque to pray and listen to a sermon given by an imam.
- On Hajj, Id-ul-Adha is part of the practice of pilgrimage. During this observance they sacrifice an animal, usually a sheep or a goat.
- The simultaneous observance of Id-ul-Adha on Hajj and throughout the world is an example of the unity of the ummah.
- In Muslim-majority countries, this is a public holiday, similar to a bank holiday – held in places such as Jordan and Turkey.



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Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: The Nature of Allah

1. Give a way in which Muslims believe that Allah has shown that he is loving and merciful.


Muslims believe that Allah is **A** – that he can do anything. This is demonstrated in his creation of the world.





Muslims believe that Allah is **beneficent** (loving) and **merciful** –
 they believe he has shown this by _____
 _____, Muslims believe
 that Allah does good in the world, helps those who are in need,
 and forgives people's sins when they ask for forgiveness.

_____, Muslims believe that Allah does good in the world, helps those who are in need, and forgives people's sins when they ask for forgiveness.

2. Fill in the Qur'an quote:

3. Write A–D in the correct aspect of Allah to match them to the correct places in the text.



	transcendent
	adalat
	omnipotent
	immanent

transcendent

ada|at

omnipotent

immanent

Muslims believe that Allah is **fair and just** (**B** in Shi'a Islam). This means he rewards and punishes people appropriately – ultimately all will be judged on the **Day of Judgement**.

Most Muslims believe that Allah is both **C** and **D** – he is active in the world, helping humanity, but he is also above the world and human understanding.

6. Find another quote from the Qur'an about the nature of Allah. (Hint: try Qur'an 220, 221, 95:8, 3:78.)

Tawhid

5. Fill in the blanks

Saying a word like "Allah" if Allah is not one is
 considered _____ – this is a
 major sin in Islam.

→ An example of lesser

_____ (saying Allah is one, but not really believing it) might be treating money as if it should be worshipped.

➔ An example of greater

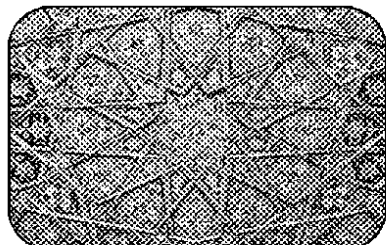
_____ would be worshipping multiple gods (openly denying that Allah is one).

Reference:

4. How has Tawhid influenced Muslim use of imagery?

It is displayed in various practices, including

thus communicating the Oneness of God.



Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Prophethood (Risalah)

1. Who are the first and the last prophets in Islam?

Prophethood (risalah) is very important in Islam. Risalah means 'message' – the prophethood is how Allah has communicated with humanity. Muslims believe that the prophets (nubuwwah) began with the first man, _____, and ended with _____. They believe that Muhammad did not begin Islam, but he communicated Allah's final revelation – the Qur'an.

Adam

Role

→ To be the **A** _____ for Allah – to rule and look after the

→ To teach other humans to care for the Earth as Allah had taught

→ To teach humans how to live, e.g. what to eat and how to pray.

Importance

→ The first Muslim and first prophet.

→ He was the first to have built the first Ka'aba in Makkah (rebuilt by B _____)

Muhammad

Role

→ Final prophet who received the **C** _____ from Allah.

→ Formed the Muslim community – the ummah.

→ A role model for Muslims.

Importance

→ Muslims must believe that Muhammad is the prophet of Allah. He is the final prophet, the Seal of the Prophets.

→ Even if Muhammad is not believed to be the first Muslim, without him there would not be Islam as it is today.

2. Fill in the Qur'an quote:

(Qur'an Surah 2:136)

Prophethood (Risalah)

Ibrahim (Abraham)

Role

→ Father of Arabs through Ismail (Ishmael).

→ Rebuilt the Ka'aba (a house for Allah) in Makkah – this is the holiest place in Islam, one important focus for Muslims on the **D** _____ pilgrimage, and the direction in which Muslims face in prayer.

Importance

→ He was a monotheist when many others were polytheists.

→ Was prepared to sacrifice his son Ismail to show his faith in Allah, but Allah stopped him. This is celebrated at Id-ul- **E** _____, the holiest Muslim festival – Ibrahim's faith is a significant example.

3. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps above.

A malak	tawhid	caliph
B Muhammad	Ibrahim	Isa
C Zabur	Qur'an	Tawrat
D Hajj	Zakah	Sawm
E Fitr	Adha	Ashura

Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Angels (Malaikah)

1. Fill in the gaps – with no clues!

The Messenger has believed in what was revealed to him from his Lord, as did the believers. They all have believed in and his angels. His scriptures. His messengers. They make no distinction between any of his messengers'. And they say, 'we hear and we obey. Your forgiveness, our Lord, to you is the destiny

Qur'an 2:285

Nature of angels:

- Angels are made of _____, by Allah.
- Angels do not need to eat or sleep, etc.
- Angels have no gender.
- Angels do not have free _____ (unlike humans)

Belief in angels is called **malaikah** in Islam. Angels in Islam play many roles as well as being messengers of Allah.

2. Write into this box.

- Gave Allah's revelation of the Qur'an to Muhammad.

Jibril and Mika'il are two of the most (**important/insignificant**) angels in Islam, but there are many others, including many who Muslims do not know the names of.

These include:

- Israfeel (Raphael), who will blow the (**pipe/trumpet**) on the Day of Judgement.
- There is an angel of death who takes people's (**bodies/souls**) when they die.
- In Muslim tradition two angels sit, one on each shoulder, on each (**Muslim/person**). Raqib sits on the right shoulder and records someone's good actions and Atid sits on the left shoulder and records their bad actions – for use at the Day of Judgement.

3. Delete the incorrect options in the brackets).

4. Give two differences between Shi'a and Sunni beliefs about Angels.

5. Find another quote about angels in the Qur'an and write it here.
(Hint: try Qur'an 3:42, 32:11, 2:97-98.)

Zig Zag Education

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Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Afterlife (Akhirah)

Muslims believe in the Day of _____ – that at the end of time all the dead will be _____ from their _____ and _____. In the life after death (Akhirah) they will go to heaven/paradise (j _____) or hell (j _____). This judgement is fair, because humans have _____ and so humans are _____ and accountable for their actions.

2. Fill in the rest of the gaps. Use the words in the box below.

Zig Zag Education
Judgment
resurrection
free will
resurrected
graves

Write 'j' or 'h' into the correct spaces beginning with 'j'.

Heaven and Hell

J _____ is described in the Qur'an as a utopia – great food, beautiful scenery; people will be rewarded and will see Allah.

Afterlife (Akhirah)

3. Cross out the incorrect options (in the brackets).

J _____ is described as a place of physical and spiritual (peace/torment). Some Muslims believe _____ people in hell to be (forgiven/condemned) and _____ (Monotheists/Polytheists) are believed to go to hell – some non-Muslims (monotheists/polytheists) may be able to go to heaven.

4. What _____ believe happens at the end of time?

- a) Immortality of the soul
- b) Resurrection of the body
- c) Union with Allah
- d) Their destinies are written on the 'Preserved Tablet'

Predestination and Human Freedom

6. Find a Qur'an quote to predestination (Hint: try Qur'an _____)

Reference:

5. Find a Qur'an quote after death. (Hint: try 31:85, 13:2)

Reference:

Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Foundations of Faith

The Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam

&

The Five Roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam

1. Fill in the two missing Sunni beliefs (which do not overlap with Shi'a main beliefs). Then fill in the beliefs that Sunnis and Shi'as do share in the box to the right.

- Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam
1. Belief in the one God (Tawhid)
 2. Belief in _____
 3. Belief in the _____
 4. Belief in the prophets and that Muhammad was the final prophet
 5. Belief in the Day of Judgement
 6. Belief in predestination

2. Define what is meant by the term 'Usul ad-Din'.

3. Write the letter to the Islam to match each correct doctrine.

- ☐ Gospel
- ☐ Psalms
- ☐ Scrolls of the Law
- ☐ Torah

Foundations of Faith

Sunnis and Shi'as have three of their key beliefs in common.

- ➔ Shi'as still believe in _____ and the _____, they are just not included in their main beliefs.
- ➔ Sunnis still believe that Allah (God) is fair and just, but do not include this in their main beliefs.
- ➔ Shi'as do not believe in predestination and have different beliefs about who should have led Islam after Muhammad to Sunnis.

4. Describe ways in which the Imamate are considered significant. (5 marks) (Exam Practice)

5. Match the action to the root or article it reflects.

- Looking to the example of Muhammad
- Reading the Qur'an for guidance
- Repenting of sin
- Believing in the unseen world
- Remembering God's will in your free moral choices
- Decorating a mosque in calligraphy

Islam: Practices: The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam: Practices in Britain and Elsewhere

1. Fill in the Qur'an quote indicated below regarding Salah.

(Qur'an Surah 5:99)

Hajj takes place over six days in the Muslim month of _____ on the first and sixth day. Muslims visit the _____, which they circle seven times anticlockwise, which is called _____. Muslims kiss or touch the black stone _____ or stretch their hands towards it. _____ is done several times during Hajj. This is significant as the circling represents _____ and also the unity of the Muslim community (_____).

2. In what direction do Muslims pray?



Salah

3. Fill in the blanks with the words provided below.
(Hint – some words should be used twice.)

Ummah Ka'aba
seven Al- Hijrah tawaf
Tawhid

Hajj

The Five Pillars of Sunni
Islam: Practices in
Britain and Elsewhere

The Shahadah

7. Fill in the blanks with no clues!

The **shahadah**, the Muslim _____ of faith, is important to Muslims because declaring it (_____ times) in the presence of at least _____ witnesses is what makes someone a Muslim. Shahadah means to '_____'. It contains the two most important principles of Islam: belief in _____, Allah, and that _____ no one can be a Muslim without believing in it.

8. Which pillar of Islam is the Shahadah?

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

9. Give an English version of the shahadah.

10. Fill in the space below with benefits of receiving zakah.

Benefits of receiving zakah

- Actions in the cause of Islam can be done by those who want to pursue them (e.g. ...)
- New converts to Islam and travellers



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Islam: Practices: Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam: Practices in Britain and Elsewhere

1. Write these Obligatory Acts in the correct gaps.

Zakat	Hajj	Salah
Sawm	Khums	Jihad

2. Fill in the Qur'an quote:

(Qur'an Surah 2:177)

Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam

- _____ – prayer
- _____ – fasting
- _____ – a pilgrimage to Makkah
- _____ – struggle for Islam
- Amr bil Maroof – doing/promoting what is right
- Nahi Anil Munkar – not doing / forbidding what is wrong
- Tawalla – _____
- Tabarra – _____

Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam: Practices in Britain and Elsewhere

3. Write down the names of the last four acts!

4. Fill in the gaps below.

- Shi'as share _____ of their acts in common.
- The _____ is important to Shi'as as well.
- _____ is important to Sunnis as well; however, _____ is generally not paid by Sunnis.
- The last four of the Ten Obligatory Acts are not necessarily referred to by Sunnis, but the principles would be _____.

5. What is the difference between khums and zakah?

Islam: Practices: Jihad

1. Write 'lesser' and 'greater' into the correct gaps.

Jihad means 'struggle', and is struggling for Allah.
The _____ jihad – the more important – is personal, spiritual struggle. _____ jihad is armed struggle in the cause of Allah.

2. Fill in the Quranic quote.

(Qur'an Surah 2: 190)

3. Give three conditions for declaring lesser jihad.

Conditions for declaring lesser jihad:

- ✓ _____
- ✓ _____
- ✓ _____

For Shi'as, jihad is one of the Ten Obligatory Acts, but few Shi'as are involved in lesser jihad, as they believe that very senior figures, or even the **Madhi**, need to declare this.

_____ Jihad

- Personal spiritual struggle to have faith in Allah and turn away from evil.
- Struggle for a fair (and Islamic) society.
 - ↳ These are significant because they recognise that it is not always easy to be a good person, and it is easy to become complacent, and so we need to keep trying to please Allah.

_____ Jihad

- Wars / armed conflict in the name of Islam.
 - ↳ This is significant because it means that Islam is not a pacifistic religion.

Origins

- There is guidance about greater and lesser jihad in the Qur'an.
- Muhammad led wars against non-Muslims to extend the domain of Islam.

Influence

- In modern times, certain understandings of lesser jihad have led to terrorism, or groups such as so-called Islamic State trying to forcibly install a **caliphate**.
- ↳ Most Muslims feel these are wrong, and not Islamic.

4. Find another quote from the Qur'an that can relate to jihad. (Hint: try Qur'an 2:218, or 22:39–40.)

Reference:

6. **Tension:** Find out about how Muslims are expected to behave during jihad. Make some notes.



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Islam: Practices: Festivals and Commemorations: Practices in Britain and Elsewhere

1. Write A–C next to each festival to match it to the correct piece of text.

<input type="radio"/>	Ashura
<input type="radio"/>	Id-ul-Adha
<input type="radio"/>	Id-ul-Fitr

A

→ The most important Muslim festival, celebrating Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son Ismail, but Allah rewarding his faith and allowing him to sacrifice a ram instead. (The name means 'feast of the sacrifice'.)

→ Lasts four days, starting on 10 Dhul-Hijjah. Muslims in Great Britain today, as it reminds them that they too need to submit to Allah and have faith.

Festivals and Commemorations

B

→ The second most important Muslim festival – the feast of breaking the fast at the end of Ramadan for three days.

→ Muslims have parties, and are thankful to Allah for having helped them fast.

→ Muslims (including in Great Britain) pray for forgiveness and pay their zakah.

C

→ Muslims fast for 30 days, from dawn to dusk.

→ Muslims pray five times a day.

→ Muslims give to the poor.

→ Muslims celebrate the birth of the Prophet Muhammad.

→ Muslims celebrate the death of the Prophet Muhammad.

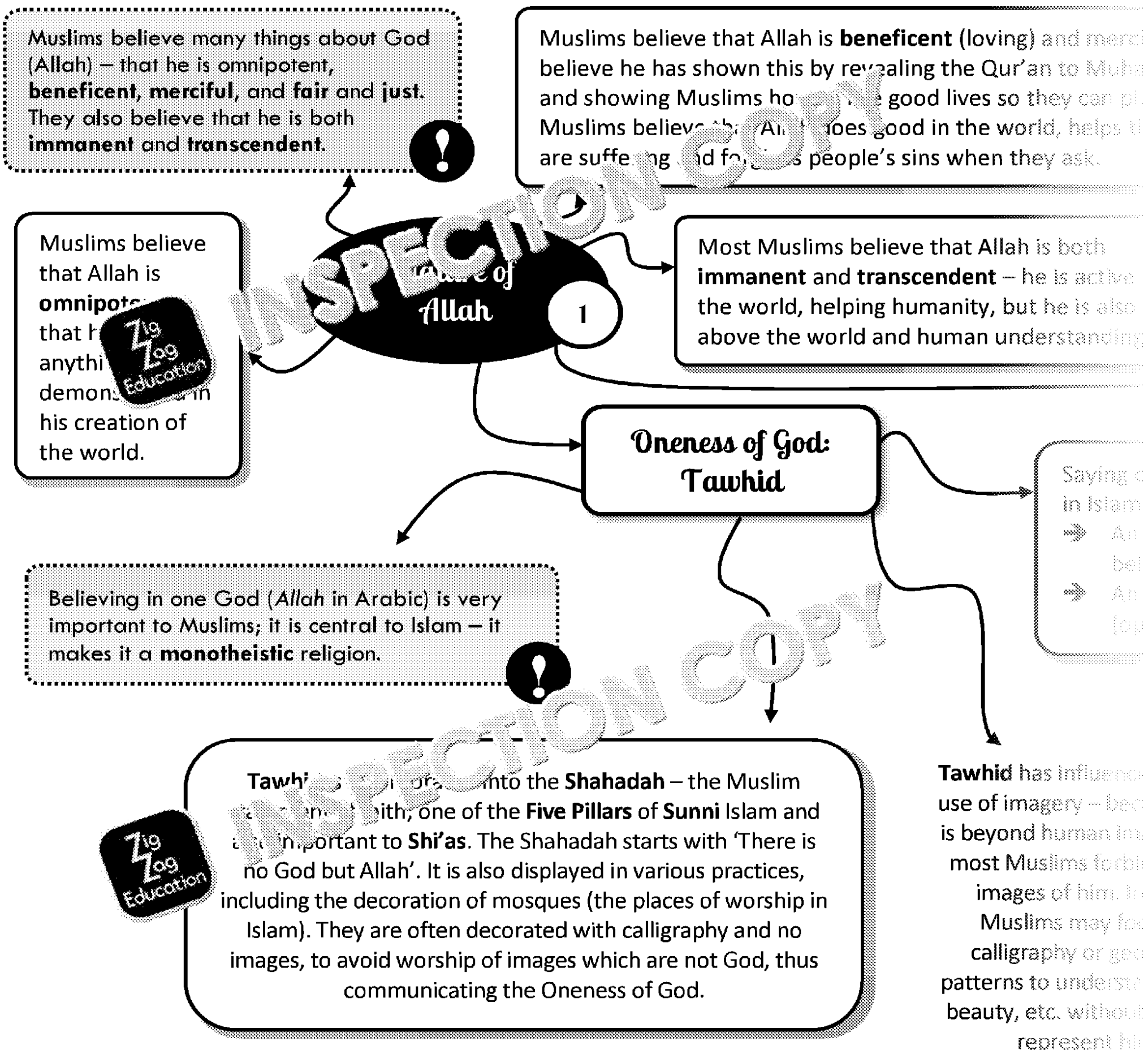
3. Write 'Sun' the correct one to the

2. What do Muslims do to celebrate this festival?

4. Explain why the Night of Power is considered to be such an important festival in Islam. (8 marks)
(Exam practice)

5. Do you think Muslims in Britain can celebrate their festival? Why/Why not?

Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Nature of Allah and Prophethood (Risalah) - Part 1



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Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Nature of Allah and Prophethood (Risalah) - Pg 1

Adam Role

- To be the **caliph** for Allah – to rule and look after the Earth for him.
- To teach other humans to care for the Earth as Allah had taught him.
- To teach humans how to live, e.g. what to eat and how to pray.

Importance

- The first human, first Muslim, and first prophet.
- Believed in Allah but the first Ka'aba (rebuilt by Ibrahim).

Prophethood (**risalah**) is very important in Islam. Risalah means 'message' – the prophethood is how Allah has communicated with humanity. Muslims believe that the prophets (**nubuwwah**) began with the first man, Adam, and ended with Muhammad. They believe that Muhammad did not bring a new religion, but he communicated Allah's final revelation, the Quran. It is through the prophets that Muslims believe Allah communicates with mankind, meaning that the revelation of God comes through the prophets, emphasising their importance within Islam.

There are many other prophets recognised in Islam; many the same as those in the Jewish and Christian faiths – these include **Musa** (Moses), **Dawud** (David) and **Isa** (Jesus).

Prophethood (Risalah)

Ibrahim (Abraham)

Role

- Father of Arabs through Ishma'il (Ishmael). He is also the father of Isaac, who is an important figure in Judaism, linking together the histories of these religions. This is why Islam, as well as Judaism and Christianity, are known as Abrahamic faiths.
- Rebuilt the **Ka'aba** (a house for Allah) in Makkah – this is the holiest place in Islam and an important focus for Muslims on the **Hajj** pilgrimage, and the direction in which Muslims face in prayer.

Importance

- Was a monotheist when many others were polytheists.
- Was prepared to sacrifice his son Ishma'il to Allah, but Allah stopped him. This is celebrated at Id-ul-Adha, the holiest Muslim festival. Ibrahim's faith is a significant example.

Isa (Jesus)

Role

- Received the **Injil** (Gospels).
- Important prophet.
- Will return with the angels on Judgement Day to judge the living and the dead.
- Did not die, as in Christian thought, but was rather taken up by Allah.

Importance

- Unlike in Christianity, he is not believed to have been the Son of God, but rather an important prophet.
- Has an important role in the Final Days.

Muhammad

Role

- Final prophet.
 - Formed the Ummah.
 - A role model.
 - His example follows.
- ### Importance
- Muslims believe that Muhammad is the last prophet.
 - Ever after him.

Notes: Muhammad, the Prophet



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Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Angels (Malaikah) and Akhirah

Nature of angels:

- Angels are made of light, by Allah.
- Angels do not need to eat or sleep.
- Angels have no gender.
- Angels do not have free will (unlike humans).
- Angels are without sin.
- Angels continually worship Allah

Being angels is called **Malaikah** in Islam. Angels in Islam play many roles as well as being messengers of Allah.

Jibril (Gabriel)

→ Gave Allah's the Qur'an

Import

Jibril and are two of the most important angels in Islam, but there are many others, including many who Muslims do not know the names of. These include:

- Israfeel (Raphael), who will blow the trumpet on the **Day of Judgement**.
- There is an angel of death who takes people's souls when they die.
- In Muslim tradition two angels sit, one on each shoulder, on each person. Raqib sits on the right shoulder and records someone's good actions and Atid sits on the left shoulder and records their bad actions – for use at the Day of Judgement.

Say, 'Who is hostile to Allah, His angels and His messengers and Gabriel, and Michael, - Allah is hostile to the faithless

(Qur'an Surah 2:97-98)

Angels
(Malaikah)

3

Jibril believed Muhammad during

The Messenger has believed in what was revealed to him from his Lord, as did the believers. They all have believed in Allah and his angels and His scriptures, and His messengers: 'We make no distinction between any of his messengers'. And they say, 'we hear and we obey. Your forgiveness, our Lord, to you is the destiny

(Qur'an 2:285)



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Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Angels (Malaikah) and Akhirah

- Sunnis believe that Allah writes their destinies on the 'Preserved Tablet'.
- They believe that Allah can know their future, while they are still **free**, because he is outside of time.

Sunni Muslims believe that Allah knows everything that will happen – this is known as **Qadr**. However, humans have free will – Allah knows what they will do.

Because both Sunnis and Shi'as believe that human beings have free will, they also believe that this gives human beings the **responsibility** to make good moral choices. These choices are believed to be written down in the **Book of Deeds** for each individual. On the Day of Judgement, this book of deeds will be used to determine whether or not an individual goes to Jannah or Jahannam.

Sunni Muslims believe that their lives are predestined in a sense that they are already known. While this might seem to contradict the idea of free will, this is compatible with **human freedom** and free **will** because their lives are controlled by them – Allah just knows what choices they will make.

Afterlife: Akhirah

Jannah is described in the Qur'an as a utopia – great food, beautiful scenery; it is intended to be a place where people who have obeyed Allah's revelation will be rewarded and will see Allah. Muslims believe that Jannah has multiple layers – the Qur'an mentions the idea of seven heavens multiple times.

They are all made of different precious materials and the seventh is the highest layer. Features of Jannah include gloriously beautiful nature, precious stones, plentiful and delicious food, and relaxation for those who have been good enough to end up there.

Muslims believe that when people die they will be in a state called **barzakh**, which is a period of waiting before judgement. Here they will be asked a series of questions by two angels on their lives, their answers to which will determine whether they go to jannah or Jahannam.

Jahannam is described as a place of physical suffering and torment. Some Muslims believe it is possible for people in hell to be forgiven and go to heaven. Polytheists are generally believed to go to hell – some non-Muslim monotheists may go to heaven. The Purpose of hell is to punish those who were disobedient to Allah in their life.

There are also seven layers of hell. Each layer involves greater levels of torment and punishment, with the seventh layer being the bottom and most unpleasant layer. The descriptions of hell in the Qur'an are painful – they involve physical torture such as scalding, burning, and inflicted by various torture methods, which are eternal for those who have been damned.

Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Foundations of Faith - Part 1

1. Tawhid

- The idea that God is completely and undeniably one.

2. Belief in angels

- The belief that Allah uses angels in order to give revelation to mankind via dreams.

3. Belief in the holy books

- This is the belief that Allah continually sends down revelations to mankind via prophets, each with finality in the Qur'an.

4. Belief in prophets

- The idea that Muhammad was the final prophet and that God has given revelation throughout time to prophets.

5. Belief in the Day of Judgement

- This is the belief that there will be an afterlife and there will be a day on which all humans will be called to account for their actions.

6. Belief in predestination

- The idea that God is all-powerful and able to decide all actions before they take place.

There are two main branches of Islam: **Sunni** and **Shi'a**. They share many beliefs, but have some differences.

The Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam

&

The Five Roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam



Role of Imams

- ➔ To lead Muslims (**Shi'as**) after Muhammad.
- ➔ To be both religious and political leaders.
- ➔ **Twelvers** believe that there were 12 imams, ending with the Mahdi who was hidden by God. They believe that the **imams** were infallible – they could not be wrong, and knew Allah's will. This gave them divine authority to teach and interpret the Qur'an.

Significance of the Imamate

- ➔ Helped shape the early Muslim community.
- ➔ Part of the division between the Sunni and Shi'a Muslim community.
- ➔ Ali's younger son Husayn was killed at Karbala when challenging the Umayyad Caliph Yazid.
- ➔ **Twelvers** believe that the 12th Imam is still alive and will return.

Islam: Beliefs and Teachings: Foundations of Faith - Part 2

The Qur'an is the most important holy book in Islam, but it is not the only holy book – some other books from the Jewish and Christian faiths also hold importance. They are believed to be **earlier revelations** from Allah, and the Qur'an makes reference to them – though they may contain mistakes from human copying and translating. They are referred to within Islam.

Shari'ah in Islam is the law of God, translating roughly as 'a path to water'. It is unlawful in totality, but some is revealed within the Qur'an.

Kutub (books)

Psalms (Zabur) – also in the Tenakh and the Bible. Psalms are songs of praise to Allah, believed to be written by the **prophet** Dawood (King David).

Torah (Tawrat) – the first five books of the Jewish Tenakh and Christian Bible, Muslims believe it was revealed to the **prophet** Musa (Moses), though the Torah is no longer needed for Muslims, now they have the Qur'an.

Gospel (Injil) – The Gospel of Jesus, does not refer to the four books of the Christian New Testament but a revelation made to the **prophet** Isa (Jesus), who is believed lost. Muslims do not believe that Jesus was crucified; he was an important prophet. Muslims believe that Jesus ascended to heaven and will never be crucified/killed. They believe he will also come back on the Day of Judgement to judge the living and the dead.

Sahifah – these are the scrolls of Ibrahim, believed to have been a revelation to Ibrahim (Abraham) – though they have been lost. They are referred to in the Qur'an, but Muslims do not know what they contained. It is unclear whether they refer to a document which Jews/Christians use/used.

Jews and Christians are termed '*People of the Book*' within the Qur'an, as they worship the Abrahamic God; however, they use texts which are outdated or incorrect. They are to be respected by Muslims according to the teachings of the Qur'an.

Islam: Practices: The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam - Part 1

So glorify the praise of your Lord, and be among those who bow down. And worship your Lord in order to attain certainty
(Qur'an Surah 15:98-99)

Rak'ahs (movements) and recitation
During prayer, Muslims must perform cycles of movements (rak'ahs) - cycles of movements (rak'ahs). Muslims perform the set movements and recite set verses from the Qur'an.

Jummah (Friday prayer)

- Friday is the most important day of the week for Muslims, and the most important prayers are at midday on a Friday – Jummah.
- At Jummah prayers, there will also be a sermon and a time for personal prayers (**du'a**).

Salah, prayer, is very important for Muslims. Muslims believe that the most important part of that is the Jummah prayer. The Jummah prayer is particularly important for a Muslim who is unable to complete their prayers. Muslims must pray the set prayers, but can also pray personal prayers.

Direction

Muslims pray in the direction of Makkah. This is called **qiblar** (in a mosque this is always marked).

Salah

Places of Prayer

Mosque

- Muslims, particularly men, will often pray in the mosque, especially on Fridays.
- Women who pray in the mosque pray separately from men.

Elsewhere

- Women are more likely to pray at home and not at the mosque, but men can pray at home too.
- Muslims can pray anywhere that is clean (one function of the prayer mat is to make sure prayer space is clean).

... And recite what is revealed to you of the Scripture, and perform the prayer. The prayer prevents indecencies and evils/ and the remembrance of Allah is great. And Allah knows what you do.
(Qur'an Surah 29)

Allah bears witness that He, as do the angels, and with knowledge – upholding no God but He, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.



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Islam: Practices: The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam - Part 2

Allah commanded Ibrahim to build a shrine to him here (the Ka'aba). Inside, he placed a black stone, which Muslims believe is sacred and a sign of his covenant with Allah.

All these features now play a part in the **Hajj**, and Muhammad led the first Hajj, returning to Allah.

Significance of Hajj

- Muslims visit the holiest places in their religion (Ka'aba).
- Allows Muslims to move further in their spiritual journey.
- Something which the whole Muslim community takes part in.
- Completing Hajj is one of the **Five Pillars of Islam** (one of the **Five Obligatory Acts** which cannot be undertaken generally in day-to-day life).

Hajj

Hajj is at least once in a lifetime for every Muslim.

For a specified number of days. But whoever among you is sick, on a journey then a number of other days. For those who are able: a ransom of feeding a needy person. But whoever volunteers goodness, it is better for him. But to fast is best for you, if you only knew (Our'an 2:183)

Many Muslims will break their fast with a date. This is what Muhammad broke his fast.

Sawm is fasting. Muslims are obliged to fast during the month of Ramadan and may also fast at other times.

Sawm

Duties

When fasting, Muslims must not eat or drink between dawn and sunset. Muslims must also not have sex, smoke or take medicines during this time and should concentrate on prayer and doing good.

Exceptions

- Exceptions include pregnant, breastfeeding and menstruating women, and young children, who are not supposed to fast.
- Some groups, such as those who are ill or travelling, may choose not to fast.

Islam: Practices: The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam - Part 3

Role of Zakah/almsgiving and why zakah is given

- **Zakah** means 'purified' – zakah is a way to purify oneself, and also one's remaining possessions.
- A service to Allah.
- Reminds Muslims not to be self-centred or greedy.
- Reminds Muslims that they need to help others.
- Reminds Muslims that money is not really theirs, but all blessings come from Allah.

Zakah

- The amount a Muslim must give from their wealth and possessions annually.
- This can be paid in cash or kind.
- Certain personal items are not considered, such as one's home, car, and clothing.
- The threshold at which a Muslim must give zakah is called the **Nisab**, which is the amount of wealth a Muslim must have if they do not possess it.

Benefits of receiving zakah

- **Zakah** is often paid by the wealthy to the poor, and people celebrate when they receive it.
- Debtors can pay their debts with it, thus gaining their freedom.
- Actions in the name of Allah are rewarded, and those who want to do good can do so.
- New converts to Islam can receive it, thus helping them to settle in their new homes.

Islam: Practices: The Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam - Part 1

Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam

- **Salah** – prayer
- **Sawm** – fasting
- **Zakah** – a payment to help others and the Muslim community
- **Khums** – a tax on different things to Zakat
- **Hajj** – a pilgrimage to Makkah
- **Jihad** – struggle for Islam
- **Amr bil Maroof** – promoting what is right
- **Nahy ankar** – not doing / forbidding what is wrong
- **Love** – loving good
- **Hate** – hating evil

For Shi'as, jihad is not one of the Ten Obligatory Acts, but few Shi'as are involved in **lesser jihad**, as they believe that very senior figures, or even the **Madhi**, need to declare this.

Amr Bil Maroof

- This is the idea of the promotion of what is good within the Shi'a thought.
- The end of this Obligatory Act is to achieve a harmonious society; by encouraging what is good in life, the end of disharmony in society can be achieved more easily.
- Due to a teaching in a hadith, Muhammad states that those encouraging others to do good will be rewarded in the same measure as those who do it themselves.

- Jihad
- The
- The

- This
- This
- This
- It is
- effo

Tabarra

- This is the principle of the requirement of Shi'a Muslims to move away from or disconnect from those who are considered to be enemies of Allah.
- Muslims have a responsibility to move themselves away from the influence of those who are enemies of God, so that their behaviour will not influence their obedience to God.
- There is not a clear consensus among Muslims as to what constitutes someone who is an enemy of Allah.

Tawalia

- This is the principle of the requirement of Shi'a Muslims to consider friends.
- For Shi'a Muslims, this covers a variety of love, fairness and kindness, to the Prophet).
- Specifically for Shi'a Muslims, Ali (a.s.)



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Islam: Practices: The Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam - Part 2

- Sunnis and Shi'as share four of their acts in common.
- The **shahadah** is important to Shi'as as well.
- **Jihad** is important to Sunnis as well; however, **khums** is generally not paid by Sunnis.
- The last four of the **Ten Obligatory Acts** are not necessarily referred to by Sunnis, but the principles would be respected.

Shi'as and the shahadah

- Some Shi'a Muslims add this part to the Shahadah: 'Ali is the friend of Allah.'
- It is the Shi'a belief that Ali was Muhammad's successor, as appointed by Allah.

Salah

Crossover with the Five Pillars

Sawm

Shi'as observe sawm as Sunnis do; however, they spend three days following the 20th of Ramadan observing mourning for Ali (the Prophet's son-in-law and, in Shi'a view, rightful successor).

Zakah

All Shi'as have the same way in addition to

Hajj

- Shi'as and Sunnis broadly follow the same Hajj. They will still undertake the same journey to Makkah.
- Shi'as might visit and worship at the sites of the graves of the family of the Prophet in addition to the locations of Hajj visited by Sunni Muslims.
- Shi'as may have to try to follow Sunni practice, such as praying five times a day and not having a stone to rest their head on when praying, and may be discouraged from paying respect to the graves of Muhammad and his family, as the Sunni authorities see it as worship of someone other than Allah.



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Greater Jihad

- ➔ Personal spiritual struggle to have faith in Allah and turn away from evil.
 - ➔ Following the five pillars and practising self-control is the practice of greater jihad.
 - ➔ Struggle for a fair (and Islamic) society.
- These are significant + have to recognise that this is not always easy to go to the end, and it is easy to become complacent, and so we need to keep trying to please Allah.

Muslims in modern Britain face the struggle towards greater jihad. They might struggle to follow halal food (permitted food) and avoid haram food (forbidden food) in Islamic food laws. They might also struggle to follow the five pillars, which is an element of greater jihad, as they may face issues with praying at the required times of day as this might conflict with working hours.

8

Jihad

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Jihad means 'struggle', and is struggling for Allah. The **greater jihad** – the more important – is personal, spiritual struggle. **Lesser jihad** is armed struggle in the cause of Allah.

There is instruction regarding the criteria for lesser jihad both within the Qur'an and within the hadith sayings of the Prophet Muhammad.

Permission is given to those who are fighting the disbelievers. They are forbidden from attacking those who have not attacked them. They are forbidden from attacking those who have not attacked them. They are forbidden from attacking those who have not attacked them. (Qur'an Surah 22:39)

Fight in the cause of Allah those who fight you... (Qur'an Surah 2: 190)

Whoever amongst you sees an evil, he must change it with his hand. If he is not able to do so, then with his tongue. And if he is not able to do so, then with his heart, and that is the weakest form of faith

Hadith

Conditions for dedication

- ✓ To protect Muslim in self-defence, or oppressed Muslim
- ✓ Declared by a religious authority
- ✓ If there are no alternative means
- ✗ To force people to convert
- ✗ Non-religious realpolitik



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Islam: Practices: Festivals and Commemorations: Practices in Britain and 8

Night of Power (Lailat al qadr)

- The first night on which Muhammad received a revelation of the Qur'an from the angel **Jibril** is known as the **Night of Power** (Muslims disagree on whether he received the first part, or all of, the Qur'an at this time).
- It is usually observed on the 27th of Ramadan.
- This revelation to Muhammad is central to Islamic teaching; therefore, the revelation of the Qur'an is of paramount importance to observe and remember.
- Surah 1–5 of the Qur'an were revealed.
- It is believed that praying on the Night of Power is very powerful and Allah is likely to forgive sins of those who ask.
- Muslims will make sure that they spend time studying the Qur'an in and around the time of the Night of Power.
- It is considered to be the holiest night of the Islamic lunar calendar, and, therefore, is very important within Islamic thought and practice.

The Night of Power is better than a thousand months.
(Qur'an Surah 97:3)

- **Shi'as** commemorate the day of the Battle of Karbala. Some Shi'as beat/whip themselves. It is a solemn day of remembrance. Many Shi'a Muslims fast on the day of Ashura, the Shi'a ummah.
- In present-day Iraq, who go to the site of the battle.
- In London, there is a great communal mourning.
- While it is a Shi'a day of mourning, it is also a day of joy for Muslims; however, Sunnis pray for forgiveness (Noah), as Muhammad was born on this night.
- Muslims in Britain may observe the day by fasting and focusing on self-improvement.

Id-ul-Adha

- The most important **Muslim festival**, celebrating Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son Ishma'il, but Allah rewarding him by allowing him to sacrifice a ram instead. (The name means 'festival of sacrifice'.)
- It is considered to be the more important of the two Ids.
- Lasts four days – 10th to 13th of the 12th month of the Islamic calendar.
- Important to Muslims in Great Britain today, as it reminds them that they too need to follow Allah and have faith.
- On Id-ul-Adha, Muslims go to the mosque and have parties with family and friends. They sacrifice an animal (in person or by proxy) and give the meat to the poor. They may also give extra charity. They may also exchange gifts with loved ones, or go the mosque to pray and listen to a sermon given by an imam.
- On Hajj, Id-ul-Adha is part of the practice of the pilgrimage. During this observance they will sacrifice an animal, usually a sheep or a goat.
- The simultaneous observance of Id-ul-Adha on Hajj and throughout the world is an example of the unity of the ummah.
- In Muslim-majority countries, this is a holiday similar to a bank holiday – held in places such as Jordan and Turkey.



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Islam Topic on a Page Activities Answer

1. Beliefs and Teachings – The Nature of Allah

- 1. See summary sheet
- 2. See summary sheet
- 3. See summary sheet
- 4. See summary sheet
- 5. See summary sheet

Answers could include any of the verses given, or a relevant one of their own finding. For example, Surah 3:18, which is found on the summary sheet.

7.

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1	Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on religious people, their social sphere and the wider society. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references with authority.
2	2-3	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	4-5	Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the relevant issue with clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific relevant sources of authority throughout the answer.

Answers could include any of the following content; however, any relevant and valid beliefs of God in Islam will be accepted:

- Muslims believe that there is one God, which makes Islam a monotheistic religion.
- This is expressed through the idea of Tawhid – the belief that there is no God but Allah.
- Many Muslim beliefs and practices are based on this belief.
- Muslims believe that God is benevolent which means that he is loving and merciful.
- They believe that God showed his mercy and love towards human beings in the Qur'an to mankind.

8.

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1	Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue and its impact on religious people, their social sphere and the wider society. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references with authority.
2	2-3	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	4-5	Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the relevant issue with clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific relevant sources of authority throughout the answer.

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Students could include any of the following content:

- Tawhid is the belief that God is wholly one in Islam.
- It might influence Muslims in their avoidance of shirk, which is the sin of belief in anything other than Allah.
- It has two forms; the lesser form (simply believing inwardly that Allah is one) and the greater form (believing inwardly and expressing outwardly that Allah is one).
- It will influence Muslims in their decoration of their homes as well as the use of images of people as this might result in idolatry or worship of something other than Allah.
- It will influence Muslims as they will want to express this through their practice of the Shahadah.

2. Key Concepts – Prophethood

Summary sheet

2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. See summary sheet
- 5.

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1	Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue, impact religious people, their social sphere and wider society. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms of authority.
2	2–3	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue, the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and wider society. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	4–5	Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the relevant issue, clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individual, social sphere and wider society. Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific relevant sources of authority throughout the answer.

Students could include any of the following details in their answer:

- Prophethood, known as risalah, is very important to Muslims.
- The meaning of risalah is ‘message’ as prophets are people to whom God, or Allah, communicates with in order to give messages to humanity.
- Prophets are believed to have been sent throughout time, beginning with Adam.
- Prophets are extremely important as they are the ones through whom God communicates with humanity; without them there would be no revelation and no teaching to follow.
- Prophets are also believed to be people of good moral character – enough so to receive messages.
- The final prophet, Muhammad, is considered to be the Seal of the Prophets, after whom no more prophets will come. He is considered to be such a good character that he is living in the way God wanted that he set with his life, which is known as Sunnah.

Students could include any of the following relevant information, including but not limited to:

- The story of the revelation of the Qur’an
- The military career of Muhammad
- The wives of Muhammad
- The family of Muhammad

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7. Students could include any of the following details including but not limited to:
- 1) Dawud, meaning David, who was the prophet who received the Zabur. This is considered to be a revelation which was misunderstood and lost by him to David.
 - 2) Musa, meaning Moses, is also considered to be a prophet with revelation. He led the Tawrat, meaning Torah, which is also considered to be a revelation from God. Like the Zabur and the iNjil, it is considered to have been misinterpreted and

3. Beliefs and Teaching about Angels (Malaikah)

- 1. See summary sheet
- 2. See summary sheet
- 3. See summary sheet
- 4. See summary sheet
- 5. Students could include any of the verses given, or a relevant one of their own find is Surah 33:43, which is found on the summary sheet.
- 6. Students could include any relevant example of an angel here; however, for example the following:
 - Munkar and Nakir are the two angels which Muslims believe question every about their actions in their lifetime.
- 7.

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question. A demonstration of little understanding of differing ideas and viewpoints given within religious tradition, and no awareness of the impact of ideas on religious individuals and their wider society is vague.
1	1-3	Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
2	4-6	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Demonstrates knowledge of more than one viewpoint on the issue, but this is relatively limited. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	7-9	Provides a developed amount of content about the relevant issue and awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Answer is well-developed. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
4	10-12	Provides a highly knowledgeable, well-developed amount of content about the relevant issue and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Answer contains details and uses examples, such as reference to authority. Shows well-developed awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.

Band	Marks	Content
5	13–15	Provides an exceptional, well-developed amount of content also demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different views of individuals, their social sphere and the wider society.
		Answer contains exceptional details and examples such as of authority.
		Shows well-developed awareness and interpretation(s) of applicable references, sources of authority and makes fully correct use of them.

Students could include any of the following information in their answer:

Angels within Islam are very important beings, known as malaikah within Islam. Within Islam, they play many important roles, one of the most important of which is to deliver messages from God to human beings.

- They do not have free will and, therefore, do not sin, making them holier than humans. This makes them the ideal mediator between the two parties.
- One key important example of how angels take on the role of giving messages is the angel Jibril (Gabriel) who is believed to have given the revelation of the Qur'an to Muhammad.
- In this way the role of angels as giving revelation to mankind is wholly central to the beliefs of Islam.
- However, many angels have other roles which go beyond the giving of messages.
- For example, Mika'il has the responsibility to sustain human beings in their lives through means such as rainfall. It is also his place to reward those who do good with blessings.
- Angels such as Munkar and Nakir are responsible for testing the dead in the afterlife based on the choices they made within their lives.
- Israfil is responsible for blowing the trumpet which will signify the end of the world.

4. Beliefs and Teachings – Afterlife

1. a) Resurrection of the body
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. b) Resurrection of the body
5. Students could include any of the verses given, or a relevant one of their own finding.
6. Students could include any of the verses given, or a relevant one of their own finding.
7. 1 mark will be awarded for a basic answer; 2 marks will be awarded for a detailed answer.
8. Students could include the following details; however, any relevant details will be accepted.
 - By predestination, some Muslims, such as Sunnis, mean that every action is predetermined by God because he is so powerful.
 - By predestination, some Muslims, such as Shi'as, mean that every action they do is predetermined by God but that he does not determine the exact outcome, so we have total free will.
9. Students will here give their own opinion regarding their interpretation of the concept of predestination. Knowledge from the summary sheet should be included, and students should demonstrate a clear understanding of the concept of predestination.

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5. Practices – Foundations of Faith

- 1. See summary sheet
- 2. See summary sheet
- 3. See summary sheet
- 4.

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	Provides no information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1	Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue which might impact religious people, their social sphere and the wider society. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references to authority.
2	2-3	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and society. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references to authority and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.
3	4-5	Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the relevant issue demonstrating clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider society. Shows awareness of and application of a variety of specific religious sources of authority throughout the answer.

Students could include any of the following information in their answer:

- The Imamate are highly significant in Islam. They are one of the key points of difference between the majority branch of Islam, Sunni and Shi'a.
- The Imamate are considered to be the guidance appointed by Muhammad (upon whom peace be upon him) to his chosen successor.
- They are believed within Shi'a to be infallible. In this way, their importance is similar to that of the Prophet Muhammad who was, therefore, also infallible and their interpretation of the Qur'an, and the practice of Shi'a and Sunni practice, is due to the Imamate.
- They knew the will of God within Shi'a thought and, therefore, were given authority by God.
- The Imamate is also important within Shi'a ideas about the end of time.
- Shi'as believe that the final Imam, the Mahdi, did not die, but was rather hidden for 12,000 years in order to establish peace and the rule of God.

- 5. Students should match the following up:
 - Looking to the example of Muhammad → Risalah
 - Reading the Qur'an for guidance → Authority of the Qur'an
 - Repenting of sin → Belief in the Day of Judgement
 - Believing in the unseen world → Malaikah
 - Remembering God's will in your free moral choices → Tawhid
 - Decorating a mosque in calligraphy → Tawhid
- 6. c) Vedas
- 7. Students could include any of the following which are relevant. One example they could give is the Hadiths which are the collections of the sayings of the Prophet. These are used to guide Muslims in their lives. They are considered to be a good source of information, less important than the Qur'an but are considered to be a good source of information.

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6. Practices – The Five Pillars of Sunni Islam: Practices in Brief

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. See summary sheet
5. See summary sheet
6. See summary sheet
7. See summary sheet
8. a) First
9. See summary sheet
10. See summary sheet
11. See summary Sheet
12. See summary sheet

7. Practices – Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam: Practices Elsewhere

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. See summary sheet
5. See summary sheet
6. See summary sheet
- 7.

Band	Mark	Content
0	0	No accurate or relevant details are given.
1	1–2	Incomplete use of religious terms in order to explain ideas, beliefs and/or teachings. No understanding of wider considerations demonstrated.
2	3–5	Largely correct but restricted use of religious terms in order to explain ideas, beliefs and/or teachings. Understanding of wider considerations demonstrated.
3	5–6	Correct employment of religious terms in order to explain ideas, beliefs and/or teachings. Understanding of wider considerations demonstrated.
4	7–8	Correct demonstration of knowledge and use of religious terms in order to explain ideas, beliefs, practices, and/or teachings. Understanding of wider considerations, such as religious texts, e.g. scripture is well developed.

Students should include any of the following detail:

- The Ten Obligatory Acts are central to the teaching of Shi'a Islam. They are the underlining the actions (daily and otherwise) of Shi'a Muslims in terms of the following:
- They contain the key values of Shi'a Islam, including the promotion of what is good and moving away from what is bad (Nahil Anril).

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- This is very important as these values will govern the way in which the lives be made.
- This is also reflected in the obligatory act of jihad – specifically greater jihad, God’s path.
- Lesser jihad is also important as it gives Muslims the importance of defence under attack while also giving stringent guidelines as to when and what to do in the case of the undertaking of lesser jihad.
- The obligatory act of tabarra is important as it will affect the social circles in away from those who are considered to be the enemies of Allah will impact their life hugely.
- The obligatory act of khums is important as it will largely impact how a Shi’a financial life is required to give both Zakah and khums as a means of charity. Khums means that a Shi’a Muslim will give 20% tax on their earnings to charity, putting the less fortunate before oneself and one’s want of money.

8. Students could include any relevant detail here. They might consider, for example khums and the similarity of simultaneously giving zakah. They might consider the teaching and the absence of it in Sunni, despite the fact that it is respected in Sunni.

8. Practices – Jihad

1. See summary sheet
2. See summary sheet
3. See summary sheet
4. Students could include any of the verses given or refer to one of their own find is Surah 22:39–40, which is found on the summary sheet.
5. Students should here give their own opinion. They might include details about how important for a Muslim to follow the Quran at all times, as they should always be striving to follow the will of Allah. In the modern day they might consider to be leaning towards the

- Students could include any of the following details, including but not limited to:
- The fighting only of military opponents, leaving civilians alone
 - The condition that it must be for God
 - That it must be called by a just leader
 - That it cannot result in personal gain

7.

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1–3	A demonstration of limited understanding of differing ideas and viewpoints. No differing viewpoints given within religious traditions and how they are made; the impact of ideas on religious individuals and their wider society is vague. Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and terminology. Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issues and the ways in which it might impact individuals, their communities and society.
2	4–6	Demonstrates knowledge of more than one viewpoint on the issue, but this is relatively limited. Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.

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Band	Marks	Content
3	7-9	<p>Provides a developed amount of content about the relevant issue and understanding of the different ways in which it might impact and the wider society. Answer contains detail; however, this is not exceptional.</p> <p>Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terminology and references, makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
4	10-12	<p>Provides a highly knowledgeable, well-developed amount of content and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different impacts on individuals, their social sphere and the wider society.</p> <p>Answer contains details and uses examples, such as reference to the Qur'an.</p> <p>Shows well-developed awareness of applicable and relevant terminology and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.</p>
5	13-15	<p>Provides an exceptional, well-developed amount of content and demonstrates awareness and understanding of the different impacts on individuals, their social sphere and the wider society.</p> <p>Answer contains exceptional details and uses examples such as reference to the Qur'an of authority.</p> <p>Shows well-developed awareness and interpretation(s) of applicable references sources of authority and makes fully correct use of these in the answer.</p>

Students could include any of the following information in their answer:

- Jihad means 'struggle' and is an important part of Islam.
- It has two forms – lesser jihad (to use force or fight in a military manner) and greater jihad (the struggle to follow the right path of God).
- It is one of the Shi'a Ten Obligatory Acts and is therefore, wholly central to Shi'a Islam.
- Despite not being one of the Five Pillars of Sunni Islam, jihad is still regarded as important within the Sunni faith.
- It is commanded in the Qur'an.

In the context of lesser jihad, an example of a Qur'anic mandate for this could be found in Surah Al-Baqarah 'those who fight you', as it is mandating that one must fight against those who persecute Muslims for their faith.

This is important as the call to lesser jihad, while there are many criteria given for when it is lawful to undertake, is commanded within the Qur'an as a righteous undertaking when one's religion is being unduly persecuted.

- Greater jihad is extremely important to all Muslims. The struggle to follow God's path with devotion and discipline regarding following the laws of God is an important part of Islam.
- An example of greater jihad which would be central to the faith of Islam and, therefore, wholly central to the faith of all Muslims would be to follow the discipline of daily salah – praying five times a day if one is Shi'a.

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9. Practices – Festivals and Commemorations: Practices in B

- 1. See summary sheet
- 2. See summary sheet
- 3. See summary sheet
- 4.

Band	Mark	Content
0	0	No correct use or relevant details are given.
1	1-2	Complete use of religious terms in order to explain ideas, beliefs, practices and/or teachings. No understanding of wider considerations demonstrated.
2	3-5	Largely correct but restricted use of religious terms in order to explain ideas, beliefs, practices and/or teachings. Understanding of wider considerations demonstrated but not fully developed.
3	5-6	Correct employment of religious terms in order to explain ideas, beliefs, practices and/or teachings. Understanding of wider considerations demonstrated.
4	7-8	Correct demonstration of knowledge and use of religious terms in order to explain ideas, beliefs, practices, and/or teachings. Understanding of wider considerations, such as religious texts, e.g. scripture is well demonstrated.

Students could include any of the following detail:

- Lailat al Q’adr, or the Night of Power, is a Muslim festival which is usually observed during the month of Ramadan.
- It celebrates and remembers the first night on which Muhammad received a revelation from the angel Jibril. (Muslims disagree on whether he received the first part, or all of the revelation.)
- This revelation to Muhammad is central to Islamic teaching, therefore, the revelation is of paramount importance to observe and remember.
- Surah 96:1-5 was the first revelation to Muhammad.
- Muslims believe that the Night of Power is very powerful, and Allah will answer the prayers of those who observe it.

They also believe that the Night of Power is considered to be better than a thousand years of good deeds. Muslims will make sure that they spend time studying the Qur’an in an attempt to receive a revelation.

It is considered to be the holiest night of the Islamic lunar calendar, and, therefore, it is a time of Islamic thought and practice.

- 5. Students could here give any detail they feel relevant, which will be informed by their personal experience of the world. This might include but is not limited to:
 - There may be some restraints that they face in the UK, e.g. the legal restraint on public display of religious symbols (e.g. the wearing of the niqab or burqa); however, they are able to buy meat from a halal butcher which can be used for religious purposes.
 - Due to freedom of religious expression, people are generally free to celebrate their religious festivals and observances. An example of how Muslims are free to celebrate publicly is the annual procession at Marble Arch in London to mark the festival of Ashura.

Band	Marks	Content
0	0	No information, or no information which is relevant to the question.
1	1	Provides a restricted amount of content about the relevant issue which might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider community.
2	2-3	Shows restricted awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references.
3	4-5	Provides a sufficient amount of content about the relevant issue and the different ways in which it might impact individuals, their social sphere and the wider community.
4	6-7	Shows awareness of applicable and relevant terms and references, and makes generally correct use of these terms in the answer.

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Band	Marks	Content
3	4–5	<p>Provides well-expanded and explained amount of content on the topic demonstrating clear and detailed awareness of how it might impact on the individual, the community and the wider society.</p> <p>Shows awareness of and application of relevant theories, concepts and specific relevant sources of authority throughout the answer.</p>

Students could include any of the following information in their answer:

- Ashura is a Muslim festival which celebrates different things depending on sect.
- For Shi'a Muslims, Ashura is a solemn festival which marks the occasion of the martyrdom of a young grandson of the Prophet Muhammad and important figures. Muslims will mark this day by mourning. Some will do this by beating the chest. However, it is more popular in Britain today to donate blood.
- Sunni Muslims view Ashura as a fast day, which is not mandated and is an opportunity for reflection.
- For Sunnis, it is a day on which they remember the prophets Musa and Nuh.

7. Students could include any relevant example, which could include but is not limited to:
- Lailat Al Miraj is an Islamic festival in which Muslims remember the Night Journey of the Prophet Muhammad.
 - During this journey, the Prophet's heart is believed to have been purified by the way in which Muslims now pray, establishing the pillar of salat.
 - It is usually marked by some form of gathering; for example, a family meal. The journey will be told.

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