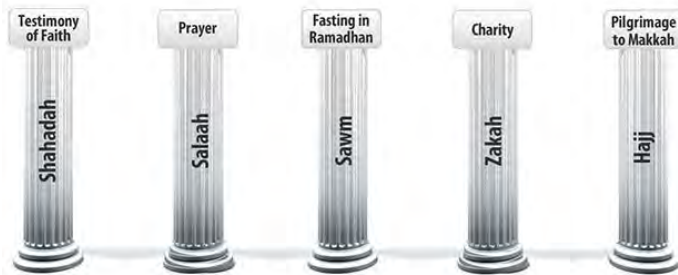


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of exam: \_\_\_\_\_

**WJEC**  
**Religious Studies**  
**Component 3: Study of Islam**

**Part 1: Beliefs and Teachings**  
**Part 2: Practices**



# Islam Beliefs and Teachings

## 2 mark questions:

**a) What is meant by Tawhid? (2 marks)**

"oneness" in reference to God. The basic Muslim belief in the oneness of God

**a) What is meant by halal (2 marks)**

Actions or things which are permitted within Islam, such as eating permitted foods.

**a) What is meant by Haram? ( 2marks)**

Any actions or things which are forbidden in Islam, such as eating forbidden foods

**a) What is meant by Risalah? ( 2 marks)**

The term used of the messengers of God, beginning with Adam and ending with the prophet Muhammad

**a) What is meant by Prophethood? (2 marks)**

Prophethood or risalah means messengers of God.

Prophethood is the line of prophets beginning with Adam and ending with Muhammad.

**b) What is meant by Mosque? (2 marks)**

"A place of prostration" for Muslims, it is a communal place for a Muslim community.

**a) What is meant by the Quran? (2 marks)**

Means "reading" or "recitation". The Quran was revealed to the prophet Muhammad

**a) What is meant by Jihad? (2marks)**

Means to strive. There are two forms of Jihad. The greater jihad is the daily struggle and inner spiritual striving to live as a Muslim. The lesser is a physical struggle or holy war in defence of Islam

**a) What is meant by Shariah law? (2 marks)**

A way of life; Muslims believe God has set out a clear path for how Muslims should live. Shari'ah law is a set of moral and religious rules that put the principles set out by the Quran and the hadith into practice.

**a) What is meant by Ummah? (2 marks)**

Means "community". Refers to the worldwide community of Muslims who share a common religious identity.

## **5 mark Questions:**

### **(b) Describe what Muslims believe about the afterlife (5)**

- Muslims believe that when they die their soul goes to a waiting room called Barzakh. They believe their soul stays here till judgement day.
- On this day Allah will destroy everything and raise the bodies from the grave.
- They believe this day will be signalled by the sound of a trumpet by the angel of death.
- They believe that Allah will weigh people's good deeds against their bad deeds on judgement day. He will decide whether they go to Janna or Jahannam.
- They believe Janna is a place of joy, happiness and peace and Jahannam is a place of torture and suffering.
- They also believe their faith will be tested by judging angels who will ask them three questions in order to get into paradise (Janna).

### **(b) Describe Muslim teaching about the Tawhid (Oneness) of Allah. [5]**

- Islam is a monotheistic religion based on the belief in the Oneness (Tawhid) of Allah
- The Shahadah states there is only one Allah and this belief is the essence of Islam
- The Shahadah states the name of God as Allah and Allah is one
- Allah alone is worthy of worship
- This is a belief stated in the Qur'an
- The idea links to the oneness of the Muslim Brother and Sister hood – Ummah
- For most Muslims it is a sin Shirk – This is associating other beings or things with God.

### **(b) Describe Muslim teaching about holy books [5]**

- The Quran is God's message
- The Quran sets out the moral codes and messages by which humanity should live
- It is God's final word
- It is free from mistakes or distortion
- It was revealed to Muhammad (pbuh) through the angel Jibril
- Guide to life
- The Quran is completion of earlier books
- Kutub (Quran names for the other holy books) were true revelations in their original form but have now been corrupted

### **(b) Describe the significance of Mika'il to Muslims. [5]**

- Mika'il is an archangel.
- Mika'il is immortal and always obeys Allah's commands.
- Mika'il has the task of keeping the devil out of heaven.
- Mika'il protects faithful worshippers of Allah.
- Mika'il is responsible for the rainfall on earth to water the land.
- Mika'il brings sustenance for the body and soul.
- • Qur'an 2:97- 98: *'Say: Whoever is an enemy to Gabriel - for he brings down the (revelation) to your heart by Allah's Will, a confirmation of what went before. And guidance and glad tidings for those who believe - Whoever is an enemy to Allah and His angels and messengers, to Gabriel and Michael - Allah is an enemy to those who reject faith.'*
- • Qur'an 2:285: *'The messenger believes in what has been revealed to him from the Lord, as do the men of faith. Each one (of them) believes in Allah, His angels, His book and His messengers. "We*

*make no distinction (they say) between one and another of his messengers." And they say: We hear, and we obey: (We seek) Your forgiveness, Our Lord, and to You is the end of all journeys.'*

**(b) Describe what Muslims mean when they say Allah has a divine plan [5]**

- God has eternal knowledge
- Everything is predestined
- It is all part of Allah's plan
- Whole of creation is under Allah's control
- Humans can never know the real reason behind everything, but trust in Allah as its part of a larger plan

**(b) Describe Muslim beliefs about Adam [5]**

- Father of the human race
- God formed Adam from a handful of soil of many colours – represents diversity of people on earth
- Eve was created from Adam's rib, lived together in paradise
- Commanded not to eat from a particular tree, devil convinced them to.
- Banished from the garden of Eden
- Adam confessed his sin and was forgiven, became the first prophet
- Adam was God's Khalifah (representative on earth)
- Tradition says he built the first Ka'ba in Makkah

**(b) Describe Muslim beliefs about Ibrahim [5]**

- He was a Hanif (had an inner knowledge of one true God)
- Seen as the greatest prophet before Isa
- Born into a family of polytheists, but rejected this
- Has two sons who were both prophets: Ishmael and Isaac
- When Muslims go on pilgrimage they remember distress of Hajar as she ran between the hills looking for water
- Remember the sacrifice he made to God in offering his son Ishmael
- God revealed a holy book to him known as the "scrolls of Ibrahim"

**(b) Describe Muslim beliefs about Musa [5]**

- Ibrahim's message had been forgotten and lost, so Musa was sent as a new prophet
- Musa (Moses) led the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt to the promised land
- Islam teaches he was given the word of God the Torah (Tawrat)
- People were disobedient and the message became distorted

**(b) Describe Muslim beliefs about Isa [5]**

- Isa (Jesus) and his mother Maryam (Mary) are the most important prominent figures in the Quran.
- Isa is a prophet and successor to Moses
- He was given the Injil (gospel)
- Performed miracles
- Muslims reject the idea of the trinity
- Isa was crucified but did not die, Isa was taken up to heaven and will reappear in the second coming when God judges the world.

**(b) Describe Shi'a beliefs about the five roots in Usul ad-Din [5]**

- Shi'a Muslims place great importance on the five fundamental principles which they regard as the basis of the Muslim faith.
- Shi'a Muslims believe it is important to have a knowledge of these principles.
- These principles are referred to as the 'roots of religion'.
- Tawhid is the belief in the oneness of Allah and that Allah alone is worthy of worship.
- The Justice of God, Adalah, is the perfect justice of Allah.
- Prophethood, Nubuwwah, is the belief in the 124,000 prophets or messengers sent by Allah to provide an example of how Muslims should live, beginning with Adam and ending with the Seal of the Prophets, the Prophet Muhammad.
- Leadership, Imamte, is the belief in the imams who followed the Prophet Muhammad and who guided Muslims in the way Muslim way of life. They are referred to as the 'Family of the House'.
- Resurrection, Qayamat, is a belief in divine judgment on the Day of Judgement and the resurrection of all Muslims to be judged by Allah

**(b) Describe the articles of faith in Sunni Islam. [5]**

- In Sunni Islam the six articles of faith are Allah, Malaikah, Holy Books, Risalah, Akhirah and Al-Qadr.
- Allah is the Arabic word for God and Muslims believe in one God.
- Malaikah or angels is an important belief in Islam; angels are God's messengers.
- Holy Books are a source of information about God; the Qur'an is believed to be the revealed word of God.

Muslims also believe there are other inspired holy books, the Torah (Tawrat of Moses), the Psalms (Zahur of David) and the Gospels (Injil of Isa).

- Risalah are the line of prophets sent from God, beginning with Adam and ending with the Prophet Muhammad.
- Akhirah is the Muslims term for the afterlife, where Muslims believe in the Day of Judgement and in heaven and hell.
- Al-Qadr or pre-destination is the belief Allah is responsible for everything and has set out a divine plan for all things

**8 mark Questions:**

**C) Explain why Muhammad is important in Islam (8)**

- Muhammad is important because Muslims believe he is the final prophet.
- They believed he received the final message from Allah through the angel Jibril, this is revealed in the Quran.
- Also he can be seen as the most important prophet in Islam.
- Muslims saying "peace be upon him" to show respect to him.
- Muslims also see him as an example of how all Muslims should live their lives and this is shown in the Hadiths.
- Muslims also seen him as the seal of prophets; the fulfilment of all other prophets before him.
- He is seen as the greatest of the prophets

**C) Explain the difference between Sunni and Shi'a Islam (8)**

- Sunnis believe following the prophet Muhammad's death Abu Barak (close friend) was appointed leader
- Believe Imams are not holy figures appointed by God
- Imams are good teachers chosen through agreement with local community
- Sunni's creed is the 6 articles of faith
- Shi'a Muslims believe Ali (Prophet's cousin) was his successor
- God guided the prophet to appoint Ali
- Leadership of community has continued through divinely appointed Imams
- Prophet Muhammad appointed 12 successors (Imams) from his own descendants
- Shi'a creed is the 5 roots of religion

**(c) Explain Muslim teachings about the nature of Allah. [8]**

- Islam is a monotheistic religion and the fundamental belief of Islam is in only one God.
- Tawhid is the Muslim term for the basic belief in the oneness of God.
- Allah is the Creator of all things and the cause of all which exists.
- Allah is transcendent, which means is he beyond all things, so Allah stands outside of time and space.
- Allah is immanent which means he is close to human beings and in the world.
- Allah is all-powerful or omnipotent.
- Allah is all-knowing and has complete knowledge of all things.
- Allah is both merciful and a judge of human actions.
- Shi'a Muslims place an important focus on Adalat, or the Justice of God.

**Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:**

- Qur'an 3:18 'Allah witnesses that there is no deity except Him, and [so do] the angels and those of knowledge - [that He is] maintaining [creation] in justice. There is no deity except Him, the Exalted in Might, the Wise....'
- Qur'an 46:33 'Do they not see that Allah, who created the heavens and earth and did not fail in their creation, is able to give life to the dead? Yes. Indeed, He is over all things competent.'

**C) Explain why Prophethood is important in Islam (8)**

- The channel of communication between God and humanity
- Prophets are guides
- Human beings that carry guidance from God to people, but their wisdom comes from God.
- They bring the message of one true God.
- Muhammad (pbuh) is the final prophet, delivering the same message as the prophets before – only one God
- 25 prophets mentioned by name in the Quran
- Prophets live a sinless life once they have been called by God.

**(c) Explain why the revelation of the Qur'an to Muhammad is important in Islam. [8]**

- The Qur'an is revered as the most important source of authority.
- The Qur'an is believed to contain divine law sent by Allah.
- The Qur'an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by the angel Jibril.
- The Qur'an contains many of the principles which form the basis of Shariah law.
- The Qur'an is Allah's final revelation to humankind.
- The Qur'an is used in prayer and worship.
- For Muslims it is a guide to life and Muslims are encouraged to read the Qur'an frequently.

**(c) Explain why Ibrahim is important in Islam. [8]**

- Ibrahim (Abraham) is one of the most important prophets and one of the named prophets in the Qur'an. Prophethood or risalah is the term used for the messengers of God.
- Although Ibrahim lived in a polytheistic family and society, he rejected these beliefs as false. Muslims believe Ibrahim was hanif; this means he had an inner knowledge there was only one God.
- Ibrahim is the father of Isaac and Ishma'il; Ishma'il was a prophet for the Arabs and the ancestor of Muhammad. Isaac or Ishaq was the prophet for the Jews.
- On Hajj, the pilgrims commemorate the anguish and suffering of Ishma'il's mother, Hajar, as she ran between the two hills of Al-Safa and Al-Marwah in her desperate search for water.
- Ibrahim rejected Satan's attempt to persuade him not to sacrifice his son Ishma'il when commanded to do so by Allah. Ishma'il actually threw stones to scare Satan away.
- According to tradition, Allah revealed a sacred book to Ibrahim, the 'scrolls of Ibrahim', known as the 'Sahifah', although no copy of this book exists.

**15 mark Questions:**

**(d) 'Belief in Al-Qadr (Predestination) means Muslims have no freedom'.** Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

- Al-Qadr (Predestination) has implications for Muslims because it may be seen as limiting human freedom.
- Belief in predestination means that Allah knows everything which will take place and it is part of his plan.
- All Muslims are required to live their lives in submission to the will of Allah, as all events are outside the control of Muslims, as expressed in the term 'insh'a Allah'.
- Belief in predestination mean that Muslims should not make choices in their lives based on good and evil and right and wrong.
- All Muslims have been given Free Will and this means that all Muslims must make their own choices as human life is seen as a test.
- Muslims believe that jihad – the daily struggle to live as a good Muslim – means Muslims do have the freedom to choose to live as good Muslims.
- All Muslims believe Allah is omnipotent and has a design for all things but Shi'a Muslims place more of an emphasis on the importance of free will whereas Sunni Muslims place more of an emphasis on predestination.
- Some Shi'a Muslims do not believe Allah is responsible for evil.

**Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:**

- Qur'an 30:41 'Corruption has appeared throughout the land and sea by [reason of] what the hands of people have earned so He may let them taste part of [the consequence of] what they have done that perhaps they will return [to righteousness].'
- Qur'an 18: 24 'Except [when adding], "If Allah wills." And remember your Lord when you forget [it] and say, "Perhaps my Lord will guide me to what is nearer than this to right conduct.'
- Qur'an 64:4 'He knows what is within the heavens and earth and knows what you conceal and what you declare. And Allah is Knowing of that within the breasts.'

**(d) "Belief in Allah is the most important Muslim belief." [15] Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)**

**Agree:**

- Belief in Allah is the most important religious belief
- Belief in an afterlife is the most important belief

- Without belief in Allah no other religious belief make sense
- Belief in Allah is the first Pillar of Faith
- Belief in Allah is the most important belief because Muslims state this belief in the Shahadah
- Shahadah - *"there is no God but God and Muhammad is his prophet"*.
- Muslims believe that they will be tested on the faith on Allah in order to get to Jannah.
- Belief in Allah (one God) is also part of the creeds of the six articles of faith followed by Sunni Muslims.

**Disagree:**

- Many people have belief about the afterlife without belief in Allah
- Many people believe that good deeds and social action (zakat, for example) are more important than belief in Allah

**(d) "The Quran is more important than the Hadith" [15] Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)**

**Agree:**

- Muslims believe the Quran is the final revelation from god
- Muslims believe the Quran is the best guide to life
- The Quran is divine revelation; no other book may compare
- The Quran is a sacred text, perfectly inspired by God and thus free from any mistakes or distortion.
- The Quran is a perfect completion of all other previous scriptures
- The Hadith are the actions and words of Muhammad, whereas the Quran is Allah's divine word.

**Disagree:**

- It is important for Muslims to follow the prophet Muhammad
- Muslims try to live a life following Muhammad's footsteps in the Hadith
- Both books are important and of value
- You cannot really compare these two books
- The kurtub are also important, are in their true form, they were revelations from God

**(d) "Muhammad is the most important prophet" [15] Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)**

**Agree:**

- Muhammad is important because Muslims believe he is the final prophet.
- They believed he received the final message from Allah through the angel Jibril, this is revealed in the Quran.
- Also he can be seen as the most important prophet in Islam.
- Muslims saying "peace be upon him" to show respect to him.
- Muslims also see him as an example of how all Muslims should live their lives and this is shown in the Hadiths.
- Muslims also seen him as the seal of prophets; the fulfilment of all other prophets before him.
- He is seen as the greatest of the prophets

**Disagree:**

- Some may say that Adam is said to be the father of the human race.
- It was Adam who was created as a khalifah
- Ibrahim is seen as important as he is seen as a handif. This means he had an inner knowledge of one god.



**(d) "Belief in angels is no longer important to Muslims**

**[15]**

**Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)**

**Disagree:**

- God's first creation
- Divine messengers of light from God
- The channel Muslims become aware of God's laws and purpose
- God's servants and can carry out his demands
- They are without sin
- Can enter into God's divine presence
- The Quran contains stories of angels and it is the sacred text
- Jibril responsible for revealing the Quran to Muhammad
- Mika'il important because responsible for keeping devil out of heaven
- Raqib and Atid record the good and bad deeds
- Munkar and Nakir are important because they judging angels after a person's death
- Belief in angels is one of the six articles of faith.

**Agree:**

- Not relevant today, angels are more symbolic.
- Many people do not believe in supernatural
- Angels do not seem to intervene in human affairs
- Many people do not believe angels look over them today
- Many people do not believe in angels.

**(d) 'Ibrahim is the most important prophet in Islam.' [15]**

**Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)**

- The Prophet Muhammad is the most important prophet because he is the seal of the prophets.
- The Prophet Adam is the most important prophet because he was the first prophet.
- Ibrahim (Abraham) is regarded as hanif, having an inner knowledge that there is only one true God.
- All prophets are messengers of God and in this sense all are of equal importance.
- Ibrahim is given the title 'Friend of God' and this makes him the most important prophet.
- The story of God commanding Ibrahim to sacrifice Ishma'il demonstrated his great faith in God.
- Many of the rituals associated with Hajj commemorate events in the life of Ibrahim.
- He is the most important prophet because both of his sons were prophets; Ishma'il was the ancestor of the Prophet Muhammad.

**(d) 'Belief in Al-Qadr (Predestination) means Muslims have no freedom'.**

**[15]**

**Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)**

- Al-Qadr (Predestination) has implications for Muslims because it may be seen as limiting human freedom.
- Belief in predestination means that Allah knows everything which will take place and it is part of his plan.
- All Muslims are required to live their lives in submission to the will of Allah, as all events are outside the control of Muslims, as expressed in the term 'insh'a Allah'.
- Belief in predestination mean that Muslims should not make choices in their lives based on good and evil and right and wrong.

- All Muslims have been given Free Will and this means that all Muslims must make their own choices as human life is seen as a test.
- Muslims believe that jihad – the daily struggle to live as a good Muslim – means Muslims do have the freedom to choose to live as good Muslims.
- All Muslims believe Allah is omnipotent and has a design for all things but Shi'a Muslims place more of an emphasis on the importance of free will whereas Sunni Muslims place more of an emphasis on predestination.
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**Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:**

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- Qur'an 18: 24 'Except [when adding], "If Allah wills." And remember your Lord when you forget [it] and say, "Perhaps my Lord will guide me to what is nearer than this to right conduct.'
- Qur'an 64:4 'He knows what is within the heavens and earth and knows what you conceal and what you declare. And Allah is Knowing of that within the breasts.'

## **2 mark Questions:**

**(a) What do Muslims mean by Salah? (2)**

- Salah is the daily five ritual prayers made in worship of Allah
- Salah is the second/one of the five Pillars of Faith

**(a) What do Muslims mean by sawn? (2)**

- Practice of fasting during the month of Ramadan
- Holiness month of the year
- Time of self-discipline and spiritual reflection

**(a) What do Muslims mean by Halal? (2)**

- Permitted
- Allowed – such as eating permitted foods

**(a) What do Muslims mean by 'haram'? [2]**

- Haram literally means 'forbidden'.
- Any actions or things which are forbidden within Islam, such as eating forbidden foods.

**(a) What do Muslims mean by 'mosque'? [2]**

- A place of prostration for Muslims; it is a communal place of worship for a Muslim community ('masjid' in Arabic).

**(a) What do Muslims mean by 'lesser jihad'? [2]**

- Lesser jihad is a physical struggle or 'holy war' in defence of Islam.

## **5 mark Questions:**

**(b) Describe how Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr? (5)**

- Id-ul-Fitr is celebrated at the end of Ramadan and is a three-day festival.
- Muslims break the Ramadan fast with the sighting of the new moon (beginning the new month of Shawwal) and share a family meal. • Muslim children may stay away from school.
- Muslim businesses may close for the celebration of the festival.
- Muslims decorate their houses. • Muslims give gifts and money to children.
- New clothes may be worn.
- Muslims visit family and friends and share in communal meals and festivities.
- Exchange 'Id Mubarak' cards.
- Give money to the poor in the form of 'zakat-ul-Fitr'.
- Visit the cemetery to remember family and friends who have died.

**(b) Describe how Muslims perform Hajj. [5]**

- Muslims perform Hajj at Makkah in Saudi Arabia
- Pilgrims enter a state of ihram
- Pilgrims may wear ihram robes
- Pilgrims visit the Ka'ba in the grand mosque at Makkah
- Muslims circle the Ka'ba seven times
- Muslims run between the hills of Safa and Marwa to recall Hagar's search for water Muslims drink water at Zamzam
- Muslims go to Mount Ararat to pray
- Muslims stone the three pillars at Mina
- Sacrifice of an animal at Eid

**(b) Describe how Shi'a Muslims celebrate Ashura. [5]**

- Ashura is celebrated annually in Britain and worldwide.
- In Britain Shi'a Muslim children might not attend school.
- Many Muslims will fast and pray on this day.
- Public marches may take place with chanting and slapping of chests.
- Ashura is celebrated with great emotion particularly by Shi'a Muslims.
- Public displays of grief may include Muslims crying and wailing.
- Muslims may take part in public processions and plays.
- Muslims may beat themselves with chains and cut themselves to draw blood.
- Men and women will often dress in black.

**(b) Describe how the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad. [5]**

- The first revelation of the Qur'an took place during the Night of Power or Laylat-ul-Qadr.
- Muhammad was meditating and praying in the cave of Hira, on the mountain Jabal an-Nour, near Makkah.
- The Angel Jibril appeared to Muhammad while he was praying.
- The Angel Jibril commanded Muhammad to read (recite) verses of the Qur'an.
- Muhammad told the angel he was not able to read.
- The angel embraces him several times, he repeats he is unable to read, and then he begins to recite.
- This revelation is the beginning of the revelation of the Qur'an to the Prophet Muhammad, which will take place over twenty-three years.

**Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:**

- Qur'an 2: 87 'Say, "Whoever is an enemy to Gabriel - it is [none but] he who has brought the Qur'an down upon your heart, [O Muhammad], by permission of Allah, confirming that which was before it and as guidance and good tidings for the believers".

**(b) Describe how Muslims pray [5]**

- 5 times a day for Sunni Muslims
- Begin with a declaration of intent (niyyah)
- Perform Wudu (washing before prayer)
- Pray facing Mecca (Qibla)
- Stand, bow and prostrate themselves (kneeling with their face to the ground)
- Perform a set of rak'ahs.

**(b) Describe how Muslims may spend Zakat money [5]**

- On the poor and needy
- Given to Islamic relief or Muslim aid
- Widows
- Orphans
- Travellers

**(b) Describe how Muslims might celebrate Id-ul-Adha. [5]**

- Id-ul-Adha is celebrated by Muslims throughout the world as the festival of sacrifice or the 'Big Eid'. • Muslims may say the greeting 'Eid Mubarak', 'Blessed Celebration'.
- Muslims may prepare for Id-ul-Adha in a number of ways; special foods are prepared, new clothes made or bought, and gifts are purchased.
- In some Muslim countries it is a national or public holiday.

- In the UK school children may be absent from school.
- In the UK some businesses and Muslim organisations may close.
- Muslims may attend mosques for special Id prayers.
- Muslims may wear new clothes and exchange gifts.
- Visiting friends and relations with communal meals.
- Sacrificing an animal (traditionally a sheep or goat).
- Sharing some of the meat from the sacrifice with the poor, neighbours and family.

**(b) Describe how Muslims prepare for Id-UI-Fitr (5)**

- Fasting
- Fasting throughout the month
- Fast from dawn to sunset
- Drink and eat before dawn and after sunset
- Read the Quran more often
- Attend the mosque
- Buy presents and cards ready for the celebration

**(c) Explain the practices of Muslim prayer. [8]**

- Prayer may take the form of obligatory forms of prayer, salat.
- Prayer may take the form of private and personal prayer, du'ah.
  - Salat prayer takes place five times each day at set times.
- Muslims are called to prayer by the adhan because prayer must be performed at set times.
  - Muslims should prepare for prayer by adopting niyyah – the right intention to pray to Allah is a pre-requisite for prayer.
  - Muslims must perform wudu before salat prayer in order to be clean to pray.
- At home Muslims may pray as a family.
- Men and women in a mosque pray apart in order to avoid distraction.
- Muslims use a prayer mat for salat prayer in order for the place of prostration to be clean.
- A series of movements are performed, the rak'ahs: Takbeerat, Al-Qiyam, Ruku, Qiyam, Saijah, Tashahhud, Salam.
  - The rak'ahs consist of standing and reciting the words of the Qur'an, bow with hands on knees, prostration, kneeling, standing, turning head once to the right and left.
- The times of prayer are: Fajr, Zuhr, As'r, Maghrib, Isha.
- In a mosque the prayers are led by an imam in order for Muslims to perform the prayer movements together.
- In a mosque all men pray standing shoulder to shoulder facing Makkah as a practical expression of the ummah.

**Explain the importance of zakah to Muslims. [8]**

- Zakah is purification of wealth by payment of annual alms giving
- Zakah is the third/one of the five Pillars of Faith
- Opportunity to remember less well off
- Zakah is considered part of the covenant between God and a Muslim
- Qur'an makes zakat one of three pre-requisites for when a pagan becomes a Muslim, Surah 9.5

**(c ) Explain the Islamic teachings about Jihad? (8)**

- A greater Jihad is an inner spiritual struggle with oneself
- A greater Jihad is to perform 5 pillars with devotion
- A greater Jihad is to seek justice and fairness for all
- A greater Jihad is to rise above greed and selfishness
- A greater Jihad is to follow the path of Muhammad
- A lesser Jihad is the desire to remove evil from society

- A lesser Jihad is often a holy war in defence of Islam
- A lesser Jihad must meet a holy war criteria
- A lesser Jihad must be defence and not aggressive

**(c) Explain the practices that take place during the pilgrimage to Makkah. [8]**

- Many Muslims will prepare for pilgrimage by wearing white clothes to represent being pure or in the state of ihram. It is an important action as an expression of the niyyah or intention to worship Allah at Makkah.
- Wearing ihram robes contributes to a sense of identity and equality.
- Women may uncover their faces because of the religious and spiritual nature of the pilgrimage.
- Tawaf circling the Ka'ba at Makkah seven times marks the beginning of the pilgrimage. It is an expression of the ummah and allows Muslims to think only of Allah.
- Some pilgrims will kiss the Black Stone.
- Running or walking seven times between the two hills of Mawah and Safa as a reminder of Hagar's desperate search for water.
- Drinking from the well of Zam Zam.
- Stand on the plain of Arafat at the Mount of Mercy, where it is believed the prophet Muhammad gave his last sermon. Pilgrims reflect on the mercy and forgiveness of God and spend their time in prayer.
- Collect pebbles at Muzdalafah. Throw stones at the pillars at Mina, which symbolically represents throwing stones at the devil.
- Sacrifice an animal at Mina to commemorate the sacrifice of an animal made by Abraham.
- Men may shave their heads at the end of the pilgrimage as a sign the pilgrimage has been completed.
- Muslims return to the Ka'ba to repeat tawaf and conclude the pilgrimage.
- Qur'an 2:125: *'Remember We made the House a place of assembly for men and a place of safety; and take you the station of Abraham as a place of prayer; and We covenanted with Abraham and Ishmael, that they should sanctify My House for those who go around it, or use it as a retreat, or bow, or prostrate themselves (in it in prayer).'*

**(c) Explain why Muslims have different views about which festival is the most important (8)**

- For most Muslims Id-UI-Adha (festival of sacrifice) is important as it celebrates the end of Hajj
- It is about the personal sacrifice Muslims make to God
- Remembers Ibrahim's sacrifice and commitment to God
- Muslims across the world can celebrate together
- Sunni and Shi'a Islam both celebrate the festival of Ashura: day of sorrow
- For Sunni Muslims Ashura celebrates the freedom of the Israelites from slavery
- Shi'a Muslims is remembers the martyrdom of Husayn (Ali's son) who dies in battle
- Shi'a remember it as a day of betrayal and his death as a sense of injustice

**(d) Explain why fasting is important to Muslims? (8)**

Fasting during Ramadan is Sawm, the fourth Pillar of Faith and commanded by Allah.

- It is an action performed with the intention to obey God, and is Ibadah.
- Ramadan, the ninth month of the Muslim calendar, is considered to be the most holy month of the Muslim calendar.
- Muslims believe it is the month in which the Prophet Muhammad first received verses of the Qur'an from the Angel Jibril.
- Muslims are following the example of the Prophet Muhammad (Sunnah).

- Muslims are united in their practice of fasting as members of the ummah, the worldwide community of Islam.
- This period of fasting is an opportunity to identify with the poor.
- It is an opportunity to demonstrate self-control and restraint.
- It is a time of self-reflection where spiritual batteries are recharged.

Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include: Qur'an 2:184 *'[Fasting for] a limited number of days. So whoever among you is ill or on a journey [during them] - then an equal number of days [are to be made up]. And upon those who are able [to fast, but with hardship] - a ransom [as substitute] of feeding a poor person [each day]. And whoever volunteers excess - it is better for him. But to fast is best for you, if you only knew.*

**(c) Explain the difference between a lesser Jihad and a greater Jihad (8 marks)**

- A greater Jihad is an inner spiritual struggle with oneself
- A greater Jihad is to perform 5 pillars with devotion
- A greater Jihad is to seek justice and fairness for all
- A greater Jihad is to rise above greed and selfishness
- A greater Jihad is to follow the path of Muhammad
- A lesser Jihad is the desire to remove evil from society
- A lesser Jihad is often a holy war in defence of Islam
- A lesser Jihad must meet a holy war criteria
- A lesser Jihad must be defence and not aggressive

**(c) Explain the ten obligatory acts of Shi'a Islam (8 marks)**

- Shi'a follow prayer, fasting, pilgrimage, charity
- They follow Khums (wealth tax) – 20% of their savings to community leaders
- They follow Jihad – struggle against sin and removal of obstacles that prevent them worshipping God
- Encouraging others to do good – creates peace and harmony
- Discouraging the bad – responsibility of the whole Muslim community. Protects the Ummah
- To love friends of God – Try and associate ourselves with people who are kind and trustworthy
- To hate the evil-doers – dissociate from the enemies of God

**(e) Explain why Muslims might encourage others to do good. [8]**

- Muslims might encourage others to do good (Amr-bil-Marooif) because it is one of the obligatory acts of Shi'a Islam (Furu ad-Din).
- Muslims might encourage others to do good through personal example because devout Muslims follow the teachings of the Qur'an and endeavour to live a Muslim lifestyle.
- In order to inspire and encourage others to do good, both as a duty and for the sake of God.
- Carrying out all of the obligatory acts are the basis of a devout and religious life, by the struggle to live to religious life (jihad), discouraging the bad (Nahil Anril Munkar), to love the friends of Allah (tawalia) and to hate evil-doers (tabarra).
- Muslims might encourage others to do good because they want to create a human society characterised by peace and harmony and embracing the concept of jihad, to struggle to live as a devout Muslim.
- Muslims support and encourage each other to give zakah because to be charitable and share wealth with others, particularly the poor, orphans and widows, is a pillar of faith.
- Muslims might encourage others to do good because they are following the example of the Prophet Muhammad, e.g, the Prophet Muhammad practiced the giving of zakah.
- Shi'a Muslims may also give khums because it is to support the welfare of a local community.

- Muslims might encourage others to do good through sadaqah, which means voluntary charity, because this encompasses any act of giving motivated out of compassion, love, friendship, religious duty or simple generosity

**(d) 'It is easy to live as a Muslim in Britain.' Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]**

- Britain is a less religious society today so following any religion, including Islam, is more difficult for religious believers.
  - There are many mosques in Britain so it is easier to belong to a mosque community.
- Many faiths are practised in Britain today and the pluralism of religious practice makes the practice of Islam easier for Muslims today.
- Schools and work places allow Muslims to follow Muslim dress codes.
- Schools and work places recognise difficulties with fasting in summer months.
- There are large Muslim communities where Muslims are able to support each other in the practices of their religion, such as halal butchers.
- A secular society may present challenges to some Muslim beliefs and practices, e.g. some school lesson content may conflict with religious beliefs, conflict over dress customs, etc.
- Many schools teach about Islam in Religious Education and Religious Studies lessons.
- Some schools allow Muslim pupils to be absent for celebration of religious festivals.
- Terrorists who claim to be Muslims create difficulties for some Muslims in Britain.
- Stereotyping and prejudice in the media may present difficulties for Muslims.
- Positive representations of Muslims in the media, e.g. Muslims performing prayers in recent adverts for the British army, promotes a positive image of Islam and a more inclusive approach.

**(e) Discuss the view that for Muslims pilgrimage is out of date in the twenty first century. Discuss this statement showing you have considered more than more point of view [15]**

**Disagree:**

- Pilgrimage is still an important part of the ummah in the twenty-first century
- Pilgrimage helps to create a sense of the worldwide community of Islam in the twenty-first century
- Today pilgrimage brings together Muslims from all over the world
- Pilgrimage is one of the five pillars of faith
- It shows the commitment of a Muslim to follow the five pillars
- It allows Muslims to see the shrine of the Ka'ba; one of their holiest sites
- In the twenty-first century pilgrimage allows Muslims the opportunity to visit sacred places associated with the life of the Prophet Muhammad and other prophets (Ibrahim, for example)

**Agree:**

- In the twenty-first century Muslims may see images of the Ka'ba on television/social media/ and have no need to go on pilgrimage because you can go on a 'virtual pilgrimage'
- There are other ways of creating spirituality other than going on pilgrimage today
- It is not actually possible for all Muslims to go on pilgrimage; if you can't afford it or are too ill, you don't have to go so it can't be absolutely necessary
- Muslims, like everyone else, should be prepared to move with the times

**(d) "All Muslims must go on a pilgrimage"**

**Discuss this statement showing you have considered more than more point of view (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer) [15]**

**Agree:**

- It is one of the 5 pillars of Islam
- Quran says it is a duty



- Makkah is the holiness city on earth for Muslims
- Makkah is where the prophet Muhammad was born
- Brings Muslims together – support Ummah
- Provides a unique physical, emotional and spiritual experience
- Brings them closer to Allah
- Visit the Ka’ba – a place of worship to the one true God.

Disagree:

- Expensive
- The Quran states that those who are not physically and mentally fit should not go
- The Quran states that those who do not have enough money don not have to go
- Muslims may see images of the Ka’ba on television/social media/ and have no need to go on pilgrimage because you can go on a ‘virtual pilgrimage’

**(d) Muslims should always pray five times a day**

**Discuss this statement showing you have considered more than more point of view**

**(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer)**

**[15]**

**Agree:**

- It is one of the five pillars in Islam
- It is a duty
- It is in the Quran and Hadiths
- Muhammad was told on his night journey by God that Muslims that worship must be a constant presence throughout life
- It was agreed with on night journey with Moses, God and Muhammad that Muslims must pray 5 times a day.
- Constant reminder of God’s presence
- Unites Muslims
- Seen as a sin to miss prayers regularly without a valid reason

**Disagree:**

- Muslims can perform Du’a prayers – These are more personal rather than set times.
- Modern lifestyle make it difficult to always pray at set times
- You can pray more than 5 times a day through Du’a prayers
- It says in the Hadiths that Muslims can offer prayers to God when they remember.
- *“If one of you sleeps and misses as prayer; or forgets it, let him offer the prayer when he remembers”*

**(d) Muslims should never use conflict [15]**

**Discuss this statement showing you have considered more than more point of view**

**(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer)**

**[15]**

**Disagree:**

- Lesser Jihad allows it
- Allowed if it is to fight in defence of Islam
- Lesser Jihad can be used to remove evil
- Conflict is allowed if it meets the criteria of a holy war
- The crusades are an example of where Muslims used conflict
- The prophet Muhammad used a lesser Jihad when he fought enemies in Makkah
- For Shi’a Muslims Jihad is one of the ten obligatory acts

**Agree:**

- Muslims should seek fairness and justice for all, conflict does not do this, only a greater jihad
- In the Quran it states *“whoever kills one member of humanity, it is as if he has killed the whole of humanity”*
- It can lead to extremism
- Destroys the Ummah
- Destroys Allah’s creation – going against being a Khalifah

**(d) 'In Britain, it is difficult for Muslims to fast during Ramadan.' [15]**

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)

- Fasting is a pillar of faith.
- Fasting during Ramadan may be more difficult when it falls in the summer months in Britain.
- Part of the nature of fasting is that it should be difficult.
- Fasting may be difficult, regardless of location.
- Fasting in a Muslim country may be less difficult because many Muslims will be taking part.
- In a Muslim country, schools and work places may be more sympathetic to Muslims who are fasting.
- Many people who are not Muslims do not understand the religious purpose of fasting and may confuse fasting with dieting.
- Because of the religious pluralism in Britain many people will try to help Muslims who are fasting in practical ways.

**(d)'For a Muslim, it is more important to give zakah than go on hajj.' [15]**

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)

- Zakah is far more testing for a Muslim than hajj
- zakah can be used for many purposes, both community based and personally, whereas hajj is primarily for the individual Muslim
- It shows equality within the Ummah more than hajj as only certain Muslims can afford hajj
- giving away money to those less fortunate than themselves is the greatest gift a Muslim can bestow
- It avoids loan sharks so is clearly the most important pillar of faith
- It is a way of redistributing wealth and making a fairer society and nothing can be more important than this to a Muslim.
- Hajj is an event attended by millions of Muslims every year
- Muslims feel more a part of the ummah when they perform hajj.
- Once in a lifetime rather than every year makes it more special
- visiting a sacred site for Muslims

**(d)'It is easy to live as a Muslim in Britain.' [15]**

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)

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- There are many mosques in Britain so it is easier to belong to a mosque community.
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- Stereotyping and prejudice in the media may present difficulties for Muslims.

- Positive representations of Muslims in the media, e.g. Muslims performing prayers in recent adverts for the British army, promotes a positive image of Islam and a more inclusive approach.

**(f) 'Going on pilgrimage is the best way for Muslims to show their faith.' [15] Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)**

- Going on pilgrimage is only one way of showing faith because it is one of the pillars of faith.
- Going on pilgrimage is the best way to show faith because it is a practical expression of the ummah, pilgrimage brings together Muslims from all over the world and it helps to create a sense of the worldwide community of Islam.
- Going on pilgrimage is the best way to demonstrate faith because those who complete the pilgrimage are given the titles Hajji for men and Hajjah for women; the award of this title to a Muslim is considered a great honour and mark of respect.
- It is more important for a Muslim to show faith through the daily striving or greater jihad of life as a Muslim. The best way to show faith is to live everyday life as a Muslim.
- Not all Muslims are able to go on pilgrimage; it is the only pillar of faith which is not compulsory. Muslims may only perform this pillar if they are able to do so financially and if they are physically and mentally able to do so. Many Muslims are unable to afford the material cost of going on hajj.
- Muslims should show their faith through following the other pillars of faith.
- It is not practically possible for all Muslims to go on hajj; there are simply too many Muslims worldwide to visit Makkah.
- Going on pilgrimage is one way of showing faith because it allows Muslims the opportunity to visit sacred places associated with the life of the Prophet Muhammad and the shrine of the Ka'ba. Shi'a Muslims value visiting Shi'a shrines and graves, particularly the grave of Husayn in Karbala as an important connection to the past.

**(d) 'Prayer is the most important Muslim practice.' Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]**

- Prayer is only one of the Five Pillars of Faith; there are many other important practices.
- Prayer is the most important Muslim practice as salah prayer allows Muslims to pray five times each day.
- The Prophet Muhammad said that prayer was 'the pillar of faith'.
- All of the Pillars of Faith which are practices (Zakah, Sawm and Hajj) are equally important. • Prayer is more important than Hajj because Hajj is only a voluntary pillar.
- Prayer is the most important practice because it is an activity which is physical, mental and spiritual in nature.
- It is not possible to state which Muslim practice is the most important
- Islam is a complete way of life and all actions are a form of worship, known as Ibadah.
- Zakah is the most important practice because it is a practical way of helping those in need; it is an obligation and a form of worship. In addition, sadaqah, is any good action performed out of a feeling of compassion or generosity.