

Christianity and Islam: answers

10 Beliefs and teachings: The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam

Practice

Exam-style questions

01 Which of these is **not** one of the six articles of faith?

[1 mark]

Answer: B Imamate

02 Which **one** of these is one of the five roots of Usul ad-Din?

[1 mark]

Answer: D Adalat

03 Name **one** of the six articles of faith.

[1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

The oneness of God (Tawhid); Angels (Malaikah); Books (Kutub); Prophets (Risalah); Predestination (Al-Qadr); Day of Judgement and the afterlife (Akhirah)

04 Name **one** of the five roots of Usul ad-Din.

[1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Oneness of God (Tawhid); Prophets (Risalah); Divinely appointed leaders (Imamah); Divine justice (Adalat); Day of resurrection and judgement (Mi'ad)

05 Explain **two** ways in which belief in Tawhid influences Muslims today.

[4 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- They only worship God (and no other Gods).
- They recite the Shahadah at important times, for example, birth.
- They perform salah.

06 Explain **two** of the six articles of faith.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer.

[6 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- The oneness of God – Tawhid:
 - There is only one God (who is not divided into parts).
 - *Say, "He is God the One, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was He begotten. No one is comparable to Him."* (Surah 112) This shows that God is unique.
- Angels – Malaikah
 - Spiritual beings believed to act as messengers of God.
 - Important angels in Islam include Jibril (Gabriel) and Mika'il (Michael).
 - *"Praise be to God, Creator of the heavens and earth, who made angels messengers with two, three, four [pairs of] wings."* (Qur'an 35:1) This shows that angels are part of God's creation and are God's messengers.
- Prophets – Risalah
 - Prophets are an important channel of communication between God and humans.
 - Each prophet is divinely chosen and has a message to tell the people at that time.
 - *"Every community is sent a messenger, and when their messenger comes, they will be judged justly; they will not be wronged."* (Qur'an 10:47) This suggests that prophets are messengers for certain communities and reminds Muslims of God's divine justice when receiving the message from the prophet.
- Books – Kutub
 - These are texts that contain the revelations received by some of the prophets.
 - The Qur'an is the only holy book that Muslims believe still exists in the pure form that it was received in from God to Muhammad.
 - However, previous prophets received revelations that have now been lost or changed over time from the original.
 - *"We sent Jesus, son of Mary, in their footsteps, to confirm the Torah that had been sent before him: We gave him the Gospel with guidance, light, and confirmation of the Torah already revealed – a guide and lesson for those who take heed of God."* (Qur'an 5:46) This suggests that the Torah and the Gospels are revelations for prophets at different points in history and are guides for humans to take note of.
- Predestination – Al-Qadr
 - God knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe.
 - *"Only what God has decreed will happen to us. He is our Master: let the believers put their trust in God."* (Qur'an 9:51) This can be interpreted to mean that everything that happened has come from God.
 - *"No soul may die except with God's permission at a predestined time."* (Qur'an 3:145) This can be interpreted to mean that God is in charge of death, and already knows when we will die.
- Day of Judgement and the afterlife – Akhirah

- A day in the future when God will judge humans according to everything they have done throughout their lives.
- Humans will be resurrected and then sent for eternity to Heaven or Hell depending on their deeds.
- *“They ask, ‘When is this Judgement Day coming?’ On a Day when they will be punished by the Fire, ‘Taste the punishment! This is what you wished to hasten.’ The righteous will be in Gardens with [flowing] springs.”* (Qur’an 51:12–15) This can be interpreted to mean that there will be a Judgement Day where humans will be judged, which is followed by heaven or hell.

07 ‘The Imamate is the most important belief in the five roots of Usul ad-Din.’

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks][+ SPaG 3 marks]

You may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments will be credited:

Arguments in support:

- The descendants of Muhammad (his family line).
- Guard the truth of the religion without error.
- Helped to interpret the Qur’an.

Arguments in support of other views:

Other beliefs are more important:

- Tawhid:
 - Believing in One God is a core belief.
 - Without this there is no Islam.
- Day of Judgement:
 - Humans will face God’s judgement.
 - It will determine humans’ afterlife.

No beliefs are most important:

- Muslims don’t think like this – all beliefs are important.

11 Beliefs and teachings: Tawhid, the nature of God and angels

Practice

Exam-style questions

01 Which **one** of these angels revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad?

[1 mark]

Answer: C Jibril

02 Which **one** of these means that God is all-powerful?

[1 mark]

Answer: C Omnipotent

03 Name **one** angel in Islam.

[1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Jibril; Mika'il; Raqib; Atid; Isra'il

04 Give **one** belief about the nature of God in Islam.

[1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Omnipotence = God is all-powerful; beneficence = God is kind and loving; mercy = God shows compassion when humans do wrong; fairness = God is fair and will treat humans fairly; justice (Adalat in Shi'a Islam) = God is just and will ensure that humans will get what they deserve when he judges them.

05 Explain **two** ways that belief in angels may influence Muslims today.

[4 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- Mika'il:
 - Aware that he provides material and spiritual guidance.
 - Reminds Muslims to be merciful to others.
 - Reminds them to live a halal life/obey God.
- Raqib and Atid:
 - Remind them to live a halal life/obey God.
 - Speak to them during prayer.

06 Explain **two** Muslim beliefs about Tawhid.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer.

[6 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- There is only one God (who is not divided into parts).
- *"Say, 'He is God the One, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was He begotten. No one is comparable to Him.'"* (Surah 112) This suggests that God is one because he hasn't been divided into parts that are equal to each other.
- Believing in One God is a core belief – one of the five roots of Usul ad-Din and six articles of faith.
- Without Tawhid there is no Islam.
- Part of the Shahadah.

07 'The most important belief about God is that he is omnipotent.'

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks][+ SpaG 3 marks]

You may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments will be credited:

Arguments in support:

- Reminds them that God has power to create the universe.
- Reminds them that God is within creation and has the power to do as he pleases with it.
- Reminds them to submit to him through prayer.

Arguments in support of other views:

Other important beliefs about God:

- Beneficence:
 - *"Ask forgiveness from your Lord, and turn to Him in repentance: my Lord is merciful and most loving."* (Qur'an 11:90)
- Mercy:
 - *"for God is most compassionate and most merciful towards people."* (Qur'an 2:143)

There is not a most important belief:

- Muslims don't have one most important belief.
- The 99 names give many more beliefs about God.

12 Beliefs and teachings: Predestination and Akhirah

Practice

Exam-style questions

01 Which **one** of these means predestination in Islam?

[1 mark]

Answer: A Al-Qadr

02 Which **one** of these is life after death in Islam?

[1 mark]

Answer: C Akhirah

03 Give **one** belief about human freedom in Islam.

[1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

We have free will; we choose how to behave; God knows how we will use our freedom; God limits freedom through predestination

04 Give **one** way that humans will be held accountable for their actions.

[1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

God will ask about how we have lived on Judgement Day; Raqib and Atid write our actions; in Barzakh humans are asked questions about how they have lived

05 Explain **two** ways that predestination may influence a Muslim today.

[4 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- They may trust God to help them during difficult times.
- They will follow the Straight Path.
- They are aware that everything that happens is God's will.
- They will follow the five pillars/ten obligatory acts.

06 Explain **two** beliefs about the Day of Judgement in Islam.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer.

[6 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- When the Day of Judgement arrives the angel Israfil blows a trumpet.
- All humans will be resurrected. (Some Muslims believe in a full-body resurrection and others believe in the resurrection of only the soul.)
- *"The Trumpet will be sounded and – lo and behold! – they will rush out to their Lord from their graves."* (Qur'an 36:51) This can be interpreted to mean that the Day of Judgement will start with the resurrection of bodies from graves.
- *"All humans will face God and will be judged according to their deeds."* This can be interpreted to mean that, on the Day of Judgement, the actions of humans will be judged by God.
- *"They will be held to account for what they have done right and wrong."* This can be interpreted to mean that, on the Day of Judgement, God will judge humans on their good and bad actions. *"Fair judgement will be given between them: they will not be wronged and every soul will be repaid in full for what it has done. He knows best what they do."* (Qur'an 39:69–70) This can be interpreted to mean that God will be just on the Day of Judgement based on how humans have behaved.
- *"If a person's good deeds outweigh their bad deeds, then God will reward them and send them to Heaven (Jannah)."* This can be interpreted to mean that, on the Day of Judgement, God will send those that have more good deeds to heaven as a reward for how they have lived.
- *"If a person's bad deeds outweigh their good deeds then God may punish them and send them to Hell (Jahannam)."* This shows that, on the Day of Judgement, God will send those that have more bad deeds to hell as a punishment for how they have lived.

07 'God has already chosen who will go to Heaven.'

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks][+ SPaG 3 marks]

You may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments will be credited:

Arguments in support:

- The Qur'an says that God knows everything.
- One of the 99 names for God is all-knowing.
- *"Only what God has decreed will happen to us. He is our Master: let the believers put their trust in God."* (Qur'an 9:51)
- It is written in the 'book of decrees'.

Arguments in support of other views:

- God hasn't chosen but humans decide through their own actions.
 - We are responsible for how we live.
- We don't know what God has decided.
 - We just need to live a halal life and trust God with everything else.

13 Beliefs and teachings: Risalah and holy books

Practice

Exam-style questions

01 Which **one** of these is the holy book associated with Jesus?

[1 mark]

Answer: B Gospel

02 Which **one** of these is the holy book associated with Moses?

[1 mark]

Answer: C Torah

03 Name **one** holy book in Islam.

[1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Qur'an; Torah (Tawrat); Psalms (Zabur); Gospel (Injil); Scrolls of Abraham (Sahifah/Suhuf)

04 Name **one** prophet in Islam.

[1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Adam; Ibrahim (Abraham); Muhammad; Isa (Jesus)

05 Explain **two** ways that the Qur'an may influence Muslims today.

[4 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- To follow the words of the Qur'an to stay on the Straight Path.
- To help them understand how God wants them to live.
- To help them understand what they should do to be a good Muslim.
- To help them make decisions on how to live, for example, moral decisions.

06 Explain **two** beliefs about Adam in Islam.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer.

[6 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- The first human.
- The first steward on earth (khalifah).

- The first prophet.
- The Qur'an says that he was made from clay and that God breathed life into him.
- Whilst he disobeyed God by eating the fruit in Paradise, he asked for forgiveness and God forgave him; there was no further consequence.
- *"He taught Adam all the names [of things]."* (Qur'an 2:31) This suggests that God taught Adam, as the first human, the names of all things in God's creation because everything was new to Adam.
- *"But you and your wife, Adam, live in the Garden. Both of you eat whatever you like, but do not go near this tree or you will become wrongdoers."* (Qur'an 7:19) This suggests that Adam and Eve were instructed not to go near a specific tree by God, but they later disobeyed God.
- *"Adam disobeyed his Lord and was led astray – later his Lord brought him close, accepted his repentance, and guided him."* (Qur'an 20:121–122) This suggests that God forgave Adam when he asked for forgiveness for going against God's instructions.

07 'The only source of authority a Muslim needs is the Qur'an.'

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks][+ SPaG 3 marks]

You may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments will be credited:

Arguments in support:

- It's the only holy book that is pure and unchanged.
- It's a complete guide to life.
- It's Allah's words so gives the truth about life.

Arguments in support of other views:

Muslims need different sources:

- Hadith/Sunnah
 - Also tell Muslims how to live.
 - Muhammad was a perfect Muslim.
 - Role model of how to live.
 - He said things that clarify/help understand the Qur'an.

14 Beliefs and teachings: The imamate in Shi'a Islam

Practice

Exam-style questions

01 Which **one** of these is the first Imam in the Imamate for Shi'a Muslims?

[1 mark]

Answer: C Ali

02 Which **one** of these is the Imam that was martyred at the Battle of Karbala?

[1 mark]

Answer: C Husayn

03 Give **one** Muslim belief about the Imamate.

[1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Divinely appointed leaders; from the descendants of Muhammad; they guard the truth of the religion without error; they helped to interpret the Qur'an; they give people divine guidance on how to live correctly

04 Give **one** reason why the Imamate is important to Shi'a Muslims.

[1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Divinely appointed leaders; from the descendants of Muhammad; They guard the truth of the religion without error; They helped to interpret the Qur'an.

05 Explain **two** ways that the Imamate may influence Shi'a Muslims today.

[4 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- Commemorate Ashura to remember the martyrdom of Husayn.
- Believe that Imam Mahdi will return at the end of the world to join with Isa (Jesus) to bring peace and justice on Earth.
- Believe that the Ahl-ul-Bayt are important and respect their guidance.
- Believe that Ali was the rightful leader after the death of Muhammad.

06 Explain **two** different Muslim beliefs about the Imamate.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer.

[6 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- Divinely appointed leaders.
- From the descendants of Muhammad.
- They guard the truth of the religion without error.
- They helped to interpret the Qur'an.
- *"I am leaving among you two weighty things: The first of which is the Book of Allah. In is guidance and light, so hold fast to the Book of Allah and adhere to it." So he exhorted (us) (to hold fast to it) and encouraged it then said, 'And the members of my household, I remind you of Allah with regards (of your duties) to the members of my family.'"* (Hadith) This can be interpreted to mean that Muhammad mentioned his family line as guidance when he died.
- Imam Husayn (3rd) who was martyred at the Battle of Karbala which is commemorated at Ashura.
- Imam Mahdi (12th) who is the final Imam that didn't die but who is hidden from human sight (in occultation) and will return at the end of the world to join with Isa (Jesus) to bring peace and justice on Earth.
- Twelvers believe in 12 Imams beginning with Ali.

07 'The twelve Imams are important people in Islam.'

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks][+ SPaG 3 marks]

You may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments will be credited:

Arguments in support:

The descendants of Muhammad (his family line)

- Guard the truth of the religion without error.
- Helped to interpret the Qur'an.

Arguments in support of other views:

- The Imams are not all-important; Other people are important.
- The Imamate are not divinely appointed leaders.
- The Qur'an, Hadith, and Sunnah are all that is needed to be a good Muslim.
- Ali was important as the fourth Rightly Guided Caliph, and Muhammad's family are important, but they do not regard them in the same way as Shi'a Muslims.
- The prophets are also important/more important humans as they:
 - are God's messengers
 - are mentioned in the Qur'an/Hadith
 - had revelations to help society at the time.

15 Practices: The five pillars of Sunni Islam, the ten obligatory acts of Shi'a Islam, and the Shahadah

Practice

Exam-style questions

01 Which **one** of these is the Shi'a practice of giving 20% (a fifth) of surplus, income, or profits? [1 mark]

Answer: B Khums

02 Which **one** of these is the place that Muslims perform Hajj? [1 mark]

Answer: C Makkah

03 Name **one** of the five pillars of Sunni Islam. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Shahadah/declaration of faith; Salah/prayer; Sawm/fasting during Ramadan; Zakah/almsgiving; Hajj/pilgrimage to Makkah

04 Name **one** of the ten obligatory acts for Shi'a Muslims. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Salah (prayer); Sawm (fasting in the month of Ramadan); Zakah (almsgiving); Hajj (pilgrimage to Makkah); Jihad (the 'struggle' for Islam; God); Khums (almsgiving; tax); Amr-bil-Maruf (doing what is right); Nahy Anil Munkar (staying away from evil); Tawallah (staying close to goodness – love and devotion); Tabarra (stopping what is wrong/disassociation)

05 Give **one** similarity between the five pillars of Sunni Islam and the ten obligatory acts for Shi'a Muslims. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Salah; Sawm; Zakah; Hajj

06 Explain **two** different ways the Shahadah is used in Islam. [4 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- It is said three times in front of witnesses when someone becomes a Muslim.
- It is also said when a Muslim wakes up.

- It is said when they go to bed.
- It is whispered into the ear of a newborn baby as the first words it hears.
- It is the last thing a person says before they die.
- It is said when they are buried.
- It is part of the call to prayer (adhan).
- It is part of the recitations for prayer.

07 Explain **two** reasons why the ten obligatory acts are important for Shi'a Muslims.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer.

[6 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- They guide Muslims on how they should live a good life.
- They are mentioned in the Qur'an/Hadith.
- They keep them on the straight path.
- Individual acts' importance, for example:
 - Salah (prayer)
 - staying close to God
 - Sawm (fasting in the month of Ramadan)
 - appreciating food/thanking God
 - Zakah (almsgiving)
 - sharing the wealth God has given
- *"O People! listen to me in earnest, worship Allah, say your five daily prayers, fast during [the] month of Ramadan, and give your wealth in Zakat. Perform Hajj if you can afford it."* (Hadith)
This can be interpreted to mean that completing Salah, Sawm, Zakah and Hajj was an instruction from Muhammad on how to be a good Muslim.

08 'Jihad is the most important of the ten obligatory acts for Shi'a Muslims.'

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks][+ SPaG 3 marks]

You may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments will be credited:

Arguments in support:

- Both Lesser and Greater Jihad cover all aspects of life.
- Reminds them to be a good Muslim with the Greater Jihad.
- Reminds them to defend Islam.

Arguments in support of other views:

Others are most important:

- Salah (prayer)
 - staying close to God
- Sawm (fasting in the month of Ramadan)
 - appreciating food/thanking God
- Zakah (almsgiving)
 - sharing the wealth God has given

None are most important:

- Muslims don't think any are more important.
- All equally important and contribute to staying on the Straight Path.

16 Practices: Salah and its significance

Practice

Exam-style questions

01 Which **one** of these is the name for one complete movement of prayer in Islam? [1 mark]

Answer: B Rakah

02 Which of these is the name for ablutions before prayer in Islam? [1 mark]

Answer: A Wudu

03 Name **one** difference in prayer between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

- Sunni use a turbah. Shi'a pray directly on the ground.
- Sunni put hands by side. Shi'a have hands crossed.
- Sunni say the five prayers at three times. Shi'a say the five prayers at five times.

04 Give **one** reason why prayer is important in Islam. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

- It brings Muslims closer to God (especially during a busy day).
- Muhammad told Muslims to perform their five daily prayers (final sermon).
- It is one of the five pillars of Sunni Islam and the ten obligatory acts of Shi'a Islam.
- God rewards those that fulfil their daily prayers.
- It unites the Muslim community (Ummah) when they pray together at the mosque.
- The prostration reminds them of God's greatness and their submission to the will of God.
- The Qur'an says *"bow down in worship and draw close"*. (Qur'an 96:19)
- Muhammad said it helps Muslims to get to heaven: *"The key to Paradise is Salat, and the key to Salat is Wudu."* (Hadith)

05 Explain **two** different ways that prayer is performed in Islam. [4 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- Praying directly on the ground/on a turbah.

- Hands by side/hands crossed.
- Prayer times (three or five times for the five prayers).

06 Explain **two** beliefs about wudu (ablution) in Islam.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer.

[6 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- Prepares them physically and spiritually for prayer.
- Ready to talk to God.
- Refocus during a busy day.
- Each part of the body is cleaned three times – this includes the face, hands, arms, head, and feet.
- Mosques often have wudu rooms with running water. If no water is available, for example, in a desert, then dry sand can be used (which emphasises this is more a spiritual preparation for communication with God than a physical cleanliness).
- *“You who believe, when you are about to pray, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows, wipe your heads, wash your feet up to the ankles and, if required, wash your whole body.”* (Qur’an 5:6) This explains exactly how a Muslim should perform wudu before they pray.

07 ‘It doesn't matter where a Muslim prays.’

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks][+ SPaG 3 marks]

You may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments will be credited:

Arguments in support:

- Muslims believe the whole of the Earth is God’s creation so they can perform salah anywhere.
- They just need to find a clean place (often using a prayer mat) and perform wudu.
- God accepts prayer wherever it is said.
- Muslims can’t always get to the mosque to pray/may not have a mosque nearby.

Arguments in support of other views:

Prayer at the mosque matters:

- Praying as a community brings Muslims closer together.
- Hadith says 27 times rewards for praying together.

Prayer at home matters:

- Families pray together at home to strengthen their relationships with each other and with God.
- Muhammad encouraged praying at home: *“Offer some of your prayers in your homes so as not to make these homes like graves.”* (Hadith)

17 Practices: Sawm and Zakah

Practice

Exam-style questions

01 Which **one** of these is the name of the event when Muhammad first received the revelation of the Qur'an? [1 mark]

Answer: D The Night of Power

02 Which of these is **not** something that Shi'a believe that zakah is paid on? [1 mark]

Answer: A Property

03 Name **one** person that does not have to fast during Ramadan. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Young children; pregnant women; elderly people; people that are ill; someone on a journey

04 Give a definition of 'zakah'. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Zakah (charity) is the purification of wealth by giving 2.5 per cent of savings each year to the poor

05 Explain **two** different ways a Muslim may celebrate the Night of Power during Ramadan. [4 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- Offer extra prayers (asking God for forgiveness).
- Read and study the Qur'an.
- Pray at the mosque.
- Complete good deeds.
- Pay their zakah.

06 Explain **two** types of almsgiving in Islam.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer.

[6 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

Zakah:

- This is 2.5% of a Muslim's savings over a certain amount.
- The Arabic word 'zakah' means 'that which purifies', and it is believed that paying it purifies the rest of a Muslim's money as blessed by God.
- It is given on savings over a certain amount known as 'nisab', which is the equivalent of 87 grams of gold.

Khums:

- Shi'a Muslims follow the Qur'anic instruction to give a fifth (20%) of their surplus income or profits to those in need.
- *"Know that one-fifth of your battle gains belongs to God and the Messenger, to close relatives and orphans, to the needy and travellers."* (Qur'an 8:41) This suggests that one fifth (20 per cent) of items gained through war should be given to other people by giving Khums.
- Khums is paid from:
 - war booty
 - minerals
 - treasure, for example, gold, silver, jewellery
 - precious items
 - land
 - business profit.
- Khums is usually paid to a Shi'a religious authority or to a charitable cause.
- Paying khums purifies the rest of a Shi'a Muslim's money.
- Sunni generally don't pay khums because they believe that when the Qur'an says, *"Know that one-fifth of your battle gains belongs to God"* (Qur'an 8:41), it only applies to war booty.

07 'All Muslims should fast in the month of Ramadan.'

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks][+ SPaG 3 marks]

You may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments will be credited:

Arguments in support:

- It says to fast in the Qur'an.
- Muhammad said that they should fast, and he fasted.
- It's one of the five pillars of Islam and ten obligatory acts.
- It helps Muslims to appreciate the value of food, and to think of those that do not have enough food.

Arguments in support of other views:

- The following do not have to fast: young children; pregnant women; elderly people; people that are ill; someone on a journey.

18 Practices: Hajj and Jihad

Practice

Exam-style questions

01 Which **one** of these is when Muslims throw stones at large stone pillars to reject evil on Hajj? [1 mark]

Answer: C Mina

02 Which **one** of these is the personal struggle to be a good Muslim? [1 mark]

Answer: B Greater Jihad

03 Name **one** place visited on Hajj. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:
Ka'aba at Makkah; Muzdalifah; Mina; Arafat

04 Name **one** type of Jihad. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points:
Greater Jihad; Lesser Jihad

05 Explain **two** different ways that Muslims perform Hajj. [4 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- Muslims walk around the Ka'aba seven times in an anticlockwise direction (tawaf). They complete tawaf at the start and the end of Hajj.
- They may try to touch/kiss the black stone which is on one corner.
- They collect stones to throw at the large stone pillars (Jamarat) at Mina.
- They throw small stones at the Jamarat.
- Muslims stand before God on the rocky mount and pray to God asking for forgiveness for themselves and all of humanity.

06 Explain **two** religious beliefs about Jihad.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer.

[6 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- Greater Jihad is the personal, daily struggle to be a good Muslim. It means completing religious duties and resisting evil, for example, by:
 - completing daily prayers
 - fasting in Ramadan
 - not sinning by avoiding haram deeds.
- Lesser Jihad (holy war) means physically defending Islam/God.
- The Qur'an says, *"Fight in God's cause against those who fight you, but do not overstep the limits: God does not love those who overstep the limits."* (Qur'an 2:190) This suggests that God allows war in a certain situations, but that it should not go beyond what is needed. Some may interpret this as a holy war.
- *"We have finished the Lesser Jihad, let us now focus on the Greater Jihad."* (Hadith) This suggests that Muhammad himself carried out Lesser Jihad, by fighting battles, but that focusing on the personal struggle (Greater Jihad) is also important.

07 'The Greater Jihad is more important than the Lesser Jihad.'

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks][+ SPaG 3 marks]

You may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments will be credited:

Arguments in support:

- Greater Jihad is the personal, daily struggle to be a good Muslim.
- It means completing religious duties and resisting evil.
- Muhammad said, *"We have finished the Lesser Jihad, let us now focus on the Greater Jihad."* (Hadith)
- It is rare that a Muslim will be fully involved in a violent Lesser Jihad.

Arguments in support of other views:

Both are important:

- Muslims don't compare them – they are equally important for different aspects of being a Muslim.
- Muhammad did both.

19 Practices: Festival and commemorations

Practice

Exam-style questions

01 Which **one** of these is the commemoration of the martyrdom of Imam Husayn? [1 mark]

Answer: A Ashura

02 Which **one** of these is the main prophet remembered at Id-ul-Adha? [1 mark]

Answer: D Ibrahim

03 Give **one** way that a Sunni Muslim in Great Britain may celebrate Ashura. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Completing a voluntary fast because Sunni Muslims believe that Muhammad said to fast on Ashura; Giving to charity and showing kindness to others; Praying; Going to the mosque; Learning from Islamic scholars

04 Give **one** way that a Shi'a Muslim in Great Britain may commemorate Ashura. [1 mark]

You may include one of the following points, but all other relevant points will be credited:

Re-enacting the Battle of Karbala; telling children the story of the battle; going to a march in London at Marble Arch to join the British Shi'a community; mourning – wailing, beating of chests; giving blood

05 Explain **two** different ways that Muslims may celebrate Id-ul-Adha. [4 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- Sacrificing a lamb – to remember God giving Ibrahim a lamb to sacrifice instead of Ishmael.
- Visiting family and friends.
- Id prayers at the mosque.
- Listening to the imam's sermon at the mosque to remind them of Ibrahim's devotion to God.
- Exchanging cards and presents.
- Sharing food with family and friends.

06 Explain **two** ways that Muslims may celebrate Id-ul-Fitr.

Refer to sacred writings or another source of Muslim belief and teaching in your answer.

[6 marks]

You may include some of the following points, but other relevant points will be credited:

- Sharing food with family and friends.
- Visiting family and friends.
- Id prayers at the mosque – thanking God for the strength that got them through the fast.
- Listening to the imam’s sermon at the mosque – reminding them to forgive and to help people living in poverty.
- Exchanging cards and presents.
- Wearing best or new clothes.
- Visiting the graves of deceased family members to pray for them.
- “*Id-ul-Fitr is the day on which the people break the fast*” (Hadith) This can be interpreted as meaning that Muhammad said that Id-ul-Fitr is when fasting ends and Muslims can return to eating during the daytime.

07 ‘Id-ul-Adha is more important than Id-ul-Fitr.’

Evaluate this statement.

In your answer you should:

- refer to Muslim teaching
- give reasoned arguments to support this statement
- give reasoned arguments to support a different point of view
- reach a justified conclusion.

[12 marks][+ SPaG 3 marks]

You may include some of the following evidence and arguments, but all relevant evidence and arguments will be credited:

Arguments in support:

- It remembers Ibrahim’s devotion to God when he was prepared to sacrifice Ishmael.
- It’s known as the ‘Greater Id’.
- Muslims celebrate it around the world.

Arguments in support of other views:

Neither is more important:

- Muslims don’t worry about which Id is more important.
- Both have important things to remember/do.
- Both Ids are celebrated around the world by Muslims.