

Topic on a Page for GCSE OCR Component 1

Islam (Full Course)

Update v1.1, January 2020

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
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Teacher's Introduction

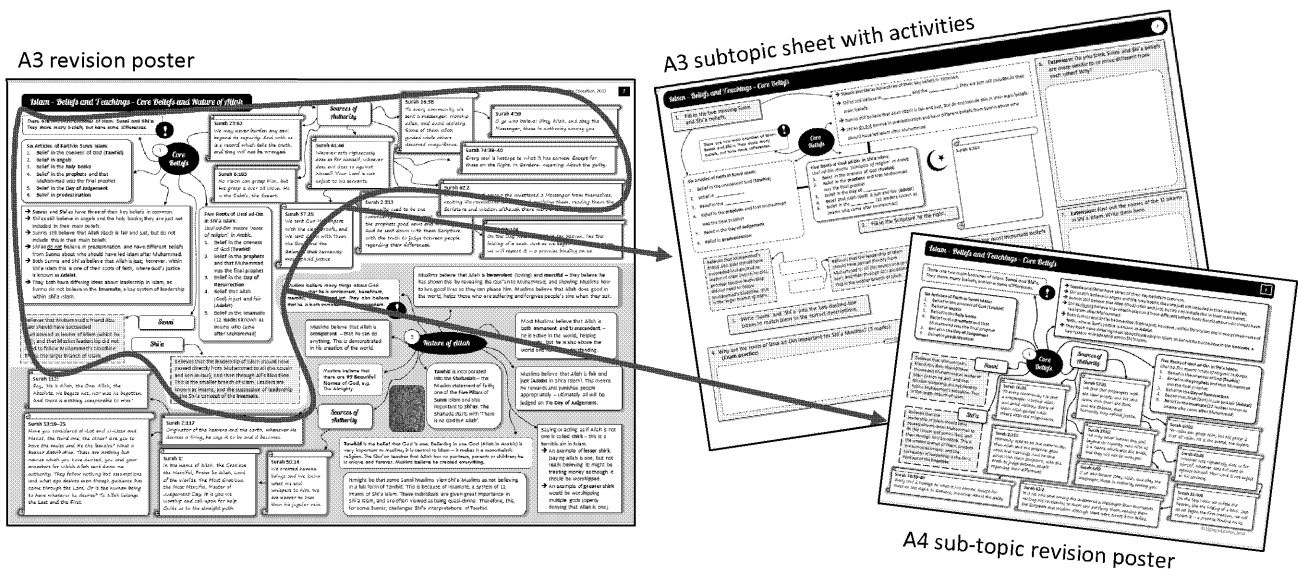
This resource covers the GCSE OCR Religious Studies Component 1: Islam. Theme content is split into five sections as follows:

1. **A4 teacher information pages.**
2. **Eight A3 revision posters**, between them covering the 15 subtopics, labelled as **1** to **8**. 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. **Fifteen A3 subtopic sheets with activities.** Each of these sheets covers a subtopic 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 **1** to **15** which match the numbering of the subtopics on the revision posters for easy reference. Exam-style questions in the activity sheets are indicated by a pencil icon: 
4. **Seventeen 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.
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.

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.



As a whole, the resource can be used to help students 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.

Version 1.1, January 2020
Answers section updated to reflect the changes made by the exam board to the 6-mark exam question (no longer AO1/2 split – AO1 only).

June 2019

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Core Beliefs and Nature of Allah

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

Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam:

1. Belief in the oneness of God (**Tawhid**)
2. Belief in **angels**
3. Belief in the **holy books**
4. Belief in the **prophets** and that Muhammad was the final prophet
5. Belief in the **Day of Judgement**
6. Belief in **predestination**

1 Core Beliefs

Surah 23:62

We may never burden any soul beyond its capacity. And with us is a record which tells the truth, and they will not be wronged.

Surah 6:103

No vision can grasp Him, but His sight is over all vision. He is the Subtle, the Expert.

Sources of Authority

Surah 41:46

Whoever acts righteously does so for himself, whoever does evil does so against himself. Your Lord is not unjust to his servants.

Surah 21:107

Humanity is a community. The prophet is sent with the clear proofs, and he is sent with the balance, that humanity may uphold justice.

Surah 57:25

We sent Our Messengers with the clear proofs, and We sent down with them the Book and the Balance, that humanity may uphold justice.

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

Usul ad-Din means 'principles of religion' in Arabic.

1. Belief in the oneness of God (**Tawhid**)
2. Belief in the **prophets** and that Muhammad was the final prophet
3. Belief in the **Day of Resurrection**
4. Belief that Allah (God) is just and fair (**Adalat**)
5. Belief in the **Imamate** (12 leaders known as imams who came after Muhammad)

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

Muslims believe that there are **99 Beautiful Names** of God, e.g. The Almighty.

Sources of Authority

Tawhid is the belief most important to Muslims. Qur'an teaches that God is eternal and unchanging. Muslims believe in the imagery – God must be called by name. Calligraphy is used in art and architecture.

It might be that some Muslims believe in Tawhid. This is because some individuals are given greater powers than others. Therefore, some individuals are given greater powers than others.

Believes that Muhammad's friend Abu Bakr should have succeeded Muhammad as leader of Islam (which he did), and that Muslim leadership did not need to follow Muhammad's bloodline. This is the larger branch of Islam.

Sunni

Shi'a

Believes that the leadership of Islam should have passed directly from Muhammad to Ali (his cousin and son-in-law), and then through Ali's bloodline. This is the smaller branch of Islam. Leadership is known as **Imamate**. The Imam is the leader of the community.

Surah 112

Say, 'He is Allah, the One. Allah, the Absolute. He begets not, nor was he begotten. And there is nothing comparable to Him.'

Surah 53:19-25

Have you considered al-Lat, the goddess, the third one, the one you have the males and He has the females. These are only names which you have devised, you and your ancestors for which Allah sent down no authority. They follow nothing but assumptions and what ego desires even though guidance has come through the Lord. Or is the human being to have whatever he desires? To Allah belongs the Last and the First.

Surah 2:117

Originator of the heavens and the earth, whenever He decrees a thing, he says it to be and it becomes.

Surah 1

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful, Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Worlds. The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, Master of Judgement Day. It is you we worship and call upon for help. Guide us to the straight path.

Surah 50:16

We created human beings and We know what his soul whispers to him. We are nearer to him than his jugular vein.

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Prophethood and Books (Kulub)

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



Muhammad

Role

- Final **prophet** in Islam, who revealed the Qur'an from Allah
- Formed the Muslim community – the **ummah**
- A role model for Muslims
- He was well known in his time, being known as the **Trustworthy**

Importance

- Muslims must believe 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



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 **Hajj** pilgrimage, and the direction in which Muslims face for prayer

Importance

- Was a monotheist when many others were polytheists (**Hanif**)
- Was prepared to sacrifice his son Ismail 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.
- Father of Ismail whose willingness to be sacrificed to God is also remembered during Id-ul-Adha

Surah 3:31

Say, 'if you love Allah then follow me and Allah will love you and forgive your sins.' Allah is forgiving and merciful.



Surah 3:144

Muhammad is no more than a messenger; others have passed before Him. If he dies or gets killed will you turn on your heels?

Surah 5:78

Cursed are those who disbelieved from among the children of Israel from the tongue of David and Jesus Son of Mary.

Surah 46:9

Say 'I am not different to the other messengers; I do not know what will be done with me or you. I only follow what is inspired in me and I am only a clear warner.'

Surah 21:105

We have written the Psalms, after the reminder that the earth will be inherited by my Righteous servants.

Adam

Role

- To be the **Khalifa** for Allah – to rule and look after Earth for him
- To teach other humans to care for 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, created by Allah; Muslim and prophet
- Believed to have built the first **Ka'aba** in Makkah (rebuilt by Ibrahim)
- He was the first to **sin**, so was banished from the Garden of Eden

Prophethood (Risalah)

3

There are many other **prophets** recognised in Islam; many of the same as those in the Jewish and Christian faiths – these include Moses, who was given the Tawrat) and Isa (Jesus, who was given the Injil).

Surah 96

Read: in the Name of your Lord who created. Created man from a clot. Read: and your Lord is the Most Generous. He who taught man what he never knew. In fact, man oversteps all bounds.

Surah 4:163

We have inspired you, as we had inspired Noah and the Prophets after him. And We inspired Abraham, Ishmael and Isaac and Jacob, the Patriarchs and Jesus and Job and Jonah, and Aaron and Solomon and We gave David the Psalms.

Surah 5:46

We sent Jesus Son of Mary, fulfilling the promise which we had made to those who preceded him, and we gave him the Gospels, wherein there is guidance and light, and confirming the Torah that preceded him, guidance and counsel for the righteous.

Surah 10:109

And we have given you the Scripture, preceding it, so that you may judge between the truth and the falsehood. And we have given you the Scripture, preceding it, so that you may judge between the truth and the falsehood. And we have given you the Scripture, preceding it, so that you may judge between the truth and the falsehood.

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The Qur'an is the most important book in Islam, but it is not the only holy book. Other books from the Jewish and Christian faiths also hold importance. They are earlier **revelations** from Allah. The Qur'an makes reference to them – though it contains mistakes from human error and translation. Islam is considered the original faith, dating back to Adam. Therefore, the Qur'an is considered the undisputed Word of God without the other texts. It aims to give guidance and confirm previous revelation and faith.

Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Angels (Malaikah) and Eschatological Beliefs and Teachings

Nature of Angels:

- Angels are made of light, by Allah
- Angels were Allah's first creation
- Angels do not need to eat or sleep, etc.
- Angels have no gender
- Angels do not have free will (unlike humans)
- Angels are holier than humans because they cannot sin
- Angels continually worship Allah

Belief in angels is called **Malaikah** in Islam. Angels in Islam play many roles aside from being messengers of Allah. Belief in angels is very important as it plays a role within worship and life after death, and is one of the six articles of faith in Sunni Islam. Belief in angels is also an important aspect of Shi'a belief. Muslims must remember angels in their daily lives as they recall the angels who write down their actions in the **book of deeds**.

Jibril (Gabriel)

- Gave Allah's revelations to Muhammad; he is the angel of revelation that is

Mika'il (Michael)

- Sustains humans and also rewards

Jibril and Mika'il 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:

- **Israfil** (Raphael) will blow the trumpet at the Day of Judgement.
- **Izra'il** is the angel of death who takes the souls when they die.
- In Muslim tradition there are two angels 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.

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

Sources of Authority

Surah 16:102

The Holy Spirit has brought it down from your Lord, truthfully in order to stabilize those who believe and as guidance and good news for those who submit.

Surah 35:1

Praise be to Allah, Originator of the heavens and the earth, Maker of the angels, messengers with wings – double, triple and quadruple. He adds to creation as he will. Allah is able to do all things.

Surah 35:1 states that Allah has appointed only angels to be wardens of the Fire, and caused their number to be a stumbling block for those who disbelieve; so that those given the Scripture may increase in faith; and those given the Scripture and the believers may not doubt; and those in whose hearts is sickness and the unbelievers may say, 'What did Allah intend by this parable?'. Thus Allah leads astray whom he wills and guides whom he wills. None knows the soldiers of the Lord except He. This is nothing but a reminder for the mortals.

Mu'tazilah

- This school of thought emerged in 8 CE and is based around the idea that the concepts of free will and predestination are incompatible.
- It is human choice, not the will of God which influences our actions and the consequences.
- It is on the Day of Judgement that people will be called to answer for their actions.
- It is at this point that Divine Justice is believed to be delivered.
- Within this school of thought, Divine Justice is considered to be absolute. This means that after the Day of Judgement, there cannot be any repentance and no one can be freed from punishment.

- This school of thought emerged in 8 CE and is based around the idea that the concepts of free will and predestination are incompatible.
- This imam created the ideas of free will by finding a way to work together.
- His theory created the idea that beings, we are created as a moral choice to work together.
- Muslims are believed to have mercy, so they are not wholly free.

6

Eschatological Beliefs and Teachings

Sunni Muslims believe that Allah knows their lives – this is known as **predestination**. They believe that humans have **free will**, it is up to them to choose. **Shi'a** Muslims do not believe that everyone is wholly **free** to choose. However, they do believe that God knows before we make them. There are specific beliefs which can be found in the boxes above.

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Life After Death (Akhirah)

Surah 2:155

We will certainly test you with some fear and hunger, and some loss of possessions and lives and crops. But give good news to the steadfast.

Surah 17:49-51

And they say, 'When we have become bones and fragments, shall we really be resurrected as a new creation?' Say, 'even when you become rocks or iron, or some substance which in your mind is even harder. Then they will say 'Who will restore us?' One who originated you will restore them. Then they will nod their heads and say 'When will it be?' 'Perhaps it will be soon'.

Surah 101

'The Shocker. What is the Shocker? What will explain to you what the Shocker is? The Day when the people will be like scattered moths. And the mountains will be like tufted wool. As for he whose scales are heavy. He will be in a pleasant life. But as for he whose scales are light, His home is the Abyss. Do you know what it is? A raging fire.'

Barzakh is a state between the death of a person and the Day of Judgement. Some Muslims believe that people stay in a state of sleep, while others believe that during barzakh humans are quizzed on their choices during life.

Muslims believe in the Day of Judgement – that at the end of time all the dead will be resurrected from their graves and judged. In the life after death (Akhirah) they will go to heaven/Paradis (Jannah) or hell (Jahannam). This judgement is fair because humans have free will and, therefore, humans are responsible and accountable for their actions.

Muslims should look at death as more of an afterlife. It is believed to be just a different form of life, a form of which they should prepare for when living on Earth. Life on Earth, so to speak, should prepare human beings for the life to come.

Sources of Authority

Stewardship is an important concept within Islam – Muslims believe that Allah made the world and humans receive it as a gift; therefore, we have a responsibility to look after the world while we are alive. This is an example of the kinds of action for which humans will be held accountable on the Day of Judgement.

For Muslims, life after death (Akhirah) begins at the Day of Judgement, when Allah judges the deeds of humans. Muslims believe that their actions will be rewarded or corrected.

Life After Death (Akhirah)

7

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

Jahannam is described as a place of physical and spiritual torment. Some Muslims believe that it is possible for people in hell to be forgiven and then go to heaven. Polytheists are generally believed to go to hell, while some non-Muslim monotheists may be able to go to heaven.

Martyrdom is a concept within Islam that has become controversial in modern times. It is considered to be an honour to become a martyr; it is to die in the name of Allah. They are believed to be given rewards in heaven.

Some Muslims believe in Jannah and Jahannam as being **literal places**. Jannah is described as a literal garden, full of precious stones and plentiful banquets for the righteous. Jahannam as a literal place is a place of suffering, where sinners will be punished with fire. Other Muslims believe that these are metaphorical places, with Jannah being a place of union with God and Jahannam being a place of separation from God.

These pillars are part of the house metaphor – they support the religion of Islam. Without these pillars supporting the faith, the house (the faith of the individual) would collapse.

Hajj

Surah 22:26

"We showed Abraham the location of the House; and we commanded him, Isaac and Jacob, 'Not associate anything with Me; and purify the House for those who circle around, and stand to pray and those who kneel and bow down'."

Surah 2:183

Oh you who believe, it was prescribed for you to fast, as it was for those before you, so you may become righteous.

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Islam - Practices - Public Acts of Worship and Private Acts of Worship

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 to 'witness' or 'testify'. It contains the two most important principles of Muslim belief – that there is one God, Allah, and that Muhammad is his **prophet** – no one can be a Muslim without believing this. It is also the only **non-action** pillar.

Uses of the Shahadah

- To convert to Islam (the **shahadah** must be understood, and declared with the correct intentions)
- During the call to prayer, and during prayers, reminding Muslims of their beliefs
- Muslims may say the shahadah first thing in the morning and last thing at night
- Whispered to newborns so they know about Islam as soon as possible
- Muslims try to say the shahadah when they **die**, or it is whispered into the dying person's ear – this belief is there until the end
- To remember **Tawhid** and avoid the sin of **shirk**

Sunni and Shi'a Differences

- **Sunnis** pray five set times a day, but **Shi'as** may combine some of the prayers and pray three times.
- Some movements and words are different.
- When praying, Sunnis prostrate themselves and touch their forehead to their prayer mat, while Shi'as may place a clay block to touch their head to, preferring a natural material.

Muslims view Salah (prayer) as **direct communication** with Allah; therefore, it is highly important to the relationship of the individual Muslim and God for them to observe Salah. It also adds to the understanding of the importance of the rituals of Salah. Allah is holy and, in order to communicate with Him, it is important to first make a Muslim ready for this. Therefore, Wudu is an important practice as it helps Muslims spiritually and physically prepare for communicating with God. Reverence of this too is important and, therefore, performing Rak'ahs is very important.

Jummah (Friday Prayer)

- The most important prayers are at midday on a Friday – Muslims will make a special effort to pray at the mosque. Men are required to attend, while women can pray at home. Sermons (**khtuba**) are also given. These remind Muslims of the teachings of the Qur'an. Jummah is a congregational prayer where Muslims can join in unity to worship Allah.

When the prayer is concluded, disperse through the land, and seek Allah's bounty and remember Allah much, so that you may prosper.



Surah 4:103

When you have completed the prayer, remember Allah, standing or sitting or on your sides. And when you feel secure, perform the prayer. The prayer is obligatory for believers at specific times.

'There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger.'

– an English translation of the shahadah

... And Ali is the friend of the Muslims
– addition to Shi'as

Niyah is the term used to refer to the motivation to perform an act out of love for God.

Public Acts of Worship

Ablution (Wudu)

This means washing – Muslims always wash before prayer; it involves washing hands, arms and face. It symbolises spiritual cleanliness.

Rak'ahs (Movements) and Recitations

During prayer, Muslims must complete **Rak'ahs** (movements and recitations). Muslims perform a set number of Rak'ahs and recite set verses from the Qur'an.

Sources of Authority

Shi'as and the Shahadah
This reflects the Shi'a belief in the successor, as appointed by Allah.

Direction
Muslims pray in a direction called **qibla**.

Salah, prayer, is an important part of Islam. Muslims believe their purpose in life is an important one, and they must complete their prayers, but they also perform other acts of worship.

Times
→ Sunnis pray before dawn, noon, afternoon, after sunset, and combine two sets of prayers.

- Significance**
- Muslims believe that Allah is with them when they pray.
 - Muslims believe that Allah is with them when they pray.
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Surah 22:26-38

We showed Abraham the location of the House: "Do not associate anything with Me; and purify My House for those who circle around, and those who stand to pray, and those who kneel and prostrate."

And announce the pilgrimage to humanity. They will come to you on foot, and on every transport. They will come from every distant point.

That they may witness the benefits for themselves, and celebrate the name of Allah during the appointed days, for providing them with the animal livestock. So eat from it and feed the unfortunate poor.

Then let them perform the sacrifice, lean on their vows, and circle around the House.

All that. Whoever venerates the sacrifices of Allah - it is good for him with his Lord. Livestock are permitted to you, except what is recited to you. So stay away from the abomination of idols, and stay away from perjury.

Being true to Allah, without associating anything with Him. Whoever associates anything with Allah - it is as though he has fallen from the sky, and is snatched by the birds, or is swept away by the wind to a distant abyss.

So it is. Whoever venerates the sacraments of Allah - it is from the piety of the hearts.

In them are benefit for you until a certain time. Then their place is by the Ancient House.

We have appointed a rite for every nation, that they may commemorate Allah's name over the livestock He has provided for them. Your God is One God, so to Him submit, and announce good news to the humble.

Those whose hearts tremble when Allah is mentioned, and those who endure what has befallen them, and those who perform the prayer and spend from what We have provided for them.

We have made the animal offerings emblems of Allah for you. In them is goodness for you. So pronounce the name upon them as they line up. Then when they have fallen on their sides, eat of them and feed the beggar. Thus we have subordinated you to Allah that you may be thankful.

Neither their flesh, nor their blood, ever reaches Allah. What reaches Him is the righteousness from you. Thus He subdued them to you, that you may glorify Allah for guiding you. And give good news to the charitable.

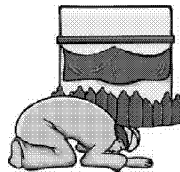
Allah defends those who believe. Allah does not love any ungrateful traitor"

Hajj is a pilgrimage to Makkah, which a Muslim is expected to make at least once in their lifetime (if they are able). Hajj has to take place at a particular time, during the month of Dhu al-Hijjah. (If Muslims go on pilgrimage to Makkah at other times, this is called the **umrah**.)

Role of Hajj

- To remember Ibrahim's story
- To visit where Muhammad lived and the Qur'an was revealed
- To visit a place where Allah is believed to have revealed the Qur'an, spend time concentrating on Allah, and read the Qur'an (**Hajj** means 'striving')

Sources of Authority



Significance of Hajj

- Muslims visit the holiest places in their religion
- Allows Muslims to move further in their spiritual journey
- Something which the whole Muslim community takes part in
- Completes the duties of being a Muslim (it is one of the five pillars of Islam, which cannot be neglected in day-to-day life)

Day 1, (Day 3), and at the end of the Hajj

- ① & ⑥ Visiting the **Ka'aba** (in Makkah), the shrine built by Ibrahim and rebuilt by Muhammad.
- Muslims circle the Ka'aba seven times anticlockwise, which is called **tawaf**. Muslims try to kiss or touch the black stone in the Ka'aba, or stretch their hands towards it. Tawaf is done several times during Hajj.
- This is significant as the circling represents tawhid and also the unity of the Muslim community (**ummah**).

Origins

- The prophet Ismail are brought without food
- Hagar ran but found no water, so she brought for the ground to be built on
- Allah came to him here, black stone and a sign
- All these features are part of the Hajj, and Muslims are dedicated to it

There are many rituals, including a sacrifice, and the use of nails, and the use of the Ka'aba.

Id-ul-Adha begins on Day 3 of the Hajj and ends on Day 6.

How is Hajj Performed?

Day 1

- ② Visiting the Ka'aba
- This is significant for Muslims of producing a sacrifice

Day 1

- ③ Visiting **Safa** and **Mawa** between.
- Muslims run between **Safa** and **Mawa**.
- This is significant for her son, and the Ka'aba.

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Islam - Practices - Zakah and Sawm

- The amount a Muslim has to pay as **zakah** is 2.5% of their money and possessions after certain expenses have been taken care of.
 - ↳ This can be paid as money or as food.
- Certain personal items are not included in the possessions considered, such as one's house.
- The threshold at which Muslims must pay zakah is called **nisaab** – if they do not possess this much, they do not need to pay zakah.

Role of Zakah/Almsgiving and Why Zakah is Given

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

How is Zakah Given?

- In some countries **zakah** is compulsory and is collected by the government.
- In many countries Muslims will pay their zakah money to charities, such as Islamic Relief, or to their local mosque – these will then distribute the money appropriately.

Significance of Zakah/Almsgiving

- Paying **zakah** is believed to help Muslims achieve salvation (be rewarded with heaven on the **Day of Judgement**).
- Paying zakah helps Muslims to have a strong relationship with Allah, as they are putting him before their own desires.

Origins of Zakah

- Giving alms and charity is encouraged in the Quran.
- Muhammad and the following Caliphs of the early Islamic community. Much of the early zakah was used to support the Muslim community (in the cause of Allah).

Khums (in Shi'a Islam)

- **Shi'a** Muslims also 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.
- Now, 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 differing opinions between Sunnis and Shi'as about what khums should be paid on and who it should be paid to.

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, unless they are specifically exempted.

Benefits of Receiving Zakah

- **Zakah** is often paid during Ramadan and can be used to help poor people celebrate **Id-ul-Fitr**.
- Debtors can pay off their debts, and slaves can buy their freedom.
- Actions in the cause of Islam can be pursued without disadvantaging those who want to pursue them (e.g. paying for Muslim wars).
- New converts to Islam and travellers receive support.

Role and Benefits of Sawm (during Ramadan)

- Reminds Muslims of the hungry and the poor, hopefully encouraging them to help.
- Reminds Muslims that food is not the most important thing in life.
- Helps Muslims submit to Allah (the words 'Islam' and 'Muslim' mean 'submission')
- Helps to teach patience and self-control
- Helps with spiritual purification – becoming closer to Allah

Surah 2:183-190

Oh you who believe, Fasting is prescribed for you as it was for those before you, that you may become righteous. For a specified number of days. If you are sick or on a journey then a number of other days. For every day that you fast, you must give a needy person. But whoever volunteers goodness, it is better for you, if you only knew. Ramadan is the month in which the Quran was revealed to humanity and clear portents of guidance and the Quranic month shall fast it. But whoever is sick or on a journey, then he must make up the number of days. Allah desires ease for you, and does not desire hardship for you. So when you have completed the number and celebrate Allah for having guided you, so that you may be grateful.

Surah 2:215

They ask you what they should give. Say, 'Whatever charity you give is for the parents and the relatives and the orphans and the poor and the wayfarer. Whatever good you do, Allah is aware of it.'

Sources of Authority

Surah 9:6

And for the poor, and the needy, and those who administer the affairs of the state, and for reconciling hearts and for freeing slaves and for those in debt and in the path of Allah and for the traveller in need – an obligation from Allah. Allah is all knowing, most wise.

Significance of Ramadan

- Ramadan is the month in which the Quran was revealed to Muhammad.
- Allah is believed to be especially merciful to those who fast during this month.
- Ramadan is a time of spiritual purification, such as fasting, prayer, and charity.
- As Muslims strengthen their relationship with Allah, they also strengthen their relationship with each other.

Duties

When fasting, Muslims must abstain from eating, drinking, and sexual intercourse between dawn and sunset. They should also avoid swearing, smoking, and drinking alcohol.

The day after the end of Ramadan is **Id-ul-Fitr** – the festival of breaking the fast. Muslims traditionally feast and party for several days to celebrate, with family and friends. Muslims know that Ramadan has ended when they see the new moon (as the Islamic calendar is lunar).

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Id-ul-Adha

- ➔ The most important Muslim festival, celebrating Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son Ismail, but Allah rewarding his faith by allowing him to sacrifice a ram instead. (The name means 'feast of the sacrifice'.)
- ➔ Lasts for four days – 10th–13th Dhu al-Hijjah.
- ➔ Important to Muslims in Great Britain today, as it reminds them that they too need to submit to Allah and have faith.
- ➔ 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 to charity.
- ➔ For those who live where it is not possible to sacrifice an animal, they will purchase halal meat and divide it three ways as is traditional on Hajj.
- ➔ While some Muslims may find it incredibly poignant to celebrate this on Hajj, the worldwide celebration by all Muslims demonstrates the unity of the Ummah.

Surah 37: 102-103

'Then, when he was old enough to accompany him, he said, 'O My Son, I see in a dream that I am sacrificing you; see what you think.' He said, 'O my Father, do as you are commanded; you will find me, Allah willing, one of the steadfast'.

Surah 2:196

'And complete the Hajj and the Umrah for Allah. If you are prevented, then whatever is feasible of the two is better. And do not shave your heads until the offering has reached its destination. Whoever of you is sick or has an injury of the head, then redemption of fasting or charity or worship. When you are secure: whoever continues the Umrah until the Hajj, then whatever is feasible of offering. But if he lacks the means, then fasting for three days during Hajj and seven when you have returned, making ten in all. This is for he whose household is not present at the Sacred Mosque. And remain conscious of Allah and know that Allah is stern in retribution'

Sources of Authority

Celebrating in the UK

It might be easier for some Muslims to observe holidays in Muslim-majority countries than within the UK, as the majority of people will also be celebrating. For example, Id-ul-Fitr is a public holiday in many Muslim-majority countries but is not in the UK. One challenge a Muslim might face in celebrating festivals within the UK is restrictions regarding animal sacrifice. Many Muslims may instead choose to buy meat from a halal butcher and distribute it among the poor rather than slaughtering an animal (as such an action would not be permitted under the law of the United Kingdom).

Ashura

- ➔ **Shi'as** commemorate the **martyrdom** of Husayn (the third **imam**) at the Battle of Karbala in 680 CE. Some Shi'as beat/whip themselves. (British Muslims may donate blood instead.)
- ➔ There is a gathering in London where many men beat their chests in mourning.
- ➔ In Iran, where Karbala took place, many Shi'as visit the site of the battle in remembrance
- ➔ **Sunnis** pray for forgiveness for their sins and remember Musa (Moses) and Nuh (Noah), as Muhammad did. It is marked by a voluntary fast, should they wish to.
- ➔ Muslims in Britain may spend some time before Ashura fasting and self-improvement.
- ➔ It is celebrated on the 10th of Muharram.

Festivals/ Special Days

14

Id-ul-Fitr is another Id festival which is celebrated by Shi'a Muslims. It marks the date when they believe the Prophet named Ali, his son-in-law, as his successor. It is usually marked with ritual bathing and recitations as well as the gifting of food to other Muslims.

Id-ul-Fitr

- ➔ 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 those in the UK) pray for forgiveness and pay their **zakah**.
- ➔ This is a public holiday in many Muslim-majority countries
- ➔ Often to mark this holiday, gifts and cards are exchanged. Muslims will also often wear their best, or new, clothes. New clothes are often bought for the children of the family.

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Core Beliefs

1. Fill in the missing Sunni and Shi'a beliefs.

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

Core Beliefs

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

→ Shi'as still believe in _____ and the _____; they share the same main beliefs.

→ Sunnis still believe that Allah is fair and just, but do not include the concept of **Adalat**.

→ Shi'as do not believe in predestination and have different beliefs about who should have led Islam after Muhammad.

Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam:

1. Belief in the oneness of God (**Tawhid**)
2. Belief in _____
3. Belief in the _____
4. Belief in the prophet Muhammad was the final prophet
5. Belief in the Day of Judgement
6. Belief in predestination

Four Roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam:

Usul ad-Din means 'principles of religion' in Arabic.

1. Belief in the oneness of God (**Tawhid**)
2. Belief in the prophets and that Muhammad was the final prophet
3. Belief in the Day of _____
4. Belief that Allah (God) is just and fair (**Adalat**)
5. Belief in the _____ (12 leaders known as imams who came after Muhammad)

Surah 6:103

2. Fill in the Scripture to the right.

Believes that Muhammad's friend Abu Bakr should have succeeded Muhammad as leader of Islam (which he did), and that Muslim leadership did not need to follow Muhammad's bloodline. This is the larger branch of Islam.

Believes that the leadership of Islam should have passed directly from Muhammad to Ali (his cousin and son-in-law), and then through Ali's bloodline. This is the smaller branch of Islam.

3. Write 'Sunni' and 'Shi'a' into the two dashed-line boxes to match them to the correct descriptions.

4. Why are the roots of Usul ad-Din important for Muslims? (3 marks)
(Exam practice)

5. What do you think the most important beliefs are for Muslims? Why?

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Nature of Allah

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

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



Nature of Allah

Muslims believe that Allah is **benevolent** (loving) and **merciful**. They believe he has shown this by _____.

Muslims believe that Allah _____ in the world, helps those who are suffering and forgives people's sins when they ask.

3. How has Tawhid influenced Muslim use of imagery?

Tawhid has influenced Muslim use of imagery _____.

Instead, Muslims may focus on geometric patterns to represent beauty etc., without trying to depict Allah.

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.

2. Write the correct letter (A–D) next to each aspect of Allah's nature to match the words to the correct places in the text.

- ☐ transcendent
- ☐ Adalat
- ☐ omnipotent
- ☐ immanent

4. Fill in the blank below:

Tawhid is incorporated into the _____ – the Muslim statement of faith; one of the **Five Pillars of Sunni Islam** and also important to Shi'as. This starts with 'There is no God but Allah'.



What is the term for saying that Allah is not one?

Saying or acting as if Allah is not one is called _____ – this is a terrible sin in Islam.

- An example of **lesser** _____ (believing Allah is one, but not really believing it) might be using money as though it should be worshipped.
- An example of **greater** _____ is openly worshipping multiple gods (despite the fact Allah is one).

5. How do you think these beliefs about Allah may influence Muslim art and architecture?



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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.

Muhammad

Role

- Final prophet in Islam, 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

Adam

Role

- To be the A _____ for Allah – to rule and look after
- To teach others how to live for Earth as Allah had taught
- To teach him how to live, e.g. what to eat and how to pray

Importance

- The first human, Muslim and prophet
- Believed to have built the first Ka'aba in Makkah (rebuilt by Ibrahim)

Prophethood (Risalah)



The Ka'aba

Ibrahim (Abraham)

Role

- Father of Arabs through Ismail (Ishmael)
- Rebuilt the Ka'aba (a house for Allah) in Makkah – this is the D _____ in Islam, one important focus for Muslims on the D _____ pilgrimage, and the direction in which Muslims face for prayer

Importance

- Was a monotheist while others were polytheists
- Was prepared to sacrifice his son Ismail to show his faith in Allah
- Allah saved him. This is celebrated at Id-ul- E _____
- Holiest Muslim festival – Ibrahim's faith is a significant example

2. Write the correct multiple-choice answers in the gaps.

A –	Malak	Tawhid	Khalifa
B –	Muhammad	Ibrahim	Isa
C –	Zabur	Qur'an	Tawrat
D –	Hajj	Zakah	Sawm
E –	Fitr	Adha	Ashura

3. There are many other prophets recognised in Islam, some of whom are the same as the Jewish and Christian prophets – these include Musa (Moses), Dawud (David) and Isa (Jesus). In the space provided to the right, write some notes about their role and importance within Islam.

1) Musa –

2) Dawud –

3) Isa –

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Books (Kutub)

1. Fill in the gaps! Use the words in the box to the right.

interpretation will revelation
Allah Shariah whole

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 error and translating.

Qur'an

→ The Qur'an is believed to be the direct _____ of Allah. 'Qur'an' means 'recitation' – Muhammad recited it.

→ Muhammad received this revelation from the angel _____ (Gabriel).

→ Some Muslims believe it was revealed in one _____ of the Qur'an in one _____ years believe that it was revealed over a number of _____ years.

→ _____ is the ultimate authority for Muslims, and so the Qur'an is an incredibly important source of authority, because it is the word of Allah. Many Muslims try to follow the Qur'an fully, seeing it as Allah's _____ for all time.

→ While no Muslim denies the authority of the Qur'an, some Muslims do apply modern _____ to it, and argue that some parts of the revelation are more applicable to the time in which it was revealed.

→ The Qur'an teaches Muslims how to live – what is right, and how they should act.

→ Muslims believe that the Qur'an completes and corrects earlier holy books – Islam has always been the faith revealed in texts; however, this became confused.

→ _____ law is Islamic law, and is largely based on the Qur'an.

Books (Kutub)

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

B – also in the Tenakh and the Bible, the B are so believed to have been written by the **prophet** David.

→ The Qur'an is written in _____ and it is important to Muslims for them to read the original in _____ even though there are translations.

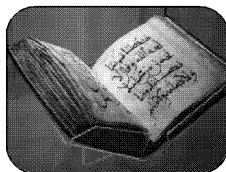
→ There are 114 surat (chapters) in the Qur'an.

→ The Qur'an is treated with extreme respect; it is kept clean, and it is stored higher than other books to show its importance.

2. Which is the original language of the Qur'an?

C – the C of Jesus; does not refer to the first four books of the Christian New Testament but to a revelation made to the **prophet** Isa (Jesus), which is believed lost. Muslims do not believe that Jesus was God, but that he was an important prophet. Muslims believe that Jesus ascended to heaven, but that he was never crucified/killed.

4. State three reasons why the Qur'an is considered holier than other sources of Islamic law. (3 marks) (Exam practice)



5. Which of these is the holy book in Islam?

- a) Scrolls of Abraham
- b) Qur'an
- c) Tawrat
- d) Proverbs

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Angels (Malaikah)

1. Fill in the gaps – without any clues!

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)
- Angels continually _____ Allah

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

2. Write the name into the correct

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

→ Sustains humans, e.g. through rainfall, and also rewards good people.

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

3. Choose the correct options (inside the brackets).

- Jibril and Mika'il are two of the most (**important/insignificant**) angels in Islam, but there are many others (including many whom Muslims do not know the names of). These include:
- Israfil (Raphael) will blow the (**pipe/trumpet**) on the Day of Judgement.
 - Izra'il – the 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; Atid sits on the left shoulder and records their bad actions – for use on the Day of Judgement.

4. Fill in the Qur'an verse below.

Surah 74:31

5. Why are angels important?

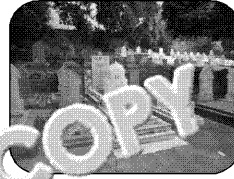
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1. What is the Arabic term for predestination?

Sunni Muslims believe that Allah knows everything which will happen in their lives – this is known as **predestination** or _____. However, they still believe that humans have **free will**, it is just that Allah knows what they will choose.



→ Many ? _____ believe Allah has not determined their lives – this is called **bada**.
→ They believe that he may try to guide humans but allows them to make their own choices; God has ? _____ of their choices.

2. Write either 'Sunnis' or 'Shi'as' in the gaps (marked with ?) in the text.

→ ? _____ 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.

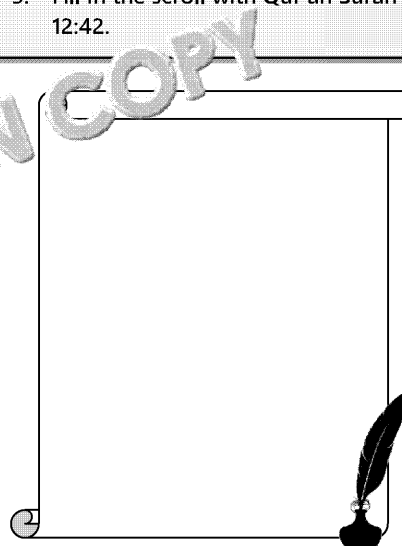
? _____ believe that their lives are predestined in the sense that they are _____, but that this is compatible with **human freedom** and **free will** because their lives are controlled by _____ – Allah just _____.

4. State three Muslim beliefs about predestination. (3 marks)
(Exam practice)

5. Fill in the scroll with Qur'an Surah 12:42.



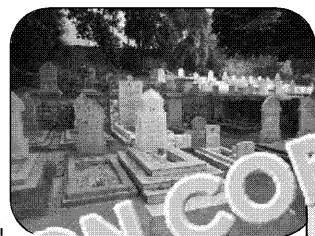
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Life After Death (Akhirah)

1. Write 'Jannah' or 'Jahannam' into the correct space beginning with 'J'.

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 _____ and so humans are _____ and account _____ their actions.



2. Fill in the gaps! Use the words in the box below.

judged Judgement
responsible free will
resurrected graves

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

For Muslims, life after death (Akhirah) begins at the Day of Judgement, when Allah judges people's souls. Muslims believe that their bodies are resurrected.



J _____ is described as a place of physical and spiritual (peace/torment). Some Muslims believe that it is possible for people in hell to be (forgiven/condemned) and then go to heaven. (Monotheists/Polytheists) are generally believed to go to hell – some non-Muslim (monotheists/polytheists) may be able to go to heaven. Life on Earth is seen as preparation _____ for / unrelated to life after death.

3. Delete the incorrect options (inside the brackets).

4. What do Muslims believe happens after death? (3 marks)

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



5. State three details about what the term 'Martyrdom' means within Islam. (3 marks) (Exam practice)

Blank space for writing the answer to question 5.

6. What is the Day of Judgement?

Blank space for writing the answer to question 6.

7. Explain the term 'Martyrdom'.

Blank space for writing the answer to question 7.

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Islam - Practices - Importance of Practices

1. Write these Pillars / Obligatory Acts in the correct gaps. You will need to use four of them twice.

Zakah Hajj Jihad Khums
Sawm Shahadah Salah

Five Pillars of Sunni Islam

- _____ – the declaration of faith
- _____ – prayer
- _____ – a payment to help others and the Muslim community
- _____ – fasting
- _____ – a pilgrimage to Makkah

These actions can be obvious components of worship, e.g. **salah**, or ways in which Muslims try to incorporate **worship** of Allah, by doing his will, into their lives.

Importance of Practices

- Sunnis and Shi'as share four of their acts in common.
- The **shahadah** is important to Shi'as as well as to Sunnis.
- **Jihad** is important to Sunnis as well as to Shi'as; 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.

2. Fill in the meaning of Islam.

The word 'Islam' means _____ demonstrate this by obeying _____

As with their main beliefs, Sunnis and Shi'as have different interpretations, but there is some overlap. Sunnis refer to the **Five Pillars of Islam**, and Shi'as have the **Ten Obligatory Acts**.

Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam

- _____ – prayer
- _____ – fasting
- _____ – a payment to help others and the Muslim community
- _____ – a tax on different things to Zakah
- _____ – a pilgrimage to Makkah
- _____ – struggle for Islam
- **Amr-bil-Marooif** – doing/promoting what is right
- **Nahi Anil Munkar** – not doing / forbidding what is wrong
- **Tawalla** – _____
- **Tabarra** – _____

6. Explain the significance of the Five Pillars of Islam. (6 marks) (Exam practice)

5. What is meant by the Pillar Analogy?

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Islam - Practices - Public Acts of Worship

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.

1. Delete the incorrect options (inside the brackets).



Significance and Importance

- Muslims believe that (Muhammad/Allah) is here (here/there) to pray, so prayer allows them to have a relationship with him.
- Muslims praying at the same time and all over the world helps to strengthen the Muslim community (community/unity).
- (Allah/Muhammad) encouraged Muslims to pray.
- Muslims believe praying helps them to do good and act well in their lives.

2. Write the correct answers in the gaps.

Places of Prayer

Mosque

- Muslims, particular men, will often pray in the mosque, especially on A _____.
- Women praying in the mosque pray B _____ men.

Elsewhere

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

A –	Wednesdays	Thursdays	Fridays
B –	in front of	separately from	together
C –	home	work	the shop
D –	clean	flat	dry

3. Why do Muslims pray facing Makkah? Include reference to Rak'ah in your answer.

4. What is the word for the correct intention during prayer?

6. Give an English version of the shahadah.

(One translation of the **shahadah** into English.)

5. What is the word for the ritual ablutions performed before prayer?

7. Which pillar of Sunni Islam is the shahadah?

Uses of the Shahadah

- To convert to Islam and declared with the Shahadah
- During the call to prayer, reminding Muslims to pray
- Muslims may say the Shahadah in the morning and evening

1)

2)

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1. In the boxes below, underline/highlight the correct option to describe Du'a and Salah.

Salah are personal / ritual prayers.

They are said at set times of the day / at the end of daily prayer.

They have set phrases / are the believer's own words to God.

They are set and do not change / are about whatever the wishes to ask God for.

They are a way to be in God's presence / of talking to God.



Du'a are personal/ritual prayers.

They are said at set times of day / at the end of daily prayer.

They have set phrases / are the believer's own words to God.

They are set and do not change / are about whatever the believer wishes to ask God for.

They are a way to be in God's presence / of talking to God.

Private Acts of Worship



2. State three examples of things that Du'a prayers might include. (3 marks) (Exam practice)

1)

2)

3)



3. Fill in the Qur'an verse below.

Surah 2:15

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1. Which prophet is particularly important in the origins of Hajj?

2. Give three roles of Hajj.

Hajj is a pilgrimage to Makkah, which a Muslim is expected to make at least once in their lifetime (if they are able). Hajj has to take place at a particular time, during the month of Dhu al-Hijjah. (If Muslims go on pilgrimage to Makkah at other times, this is called the umrah.)

Origins

- The prophet _____, his wife Hagar and son Ismail are believed to have been in the desert without food and water.
- Hagar ran between two hills to find help, but found none. Then the infant Ismail bled with a spring of water when he hit the ground with his heel. A well has since been built here.
- Allah told _____ to build a shrine to him here. _____, beside, 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.

There are a number of rules when on Hajj, including a ban on sex, arguing, shaving / cutting nails, and women covering their faces. Muslims must also wear ihram – special white clothing.

Hajj

Id-ul-Adha begins on Day 3 of the Hajj and ends on Day 6.



Hajj pilgrims wearing the traditional (and compulsory) white clothing.

How is Hajj performed?

Day 1

- ② Visiting the well at B.
- This is significant because it reminds Muslims of Ismail kicking the ground and producing water – a blessing from Allah.

Day 1

- ③ Visiting C – the two hills Hagar ran between.
- This is significant as it reminds Muslims what Hagar did for her son, and what Allah did for them.

4. Why might it be helpful to wear special clothing for Hajj? (3 Marks) (Exam practice)

Role of Hajj

- _____
- _____
- _____
- To grow closer to Allah, spend time concentrating on faith, and read the Qur'an (Hajj means 'striving')

Significance of Hajj

- Muslims visit the holiest places in their religion
- Allows Muslims to move further in their spiritual journey
- Something which the whole Muslim community takes part in
- Completes the duties of being a Muslim (it is one of the Five Pillars and Ten Obligatory Acts which cannot be undertaken generally in day-to-day life)

Day 1, Day 3 and at the end of the Hajj

- ① and ⑥ Visiting the A (in Makkah), the shrine built by Ibrahim and rebuilt by Muhammad.
- Muslims circle the A seven times anticlockwise, which is called tawaf. Muslims try to kiss or touch the black stone in the A, or stretch their hands towards it. Tawaf is done several times during Hajj.
- This is significant as the circling represents tawhid and unity of the Muslim community (ummah).

3. Write the correct word next to each part of the Hajj to match the correct place in the text.

<input type="radio"/> Arafat	<input type="radio"/> Safa and Marwa
<input type="radio"/> Muzdalifah	<input type="radio"/> Ka'aba
<input type="radio"/> Mina	<input type="radio"/> Zam Zam

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👉 This can be paid as money or as food.

➔ The threshold at which Muslims must pay zakah is called **nisaab** – if they do not possess this much, they do not need to pay zakah.

Role of Zakah/Almsgiving and Why Zakah Given

19

reminds Muslims that they need to help others

How is Zakah Given?

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

Benefits of Receiving Zakah

→ Actions in the cause of Islam can be pursued without disadvantaging those who want to pursue them (e.g. paying for Muslim wars).

Alms are
needy, and
adminis-
whose h
reconcile
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Allah; and
it) ordai
full of k

➔ Paying **zakah** is believed to help Muslims achieve salvation (be rewarded with heaven on the **Day of Judgement**).

Zakat

- Giving alms and charity is encouraged in the Qur'an.

(Qur'an Surah 2:215)

Idols (in Shi'a Islam)

→ Shi'a Muslims also 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.

➔ Now, 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 differing opinions between Sunnis and Shi'as about what khums should be paid on and who it should

1. What is Sawm? When must Muslims do this?

Role and Benefits of Sawm (during Ramadan)

- Reminds Muslims of the hungry and the poor, hopefully encouraging them to help them more
- Reminds Muslims that food is not the most important thing
- Helps Muslims submit to Allah (the words 'Islam' and 'Muslim' are both related to the Arabic word for 'submission')

→ _____

→ _____

2. Give another two benefits of Sawm



Ramadan is the (month) in which was sent down the Qur'an... So every one of you who is present (at his home) during the month should spend it in fasting...

(Qur'an 2:185)

Significance of Fasting during Ramadan

- _____ was the month in which the Qur'an was first revealed to Muhammad.
- Allah is believed to chain up _____, so that they cannot tempt Muslims.
- Ramadan is special, and any good action, such as _____, is believed to earn more favour with Allah during this time.
- As Muslims are fasting at the same time, this strengthens the Muslim _____.

Duties

When fasting, Muslims must not eat or drink between dawn and _____.

Muslims must also not have sex, _____ or take medication during this time, and should concentrate on prayer and doing good.

3. Fill in the gaps. Use the words in the box below.



community devils sunset
Ramadan fasting smoke

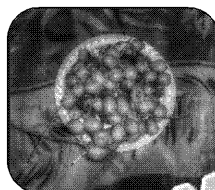
The day after the end of Ramadan is **Id-ul-Fitr** – the festival of breaking the fast. Muslims traditionally feast and party for several days to celebrate, with family and friends. Muslims know that Ramadan has ended when they see the new moon (as the Islamic calendar is lunar).

Sawm is...

Exceptions include:

- Pregnant, breastfeeding and menstruating women, children, and the elderly, who are not supposed to fast.
- Some illnesses, such as those who are ill or travelling, may choose not to fast.
- People in these conditions are more in need of food, or at least of water.
- People who are able to make up the fast at a later time are often expected to do so, e.g. someone who is no longer ill.
- If someone cannot make up a fast, they may choose to feed a poor person for a day instead.
- If a Muslim has to break their fast, it is important that they had the intention (**niyyah**) to fast.

Sawm



Muslims traditionally break their fast with a meal. Muslims try to do so too.

Origins

Fasting during Ramadan is commanded in the Qur'an and was practiced by Muhammad.

Both **Sunnis** and **Shi'as** fast during Ramadan. Shi'as break their fast slightly later, when it is dark, rather than when the Sun has just gone down. Popular days to fast outside of Ramadan may also vary for Sunnis and Shi'as.

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).
- Surah 96:1–5 was the first section revealed.
- Muslims believe that praying on the Night of Power is very powerful, and Allah is likely to forgive the sins of those who ask.

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1. Write either A, B or 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

2. What do Muslims celebrate this?



A

- The most important Muslim festival, celebrating Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son Ismail, but Allah rewarding his faith by allowing him to sacrifice a ram instead. (The name means 'feast of the sacrifice'.)
- Lasts for four days – 10th–13th Dhu al-Hij.
- Important to Muslims in Great Britain as it reminds them that they are to submit to Allah and have faith.



Arabic for Id Mubarak / Blessed Id

Festivals / Special Days

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 those in the UK) pray for forgiveness and pay their zakah.

4. Why do Muslim festivals fall at different times of the year in different years? Do you think this matters for any reason? If so, explain why.



5. Do you think Muslims in Britain can celebrate their festivals fully? Why or why not?

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

1. Write 'Lesser' or 'Greater' into the correct gaps.

_____ 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 be a bad person, and it is important to keep trying to be a good person.

_____ Jihad

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

Munkar

4. Fill in the meanings of Munkar and Maruf.

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, certain understandings of lesser Jihad have led to terrorism, or groups such as Isis (the Islamic State militant group) trying to establish a caliphate.
- ↳ Many of these are wrong, and are not in line with the original meaning of 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.

6. Give the criteria for conduct for undertaking a lesser jihad.

(Qur'an Surah 2: 190)

3. Give three conditions for declaring lesser Jihad.

Conditions for declaring

- ✓ _____
- ✓ _____
- ✓ _____

- ✗ To force people to convert to Islam.
- ✗ Non-religious reasons, e.g. greed or politics.

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Nature of Allah

Muslims believe that there are **99 Beautiful Names** of God, e.g. The Almighty.

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

Muslims believe that Allah has shown this by revealing the Quran to live good lives so that the world, helps those

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

2 Nature of Allah

Surah 112

Say, 'He is Allah, the One. Allah, the Absolute. He begets not, nor was he begotten. And there is nothing comparable to Him.'

Surah 1

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the Merciful, Praise be Allah, Lord of the Worlds. The Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, Master of the Day of Judgment. It is you we worship and you are upon for help. Guide us to the straight path.

Surah 50:16

We created human beings from clay and We know what they whisper to him. We are closer to him than his jugular vein.

Surah 2:117

Originator of the heavens and the earth, whenever He decrees a thing, he says it to be and it becomes.

Sources of Authority

Tawhid is the belief that God is **one**. Believing in one God is the first and most important of the Five Pillars of Islam. In Sunni Islam, the Shahada statement of faith is no God but Allah.

Surah 53:19–25

Have you considered al-Lat and al-Uzza and Manat, the third one, the other? Are you to have the males and He the females? What a bazaar distribution. These are nothing but names which you have devised, you and your ancestors for which Allah sent down revelation and authority. They follow only your assumptions and what ego desires. Although guidance has come through the Last of the Messengers, the human being is the human being. To Allah belongs the Last and the First.

Tawhid is the belief that God is **one**. Believing in one God is the first and most important of the Five Pillars of Islam; it is central to Islam – it makes Islam a monotheistic religion. The Quran teaches that Allah has no partners, is unique and forever. Muslims believe he created everything and is in muslim use of imagery – God must not be represented by images, therefore often Arabic calligraphy is used.

It might be that some Sunni Muslims view Shi'a Muslims as a challenge to the concept of Tawhid. This is because of Imamate, a system of 12 imams, where 11 individuals are given great importance in Shi'a Islam, and are considered quasi-divine. Therefore, this, for some Sunnis, challenges the concept of Tawhid.

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Prophethood

Prophethood (**Risalah**) is very important in Islam. **Risalah** is a 'message' – the prophethood is how Allah has communicated with humanity by giving prophets his **revelation**. Muslims believe that the prophets (**nubuwwah**) began with the first man, **Adam**, and ended with **Muhammad**. They believe that Muhammad was the last prophet in Islam, but he communicated Allah's final revelation, the **Qur'an**.



Adam

Role

- To be the Kh
- To teach oth
- To teach hu

Importance

- The first hu
- Believed to
- He was a Ha
- He was teste

Muhammad

Role

- Final **prophet** in Islam, who revealed the Qur'an from Allah
- Formed the Muslim community – the **ummah**
- A role model for Muslims
- He was well known in his time for being upstanding, known as the **Trustworthy** and the **Truthful**

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 the first Muslim, without him there would be no Islam as it is today



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 **Hajj** pilgrimage, and the direction in which Muslims face prayer

Importance

- Was a monotheist when many others were polytheists (**Hanif**)
- Was prepared to sacrifice his son Ismail to show his faith in Allah, but was stopped by Allah. This is celebrated at Id-ul-Adha, the holiest Muslim festival – Ibrahim's faith is a significant example
- Father of Ismail whose willingness to be sacrificed to God is also remembered during Id-ul-Adha



Prophethood (Risalah)

3

Sources of Authority

Surah 46:9

Say 'I am not different to the other messengers; I do not know what will be done with me or you. I only follow what is inspired in me and I am only a clear warner.'

Surah 21:105

We have written the Psalms, the earth will be inherited by me

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Books (Kutub)

The Qur'an is the most important holy book in Islam, but it is not the only holy book – some surahs are taken from the Jewish and Christian faith. The importance of the Qur'an is that it is believed to be a revelation from Allah, and the Qur'an is revealed to them – though they may contain errors from human copying and translation. Islam is considered to be the original faith, dating back to Adam; however, God's communication became misunderstood. Therefore, the Qur'an is considered to be the undisputed Word of God without error within the other texts. It aims to give clarity as previous revelation and faith became distorted.

- ▶ The Qur'an is written in Arabic, and it is important to Muslims for them to read the original in Arabic, even though there are translations.
- ▶ There are 114 surat (chapters) in the Qur'an.
- ▶ The Qur'an is treated with extreme respect; it is kept clean, and it is stored higher than other books to show its importance.

Surah 96

Read: in the Name of your Lord who created. Created man from a clot. Read: and your Lord is the Most Generous. He who taught man what he never knew. In fact, man oversteps his bounds.

Surah 5:48

And we revealed to you the Qur'an with truth, confirming the Scripture which came before it, and so judge between the people and according to what Allah revealed and do not follow their desires if they differ from the truth that has come to you.

Sources of Authority

Books (Kutub)

4

Surah 4:163

We have inspired you, as we had inspired Noah and the Prophets after him. And We inspired Abraham, Ishmael and Isaac and Jacob, the Patriarchs and Jesus and Job and Jonah, and Aaron and Solomon and We gave David the Psalms.

Scrolls of Abraham – these are 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 if they ever existed as a document which Muslims use/used.

Psalms (Zabur) – also in the Qur'an, the Psalms are songs of praise which were written by the prophet David.

Surah 5:44

In their former revelation We sent Jesus Son of Mary, fulfilling the Torah that We had revealed him, and we gave him the Gospels, wherein there is guidance and light, and confirming the Torah that preceded him, guidance and counsel for the righteous.

Gospel (Injil) – the Gospel of Jesus Christ, one of the four books of the Christian New Testament. Muslims believe that Jesus was an important prophet. Muslims believe that he ascended to heaven, but that he will return.

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Angels (Malaikah)

Nature of Angels:

- Angels are made of light, by Allah
- Angels were Allah's first creation
- Angels do not need to eat, sleep, etc.
- Angels have no free will (unlike humans)
- Angels are more powerful than humans because they cannot sin
- Angels continually worship Allah

Belief in angels is called **Malaikah** in Islam. Angels in Islam have many roles aside from being messengers of Allah. Belief in angels is very important as it plays a role within worship after death, and is one of the six articles of faith in Sunni Islam. Belief in angels is also an important aspect of Shi'a belief. Muslims may remember angels in their daily lives as the angels who write down their actions in the **book of deeds**.

Jibril and Mika'il 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:

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

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

Surah 74:31

We have appointed only angels to be messengers of Allah. We have caused their number to be a stumbling block for those who disbelieve; so that those given the Scripture may increase in faith; and those given the Scripture may not doubt; and those in whose hearts is sickness and in whose ears are deafness may say, 'What did Allah intend by this parable?'. Allah leads astray whom he wills and guides whom he wills. None knows the soldiers of the Lord except He. This is nothing but a reminder for the mortals.

Surah 35:1

Praise be to Allah who created the heavens and the earth, the angels, messengers, triple and quadruple creation as he wills all things.

Angels
(Malaikah)

5

Sources of
Authority

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Eschatological Beliefs and Teachings

Mu'tazilah

- This school of thought believes in free will and is based on the idea that the concepts of free will and predestination are incompatible.
- It is human choice, not the will of God which influences our actions and the consequences.
- It is on the Day of Judgement that people will be called to answer for their actions.
- It is at this point that Divine Justice is believed to be delivered.
- Within this school of thought, Divine Justice is considered to be final. This means that after it has been done it cannot be undone, and those condemned cannot be freed from their punishment.

- Many Shi'as believe Allah has not determined this is called **bada**.
- They believe that he may try to guide humans to make their own choices.
- They believe that because God is transcendent outside time. Therefore, he knows what choice will make, but that humans are still free to make moral choices. This is known as **sifat**.
- Human free will means that humans will be responsible for their fate on the Day of Judgement depending on the moral choices they have made.

6

Eschatological Beliefs and Teachings

Sources of Authority

Surah 33:38

There is no blame on the prophet regarding what Allah has ordained for him. Such is the pattern of Allah among those who passed before. The command of Allah is an absolute decree.

Surah 12:40

And he said he thought released, to your master. Satan caused him to forget mention to his master. He remained several years.

Al-Ash'ari

- This school of thought has based its teachings on the ideas of Imam Al-Ash'ari in 9 CE.
- This imam attempted to reconcile the ideas of free will and predestination by finding a way in which they could work together.
- His theory is that because Allah created the world and all human beings, we can 'acquire' from his creation acts, and we go on to make a moral choice. Therefore, the two work together.
- Muslim scholars of thought also believe that Allah could show divine mercy, so judgement in every case is not wholly final.

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Life After Death (Akhirah) (1)

Surah 2:155

We will certainly test you with some fear and some loss of possessions and some loss of lives. But give good news to the steadfast.



Surah 101

'The Shocker. What is the Shocker? What will explain to you what the Shocker is? The Day when the people will be like scattered moths. And the mountains will be like tufted wool. As for he whose scales are heavy. He will be in a pleasant life. But as for he whose scales are light, His home is the Abyss. Do you know what it is? A raging fire.'

Surah 17:49-51

And they say, 'When we have become bones and fragments, shall we really be resurrected as a new creation?' Say, 'even when you become rocks or iron, or some substance which in your mind is even harder. Then they will say 'Who will restore us?'. Say, 'The One who originated you the first time'. Then they will nod their heads at you and say 'When will it be?' Say, 'Perhaps it will be soon'.

Sources of

Life After Death (Akhirah)

Muslims believe in the Day of Judgement – that at the end of time all the dead will be resurrected from their graves and judged. In the life after death (Akhirah) they will go to heaven/Paradise (Jannah) or hell (Jahannam).

This judgement is fair because humans have free will and therefore, humans are responsible and accountable for their actions.

Muslims should look forward to the life of an afterlife. It is believed to be a different form of life, a form of which they should prepare themselves while living on Earth. Life on Earth, so to speak, should prepare human beings for the life to come.



Barzakh is a state between the death of a person and the Day of Judgement. Some Muslims believe that people stay in a state of sleep, while others believe that during barzakh they are quizzed on their deeds during life.

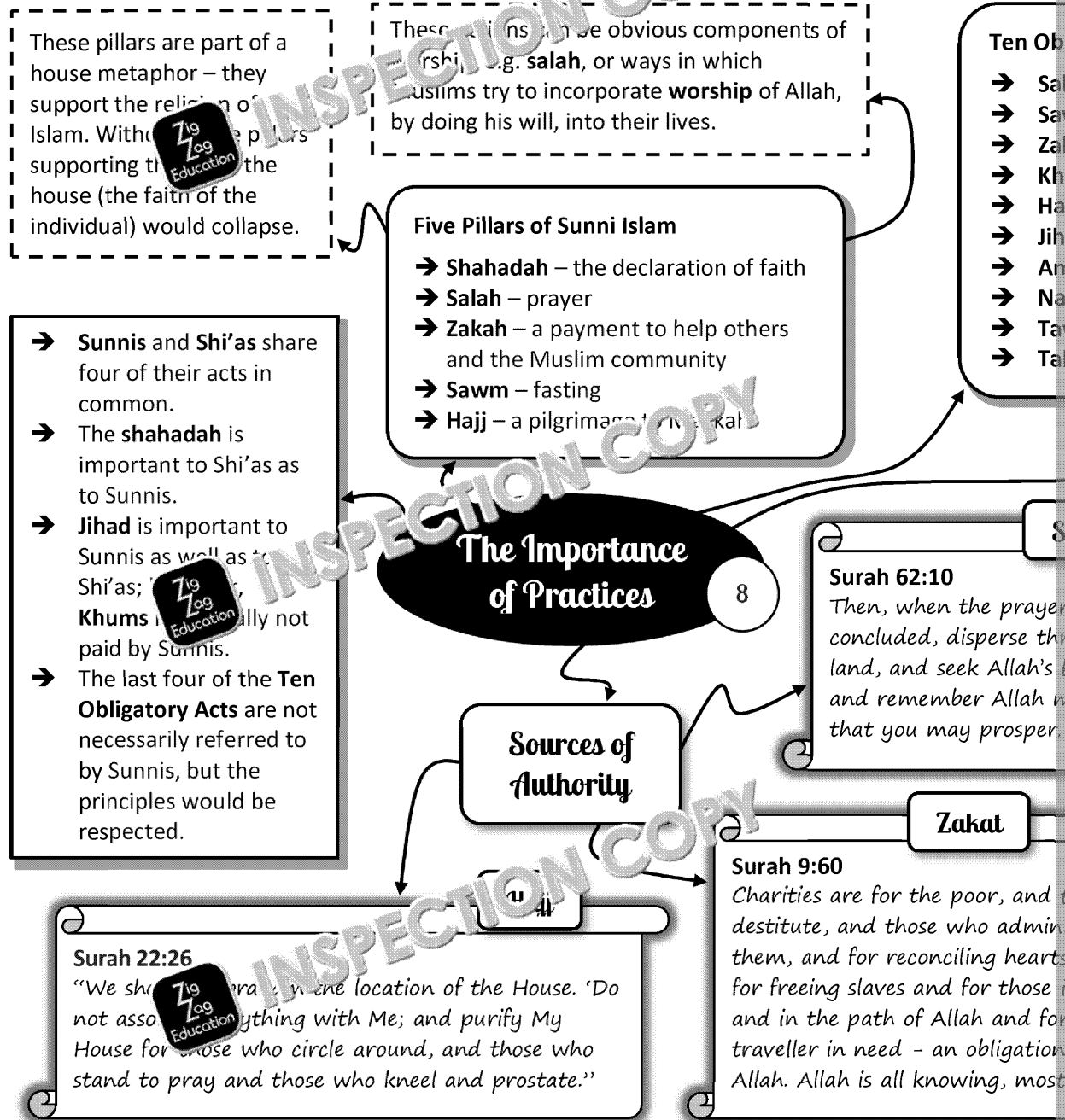
Jahannam is described as a place of physical and spiritual torment. Some Muslims believe it is possible for people in hell to be forgiven and go to heaven. Polytheists are generally believed to go to hell – some non-Muslim monotheists may be able to go to heaven.

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Islam - Beliefs and Teachings - Life After Death (Akhirah) (2)



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Islam - Practices - Public Acts of Worship (1)

The **shahadah**, the Muslim **declaration of faith**, is important to Muslims because declaring it (three times) in the presence of two Muslim witnesses is what makes someone a Muslim. Shahadah means 'witness' or 'testify'. It contains the two most important principles of Muslim belief – that there is one God, Allah, and that Muhammad is his prophet. No one can be a Muslim without believing this. It is also the first of the five **pillars of Islam**.



Sunni and Shi'a Differences

- Sunnis pray five times a day, but Shi'as may combine some of these into three times.
- Some movements of the body are different.
- When praying, Sunnis turn themselves and their prayer mats towards Mecca, while Shi'as may place a clay block to touch their heads, preferring a natural position.

Uses of the Shahadah

- To convert to Islam (the **shahadah** must be understood, and declared with the correct intentions)
- During the call to prayer, and during prayers, reminding Muslims of their beliefs
- Muslims may say the shahadah first thing in the morning and last thing at night
- Whispered to newborn **babies** so they can hear about Islam as soon as possible
- Muslims try to say the shahadah as they **die**, or it is whispered into the ear of a dying person – this belief is called **shahadah al-hayat**
- To remove **kufr** and avoid the sin of **shirk**



Public Acts of Worship (1)

Niyat
the intention
of love

Ablution (Wudu)

This means washing – Muslims always wash before prayer; it involves washing hands, arms and face. It symbolises spiritual cleanliness.

Jummah (Friday Prayer)

- The most important prayers are at midday on a Friday – Muslims will make a special effort to pray at the mosque. Men are required to attend, while women can pray at home. Sermons (**khatu**) are given. There are two sermons of the Friday prayer, one of the Qur'an. Jummah is a congregational prayer where Muslims can join in unity to worship Allah.



Rak'ahs (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.

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Islam - Practices - Public Acts of Worship (2)

Salah, prayer, is one of the five pillars of Islam. Muslims believe their purpose in life is to worship Allah, and prayer is an important part of this. The intention to pray is particularly important, and if a Muslim is unable to complete their prayers. Muslims must pray particular set prayers, but can also pray extra – personal – prayers.

Shi'as and **Sunnis** have different views on prayer. This reflects their different understandings of the success of a prayer.

Public Acts of Worship (2)

'There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger.'
– an English translation of the shahada

... And Ali is the friend of Allah'
– addition made by Shi'as

Sources of Authority

Surah 62:10
Then, when the prayer is concluded, disperse through the land, and seek Allah's bounty and remember Allah much, so that you may prosper.

Surah 2:238
When you have completed the prayer, remember Allah, standing or sitting, or on your sides. And when you feel secure, perform the prayer. The prayer is obligatory for believers at specific times.

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Private acts of worship are important in Islam, as it is important to worship God personally and without show. This is linked to the concept of niyyah.

Salah are structured daily prayers which involve set times, words and movements. Du'a are prayers which are completely personal to the individual.



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There are set instances in which private acts of worship will take place – for example, while men are required (where possible) to go to the Mosque on a Friday for Jummah prayers, women are not. They are permitted to stay at home, due to the necessities of family life. However, in such instances women should join in with the prayers from home in a clean place using a prayer mat.



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Private Acts of Worship

10

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Islam - Practices - Hajj (1)

Surah 22:26-38

We showed Abraham the location of the House, saying: "Do not associate anything with Me; and purify My House for those who circle around, and those who stand to pray, and those who prostrate."

And announce to humanity. They will come to you on foot, and on every port. They will come from every distant point.

That they may witness the benefits for themselves, and celebrate the name of Allah during the appointed days, for providing them with the animal livestock. So eat from it, and feed the unfortunate poor.

Then let them perform their acts of cleansing, and fulfill their vows, and circle around the Ancient House.

All that. Whoever venerates the sanctities of Allah – it is good for him with his Lord. All livestock are permitted to you, except what is recited to you. So stay away from the abomination of idols, and stay away from perjury.

Being true to Allah, without associating anything with Him. Whoever associates anything with Allah – it is as though he has fallen from the sky, and is snatched by the birds, or is swept away to a distant abyss.

So it is. Whoever venerates the sanctities of Allah – it is from the piety of the hearts.

In them are blessings for you until a certain time. Then their place is by the Ancient House.

We have appointed a rite for every nation, that they may commemorate Allah's name over the livestock He has provided for them. Your God is One God, so to Him submit, and announce good news to the humble.

Those whose hearts tremble when Allah is mentioned, and those who endure what has befallen them, and those who perform the prayer and spend from what We have provided for them.

We have made the animal offerings emblems of Allah for you. In them is goodness for you. So pronounce Allah's name upon them, then line up. Then, when they have fallen on their sides, eat of them and feed the contented and the beggar. This is what We have provided them to you, that you may be thankful.

Neither their blood, nor their blood, ever reaches Allah. What reaches Him is the righteousness of you. Thus He subdued them to you, that you may glorify Allah for guiding you. And give good news to the charitable.

Allah defends those who believe. Allah does not love any ungrateful traitor"

Sources of Authority

11

There are a number of rules and regulations on Hajj, including a ban on arguing, shaving / cutting nails, women covering their faces. These are done to enter the state of ihram.

Significance of Hajj

- ➔ Muslims visit the holiest site on Earth
- ➔ Allows Muslims to move from a worldly to a spiritual journey
- ➔ Something which the wider Muslim community takes part in
- ➔ Completes the duties of a Muslim (one of the **Five Pillars** of Islam, which cannot be undertaken until the end of one's to-day life)

Sunni and Shi'a Muslims broadly agree on the Hajj. Shi'as may have to try to perform it, such as praying five times a day, wearing a black stone to rest their head on, and not being discouraged from paying for it. They see it as worship of someone other than Allah.

Hajj is a religious duty for all Muslims who are physically and financially able to perform it.

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Zig
Zag
Education

Islam - Practices - Hajj (2)

Day 1, (Day 3), and at the end of the Hajj

1 & **6** Visiting the Ka'aba (the shrine built by the prophet Muhammad), the shrine built by Muhammad.

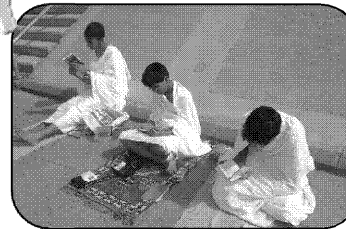
- Muslims circle the Ka'aba seven times anticlockwise, which is called **tawaf**. Muslims try to kiss or touch the black stone in the Ka'aba, or stretch their hands towards it. Tawaf is done several times during Hajj.
- This is significant as the circling represents tawhid and also the unity of the Muslim community (**ummah**).

How is Hajj Performed?

Id-ul-Adha begins on Day 3 of the Hajj and ends on Day 6.

Day 1

- 2** Visiting the well at Zamzam
- This is significant because it reminds Muslims of Hagar kicking the ground and Allah providing water – a blessing from Allah.



Hajj pilgrims wearing the traditional (and compulsory) white clothing

Day 1

- 3** Visiting **Safa and Marwa** – the two hills Hagar ran between.
- Muslims run (or walk) between these hills known as **sa'yee**.
- This is significant as it reminds Muslims what Hagar did and what Allah did for them.

Day 2

- 4** Visiting the valley of **Arafat** (near Muzdalifa)
- Muslims sleep in tents and go to the plain of Arafat. They stand in the sun, praying and meditating on their faith and their lives.
- This is significant as Muslims believe they will have to stand on a hill waiting to be judged on the Day of **Judgement** – Muslims therefore be ready for this spiritually.

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Islam - Practices - Zakah

- The amount a Muslim has to pay as **zakah** is 2.5% of their income and possessions after certain expenses have been taken care of.
- This can be paid as money or in kind.
- Certain personal items are excluded from the possessions considered, such as one's house.
- The threshold which Muslims must pay zakah is called **nisaab** – if they do not possess the minimum amount, they do not need to pay zakah.

How is Zakah Given?

- In some countries, zakah is collected by the government.
- In many countries, Muslims give money to charities or their local mosque. The money is then distributed to the poor.

Role of Zakah/Almsgiving and Why Zakah is Given

- **Zakah** means 'purified' – zakah is given as 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 that all blessings come from Allah.

Zakah

12

Source of Authority

Benefits of Zakah

- **Zakah** is one of the five pillars of Islam. It is given during Ramadan and can be used to help poor people celebrate **Id-ul-Fitr**.
- Debtors can pay off their debts, and slaves can buy their freedom.
- Actions in the cause of Islam can be pursued without disadvantaging those who want to pursue them (e.g. paying for Muslim wars).
- New converts and travellers can receive support.

Origins of Zakah

- Giving alms and charity is encouraged in the Qur'an.
- Muhammad and the following leaders of Islam paid **zakah**. Much of the early zakah was used for defending Islam (in the cause of Allah).

Surah 2:215

They ask you what they should give. Say, 'Whatever charity you give is for the parents and the relatives and the orphans and the poor and the wayfarer. Whatever good you do, Allah is aware of it.'

Surah 9:60

Charities are for the poor, and the destitute, and those who administer them, and for reconciling hearts and for freeing slaves and for those in debt and in the path of Allah and for the traveller in need – an obligation from Allah. Allah is all knowing, most wise.

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Islam - Practices - Sawm

Role and Benefits of Sawm (during Ramadan)

- Reminds Muslims of the hungry and the poor, encouraging them to help them more
- Reminds Muslims that food is the most important thing
- Helps Muslim submissiveness – the words 'Islam' and 'Muslim' are both related to the Arabic word for 'submit'
- Helps to develop patience and self-control
- Helps with spiritual purification – becoming closer to Allah and making up for sins

Significance of Fasting during Ramadan

- Ramadan was the month in which the Qur'an was first revealed to Muhammad.
- Allah is believed to chain up devils, so that they cannot tempt Muslims.
- Ramadan is special, and any good action, such as fasting, is believed to earn more favour with Allah during this time.
- As Muslims are fasting at the same time, this strengthens the Muslim community.

Both **Sunnis** and **Shi'as** fast during Ramadan – Shi'as break their fast slightly later, when it is dark, rather than when the Sun has just gone down. Popular days to fast outside of Ramadan may also vary for Sunnis and Shi'as.

Original Fast
Ramadan
concentrate
Qur'an
practise
Muslim
literature
abstinence
and

The day after the end of Ramadan is **Id-ul-Fitr** – the festival of breaking the fast. Muslims traditionally feast and party for several days to celebrate, with family and friends. Muslims know that Ramadan has ended when they see the new moon (as the Islamic calendar is lunar).

Duties

When fasting, Muslims must not eat or drink from dawn and sunset. They must also not smoke or take drugs during this time. Concentrate on doing good.

Sources of Authority

Surah 2:183–190

Oh you who believe, Fasting is prescribed for you as it was prescribed for those before you, that you may become righteous. For a specified number of days. But whoever among you is sick or 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. Ramadan is the month in which the Qur'an was revealed. Guidance for humanity and clear portents for guidance and the Criterion. Whoever of you is sick or on a journey then a number of other days. Allah desires ease for you, and does not desire hardship for you, that you may complete the number and celebrate Allah for having guided you, so that you may be thankful.

Night of Power (Lailat al Qadr)

- The first night on which Muhammad received the Qur'an from the angel **Jibril** is known as the Night of Power. (Muslims disagree on whether he received the Qur'an at this time). This is believed to have occurred during **Ramadan**.
- 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 the sins.

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Islam - Practices - Festivals / Special Days

Id-ul-Adha

- The most important Muslim festival commemorates Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son Ismail, but Allah was testing his faith by allowing him to sacrifice a ram instead. 'Adha' means 'feast of the sacrifice'.
- Lasts for 3 days, starting on 10th Dhu al-Hijjah.
- Important for Muslims in Great Britain today, as it reminds them that they too need to commit to Allah and have faith.
- 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 to charity.
- For those who live in parts of the world where sacrificing an animal is illegal, they will purchase halal meat instead, and divide it three ways as is traditional on Hajj.
- While some Muslims may find it incredibly poignant to celebrate this on Hajj, the worldwide celebration by all Muslims demonstrates the unity of the Ummah.

Id ul-Ghadeer is another Id festival which is celebrated by Shi'a Muslims. It marks the date when they believe the Prophet named Ali, his son-in-law, as his successor. It is celebrated with ritual bathing and recitations as well as the giving of food to other Muslims.

Surah 2:196

'And carry out the Hajj and the Umrah for Allah. But if you are prevented, then whatever is feasible of offerings. And do not shave your heads until the offering has reached its destination. Whoever of you is sick or has an injury of the head, then redemption of fasting or charity of worship. When you are secure: whoever continues the Umrah until the Hajj, then whatever is feasible of offering. But if he lacks that, then fasting for three days during Hajj and seven when you have returned, making ten in all. This is for he whose Hajj is not present at the Sacred Mosque. And remember the signs of Allah and know that Allah is stern in retribution.'

Surah 37:

'Then, when Ibrahim was old enough to accompany him, he said, 'O My Son, I see in a dream that I am sacrificing you; see what you think.' He said, 'O my Father, do as you are commanded; you will find me, Allah willing, one of the steadfast'.

Id-ul-Fitr

- The second most important Muslim festival, marking the end of Ramadan.
- Muslims have a 3-day festival.
- Muslims (including non-Muslims) are encouraged to give.
- This is a public holiday in many countries.
- Often to mark the occasion, children often wear their best clothes.

Festivals/ Special Days

Sources of Authority

Celebrations

It might be celebrated in different ways by Muslims in different parts of the world. Muslim-majority countries might have a public holiday within the country. In the UK, where there is a Muslim minority, people will often have a day off work. For example, in the UK, the majority of Muslims are of Pakistani origin. They might face restrictions on public displays of religious symbols or sacrifice. Instead of a public holiday, they might have a day off work from a halal restaurant or a halal butchery. They might distribute food rather than meat. They might have a public display of an animal (as a symbol of sacrifice) rather than a public display of the animal (as a symbol of the Ummah).

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Islam - Practices - Jihad

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



Lesser Jihad

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

Key terms include **Munkar** (evil) and **Maruf** (good). It is important that Muslims avoid Munkar by ensuring that they are practising greater Jihad. Within the context of lesser jihad, it is important for Muslims to be able to identify Munkar in order to know that they are fulfilling the criterion of fighting a justified fight.

Surah 2:1.
And fight in the cause of Allah those who fight you, but do not commit aggression, Allah does not love the aggressors.

Surah 8:61
But if they incline towards peace, then incline towards it, and put your trust in Allah. He is the hearer, the knower.

Sources of Authority

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 political

For Shi'a the Ten Commandments but few believe in lesser Jihad figures, need to

Jihad

15

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Islam Topic on a Page Activities And

1. Core Beliefs

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) Marks should be awarded for catch words and/or examples according to accuracy and level of development, with a potential total of 3 marks.
 - They mark Shi'a as different from the religion.
 - They mark Shi'a as different from the way in which Shi'as should live and practise Islam.
 - They mark Shi'a as different from the principles of their religion.
 - They mark Shi'a Islam as different from Sunni Islam, which for many Shi'as is their identity.
- 5) Personal response
- 6) Students will give their own opinion here which should be informed by their knowledge
- 7) Students could include any relevant details, including, but not limited to, Hasan ibn Ali and Husayn.

Always check the specification for the most up to date information, in the specification.

2. Nature of Allah

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) Students will give their own opinion here
- 6) See summary page
- 7) See summary page

6 marks for knowledge and understanding

No response worthy of credit.

Incomplete understanding of question and little knowledge demonstrated.

A decent level of knowledge, but not quite enough / not applied fully.

Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.

Students could include any of the following details:

- Tawhid is the word within Islam for the Oneness of God.
- It is one of the six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam and, therefore, is central to the religion.
- While not featuring in the five roots of Shi'a Islam, it is still viewed as being central to the religion and, therefore, should still be honoured.
- Whether or not a Muslim today is a Sunni or a Shi'a, they will believe Tawhid.
- It will influence Muslims today insofar as they will desire to avoid the sin of shirk (associating partners with Allah is not one).
- One way in which modern Muslims may demonstrate avoiding idolatry – this is by not having anything in their household, such as art or photographs.
- They might decorate their mosques with calligraphy of verse from the Qur'an.
- They might see within other religions, such as Christianity, the same concept of Tawhid.
- The importance of Tawhid to Muslims today continues to be expressed in the Shahadah.
- It is the first of the five pillars of Islam. It is the declaration that God is one and Muhammad is his messenger. The importance of Tawhid is that it will be repeated in prayer every day and is the medium by which Muslims communicate with Allah.

- 8) Students could include any relevant details, including, but not limited to, the idea of Tawhid and that Allah is omniscient and omnipresent.

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3. Prophethood

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5)

6 marks for knowledge and understanding
No response worthy of credit.
Incomplete understanding of question and little knowledge demonstrated.
A decent level of knowledge, but not quite enough / not applied fully.
Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.

Students could include any of the following details:

- In Islam, Muhammad is considered to be the final Prophet, who revealed the
 - This places him in a role of central importance within the faith, being the person to reveal the final and perfect doctrine of the Qur'an.
 - Formed the Muslim community – the Ummah – and is, therefore, important in the establishment of this religion.
 - Muslims believe that he was well known in his time for being upstanding, knowledgeable and Truthful. Therefore, he is considered a role model for Muslims.
 - Many Muslims will follow in their practice things which the Prophet did. This is known as the Sunnah.
 - His sayings are also considered to be a source of authority, known as the Hadith.
 - Muslims must believe that Muhammad is the prophet of Allah. He is the final of all Prophets. This means that his role as being the recipient of the revelation of Allah is important – it is through him that God revealed his final revelation and after him there will be no more.
 - Even if Muhammad is not believed to be the first Muslim, without him there would be no Islam.
- 6) Student could include any relevant details, including but not limited to, his work as a prophet and his children.

4. Books

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) 1 mark should be awarded for each correct detail given, for a total of 3 marks.
 - Muslims regard the Qur'an as the correct and undistorted revelation.
 - They believe that previous revelation has become distorted (such as the Bible) and is not wholly perfect and untarnished.
 - They believe it is the final word of God, sent to humans directly in God's language.
- 5) d – Proverbs
- 6) Students could include any relevant details, including but not limited to, the importance of the Qur'an in Islam.
- 7) Students could include any relevant details, including but not limited to, keeping the Qur'an stored above all other books.

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5. Angels

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) See summary page
- 6) Students could include any relevant points here, including, but not limited to, Halima and Maalik (the angel who guards Hell).
- 7)

A01	Level (Mark)	A02
No answer provided, or erroneous information provided.	0	No answer provided, or erroneous information provided.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incomplete comprehension of the desired content demonstrated by issues such as incorrect provision of information, or statements demonstrating a lack of knowledge of nuance. Limited knowledge or understanding of differing perspectives within Islam, and the effect of these viewpoints on believers, their communities and their societies. 	1 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A limited effort to address and demonstrate knowledge of content in the question. Limited knowledge or understanding of differing perspectives within Islam, and the effect of these viewpoints on believers, their communities and their societies, e.g. acknowledge one viewpoint within Islam. Answer offers descriptive analysis.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory comprehension of desired content demonstrated by correct identification and explanation of desired content. Satisfactory knowledge or understanding of differing perspectives within Islam. Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of the effect of these viewpoints on believers, their communities and their societies. 	2 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A satisfactory effort to address and demonstrate knowledge of content. Answer offers different perspectives within Islam with evidence to support answer. Satisfactory analysis and understanding of the impact of these viewpoints on different branches of Islam. Evidence and examples used to support answer. Satisfactory argumentation throughout answer. Argument comes to a conclusion.

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A01	Level (Mark)	A02
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-explained knowledge and comprehension of the content of the question, demonstrated by correct identification and explanation of key content. Well-explained knowledge or understanding of differing perspectives within Islam. Well-explained knowledge and understanding of the effect of these views on believers, their communities and their societies. 	3 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good understanding, knowledge and response to the question, demonstrating correct knowledge of details. Good understanding demonstrated by presentation and development of views from within Islam. Good analysis and evaluation of the impact of these views on the different branches of Islam, supported by examples, such as the authority. Good analysis and argument throughout answer, concluding.

Students could include any of the following information:

- Belief in angels is called Malaikah in Islam.
- Belief in angels is very important as it plays a role within worship and life after death. It is one of the Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam.
- Belief in angels is also an important aspect of Shi'a belief.
- One of the main roles of angels within Islam is to be the messengers of Allah.
- This is because angels are holier than humans, as they have no free will and are more holy than humans, but less holy than Allah; therefore, they are good.
- Angels are viewed as being the communicators of revelation – for example, Muslims believe brought the revelation of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad.
- Angels in Islam play many roles as well as being messengers of Allah.
- Muslims may remember angels in their daily lives as they may remember their actions in the book of deeds.
- Jibril and Mika'il are believed to have made Muhammad's heart pure during revelation.
- Mika'il is believed to be the angel who sustains humans, e.g. through rainfall.
- Jibril and Mika'il are two of the most important angels in Islam, but there are others which Muslims do not know the names of.
- Israfil (Israphael) will blow the trumpet on the Day of Judgement.
- Izrafil is the 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 records someone's good actions; Atid sits on the left shoulder and records their bad actions on the Day of Judgement.

6. Eschatological Beliefs

- See summary page
- See summary page
- See summary page
- 1 mark should be awarded for each correct detail given, for a total of 3 marks.
 - Many Shi'as believe Allah has not determined their lives – this is called bada'i.
 - Sunnis believe that their lives are predestined in the sense that they are already determined, but compatible with human freedom and free will.
 - Sunnis believe that Allah will record their destinies on the 'Preserved Tablet'.
 - Some Muslims, such as those who follow Imam Al-Ashari, believe that both predestination and free will are compatible. While we 'acquire' the ability to make choices, we still need Allah's permission to act on them.
- See summary page
- See summary page
- Students should include their personal opinions here which should be informed by the different interpretations of predestination.

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7. Life After Death

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) b – Resurrection of the body
- 5) 1 mark should be awarded for each correct detail given, for a total of 3 marks.
 - Martyrdom is a concept within Islam that is attached to life after death.
 - It is considered to be an honour to become a martyr; it is to die in the name of Allah.
 - Martyrs are believed to be given rewards in heaven.
- 6) See summary page
- 7) See summary page
- 8) Students could include any relevant details, including, but not limited to, the fact that Prophet Isa (Jesus) will return at the end of time to judge the living and the dead.

8. Importance of Practices

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) See summary page
- 6)

6 marks for knowledge and understanding
No response worthy of credit.
Incomplete understanding of practices and little knowledge demonstrated.
A decent level of knowledge demonstrated but not quite enough / not applied fully.
Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.

Students could include any of the following details:

- The five Pillars of Islam are the Shahadah (the declaration of faith), Salah (prayer), Zakah (giving to help others and the Muslim community), Sawm (fasting during Ramadan) and Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca).
 - These pillars are part of a house metaphor – they support the religion of Islam.
 - Without these pillars supporting the faith, the house (the faith of the individual) would collapse.
 - These actions can be obvious components of worship, e.g. Salah, or ways in which Muslims express their worship of Allah, by doing his will, into their lives.
 - For example, Salah is believed by Muslims to be direct communication with Allah.
 - This is very important to the individual believer as this is the opportunity for them to connect with Allah.
 - The pillar of the Shahadah is believed to be the central pillar because it is the declaration of faith that there is only one God and Muhammad is his messenger. This is repeated daily and must be said in the presence of witnesses in order to become a Muslim. This is the first step to Islam.
 - In addition, pillars such as Zakah and Hajj demonstrate the unity of the Ummah (the community of believers in Islam).
- 7) Students will give their own opinion based on their knowledge. They should be informed by their knowledge of the pillars of Islam.
 - 8) Students could include any relevant details, including the shared beliefs between Muslims and other religions and the views of Muslims on their differences.

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9. Public Acts

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) See summary page
- 6) See summary page
- 7) See summary page
- 8) See summary page
- 9) See summary page
- 10)

6 marks for knowledge and understanding

No response worthy of credit.
Incomplete understanding of question and little knowledge demonstrated.
A decent level of knowledge, but not quite enough / not applied fully.
Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.

Students could include any of the following details:

- Communal prayer is the Muslim practice of gathering together, usually in a mosque, for prayers.
- This happens on a variety of occasions, from the regular Jummah prayers on Friday to prayers required to attend a mosque, to prayers on special occasions.
- Jummah is a form of communal prayer.
- These are prayers on a Friday at the mosque, which is a week underlined to show the importance of prayer and the importance of worshipping God, communicating with God with prayer.
- Women are not required to attend the mosque in order to pray, as there is a variety of necessities of family life.
- However, it is important to remember that women are expected to pray at the mosque on their own home.
- This also places further the idea of the unity of worship within the Ummah, as it is not just one mosque.

- 11) Students should give the following details in any order: Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Magrib, Is...

10. Private Acts

- 1) See summary page
- 2) 1 mark should be awarded for each correct detail given, for a total of 3 marks. Personal requests of God, personal adoration of God, personal thanks to God.
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) See summary page

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11. Hajj

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) Marks should be awarded for statements and/or examples according to accuracy potential total of 3 marks.

During Hajj, Muslims must wear ihram – special white clothing. This is significant the same regardless of age, race, class, wealth, etc. This symbolises the importance the same in the eyes of God.

- 5) c – Id-ul-Adha
- 6) See summary page
- 7) Students could include any relevant details, including, but not limited to, the facts practised by Muhammad.

12. Zakah

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) 1 mark should be awarded for each correct detail given, for a total of 3 marks.

Zakah is given as a way of purifying oneself, and also one's remaining possession for Allah. It reminds Muslims not to be self-centred or greedy and reminds them that money is not really theirs but Allah's blessings come from Him.

- 5) b – Sadaqah
- 6) See summary page
- 7) Students should give their own opinion, informed by knowledge of the course content.

13. Sawm

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) Students could give any relevant details, including, but not limited to, the benefits of fasting for God rather than on things which give them pleasure.
- 6)

6 marks for knowledge and understanding

No response worthy of credit.

Incomplete understanding of question and little knowledge demonstrated.

A decent level of knowledge, but not applied enough / not applied fully.

Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.

Students could give any of the following details:

- Ramadan is considered to be the holiest month of the Islamic calendar.
- During this month, Muslims should fast from things such as food, water, tobacco and sexual activity from dawn to sunset.
- This was the practice and commandment of Muhammad the Prophet.
- Within the month of Ramadan, the Night of Power is marked.
- This is considered to be the holiest night of the Islamic calendar. On this night the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad by the angel Jibril.

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- They will mark this with prayer and reading of the Qur'an.
- It is a time for Muslims to reflect on the goodness of God, and what he has done for them, and repent for their sins.
- Many Muslims will give zakah during this time.
- The day after the end of Ramadan is Id-ul-Fitr – the festival of breaking the fast and party for several days to celebrate, with family and friends.
- Muslims know that Ramadan has ended when they see the new moon (as the month of Ramadan is a lunar month).

7) See summary page

14. Festivals and Special Days

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) The Islamic calendar is a lunar calendar. This means that the days on which Muslims celebrate their festivals move around the year.
- 5) Students should give their own opinion, informed by knowledge of course content.
- 6)

6 marks for knowledge and understanding

No response worthy of credit.

Incomplete understanding of question and little knowledge demonstrated.

A decent level of knowledge, but not quite enough / not applied fully.

Knowledge and understanding are demonstrated well.

Students could include any of the following details:

- Ashura is a Muslim festival celebrated by both Sunni and Shi'a Muslims; however, interpretations and forms of practices vary in the two branches.
- It is celebrated on the 10th day of Muharram.
- During Ashura, Shi'as commemorate the martyrdom of Husayn (the third Imam) in 680 CE.
- Some Shi'as whip themselves. (British Muslims may donate blood instead.)
- The day of mourning within Shi'a Islam, and Shi'as represent their mourning by beating of themselves.
- There is a gathering in London where many men beat their chests in mourning.
- In Iran, where Karbala took place, many Shi'as visit the site of the battle in remembrance.
- It is a largely significant and mournful holiday within Shi'a Islam.
- In Sunni Islam, this festival has less significance.
- Sunnis pray for forgiveness for their sins and remember Musa (Moses) and his people, who were saved from Pharaoh, and this is marked by a voluntary fast, should they wish to.
- Muslims in Britain may spend some time before Ashura reading the Qur'an, or seeking spiritual improvement.

- 7) Students could give any relevant examples, including, but not limited to, the ritual of fasting, or the practice of giving food to other Muslims.

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15. Jihad

- 1) See summary page
- 2) See summary page
- 3) See summary page
- 4) See summary page
- 5) Students will provide their own opinion which should be informed by knowledge
- 6) See summary page
- 7)

A01	Level (Mark)	A02
No answer provided, or erroneous information provided.	0	No answer provided, or erroneous information provided.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incomplete comprehension of the desired content demonstrated by issues such as incorrect provision of information, or statements demonstrating a lack of knowledge of nuance. Limited knowledge or understanding of differing perspectives within Islam, and the effect of these viewpoints on believers, their communities and their societies. 	1 (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A limited effort to address and demonstrate knowledge of content in the question. Limited knowledge or understanding of differing perspectives within Islam, and the effect of these viewpoints on believers, their communities and their societies, e.g. acknowledge one viewpoint within Islam. Answer offers descriptive analysis. A limited effort to address and demonstrate knowledge of content; however, answer demonstrates some of the content. Answer offers acknowledgment of different views within Islam, but little in the way of explanation. A limited exploration of these views on various issues. May contain some information that is erroneous or underdeveloped. Answer contains a limited analysis and argument.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfactory comprehension of desired content demonstrated by correct identification and explanation of desired content. Satisfactory knowledge or understanding of differing perspectives within Islam. Satisfactory knowledge and understanding of the effect of these viewpoints on believers, their communities and their societies. 	2 (2)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A satisfactory effort to address and demonstrate knowledge of content. Answer offers different perspectives within Islam with evidence to support answer. Satisfactory analysis and argument of the impact of these viewpoints on different branches of Islam. Evidence and examples are used to support answer. Satisfactory argumentation throughout answer. Argument comes to a conclusion.

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A01	Level (Mark)	A02
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well-explained knowledge and comprehension of the content of the question, demonstrated by correct identification and explanation of key content. Well-explained knowledge of understanding of the Islamic perspective on Jihad. Well-explained knowledge and understanding of the effect of these viewpoints on believers, their communities and their societies. 	3 (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Good understanding, knowledge and response to the question, demonstrating correct knowledge of details. Understanding demonstrated by presentation and development of views from within Islamic thought. Good analysis and evaluation of the impact of these views on the different branches of Islam, supported by examples, such as the role of authority. Good analysis and argument throughout answer, concluding with a clear conclusion.

Students might include any of the following details:

- Jihad means 'struggle', and is struggling for Allah.
- There are two forms of Jihad within Islamic thought.
- Greater Jihad – the more important – is personal, spiritual struggle.
- Lesser Jihad is armed struggle in the cause of Allah.
- There is guidance about greater Jihad and lesser Jihad in the Qur'an.
- Muhammad led wars against non-Muslims to extend the domain of Islam. To follow Sunnah (the actions of the Prophet), it is important to remember that Jihad (whether it be lesser or greater) is important to Muslims.
- It is commanded in the Qur'an in such verses as Surah 2:190: 'And fight in the way of Allah, you but do not commit aggression, Allah does not love the aggressors.'
- Greater Jihad is considered the more important form and the most honourable struggle to have faith in Allah and turn away from evil.
- An example of this is the discipline of praying and performing Salah (and Islamic fasting).
- This is significant because they recognise that it is not always easy to be content with being complacent, and so Muslims need to keep trying to please Allah.
- For Shi'as, Jihad is one of the Ten Obligatory Acts, but few Shi'as are involved in it. That very senior figures, or even the Madhi, need to declare this.
- In modern times, certain understandings of lesser Jihad have led to terrorism (e.g. Islamic State militant group) trying to forcibly install a caliphate.
- Most Muslims feel these are wrong, and not Islamic. This is because these go against the guidance laid out in the Qur'an for the taking up of lesser Jihad, including that it should be declared by a religious leader. It should also only be undertaken if there is a clear need to be declared by a religious leader. It should also only be undertaken if there is a clear need.
- It should emphatically not be undertaken in order to force people to convert to Islam for reasons, e.g. greed or politics.

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