

RE GCSE






Year 10 – Term Topic: Islam Beliefs



Name:

FG:

Class:

 <p>The Study of Religion:</p> <p>Islam</p> <p>Beliefs and Teachings</p> <p>Learning Journey</p> 	<p><u>1.1 The Oneness of God and the supremacy of God's will</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand Muslim beliefs in the Oneness of God and the Supremacy of God's will. <p>1</p>	<p><u>1.2 Key belief in Sunni and Shi'a Islam</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the origins of Sunni and Shi'a Islam. Know the key beliefs of Sunni and Shi'a Islam. Know the similarities and differences between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims. <p>Sunni vs Shia</p>	<p><u>1.3 Nature of God</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand Muslim beliefs about the nature of God. <p>الله</p>	<p><u>1.4 Angels</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand Muslim beliefs about Angels. 	<p><u>1.5 Predestination</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand Muslim beliefs about predestination and human freedom. Know how these beliefs relate to the day of judgement. <p>PLAN</p>
	<p><u>1.10 The Holy books in Islam</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand how the Qur'an was revealed, and why it has authority in Islam. Know about the Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel and the Scrolls of Abraham. 	<p><u>1.9 Muhammad and the Imamate</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the important events in Muhammad's life. Understand the importance of Muhammad for Muslims. Understand the role and significance of the Imamate in Shi'a Islam. <p>محمد</p>	<p><u>1.8 Ibrahim</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the importance of the prophet Ibrahim. Know how Muslims remember Ibrahim through their actions today. <p>PROPHET IBRAHIM</p>	<p><u>1.7 Prophethood and Adam</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the concept of prophethood (Risalah). Understand the role and importance of Adam as a prophet. 	<p><u>1.6 Life after death</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider Muslim beliefs about life after death. Understand the importance of human responsibility and accountability for Muslims. <p>LIFE AFTER DEATH!</p>

Islamic beliefs

Beliefs and teachings

1. The Oneness of God and the supremacy of God's will
2. Key beliefs of Sunni Islam and Shi'a Islam
3. The nature of God
4. Angels
5. Predestination
6. Life after death
7. Prophethood and Adam
8. Ibrahim
9. Muhammad and the Imamate
10. The holy books in Islam

Paper 1: The Study of Islam: Beliefs : What I Need to Know

Topic	Notes	Assessed	Revised	R.A.G
Beliefs				
The oneness of God and supremacy of God's will				
Key beliefs of Sunni and Shi'a Islam				
The nature of God				
Angels				
Predestination				
Life after death				
Prophethood and Adam				
Ibrahim				
Muhammad and the Imamate				
The holy books in Islam				

Key beliefs summary

- Identify the six articles of faith in Sunni Islam
- Identify the five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam
- Explain Muslim beliefs in the Oneness of God (Tawid)
- Explain the Muslim beliefs in the Supremacy of God's will
- Explain Muslim beliefs about the nature of God
- Explain the names and qualities of God, including immanent, transcendent, omnipotent, beneficent, merciful
- Explain the meaning of God's fairness and justice (Adalat in Shi'a Islam)
- Explain Muslims beliefs about angels, including Jibril and Mika'il
- Explain Muslim beliefs about predestination and human freedom and their relationship to the Day of Judgement
- Explain Muslim beliefs about the life after death, resurrection, heaven and hell
- Explain the importance of human responsibility and accountability in relation to life after death

Authority summary

- Explain Muslim beliefs about Prophethood (Risalah)
- Explain the role and importance of Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad
- Identify the Holy Books in Islam and explain Muslim beliefs about their authority
- Explain the significance of the Qur'an as revelation and as authority
- Explain Muslim beliefs about the authority of other Holy Books such as the Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel, the Scrolls of Abraham
- Explain the meaning, role and significance of the Imamate in Shi'a Islam

GCSE RS Exam Information

The GCSE is split into two exams which will both be taken at the end of year 11.

Component 1: The study of religious beliefs, teachings and practices

What is assessed?

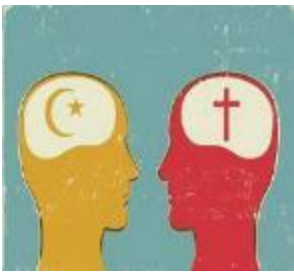
Beliefs, teachings and practices from Christianity and Islam.

How is it assessed?

Written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
(plus marks for SPaG)
50% of GCSE

What type of question?

Each religion has a common structure of **two five-part questions** of 1, 2, 4, 5, 12 marks.



AND

Component 2: Thematic studies

What is assessed?

Four religious, philosophical and ethical studies:

- Theme A - Relationships and families
- Theme B - Religion and life
- Theme D - Religion, peace and conflict
- Theme E - Religion, crime and punishment.

How is it assessed?

Written exam: 1 hour 45 minutes
(plus SPaG)
50% of GCSE

What type of question?

Each theme has a common structure of **one five-part question** of 1, 2, 4, 5, 12 marks.

AO	Description
AO1	<p>You need to demonstrate knowledge and understanding of religion and beliefs including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beliefs, practices and sources of authority • Influence on individuals an, communities and societies • Similarities and differences within and/or between religions and beliefs.
AO2	<p>You need to analyse and evaluate aspects of religion and belief , including their significance and influence.</p>

Islam

Beliefs Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Allah	the Arabic name for God.
Angels	spiritual beings believed to act as messengers of God.
Akhirah	everlasting life after death.
Caliph	a person considered to be a political and religious successor to the prophet Muhammad, and the leader of the Sunni Muslim community.
Gospel	a holy book revealed by God to Jesus.
Hajj	the annual pilgrimage to Makkah (Mecca) that every Muslim should try to make at least once in their
hell	the state of total separation from God
Iblis	a spiritual being created from fire who was thrown out of paradise
Id-ul-Adha	a Muslim festival that celebrates the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son for God.
Imam	1. a person who leads communal prayer; 2. (Imam) in Shi'a Islam, the title given to Ali and his successors.
Imamate	the divine appointment of the Imams.
Immanent	the idea that God is present in and involved with life on earth and in the universe; a quality of God.
Jibril	the Arabic name for Gabriel, the archangel who brought God's message to the prophets, particularly to Muhammad.
Ka'aba	the black, cube-shaped building in the center of the Grand Mosque in Makkah (Mecca); the holiest place in Islam.
Mika'il	the archangel of mercy who rewards good deeds and provides nourishment to people.
Predestination	the idea that God knows or determines everything that will happen in the universe.
Prophet	a person who proclaims the message of God.
prophethood	who God makes someone a prophet to communicate his message to people.
Psalms	a holy book revealed by God to David.
Quran	the holy book revealed to Muhammad by the angel Jibril
resurrection	rising from the dead or returning to life
Risalah	the belief that prophets are an important channel of communication between God and humans
Tawhid	the Oneness and unity of God
Torah	the five books revealed by God to Moses.
Transcendent	the idea that God is beyond and outside life on earth and the universe; a quality of God
Scrolls of Abraham	a holy book revealed by God to Abraham.
Shia	Muslim who believe in the Imamate, the successorship of Ali
Sunnah	the teachings and deeds of Muhammad
Sunni	Muslims who believe in the successorship to Muhammad of Abu Bakr, Umar, ⁴ Uthman and Ali

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Islam: Beliefs

0 1 . 1

Which one of the following is **not** part of the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam? [1 mark]

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

A Tawhid (the Oneness of God)

☐

✓

B Giving charity

☒

C Prophethood

☐

✓

D Day of resurrection

☐

✓

0 1 . 2

Give **two** Muslim beliefs about heaven.

[2 marks]

1 Muslims believe that Heaven is a place in the presence of God for eternal life.

2 Muslims also believe that Heaven is a place of no-suffering in a glorified body.

0 1 . 3

Explain **two** ways in which belief in God's justice (Adalat) influences Muslims today.

[4 marks]

God's justice influences Muslims today as it teaches Muslims to be fair to others and treat others with respect. It also allows ^{Muslims} ~~themselves~~ to know that everyone is treated in the same loving and caring way.

Adalat also influences Muslims as it reinforces the idea that ~~every~~ God does everything for a reason so there must be a positive reason as to why some Muslims are ~~the~~ suffering.

01.4

Explain two Muslim beliefs about the Imamate in Shi'a Islam.

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

[5 marks]

Shi'a

Muslims believe that when Muhammad died, he appointed his cousin Ali to be his successor who then appointed a successor when he died. In total there was 12 Imams and it is believed that the last Imam has been kept alive and is hidden somewhere on Earth. "Muhammad is God's messenger and the seal of the ~~the~~ prophets" Qur'an 33:40.

Shi'a Muslims also believe that the Imamate means accepting the 12 Imams and their importance in being able to interpret the Qur'an and bring justice to the faith.

01.5

'Belief in angels is no longer relevant for Muslims in the modern world.'

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]

Angels are a key belief for Muslims as they are said to communicate the message of God and they are also part of the six Obligatory Acts for Sunni Muslims. However, as the world is developing the belief in angels is no longer realistic or relevant.

Some Muslims may agree that a belief in angels is no longer relevant as the last revelation was to Muhammad through the angel ~~that~~ Jibril and therefore angels have no reason to communicate to humans any more. However, other Muslims may believe that angels have been created by God and therefore they are still important. "Praise to be God creator of the heavens and the

earth, who made angels messengers with two, three or four wings." Qur'an 35:1. This illustrates that angels ~~may not~~ are still important to God and they play a significant role in the Day of Judgement, where they record all humans actions in the Book of Deeds and they also question humans about their faith.

However, some Muslims may believe that angels are not relevant in the modern world as due to Muhammad being the last prophet and receiving his revelation when he was meditating on Mount Hira, ~~a~~ angels are no longer needed to communicate the message of God and to some Muslims, in the modern world angels may seem to unrealistic.

Despite this, some Muslims would argue that although angels may not have such a significant role anymore they still play a part in a Muslims life. Where Angel Mika'il is ~~thought~~ ~~to be~~ an arch angel that is thought of for rewarding the righteous and for sending rain, thunder and lightning.

~~Also~~ Other Muslims may perceive angels to be a sense of guidance and a means of communication to God therefore they are still relevant. "God is well aware of whatever good you do" Qur'an 2:215. On the other hand, some Muslims may believe that ^{a belief in} angels ~~are~~ ~~is~~ no longer fit for this world as it is developing and therefore it may seem unrealistic for angels to come down to earth in the form of humans.

In conclusion, a belief in angels is still^a very significant belief for Muslims as it shows how humans have lived through the Book of Deeds which is then given to humans on the Day of Judgement. Some angels are also thought to be angels of guidance and therefore help Muslims stay on the ~~right~~^{right} path during their lives. Despite this, some Muslims may take into consideration the fact that angels may not be as relevant in the modern world.

01.5: 12

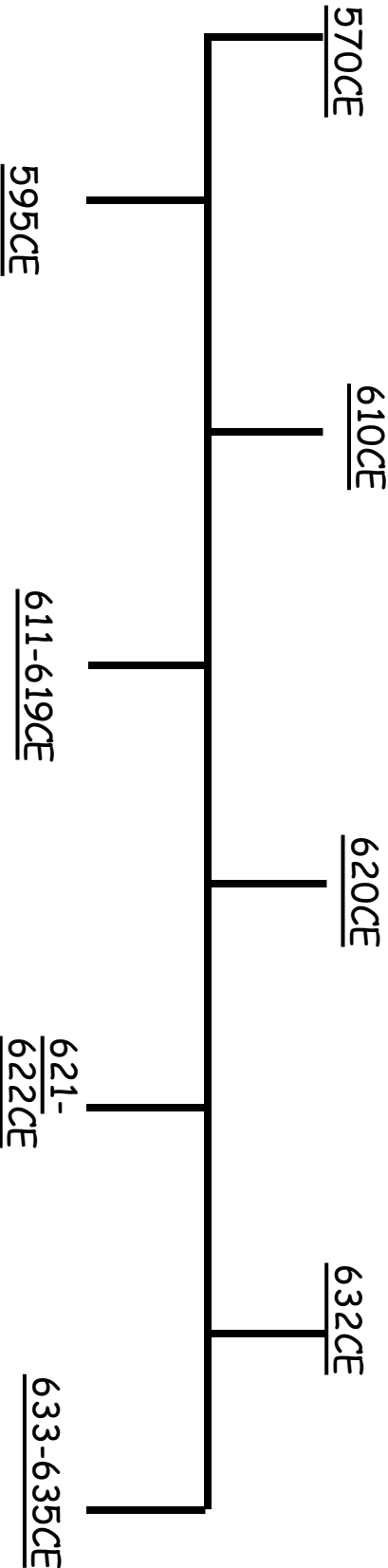
01SPaG: 3

Additional Lesson- An introduction to Islam

- Know how Islam began.
- Describe some of the key features of Islam.
- Understand not all Muslims believe the same thing.

Task A: Watch the video and fill in the timeline

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PDxKxnVZtgo>



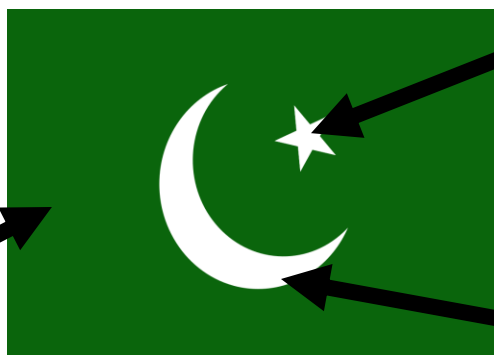
Task: Key Word Match- Research to help you/ Use the textbook

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Islam | A. A community of Muslims; all belong to a worldwide community; equal in the eyes of God. |
| 2. Muslim | B. The Arabic name for God. |
| 3. Allah | C. The person who submits themselves to the will of Allah. |
| 4. PBUH (peace be upon him) | D. Sign of respect for a prophet. |
| 5. Ummah | E. Surrender; obedience; submission or peace. |

Key Facts/ Features of Islam

- Muslims believe Islam was gradually revealed to humanity through various prophets over many centuries.
- It was first revealed to Adam, the first man. The final and most complete revelation was made to Muhammad in the seventh century.
- Islam also means peace as it is thought that if we obey God's will the person will achieve peace in themselves.
- Islam is the second largest religion in the UK.
- 2.6 million people in the UK are Muslims.
- It is the second largest religion in the world.
- Muslims believe in the Ummah, the single worldwide community of Muslims. This means that they are all equal in the eyes of Allah.

Green is the colour of life; in paradise people will wear green robes.

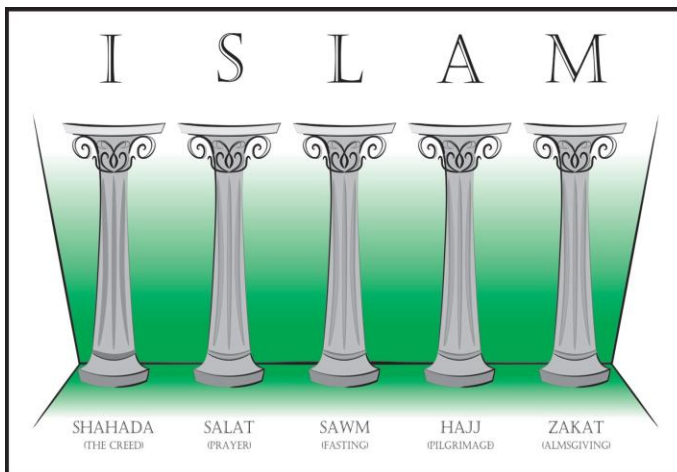


The 5 points on the star represents the 5 pillars of Islam. (5 main rules/ duties)

Each new month in Islam starts with the sighting of the moon; It reminds Muslims that Allah created everything

The Five Pillars of Islam

- Sunni and Shi'a Muslims have **5 rules** to help them maintain the community and their faith.
- They are the 5 pillars of Islam.
- They show their devotion to Allah by following these pillars in their daily lives.



Denominations of Islam:

- Most religions have different believers that all consider themselves to be part of that religion. (Like Christianity; Catholic, Protestant etc)
- They have similarities and differences between the faith.
- The two main branches in Islam is Shi'a and Sunni.
- Sunni Muslims make up around 80% of the total of the Islamic faith. Sunni is prominent in countries such as Egypt, Afghanistan and Morocco.
- Around 20% of Muslims are Shi'a, in countries such as Iran and Iraq.

Task C: True or False?

1. Muhammad was born before Jesus.
2. The star in the symbol must have 5 points.
3. Islam is the third largest religion in the world.
4. Salat means prayer.
5. Sunni Muslims make up 20% of the population of Islam.
6. Ummah is the single worldwide community.
7. Muhammad had the Qur'an revealed to him in the Kaaba.
8. Sunni and Shi'a follow a different amount of pillars.

GCSE 2 Marker Practice Question: Name two of the Five Pillars of Islam

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

Task: Using the quote- List the 7 main beliefs of Muslims.

"I believe in Allah, in his angels, in his books, in his messengers, in the Last Day and in the fact that everything good or bad is decided by Allah, the Almighty, and in life after death."

Articles of Faith

Title: Oneness of God and the supremacy of God’s will

LO: To understand Muslim beliefs in the oneness of God and the Supremacy of God’s will

Keywords for today:

- **Allah:** the Arabic name for God.
- **Tawhid:** the Oneness and unity of God
- **Monotheistic:** a religion that believes there is only one God.
- **Supremacy:** a supreme power or authority; a quality of God.



What does Islam mean ?

Islam in Arabic means ‘surrender’, ‘obedience’ or ‘submission’. It also means ‘peace’, as it is through obeying God’s will that a person will achieve peace in themselves.

Why is it unforgivable to compare God?

- Muslims believe that you cannot draw or have any images of Allah (or the prophets) as you can not compare him to anything we (humans) can possibly imagine.
- This would be committing the sin of Shirk.
- This is why Allah was given 99 names- to explain his character rather than how he looks (which is not important)
- God is unique, there is nothing like God.
- That is why Mosques are beautifully decorated with patterns, calligraphy or Qur’anic verses.
- Muslims do not worship the prophets as you should only worship Allah.

Task: Complete the questions in your book and explain the quotes using p9 of the textbook
[can use kerboodle]

The Supremacy of God’s will	
What is God to Muslims?	Why would Muslims accept whatever happens to them?
What do Muslims do to show they accept God’s will? “You who believe, obey God and the messenger.” <i>Qur’an 4:59</i>	How do these beliefs link to free will?
The impact these beliefs have on Muslims	
What must Muslims do to show they believe in God?	What do Muslims believe about everything that happens in their life? “Misfortunes can only happen with God’s permission.” <i>Qur’an 64:11</i>

The Oneness of God

One of the most important beliefs in Islam is Tawhid: the belief that there is only one God. This makes Islam a monotheistic religion.

This belief is repeated daily in the Shahadah (Islamic declaration of faith):

'There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet.'

A Muslim's most important duty is to declare faith in one God. They believe that God is an undivided entity, therefore isn't made up of three persons nor has a son. No one else and no other object has God's attributes or qualities and it is one of the worst sins to believe otherwise.

No one can describe God or picture him, because there is nothing to compare him to – This is why there are no pictures of God in places of worship.

"Say, 'He is God the One, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was He begotten. No one is comparable to him.'"
Qur'an 112:1-4

Task:

1. Why do you think the statement is said daily?
2. In your own words explain what Qur'an 112:1-4 teaches Muslims?

You need to know this and what it means

There is no one else like God

Muslims believe that the only sin that God will not forgive is the Sin of Shirk (attributing God-like qualities to any other being or thing). No one can picture or describe God because there is nothing with which to compare God.

God is unique

Mind map

How would knowing God is in control of what happens in your life make a believer feel?

The supremacy of God's will

For Sunni Muslims, the supremacy of God's will is an important article of faith.

For Muslims, God is the one and only creator and controller of everything; therefore nothing takes place unless God allows it to happen. Whether it's good or bad, God must have a reason for it.

Muslims trust in God's will. To show this they often add the words 'God willing' (InshaAllah) in their sentences to show that they believe that God is in control, for example, ***'InshaAllah you will all pass your exams.'***

"You who believe, obey God and the Messenger."
Qur'an 4:59

This leads some Muslims to believe that **God controls everything** human beings do and that humans do not **have free will**. Others think that God does not force people to act in certain ways, but that God has allowed people freedom to choose how they behave.

Task:

1. Why might a Muslim add the words 'God willing' when talking about their future plans?

For Muslims, it is not enough just to believe in one God; they must show that belief in the way they live their lives.
Muslims must never make anything in their lives more important than God, including their family, money or jobs.

Quick quiz:

1. Islam in Arabic means...
2. Who was the final revelation made to?
3. What is Tawhid?
4. What statement is included in the Shahadah?
5. Why is worshipping an idol forbidden in Islam?

Verses in Surah 112	What do the quotes mean?
'He is God the One'	
'God the eternal'	
'He begot no one nor was He begotten'	
'No one is comparable to Him'	

The impact of these beliefs on Muslims

"Misfortunes can only happen with God's permission."
Qur'an 64:11

- For Muslims it is not enough to believe in one God; they must show that belief in the way they live their lives, so **ONLY** God should be worshipped. Muhammad is respected as a prophet but **NOT** worshipped. Nothing is more important than God, not family, money or work.
- Believing in the supreme power of God's will means that Muslims have to try and accept that even the bad things that happen in life are 'meant to be'. God's plans are mysterious and cannot be fully known by humans.

Idolatry: Worshipping an idol is FORBIDDEN in Islam



Task:

1. How does the belief in Tawhid influence Muslims?
2. Explain how belief in the supremacy of God's will might affect a Muslim's attitude to life.

Exam question practice

Explain two ways in which the supremacy of God's will influences how Muslims live their life [4mark]

Point/ Development The supremacy of God's will means that God is always in _____. This would affect how a Muslim lives their life because

Point /Development The supremacy of God's will means that God is always in _____. This would affect how a Muslim lives their life because

Key words: control, free will, freedom, plan for life, for a reason

Exam question practice

Explain two Muslim teachings about the supremacy of God's will (5 marks)
Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.

- Point
- Development
- Point
- Development
- Quote/scripture reference

Key belief in Sunni and Shi’a Islam

- Know the origins of Sunni and Shi’a Islam.
- Know the key beliefs of Sunni and Shi’a Islam.
- Know the similarities and differences between Sunni and Shi’a Muslims

Task: Key Word Match-

- | | | | |
|----|---------------|----|--|
| 1. | Qur’an | A. | The teachings and deeds of Muhammad. |
| 2. | Sunnah | B. | Muslims who believe in the Imamate, the successorship of Ali. |
| 3. | Sunni | C. | The Holy book revealed to Muhammad by the Angel Jibril. God’s final revelation to mankind. |
| 4. | Shi’a (Shi’I) | D. | Muslims who believe in the successorship of Muhammad of Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali. |



Sunni Muslims:

- When Muhammad died, the majority of Muslims thought that only the **Qur’an** and the Sunnah (Muhammad’s teachings and actions) had the authority to guide the beliefs and behaviour of Muslims.
- They elected Abu Bakr to be their leader and to act on behalf of God and Muhammad.
- They became known as Sunni’s because they followed the Sunnah.

Shi’a Islam:

- This group of Muslims believe that when Muhammed died, he named his cousin Ali, as his successor.
- Ali was one of the earliest converts to Islam and was also married to Muhammad’s daughter, Fatima.
- Shi’a Muslims believe that the true leader of Islam had to be a descendent of Muhammad and chosen by God.
- These were known as the Imams. When one died, they would elect the next to succeed them.

Why did they split?

- These two groups split because they both believed someone different succeed Muhammad.
- Although they have similar beliefs such as belief in Allah, the prophets and guidance of the Qur’an.
- They differ with interpretations of certain aspects of belief and law, and in the emphasis, they put on expressing key beliefs.

Key people in Islam:

- **Abu Bakr**- Muhammad’s father in law and best friend (Sunni)
- **Umar**- Advisor to Muhammad (Sunni)
- **Ali**- Muhammad’s cousin and Son in law (Both Sunni and Shi’a)
- **Uthman**- Friend (Sunni)

Task B: Watch the video and bullet point the similarities and differences between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kt3yFGiElrs>

Similarities	Differences



When Muhammad died, the majority of Muslims thought that only the Qur'an (the Muslim holy book) and the Sunnah (Muhammad's teaching and actions) had the authority to guide the beliefs and behaviour of Muslims.

Sunni Islam

The Caliphs did not make the laws; they enforced them once the community had considered the views of scholars who studied the Qur'an and the Sunnah. This group of Muslims came to be called 'Sunni', meaning followers of the Sunnah.

Millions of Shi'a Muslims visit the burial place of Imam Ali, whom they believe was Muhammad's true successor.

Shia Islam

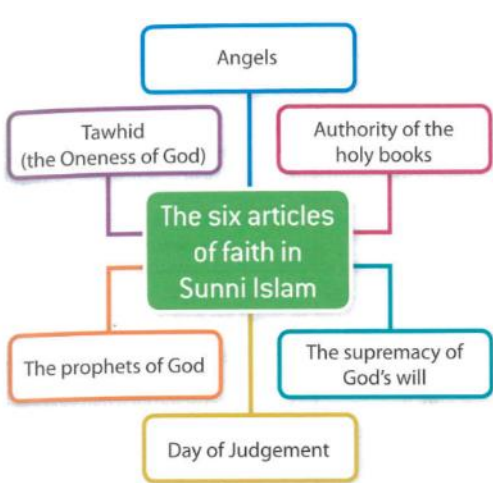
Another group of Muslims believed that Muhammad had named his cousin Ali as his successor. Ali was married to Muhammad's daughter, Fatima. Ali and his supporters thought that the true leader (called the Imam) had to be a descendent of Muhammad and chosen by God. Each Imam would identify the next one before he died. Ali's claims to be leader were ignored by many Muslims.

Over time a split developed between the followers of Ali's party, known as the Shi'a, and the Sunni Muslims. Today, the Shi'a have their own interpretation of Islamic laws and only accept sayings of Muhammad that have been passed down through Ali or his followers.

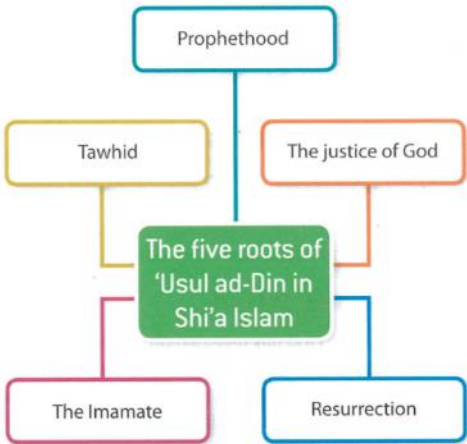
Task:

- Explain the difference between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims
- Do you agree or disagree that Imam Ali should have been the true successor after Prophet Muhammad? If so why?

Challenge: Give two beliefs that Sunni and Shi'a Islam share – use the next page to help you



Task: Draw two spider diagrams in your book and write notes next to each root/article using the knowledge gained in today's lesson.



The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam

1. There is only **one God**. ‘Allah combines the two Arabic words ‘al’ (the) and ‘ilah’ (God).
2. **Angels** communicate the message of God to humans.
3. The Qur’an (meaning recitation) is the most **important writing** and the **highest authority in Islam**.
4. **Muhammad**, whose name means ‘highly praised’ is the **most important prophet** of God.
5. **The Day of Judgement** is when all humanity will be judged by God and sent to paradise or hell.
6. **The supremacy of God’s will** means that God already knows but also makes happen everything that occurs in the world and in human lives.

The five roots of ‘Usul al-Din in Shi’a Islam

1. **Tawhid** means that God is one; God is not made up of different persons.
2. **Prophethood** means accepting that Muhammad is God’s last prophet, and that Gods revelations through him are true.
3. **God is just and wise**, cannot do wrong, and holds humans accountable for their actions.
4. The **Imamate** means accepting that the twelve Imams are the leaders of Islam and guard the truth of the religion without error.
5. **The Resurrection on The Day of Judgement**, where everyone is brought back to life and questioned on their good and bad deeds.

Exam question practice – link to last lesson

Explain two Muslim teachings about Tawhid (5 marks)

Point/ Development

Point /Development

Quote/scripture

Now test yourself:

1. Can you give two reasons why lists of beliefs like the Roots and articles of faith are important to believers?
2. How many articles of faith are there?

Exam question practice – planning

“There are more similarities than differences between Sunni and Shia Islam..” [12 marks]

Agree – more similarities

Disagree– more differences

Task: Write down 3 arguments for each side

Title: Risalah
LO: To understand Muslim beliefs Risalah

Risalah

REVISED

- Risalah = the different ways Allah communicates with humanity; guidance.
- Allah uses different means to communicate a message of guidance to humans. This guidance leads them to follow the right path, which means they can have a good afterlife. Allah gives the guidance from His all-loving nature.

- After the creation of humankind Allah, being fair and just, had to provide guidance for His creation as to what He wanted from them.
- The guidance was a path to be able to return to Allah at the end of time.
- Humanity is tested by Iblis on how they follow the code of behaviour Allah sent.

- Risalah allows Muslims to know what Allah wants from them.
- This enables Muslims to have a purpose in life now that they know what Allah wants from them.
- Which enables them to know the right path in their lives.

- Allah sent messages in three ways: books, Prophets and angels.
 - Through Prophets like Adam, Ibrahim, Musa, Isa and through his last Prophet Muhammad.
 - These individuals set examples to follow and wrote texts to guide humans in the form of holy books (the Suhuf, the Tawrat, the Zabur, the Injil and the Qur'an).
 - In this world, angels guide people and the Prophets, and also have special roles to do with eternal life.

Risalah: simply means 'communication between Allah and humanity'. Allah has sent guidance in three key forms – through books (e.g. the Qur'an), through angels (delivering his messages) and through prophets (warning and advising the people of what Allah expects).

Activity

Support or challenge?

'Allah has given humans all the guidance they need.' Evaluate this statement. Refer to Islam in your answer. You should agree and disagree, and come to a justified conclusion.

Use the list of arguments below to help you write a strong answer to this question. The arguments are mixed up though, so first you need to work out which agree (support) and which disagree (challenge) with the statement. Remember that a good conclusion does not just repeat points made already, so you might like to keep back one argument for that. You might also have your own different arguments to use.

Argument	Supports statement in question	Challenges statement in question
Allah has given books, angels and prophets – that is a lot!		
The Qur'an says Allah has given guidance, and it is the truth.		
The guidance isn't about everything, and especially not modern life.		
The guidance was in different places at different times, so some people had no chance to be guided.		
There is no other proof – except from the guidance itself – that Allah sent this guidance.		
The guidance is about behaviour and this applies to everything, so it does show us how to be a morally good person.		

Now test yourself:

1. What is Risalah?
2. Why is Risalah important to Muslims?

Exam question [4mark]

Explain two Islamic beliefs about Risalah

Read the answer below. Work how to improve it and then rewrite it in your book to a full mark standard

Answer to improve: Two beliefs are that it means guidance from God, and that God has spoken to humans [not directly] to tell them how they should behave

Title: The Nature of God

LO: To understand Muslim beliefs about the nature of God

Task A: Key Word Match

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Immanent | A. The idea that God treats people fairly and impartially without favour and discrimination. |
| 2. Transcendent | B. The idea that God is present in and involved with life on earth and in the universe; a quality of God. |
| 3. Omnipotent | C. Benevolent; all-loving, all good. |
| 4. Beneficent | D. The quality of God that shows compassion or forgiveness to humans even though he has the power to punish them. |
| 5. Merciful | E. The idea that God is just and fair and judges human actions, rewarding the good and punishing the bad. |
| 6. Fairness | F. The idea that God is beyond and outside life on earth and the universe. |
| 7. Justice (Adalat) | G. Almighty; all powerful. |

- Muslims believe Allah is so great that he **cannot be described**
- The Qur'an helps Muslims to **understand** what Allah is like because it uses many **different** names to tell us about the character of Allah.
- These are the 99 names of Allah in the Qur'an, and they all say **something** about what Muslims believe **Allah is like**.
- Many Muslims memorise the names of God and recite them whilst they pray privately. Each name helps them feel God's presence. Some names show God's power, might and authority; others show God's love and care for humans.

Here are three names of Allah:

- Ar- Rahman- The all-compassionate
- Ar-Rahim- The all-merciful
- Ar-Razzaq- The sustainer

Surah 112	Actual meaning
"Say: He, Allah, is One,"	Tawhid. There is no God but Allah
"Allah, the Eternal,"	Allah is forever. Allah has no beginning and no end
"He begets not, nor is He begotten,"	Allah was not born (has no parents),"
. "And there is none coequal or comparable to Him."	Allah is one. Nothing can be compared to him (Shirk is wrong)

God is the greatest:

Muslims hear and say the words "Allahu Akbar" every day it means "God is the greatest". Muslims believe that God is so great he is beyond human understanding, and greater than anything humans can imagine. Yet Muslims have firm beliefs about what God is like.

Names of God:

Muslims believe God has revealed himself to people through Muhammad and the holy books.

There are 99 names of God in the Qur'an and Hadith (Muhammad's sayings), which can help Muslims to understand something of God's nature. Each name describes a quality that God has revealed about himself. Many Muslims memorise the names of God and recite them when they are praying privately. Each name helps them to feel God's presence. Some names show God's power, might and authority; others show God's love and care for all humans.

“ The Most Excellent Names belong to God: use them to call on Him. ”

Qur'an 7:180

Qualities of God:

Muslims believe that God is immanent, within all things and close to his people. But God is also transcendent, beyond all things. Our limited human thinking makes us wonder. How can God be both? For Muslims, God can be both because God is creator of the universe, therefore outside and not limited by the physical world, yet he is also within things and compassionate towards people.

Muslims also believe God is omnipotent, as God is the creator and sustainer and owner of all things. He is also all-knowing, aware of everything including human actions and thoughts.

“ This is God, your Lord, **there is no God but Him, the Creator of all things, so worship Him; He is in charge of everything.** No vision can take Him in, but He takes in all vision. He is the All Subtle, the All Aware. ”

Qur'an 6:102-103

Task: How does this evidence illustrate Allah’s omnipotence?

God is also beneficent, the source of all goodness. His generosity is seen in his gift to humans of life on earth.

God's beneficence is linked to his mercy and compassion. In their daily prayers, Muslims begin by saying “In the name of God, the Lord of Mercy, the Giver of Mercy” This phrase is called the ‘**Bismillah**’ and Muslims say it to dedicate everything they do to God . They believe that God is merciful; he understands their suffering, cares for them and forgives them if they are truly sorry for any wrong they have done.

God acts with fairness and justice. He treats people equally and justly and requires that they do the same to their fellow human beings. God will judge people in fairness on the Day of Judgment.

One of the 5 roots we looked at least lesson is the justice of God (Adalat). Since God is perfect, he is just and therefore never acts unjustly to his creations. Also God, is not happy when people do wrong and will hold them to account. Humans have full responsibility for their own actions and God will judge them accordingly.

Belief	Explain how God is...	Evidence
Tawhid		Surah 112 ‘He, Allah, is One’
Immanent		“He is with you wherever you are
Transcendent		‘The most supreme’
Omnipotent		‘He created the heavens and the earth
Benevolent		‘Allah created the heavens and the earth
Merciful		If you repent and do righteous deeds, then surely he is forgiving

Quick recap:

- How do we know Allah is omnipotent (all powerful)
We know Allah is omnipotent because.....
- How does Allah show his beneficence (that he is all loving)
Allah shows he is all loving because....
- Why might some people doubt Allah’s mercy?
Some people may doubt that Allah is merciful and all loving because.....

GCSE 5 Marker

Explain two Muslim beliefs about the nature of God

Refer to a religious source/ quote in your answer

Task : Complete the questions below in your book

The Nature of God

Why do Muslims say ‘Allahu Akbar’? What does it mean?	What do Muslims believe about how God has revealed himself? And why does he have these?
<p>What do Muslims do with these 99 names?</p> <p><i>“The Most excellent names belong to God: use them to call on Him.”</i></p> <p><i>Qur’an 7:180</i></p>	<p>Where is God to Muslims? Why is it difficult for humans to understand?</p> <p><i>“He is with you wherever you are.”</i></p> <p><i>Qur’an 57:4</i></p>

Challenge: How might the belief of Shi’a Islam in the justice of God (Adalat) affect people’s attitudes towards suffering in life?

Quote work:

Explain what the quotes below show about the qualities of God for Muslims:

“He is with you wherever you are”
Qur’an 57:4



This quote shows....

This is God, your Lord, there is no God but Him, the Creator of all things, so worship Him; He is in charge of everything. No vision can take Him in, but He takes in all vision. He is all Subtle, the All Aware.”
Qur’an 6:102-103



This quote shows....

OPTIONAL GCSE 4 Marker

Explain two qualities of Allah and how they might **influence** a Muslim’s daily life.

Test the 12 mark question

- 11 'The best way of understanding God is to describe God as transcendent.'

Evaluate this statement. In your answer you should:

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

TIP

'Some [Muslims/Christians/Jews, etc.] might [agree/disagree] with this answer because...' can be a good way to introduce your arguments in the 12 mark answer.

[12 marks]
Plus SPaG 3 marks

REASONED ARGUMENTS IN SUPPORT OF THE STATEMENT

- **Explain why some people would agree with the statement.**
- Develop your explanation with more detail and examples.
- Refer to religious teaching. Use a quote or paraphrase or refer to a religious authority.
- **Evaluate the arguments.** Is this a good argument or not? Explain why you think this.

Some Muslims might agree that the best way of understanding God's nature is to think of God as transcendent because this makes sense of God's ability to do things that humans can't. 'Transcendence' means that God is beyond and outside the universe. Because he is outside the universe, God is not limited by its rules. This is a good description of God because Muslims believe that God is above them and much greater than them. God created the universe, something humans cannot do. It also suggests that God can be omniscient and know everything that happens in the past, present and future because he is outside time. The Qur'an says, 'He is in charge of everything.'

REASONED ARGUMENTS SUPPORTING A DIFFERENT VIEW

- **Explain why some people would support a different view.**
- Develop your explanation with more detail and examples.
- Refer to religious teaching. Use a quote or paraphrase or refer to a religious authority.
- **Evaluate the arguments.** Is this a good argument or not? Explain why you think this.

Some Muslims might disagree with this statement because they think there are other qualities that describe God better. For example, God is also immanent. This means he is present in the world and involved with life on earth. Some Muslims might think this is the best way to understand God because it shows how people are able to have a relationship with God and be guided by him in their everyday lives. Another example of a way that God can be described is omnipotent. This means he is all-powerful. Some Muslims might think this is a good word for understanding God because it explains how he is able to create the whole universe, and make anything happen that he wants to happen.

CONCLUSION

- **Give a justified conclusion.**
- Include your own opinion together with your own reasoning.
- **Include evaluation.** Explain why you think one viewpoint is stronger than the other or why you think they are equally strong.
- Do not just repeat arguments you have already used without explaining how they apply to your reasoned opinion/conclusion.

In conclusion, I think all of the different qualities of God probably help Muslims to understand him in different ways. Knowing that God is transcendent helps to understand his greatness and special abilities, but knowing that God is immanent helps to understand how he can be close to humanity, and other qualities, for example that he is One, help to understand God in other ways too. All of these qualities teach Muslims something important about God.

TIP

It is helpful to explain what transcendence means before evaluating whether it is a good description of God. Also, accurate use of key religious terms gains more marks for SPaG.

Task:

1. Read the example above
2. How many would you give it out of 12? Why?
3. Re-write this 12 marker using the feedback we have discussed as class – try and increase the marks

Title: Angels

LO: To understand Muslim beliefs about angels

Task A: Key Word Match

- | | | | |
|----|------------------|----|---|
| 1. | Angels | A. | The Arabic name for Michael, the archangel of mercy who rewards good deeds and provide nourishment to people. |
| 2. | Day of Judgement | B. | Spiritual beings believed to act as messengers of God. |
| 3. | Jibril | C. | A time when the world will end and every soul will be judged by God, and either rewarded or punished. |
| 4. | Mika'il | D. | The Arabic name for Gabriel, the archangel who brought God's message to the prophets, particularly to Muhammad. |
| 5. | Malaikah | E. | The belief in angels |

What are Angels?

- Muslims believe Angels bring the word of God to the prophets or messengers of God.
- For Sunni Muslims the belief in angels is one of the six articles of faith
- They believe angels are able to receive God's words directly from him and pass them on to the prophets of God. They can do this because they are pure and sinless.
- Angels have no free will so they cannot do anything to displease God. They ceaselessly praise and worship God.
- Beings of light– who serve and praise God
- Created by Allah to do specific jobs for Him
- Unquestioning and totally devoted to Allah
- Work unseen in the world

Have no free will – ‘We don’t descend except for the command of our Lord’ so they only follow God and are sinless (Surah 19)

Task: Explain what the quote teaches Muslims about angels

“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

What is the purpose of Angels?

“Each person has angels before him and behind, watching over him by God’s command.”
Qur’an 13:11

- Watch over humans
- Bring peace to believers
- Record our thoughts and actions ahead of Judgement Day
- Deliver the messages of Allah to humans
- Oversee entry to heaven and hell
- Anything Allah tells them to
- For Muslims, angels are involved in the lives of human beings from soon after conception until the moment of death. Some are guardian angels who will take care of each person throughout their lives.
- Others are responsible for recording in a ‘book of deeds’ everything each person thinks, says or does. This book will be presented as evidence before God on the **Day of Judgement**.
- Unseen beings who do have free choice are called jinn (spirits). The most famous jinn is Iblis, who is also known as Shaytan (Satan). He was not a fallen angel.
- Some are guardian angels that take care of people throughout their lives.
- Angels question Muslims in the grave before they are resurrected to ask if they believe and are faithful to God.
- According to tradition, the angel Israfil will blow a trumpet to announce the Day of Judgement. The angel of death and his helpers take people’s souls to God. Angels will also escort people into paradise and guard the gates of hell.
- Muslims believe that God has given the angels the power to take on human form when appearing to people to whom he wishes to give a message. For example angels appeared to Ibrahim (Abraham) and to Maryam (Mary) as men.

Summary:



Task:

1. What do Muslims believe is the purpose of angels? [6 lines]
2. Give two different roles of angels in Islam [2marks]

Jibril

- **Jibril** (Gabriel) is the most familiar angel to Christians and Jews as well as to Muslims.
- He is an archangel (a special angel with higher status than others) who is a trusted messengers of God. Jibril was the angel who relayed the Qur'an to Muhammad from God.
- Muslims believe that Jibril first appeared to Muhammad when the prophet was a child. In one story, Jibril, together with Mika'il came to Muhammad during the night and purified his heart so that later in his life Muhammad would be able to receive God's revelation.
- When Muhammad was 40 years old, Jibril returned to him in a blaze of light when he was meditating at Mount Hira. Jibril told him what God wanted him to do and inspired him with the revelations of the Qur'an.
- God continued to guide Muhammad throughout his entire life, often communicating through Jibril.

Mika'il

- **Mika'il** (Michael) is another high-ranking archangel who is also known to Christians and Jews. Muslims believe that Mika'il is an angel of mercy.
- God has assigned Mika'il to reward the righteous people for the good they do during their lives on earth. God has also given Mika'il responsibility for sending rain, thunder and lightening to earth.
- The Qur'an mentions Mika'il when it warns that anyone who is an enemy of God's angels, Jibril and Mika'il, is also an enemy of God (Qur'an 2:98).
- Muslims believe that Jibril and Mika'il have brought nourishment to human beings: Jibril brought the spiritual nourishment of God's words in the Qur'an, and Mika'il brings nourishment for the earth and human life through the rain.

Task: Jibril and Mika'il – complete the grid below in your books

- 1) What they do/ have done- include stories.
- 2) Why they are important
- 3) Add any quotes to your notes and explain the meaning of them.

<u>Jibril</u>	<u>Mika'il</u>

Exam question practice

Explain two roles of angels. (4 marks)

Point/ Development

Point /Development

Homework option

Task: Explain what the quotes teach Muslims about angels

"Each person has angels before him and behind, watching over him by God's command".

Qur'an 13:11

"The record of their deed will be laid open and you will see the guilty, dismayed at what they contain, saying 'Woe is us! What a record this is! It does not leave any deed, small or large unaccounted for! They will find everything they ever did laid in front of them: Your Lords will not be unjust to anyone.'"

Qur'an 18:49

GCSE 2 Marker Practice Question:

Give two reasons why Angels Jibril is important to Muslims

1) _____

2) _____

GCSE 4 Marker

Explain two ways the belief in angels **influences** Muslims today

GCSE 5 Marker

Explain two beliefs about the roles of Angels
Refer to a religious source/ quote in your answer

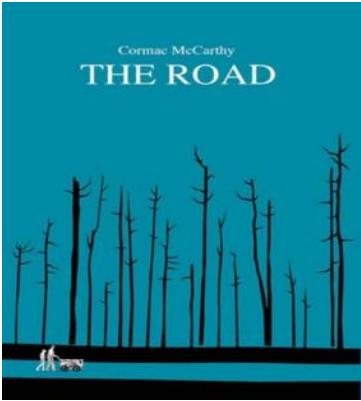
Title: Predestination

LO: To know what predestination is and to investigate why Muslims believe in this.

What if I told you I had a book that contained within it the details of everything that will happen today?

Would you want to know what was in it?

What difference would knowing make?



Task A: Key Word Match

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|---|
| 1. | Al-Qadar | A. | Free to choose whether to act in a good or bad way |
| 2. | Predestination | B. | A belief in predestination |
| 3. | Free Will | C. | The belief that everything that will happen had already been decided by God and the date cannot be changed. |

“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

Predestination in Islam

- There are different ideas about **predestination** in Islam. Some Sunni Muslims believe that God has already determined everything that will happen in the universe. He has written down everything that will happen in a ‘book of decrees’.
- God creates all things, including the actions of his creatures, so they must act according to his will.
- This is linked to the Sunni belief in the supremacy of God’s will. Some Sunni Muslims believe that because God’s will is so powerful, he can determine everything that is going to happen.
- This views places greater emphasis on human freedom, but it does not mean that people have no choice about how they behave.

Predestination this is the belief that...

- God has record the destiny of every creation 1000 years before He created the heavens and earth.
- Whatever happened, happens or will happen to a person is due to the will of God.
- Our birth is recorded by God.
- Our death is recorded by God.
- God has recorded the amount of food (everything) we will have in this world.
- God has recorded our good and bad in this world.
- We do not question or argue our destiny.
- Beliefs in destiny helps us to thank God in times of happiness and patience in times of difficulty.
- A person cannot be a Muslim if he does not believe in destiny.

Partner work



Ask a partner this question: **Do you like the idea that God has already planned your future?**

Listen to their answer and then share your own view.

Write down one thing that is good about God planning your future and one thing that is bad about it.

One good thing about God planning your future is

.....

One bad thing about God planning your future is

.....

Sunni

Some Sunni Muslims believe that God has created everything, including the actions of his creatures, so they must act according to his will.

Others believe that God **CAN** determine everything that is going to happen in the universe, but this doesn't mean he does.

Shi'a

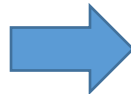
Many Shi'a Muslims believe that God knows everything that is going to happen, but this does not mean that he decides what is going to happen. This means that people still have free will and can make their own choices.

Task:

Read through the different views and summarise the differences between Sunni and Shi'a on the issue of predestination [one paragraph].

One difference between Sunni and Shi'a Muslims is.....

Task: Explain what the quote teaches Muslims about predestination



"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

What does this link to?

- This is linked to the Sunni belief in the Supremacy of God's will. Meaning that God's will is so powerful that he can determine everything that is going to happen.
- This means that Muslim's put greater emphasis on God's omniscience and less emphasis on human freedom, but it does not mean that people have no choice on how they should behave.

Task: Explain what the quote teaches Muslims about predestination



"Say: 'Nothing will happen to us except what Allah has decreed for us: He is our protector': and on Allah let the believers put their trust."
Surah 9:51

Summary:

Sunni Muslims: God has already determined everything that will happen in the universe

Shi'a Muslims: They believe God knows everything that is going to happen, this doesn't mean that he decides what will happen

So do things happen because we want them too? (Free Will) or is it because that is what God wants?

Imagine you travelled 100 years into the future and watched people- the way they lived, talked and acted- and wrote down notes and observations in a journal.

Then you travelled back to today and told everybody how people will live in the future, does it mean people then have no free choice?

No!

Those people are still deciding for themselves what they want to do- you just happen to see in advance what they are going to decide.

For example,

- I know that if I offered my little boy a bowl of peas or a bowl of Ice cream, he will pick the ice cream.
- He has been given the choice- but I'm just clever enough to know what he is going to choose.
- Like God does with our actions.

Human Freedom/ Free Will

- People have free will which means they can choose what they want to do.
- Shi'a Muslims believe that God *knows* everything that is going to happen but allows us to be tested through Free Will.
- God is the creator of time is not bound by it. Therefore for God there is no past, present or future- for him everything has already happened.
- Human events happen in time due to cause and effect or human free will, but God is outside of this time.

The boxes below include Muslim beliefs and teachings about either predestination or free will. Colour-code the boxes to sort the teachings.

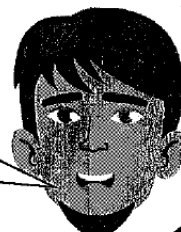
Key (select a colour for each of the following):

☐ Predestination

☐ Free Will

Allah is omnipotent (all-powerful) and He knows everything, so He must have control over our future and can see already whether we will go to heaven or hell.	Just because Allah can see the future doesn't mean He has decided what we will do in the future. We will make free choices in our future, but Allah knows what they are.	We must have free will or heaven and hell are unfair. Allah would only punish people if they deserved it.
The Quran says ' <i>those who do good deeds will have their reward</i> '. This means people who choose to be good get rewarded; it isn't already decided for us.	The Quran says ' <i>only what God has decreed (decided) will happen to us</i> '.	Muslims believe in Qadr (predestination) and that Allah decides how long each person will live and how much money they will earn before they are born.

So, as you can see, Muslims believe in both predestination and free will. It is important to believe in both of these things. Predestination is an important part of God's power. Free will is important for God to be fair because otherwise holding **humans accountable (responsible)** on the Day of Judgement would be very cruel.



Top Tip!

It can be quite confusing to think that Muslims believe in both predestination and free will. If this topic comes up in the exam, then keep it simple by writing all the ideas to do with predestination in one paragraph and then all the ideas to do with free will in another.

Checklist:

- ☐ What does the word 'predestination' mean?
- ☐ State one reason why Muslims believe in predestination.
- ☐ What does 'free will' mean?
- ☐ State one reason why Muslims believe in free will.
- ☐ Why is it important for Muslims to believe in both predestination and free will?
- ☐ When will Allah hold humans accountable (responsible) for their actions?

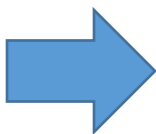
"God does not change the condition of a people [for the worse] unless they change what is in themselves."
Qur'an 9:51

- Many Shi'a Muslims believe that God knows everything that is going to happen, but this does not mean that he decides what is going to happen. This means that people still have free will, so they can make their own decisions.
- Another way to think about it is this: God is creator of time so is not bound by it. For God there is no past, present or future- for him it is as if everything has already happened. Human events happen in time due to cause and effect or human free will, but God is outside of time. Therefore many Muslims do not see any conflict between the supremacy of God's will, and human freedom to act freely and make choices.

The link to the Day of Judgement:

- Muslims believe that on the day of judgement, God will judge humans according to everything they have done throughout their lives.
- God has given humans free will in order for them to take responsibility for their actions. This means they will be rewarded or punished based on the choices they have made.
- The main purpose is that God knows everything by allows us to choose what we want to do.

Task: Explain how the quote links to predestination and the Day of Judgement



"Those who believe, do good deed, keep up the prayer, and pay the prescribed alms, you will then have reward with the Lord."

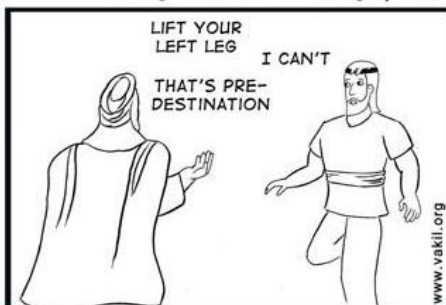
Qur'an 2:277

OPTIONAL Task:

1. **'Predestination means that humans have no freedom'** Write your own response to this question, make sure you reference more than one point of view (e.g why would some people think it and why would some people disagree)
2. Explain why Muslims believe it is important to take responsibility for their actions
3. Explain the Muslim idea of predestination

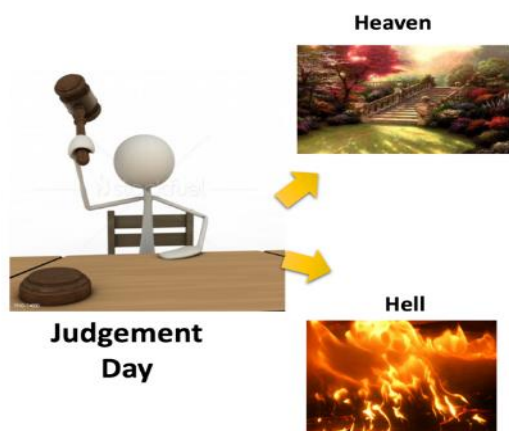
FREEWILL OR PRE-DESTINATION

Sufi Comics - Arif & Ali



Exam question practice

Explain two ways in which the belief in predestination may influence a Muslim today. (4 marks)



Remember:

- Even though God knows everything in advance, humans are still **responsible** for their actions.
- At the end of life, humans will stand before Allah and rewards and punishments will be handed out.
- Judgement Day shows that humans are ultimately responsible for their choices and God does not force or make anyone choose good or bad.

Title: Life after Death

LO: To understand Muslim beliefs about life after death (A01) and to understand the importance of human responsibility and accountability for Muslims (A02)

Task : Key Word Match

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1. Akhirah | A. Rising from the dead or returning to life. |
| 2. Resurrection | B. A state of total separation from God/ Allah. |
| 3. Heaven/ Jannah | C. Everlasting life after death. |
| 4. Hell/ Jahannah | D. The state of eternal happiness in the presence of God; also called paradise. |

Task: What is your prior knowledge? Complete the word gap to show what Muslims believe about life after death

Muslims do not believe that death is the end but the beginning of a new stage of life called _____. Many Muslims believe that after death the person still has a conscious _____ in the _____. Here they will enter a state of _____ called Barzakh, which means barrier; no one can cross the barrier to amend things they have done _____ or warn the living. They are waiting for the _____.

Muslims believe they lie in the _____. God will then send two _____ to question them about their faith. If people answer _____ they will see the rewards to come, but if they _____ God, they will see the _____ start right away. Others think that people sleep in their graves until the end of the _____, when the day of judgement will come.

Day of Judgement , existence, punishments, world, Akhirah, grave, wrong, grave, correctly, waiting, deny, angels.

Life after death

Many Muslims believe that after death the person still has a conscious existence in the grave. This is where they will enter a state of waiting called 'barzakh'. This term means 'a barrier'. No one can cross this barrier to amend the things they have done wrong or warn the living. They are waiting for the Day of Judgement.



Muslims believe that when they lie in the grave, God sends two angels to question them about their faith.

If people answer correctly they will see the rewards come, but if they deny God, they will see the punishments they will have to endure.

The day of judgement and resurrection

Muslims believe that one day God will come when his purpose for the universe has been fulfilled.

On this day the angel Israfil will blow a trumpet to announce that the world will be destroyed.

The present world will be totally transformed into a new world (Akhirah) and then the angel Israfil will blow the trumpet again. Everyone who has ever lived will be raised from the dead (resurrection) and judged by God.

People will be given new bodies and the book of their life will be handed to them to read out. Just as human DNA is a sort of 'book' that dictates how the body develops, the book of deeds dictates how one lives in the afterlife.

If people are given it in their left hand, they will go to hell



If people are given it in their right hand, they will go to heaven

Task: Using the above information and your booklets; create a diagram/flow chart about Muslim beliefs about life after death (what happens when they die)

Heaven

Heaven is described in the Qur'an as gardens of happiness (Qur'an 22:23).

It is the reward for faith and good deeds.

"On couches of well-woven cloth they will sit facing each other; everlasting youths will go round among them with glasses, flagons, and cups of a pure drink that causes no headache of intoxication; [there will be] any fruit they choose; the meat of any bird they like; and beautiful-eyed maidens like hidden pearls: a reward for what they used to do."

Qur'an 56:15-24

Hell

The Qur'an describes hell as a place of fire and great torment. It is the punishment for those who reject God and do evil.

"Garments of fire will be tailored for those who disbelieve; scalding water will be poured over their heads, melting their insides as well as their skins; there will be iron crooks to restrain them; whenever, in their anguish, they try to escape, they will be pushed back in and told, 'Taste the suffering of the fire'."

Qur'an 22:19-22

"They will dwell amid scorching wind and scalding water in the shadow of black smoke, neither cool nor refreshing."

Qur'an 56:42-44

Task: Use p18-19 /kerboodle add key information on what Muslims believe about the following states

Heaven	Hell
The Day of Judgement	Resurrection

Task: Explain what the quote is describing and how it is being described.

"Garments of fire will be tailored for those who disbelieve; scalding waters will be poured over their heads, melting their insides as well as their skins; there will be iron crooks to restrain them; whenever, in their anguish they try to escape, they will be pushed back in and told, 'taste the suffering of the fire.'"

Qur'an 22:19-22

"They will dwell amid scorching wind and scalding water in the shadow of black smoke, neither cool nor refreshing."

Qur'an 56: 42-44

The importance of belief in life after death

Belief in life after death is one of the six articles of faith for Sunni Muslims and one of the five roots of ‘Usul ad -Din’ in Shi’a Islam. It is an important belief because it encourages human responsibility and accountability: the idea that people must be responsible for their own actions as they will be held accountable for them by God.

Do all Muslims accept these ideas of heaven and hell?

Muslims accept God’s word in the Qur’an but have different interpretations of these verses.

Others think they are symbolic of the spiritual life a person will live after their death, either in the presence or absence of God.

Some believe that they are exactly what heaven and hell are like

Others think they are just hints or suggestions because heaven and hell are beyond human understanding

- Task:**
1. Explain the importance of belief in life after death
 2. Do all Muslims accept these ideas of heaven and hell? Why?
 3. What do Muslims believe about the day of judgement and resurrection?

Task:
Mind map
Explain how belief about life after death affect the life of a Muslim.

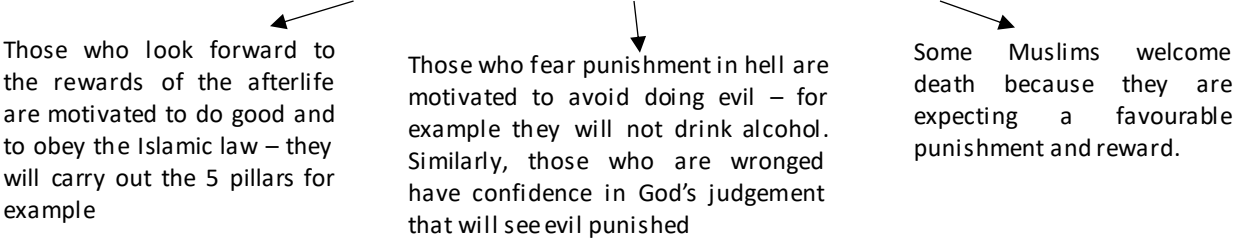
How would a belief in the afterlife effect Muslims and their everyday actions?

- ✓ They will try to do more good deeds than bad
- ✓ They may seek forgiveness if they do a bad deed
- ✓ They will receive comfort in difficult times
- ✓ They may feel proud of good deeds knowing Allah will recognise it, even if it wasn’t recognised in this lifetime.
- ✓ They may feel comforted when a loved one passes.
- ✓ They must take responsibility for their own actions
- ✓ They may feel comforted at the time of their own death.

Explain **two** ways a belief in life after death influences Muslim? [4mark]
[HINT: what does it make them do differently in their lives]

- Task:** using the ideas below to help you and the previous task answer the question above you need to include:
- ☐ 2 points fully explained
 - ☐ Around ¾ lines per point
 - ☐ Make sure you explain how it influences a Muslims life

There are some ideas below to help you, you cannot copy these ideas they are to HELP YOU THINK OF OTHERS



Muslims believe that after death the following three stages happen:

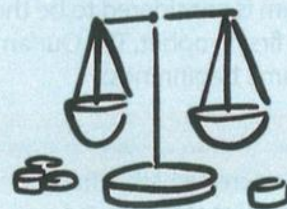
Barzakh

- After death, the state of waiting until the Day of Judgement is called **barzakh**, which means a 'barrier'. People are unable to come back across the barrier to right wrongs or to warn people
- While they are waiting, God sends two angels to question them about their faith
- Depending on how they answer, they will either see the rewards that will come or the punishments they will have to endure after the Day of Judgement



The Day of Judgement

- When God's purpose for the universe has been fulfilled, the world will be destroyed
- Everyone who has ever lived will be raised from the dead (**resurrected**)
- Everyone will be given their own 'book of deeds', which is a record of everything they did during their lives
- If they are given the book in their right hand, they will go to heaven; if they are given it in their left hand, they will go to hell



Heaven and hell

- People who have kept their faith in God and done good deeds will be rewarded with heaven (paradise)
- Heaven is described as a beautiful garden – it is a state of eternal happiness in the presence of God
- People who have rejected God and done bad things will be punished with hell
- Hell is described as a place of fire and torment, where people are separated from God



Extra:

Paradise and hell (Jannah and Jahannam)

Jannah (paradise)

How do people get there?

- A person must have been religious.
- They must have asked for Allah's forgiveness.
- They should have shown good beliefs and actions.

What kind of place is it?

- It is a reward from Allah.
- Wishes and desires are fulfilled; there are pleasures and delights.
- There is no illness/pain/worries or dying.
- Families are reunited amid stunning beauty.

How do people enter?

- By invitation from Allah.
- Via the As-Sirat bridge.
- There are eight gates representing good actions.
- Two angels welcome people.
- People say, 'Praise be to Allah who has fulfilled His promise.'

Jahannam

How do people get there?

- They will have lived a wicked life.
- They have rejected teachings of the Qur'an.
- They have taken no responsibility for their actions/blamed others.

What kind of place is it?

- A place of punishment – which differs dependent upon the sins committed.
- Fire is 70 times hotter than any place on earth.
- There is extreme pain through fire and boiling water.
- There is no escape.
- There are seven levels – some go for a set time, others for ever.

How do people enter?

- They are cast into hell directly for certain sins.
- They are judged and sent there on Judgement Day.
- Some fall from the As-Sirat bridge.

Explain two Muslim teachings about life after death. (5 marks)
Refer to sacred writings or another source of religious belief and teaching in your answer.

Point
Development
Point
Development
Quote/scripture reference

Homework

Task: GCSE 12 Marker Plan	
<i>"If there is no life after death, there is no point in living a good life."</i> Evaluate this statement	
<u>Agree- There is no point living a good life</u>	<u>Disagree- There is a point in living a good life</u>

Task:Key Word Match

1.	Prophet	A.	A spiritual being created from fire, who was thrown out of paradise for refusing to bow to Adam.
2.	Risalah	B.	The belief that prophets are an important channel of communication between God and humans.
3.	Prophethood	C.	A person who proclaims the message of God.
4.	Iblis	D.	When God makes someone a prophet to communicate his message to people

What is Prophethood?

Muslims believe that God has chosen many prophets to bring the message of Islam to people. This belief in the prophets and their importance is known as Risalah. Prophethood is a gift, given by God to help mankind understand his message.

Prophets:

- Muslims believe that God has chosen many prophets to bring the message of Islam to people.
- The belief in the prophets and their importance is called Risalah.
- Prophets are important role models for Muslims as they were good people who live according to God's will.
- Prophethood is when someone is made a prophet, it is a gift given from God to help humankind understand his message.
- Prophets help provide communication between humankind and God.
- Prophets teach people how God wants them to live.
- God sends prophets when humans have forgot, misunderstood or changed God's message. He sends prophets to put people back onto the right path.
- Many Muslims believe that there have been over 124,000 prophets in Islam. However 25 are names in the Qur'an.
- The most important prophets are called messengers or apostles. They have been sent by God to every nation on earth.



Some of the most important prophets in Islam include Adam, Ibrahim, Isa and Muhammad.

- Prophets are important as they provide a method of communication between God and people.
- In order for Muslims to know how to live in the way that God wants, it was necessary for instructions to be given to people through the prophets. When humans forgot, misunderstood or changed God's message, he sent prophets to get people on the right path.

It is believed that there have been around 124,000 prophets, but only 25 are named in the Qur'an.

Muslims believe that prophets are role models as they lived according to God's will.

“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

Task:What does the quote teach Muslims about prophethood

Prophet Adam

'Indeed I am going to set a vicegerent (earthly representative of Allah) on the earth.' (Qur'an 2:30)

'... I am going to create a human out of clay ... so when I have made him, and breathed life into him ...' (Qur'an 38:71-72)

The angels collected soil, red, white, brown and black, smooth and gritty, soft and hard. It came from mountains and valleys, from dry deserts and green fertile lands.

Allah honoured Adam. He blew life into his soul. He ordered his angels to bow down before Adam as a sign of respect and honour. His descendants were to be as diverse as the clay he was created from.

So what do we know about Adam?

Everything was created for Adam and his descendants so to be able to worship and know Allah. Adam was to be the caretaker of the Earth. Adam was taught everything by Allah, given the ability to identify and give names, language, and the ability to communicate. Allah gave him a thirst for learning, the ability to reason, evaluate and make choices.

To prevent loneliness Adam was given Hawwa (Eve), a woman for company. Allah told Adam and Hawwa to enjoy all the things made for them, but not to eat from one tree. Iblis (a jinn, or supernatural creature) managed to tempt them to taste the fruit, hence disobeying Allah. They also became aware of their nakedness and covered themselves. As punishment, Allah banished them to Earth, but He forgave them because they asked for mercy. They became ordinary people living on Earth instead of in the Garden of Bliss (Eden). On Earth, Allah sent guidance to Adam, so he could teach people about Allah.

Adam and Hawwa had many children, the most famous being Qabeel (Cain) and Habeel (Abel). The brothers continued the evil side of humankind when Qabeel killed Habeel, fulfilling a prophecy in the Qur'an. When Adam died, he named his son Seth as successor but over time his descendants split up and moved apart.

Why is Adam important in Islam?

- 1 He is the father of all humankind.
- 2 He was a prophet until his death.
- 3 He taught the revelations to his sons.
- 4 He taught about the work of Iblis and how to protect themselves from jinn.
- 5 He taught life on Earth was temporary, eternal life is in the next life.
- 6 He built the Ka'aba as the first place of worship, with the help of the angels after he was sent to Earth.

What can Muslims learn from Adam?

Iblis and Adam disobeyed Allah. However, Adam repented his sins straight away and regretted it all his life, so finding salvation. He openly criticised himself for falling into Iblis' trap but he hoped he could make amends and receive Allah's mercy. Iblis did not show repentance or regret. He lost all hope and was forever tormented.

Task

In groups, carry out a silent debate (communication is only through writing) using a large piece of paper and different coloured pens. Respond to the statement: **Prophet Adam can teach Muslims all they need to know.**

Task: Complete the questions showing your knowledge and understanding

1. What did Adam do for the Angels?
2. What was the one rule Allah gave to Adam?
3. What did Iblis do which made him get thrown out of heaven?

Important task to complete

Why is Prophet Adam important?

- God gave him understand and Adam passed it on to the rest of the human race.
- He was the first to learn how to plant seeds.
- He was the first to harvest crops.
- He was the first to cook food.
- God taught him the food laws and what humans were allowed to eat.
- He was the first to repent for wrongdoings.
- He was taught how to bury the dead.
- Adam and Eve (Hawwa) had many children including Cain and Abel.
- Father of the human race.

Exam question practice

Explain two Muslim beliefs about Prophet Adam [5mark]

Point

Development

Point

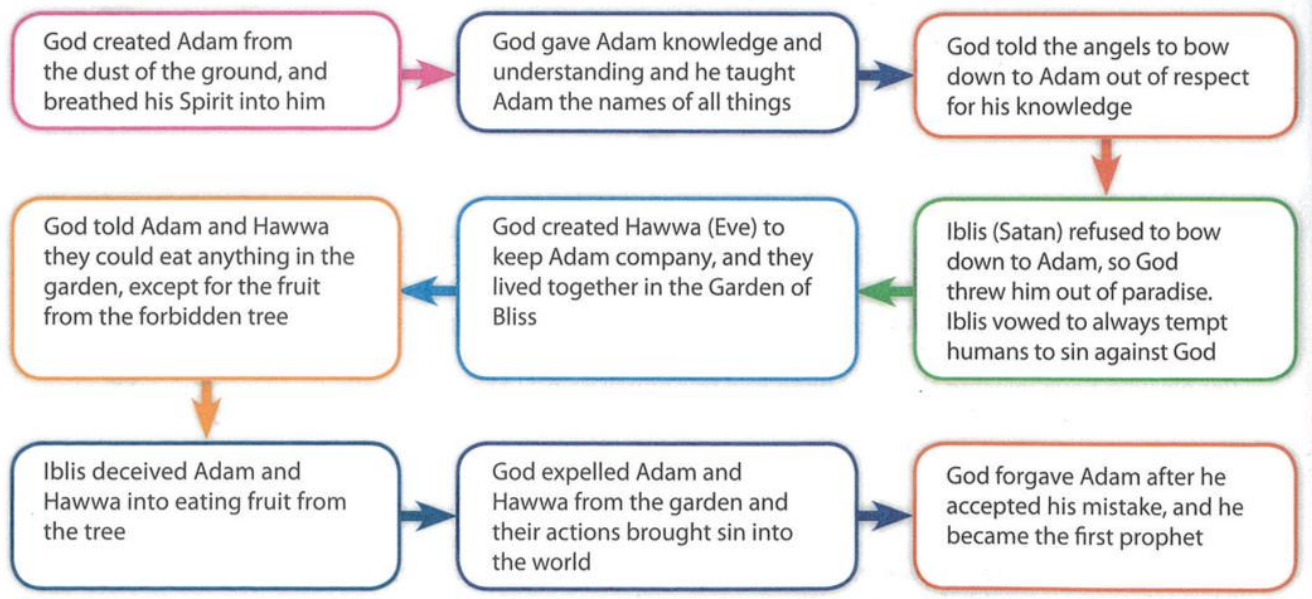
Development

One belief about Prophet Adam is... Muslims believe this because.....

A second belief about Prophet Adam is... Muslims believe this because.....

This is supported by scripture which says.....

Summary of what the Qur'an teaches about beginnings of Adam



Task: in your book complete the boxes below

Adam key points

Why is it important in Islam?

Prophethood

Why is it important in Islam?

Exam question practice

Explain two reasons why prophets are significant to Muslims. (4 marks)

Point
Development
Point
Development

Title: Ibrahim

LO: To understand the importance of the prophet Ibrahim

Task Key Word Match

- | | | | |
|----|------------|----|---|
| 1. | Ka'aba | A. | The annual pilgrimage to Mecca/ Makkah, that every Muslim should try to make at least once in their lifetime. |
| 2. | Id-ul-Adha | B. | The black-cube shaped building in the middle of the Grand Mosque in Mecca. The Holiest places in Islam. |
| 3. | Hajj | C. | A Muslim festival that celebrates Prophet Ibrahim and his willingness to sacrifice his son to God. |

Essential information:



Ibrahim (Abraham) is an important prophet in Islam.

Ibrahim is a good role model for Muslims because he always had faith in God and showed obedience to God, at a time when many people worshipped a variety of gods and idols (statues).

Task: Watch the video and make notes on the story of prophet Ibrahim

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F-ZgxRR4VZ4>



Why is Ibrahim important?

Ibrahim is the Arabic name of the prophet Abraham. Muslims believe that he fulfilled all the tests and commands given to him by God, and so was promised to be the father of all nations. They believe that prophet Muhammad was descended from Ibrahim through his first son, Ishmael.

The Qur'an presents Ibrahim as a role model because of his obedience to God, his kindness and compassion and his refusal to worship idols. He is an important religious figure in Islam, Christianity and Judaism; for this reason these three faiths are called 'Abrahamic religions'

Idol worship:

As a young man, Ibrahim was determined to discover who created the universe. He wanted his people to know who had made the stars, moon and sun, which many people worshipped in those days. He declared his belief in One God (Allah) and was determined to stop idol worship.

One day when there was a big feast by the riverbank he saw his opportunity. As everyone left the town, he took an axe and destroyed all the idols in the temple except for the largest one. He let the axe tied round the neck of this statue. When the people returned they were angry and demanded to know what had happened. Ibrahim replied that the biggest statue and destroyed all the rest of the and that they could ask the statue if this was so. When the people objected that their idols could not speak, Ibrahim rebuked them asking why they worshipped statues that cannot speak, hear, see or defend themselves.

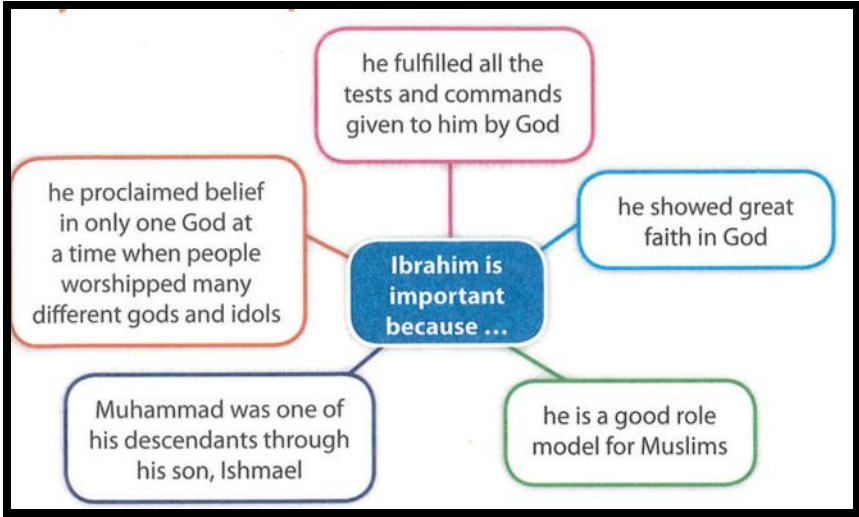
The people were furious and demanded that Ibrahim be burned alive. An enormous fire was prepared on the orders of the king and Ibrahim was thrown into it. A miracle occurred and the fire only turned his chains and he walked out completely unscathed, much to the amazement of the people. As a result many began to follow God.

The Ka'aba, Ismael and Hajj pilgrimage

The Ka'aba is a small building in the centre of the Masjid al-Haram mosque in Makkah (Mecca). It is considered to be the house of God and the holiest place in Islam. Muslims believe that the original Ka'aba was built by Adam but it was destroyed by the flood at the time of Noah. With his son Ishmael, Ibrahim rebuilt it on the same site. Many Muslims believe that Ibrahim had a dream in which God asked him to sacrifice his son to him. God did not take the boy although Ibrahim was willing to sacrifice him, showing his willingness to be obedient and that he was a man of faith. During the festival of Id-ul-Adha each year, Muslims slaughter an animal to remember the willingness to sacrifice his son.

Ibrahim is also remembered when Muslims go on Hajj pilgrimage. For some Muslims this pilgrimage is a way to return to the perfection of Ibrahim's faith. At Mina, Muslims often throw stones at the pillars in the same way that Ibrahim threw stones at the devil that tempted him to disobey God. When pilgrims run between the two hills and drink the water of Zamzam, they remember the story of Ibrahim's wife Hagar. She searched desperately for water for her young son Ishmael and God rewarded her search with the gift of the well. Makkah is sometimes referred to the 'city of Ibrahim'

Ibrahim is important in Islam because he was a man of faith who denounced the worship of idols, rebuild the Ka'aba and gave the message that there is only God. In Arabia at that time people worshiped many gods and statues.



Ibrahim and Idol Worship		
<u>What did Ibrahim want to know and do?</u> • - • - • - <u>What was he determined to stop?</u> • -	<u>What did he do (his opportunity)?</u> • - • - • - • - • -	<u>What did they want to happen to Ibrahim?</u> • - • - <u>What was the miracle that occurred?</u> • - <u>What was the result of this miracle?</u> • -

<u>Why is Ibrahim important?</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ibrahim is the Arabic name for Abraham.Muslims believe that Ibrahim's passed all the texts and commands given by God and so was named the father of all nations.Muslim's believe that Prophet Muhammad was a descendent from Ibrahim's son, Ishmael.The Qur'an presents Ibrahim as a role model because of his obedience to God, his kindness and compassion and his refusal to worship idols.He is an important religious male figure in Islam, Christianity and Judaism. This is why they are known as Abrahamic faiths.He was a man of faith who denounced the worship of idols, rebuilt the Ka'aba and spread the message that there is only one God.

Task: Draw and complete the grid below using the information from today's lesson

Example of how Ibrahim was a good role model	What did he do?	Why is this important?
He refused to worship idols		
He built the Ka'aba		
He was willing to sacrifice his son for God		



Task:

1. Explain the importance of Ibrahim to Muslims.
2. Describe what Ibrahim did to stop idol worship

Extra challenge/ homework

Exam question practice

***'Ibrahim is the perfect role model.'* Evaluate this statement. (12marks)**

Argue two differing, specific, Islamic views and conclude with your own opinion.
You must include a relevant **teaching** in your answer

Agree	Disagree
Task: Write down 3 arguments for each side and then <u>complete the 12 mark question as homework.</u>	

Who was
Muhammad?

Essential information:

- ☐ Muhammad is the last and most important prophet in Islam. He received the final revelation of Islam from God, which is recorded in the Qur'an.
- ☐ Shi'a Muslims believe in the importance of the **Imamate**: the leadership of the **Imams**. Shi'as believe that as the Imams have been appointed by God, they are able to maintain and interpret Islamic teachings without fault.

Muhammad

Task: Complete the questions on Prophet Muhammad using p24-25 in the textbook/kerboodle on screen (Detail!)

Prophet Muhammad's life and his preaching		
Explain what Muhammad's early life was like.	How did Muhammad show that he was religious? What happened in 610 that showed that Muhammad was important?	What happened after Muhammad's revelation? What did he then spend his life doing?
What did he ask the people of Mecca to do? What happened to him because of this? What does it mark the beginning of for Muslims?	What do Muslims believe happened to him before Hijrah?	What happened in Madinah? What did this lead too? When did Muhammad die?

Why is Prophet Muhammad important?

- He was the last prophet- showing that he completed the faith.
- God send angels to him- therefore God trusts him to obey and do his work.
- He preached that there was only 1 God.
- He was taken on a night journey where he met prophets from the past and he learnt about how God wanted them to live- e.g. How many times a day to pray.
- He is mentioned in the Shahadah (Declaration of faith) therefore must be important.
- Role model- many Muslims call their children Muhammad after him.
- He took care of his wife and children.
- He established to Ummah and first Muslim community.
- He is remembered during Hajj.

The importance of Muhammad

As an individual:

- He was the perfect example of a man who served Allah for Muslims to aim to emulate.
- He showed many qualities that would serve Muslims well in their lives today – determination, patience, courage, humility and modesty.
- He rejected all immorality, and had a sense of duty and community.

As a leader:

- He was charismatic and a good leader of men.
- He was an excellent political and religious leader.
- He allowed religious freedom, rights for women, the elderly, sick and strangers.
- He created rules which benefited everyone.

As a family man:

- He saw the family as the basic unit for society.
- He was a good husband and father.
- He made good marriages for his children and was a good grandfather.

As a teacher:

- His words made him a great teacher and he lived the life he preached.
- He spoke with authority, which made people listen.
- He sought ways for everyone to be able to learn – if the method is right and patience is shown, anyone can learn anything.

Now test yourself

- 1 What happened when Muhammad was chosen to be Prophet?
- 2 How do the responses of the people of Makkah and Madina differ?
- 3 What are the Sunnah and Hadith?

TESTED

Exam tip

Make sure you know the details of Muhammad's life as this will make it far easier to answer questions that focus on his impact at the time he lived and for Muslims today. Focus on his example in the four areas to show how he is the perfect example today.

Why is Muhammad important?

Muhammad is the most important prophet in Islam because he is 'God's messenger' (Qur'an 33:40). He received the Qur'an from God, which all Muslims use as the basis of their faith. He is also remembered for helping to fully establish the religion by conquering Makkah, and for having travelled to heaven where he was in the presence of God.

Revelation of the Qur'an

- Muhammad grew up in Makkah (Mecca) and he would sometimes visit a cave in the mountains nearby to meditate and pray
- In 610 CE, Muhammad visited the cave and experienced a revelation from the angel Jibril
- Over the next 22 or so years, Muhammad continued to receive revelations from Jibril
- These were combined together to form the Qur'an



Conquering Makkah

- After the first revelation from Jibril, Muhammad started challenging people in Makkah to follow God's teachings
- Muhammad was persecuted for his preaching and fled with his followers to Madinah
- In Madinah he united the warring tribes, and with their help he conquered Makkah, converting the city to Islam
- This helped to bring harmony to the region, and firmly established Islam as a religion



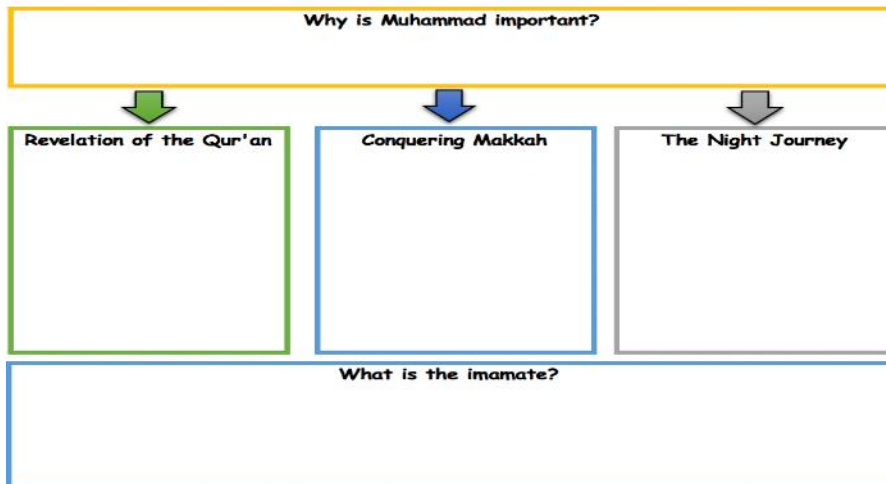
The Night Journey

- Before Muhammad fled to Madinah, the angel Jibril took him on a miraculous journey to Jerusalem and then into heaven, where he spoke to prophets and saw great signs of God
- In heaven, Muhammad agreed with God that Muslims should pray five times a day
- Sunni Muslims still follow this practice (see page 125)



Task:

- Draw the grid below and complete it using the information below and on the previous page



Task: Explain how the quote teaches Muslims that Muhammad is important

“Muhammad is not the father of any one
 of you men; **he is God’s messenger and
 the seal of prophets:** God knows
 everything.”

Qur’an 33:40

Task: Key Word Match

- | | | | |
|----|---------|----|--|
| 1. | Caliph | A. | A person who leads communal prayer or in Shi’a Islam, the title given to Ali and his successors. |
| 2. | Imam | B. | The divine appointment of the Imams. |
| 3. | Imamate | C. | A person considered to be a political and religious successor to the Prophet Muhammad, the leader of the Sunni Muslim community. |

- When Muhammad died it was not clear who should succeed him.
- Muslims then split into two groups, Sunni and Shi’a.

Sunni Islam

- When Muhammad died Sunni’s elected Abu Bakr as their first Caliph.
- The Caliphate was set up under early Islamic democracy and the Caliphate became strong religious, political empires controlling a lot of territory. (One even became known as the Ottoman Empire!)

Shi’a Islam:

- Shi’a believe that Muhammad names his cousin and son-in-law, Ali, as his successor- so Ali became the Shi’a’s first Imam.
- For Shi’a’s, it was important Ali took control because they believed that the prophet had appointed him by divine instruction, and that leadership should follow the family line.
- When Ali died his son became the Imam.
- Each Imam that followed was the son of the previous Imam (with the exception of Husayn ibn Ali, who was the brother of Hasan ibn Ali)
- The Twelver branch of Shi’a Islam believe that there have been 12 Imams in total.
- The last Imam is Muhammad al-Mahdi, who they believe has been kept alive by God and hidden somewhere on earth, and will return with Jesus to bring justice and equality (judgement day)

The Imamate

Why is the Imamate important/ what do they do for Muslims? (Shi’a)

- The Imams not only rule justly but are able to maintain and interpret the Qur’an and Shariah law without fault.
- They believe that the receiving of God’s law was completed through Muhammad, but that guiding and preserving of the law continues through the Imams.
- The Imamate is important because people need guidance on how to live correctly.
- The Twelvers believe that, in each generation, there has always been an Imam who is the appointed authority in all matters of faith and law, and they are a part of the family of Muhammad,
- They are honourable people who will stand up for their faith and show commitment to God.
- They are good role models (however they are not as important as the Prophets)

GCSE 2 Marker Practice Question:
Give two reasons why Muhammad is important to Muslims

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

GCSE 5 Marker
Explain two Muslim beliefs about the Imamate
Refer to a religious source/ quote in your answer

Homework plan and completed the question below

Task: GCSE 12 Marker Plan

“Prophet Muhammad is the most important prophet.”
Evaluate this statement

Agree- Prophet Muhammad is the most important prophet

Disagree- Prophet Muhammad is not the most important/
other prophets are/ all equal

Title: Qur'an

LO: To understand how the Qur'an was revealed, and why it has authority in Islam

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DerApQ5Hrzg>

Starter: Listen to the clip of the Qur'an being recited.

What are your thoughts?



Think: What do you already know about the Qur'an?

The Qur'an – its revelation and compilation

Revelation of the Qur'an

The Qur'an has 114 chapters (Surah) which contain 6,237 ayahs (verses). During his thirteen years in Makkah, 86 Surahs were revealed to Prophet Muhammad ﷺ, the remaining 28 were revealed in his ten years in Madinah. The original first revelation happened on The Night of Power (see page 94). It is believed that the first revealed message was 'Recite! In the name of your Lord, Who created all that exists.' It was the direct message from Allah through Angel Jibril with no change or alteration. In Surah 10:15 it states that whilst Muhammad ﷺ received the revelations, he had no authority to change them. What was revealed was the will of Allah, Allah Himself was not seen. Muhammad ﷺ was said to have described the receiving of revelations like the ringing of a bell, but also that some were painful, as if his soul was being ripped from him. Once received, he recited them in public, instructing one of his scribes to write them down. He appointed Zayd ibn Thabit as his lead scribe to record, organise and keep the messages.

Each Surah begins 'In the Name of Allah, the Most Merciful, The Most Compassionate'. Zayd and 48 other scholars recorded the Quran in written form, though it was only later that this was as one book. Sunni and Shi'a believe the revelations were complete by the time Muhammad ﷺ died.

Compilation of the Qur'an

Some Hadith say that Muhammad ﷺ left behind two examples: the Qur'an and the Sunnah. The word used is Al Kitab meaning a compiled book. As Muhammad ﷺ put so much importance by the Qur'an he would have had it written down in full. Others disagree; they believe the Qur'an was collected and ordered as the Prophet had recited, but not in one book. Shi'a believes that Imam Ali had all the Surahs in the right order six months after Muhammad's ﷺ death, but not as a complete book. Other Muslims claim Ali's version had non-authentic verses in it, so rejected this copy.

The majority of Sunni Muslims believe that Umar insisted Abu Bakr (the first caliph) have one copy completed. Certainly, the need for one single volume was urgent, because many scholars and many hafiz (those who memorised the Qur'an word for word) had died in the battle of Yamama; including Salim a teacher of the Qur'an. The Qur'an was compiled, passed onto Umar who became the second Caliph. He then handed it over to Hafsa, his daughter and wife of Muhammad ﷺ. The next Caliph, Othman, made sure that as Islam spread, copies of Hafsa's version were sent out, so that everyone was reading the same book.

Since the seventh century CE there have been many forms of the Qur'an from different scholars using different calligraphy and bindings, but the teachings remained the same. The first mass-printed version did not appear until the 1920s, produced in Cairo, Egypt. This version very quickly became accepted by Sunni and Shi'a alike as the 'official' Qur'an.

Task:

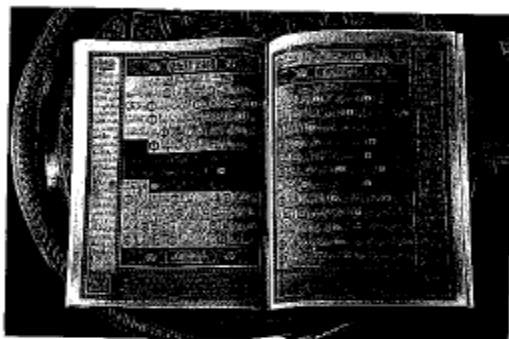
Read and highlight 10 important facts from this text

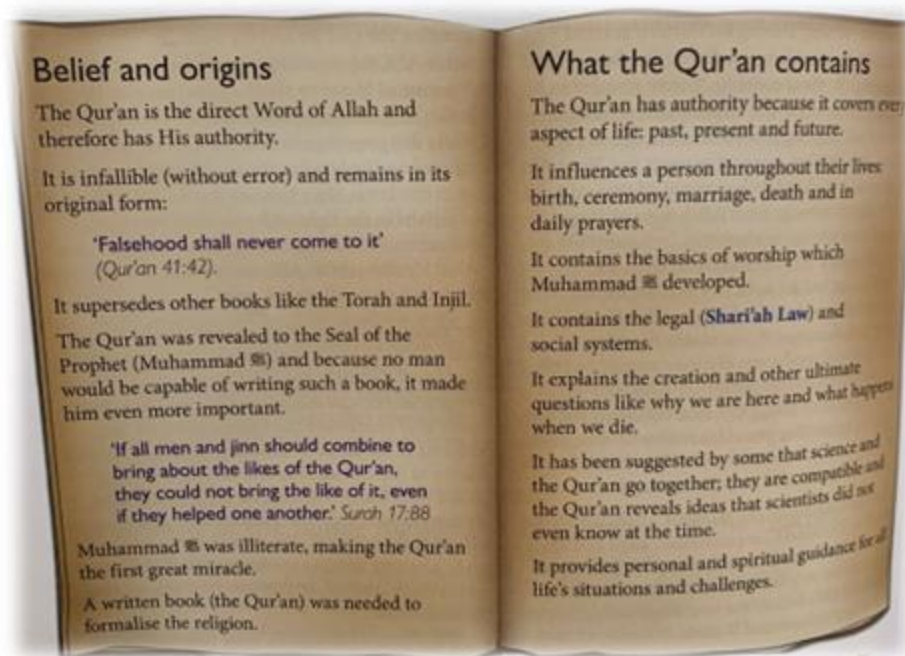
Complete the questions 1/2/3.

Challenge: complete question 4

The Basics

- 1 For each of revelation and compilation, list key words, one idea under the other to remind you of the order of events. Your list will help you with the following questions and is a good revision tool.
- 2 Explain what Muslims believe about how the Qur'an was revealed.
- 3 Explain the different views of how the Qur'an was compiled.
- 4 **It does not matter how it was revealed or compiled, it is the fact Muslims have the Qur'an that is important.** Explore this statement to find reasons to agree and disagree.





Task:

1. Who revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad and how long did it take?
2. Why do you think it was necessary to have an official version of the Qur'an?
3. Why would Muslims say the Qur'an is the highest authority in Islam?

Task: Explain what the quotes teach Muslims about the Qur'an

"This is the Scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God."

Qur'an 2:2

"This is truly a glorious Qur'an [written] on a preserved Tablet."

Qur'an 85:21-22

The importance of the Qur'an

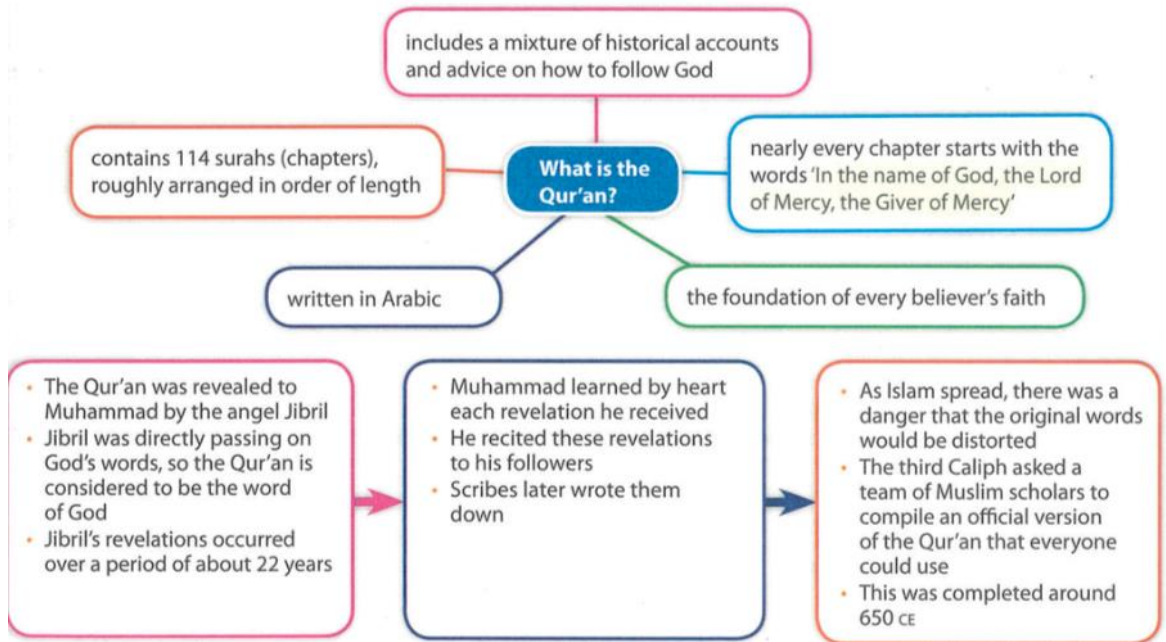
Muhammad's followers memorised his teachings and scribes wrote them down. After Muhammad had died, his successor Abu Bakr commissioned an official copy to be made.

The Qur'an contains a mixture of historical accounts and advice on how to follow God. There are 114 Surahs (chapters) in total.

The Qur'an

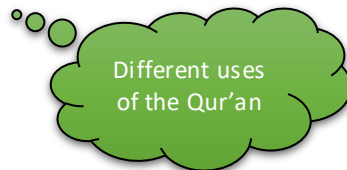
- Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the word of God which was revealed Muhammad via the angel Jibril over a period of 22 years.
- It contains the foundation of every believers faith and is the most sacred text in Islam.
- It is considered to be written in perfect Arabic.
- The original Qur'an is believe to be in heaven, so when Muslims read the Qur'an they believe that God's words are directly speaking to them.
- The name Qur'an means 'the recital' as Muhammad recited by heart each revelation that he received and passed it on to his followers.
- His followers memorised them and scribed/wrote them down.
- When Muhammad died, Abu Bakr commissioned an official copy to be complied by another one of Muhammad's companions.
- Soon converts of different nationalities started to read and write the Qur'an in different languages,
- But because of this the Qur'an was in danger of being misread or miswritten.

Task: Summarise this spider diagram below in your book in no more than 5 words for each point
[Yes it's a challenge but that's the point 😊]



Task:

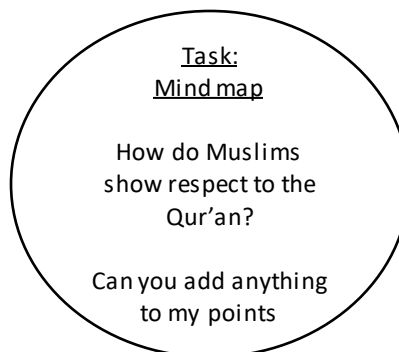
Create a spider diagram on the different uses of the Qur'an.



Challenge: Explain which use you think is the most important and why.

Muslims perform wudu (a special way of washing themselves) which involves washing their hands, faces, arms and feet three times.

When reading, it is placed on a special stand (similar to the one in the image), so that it does not touch the floor as it can be dirty



Muslims place the Qur'an on the highest place in the room to show that it is above all.

Copies of the Qur'an are sometimes kept wrapped up with a cloth around it and it is placed on a high shelf.

How does the Qur'an effect/influence the lives of Muslims?

- Muslims will learn Arabic from a young age in order to read and recite the Qur'an. Muslims will go to the Madrassah (the Islamic school).
- Muslims will treat the Qur'an with respect at all times.
- When Muslims are unsure of what to do they will turn to the Qur'an for guidance.
- During the month of Ramadan (Fasting), Muslims will make a special effort to read the Qur'an as they believe it gives them strength to complete their fast and it also remembers the time that Muhammad was visited and the Qur'an was revealed to him.
- Muslims learn to recite special passages of the Qur'an during special festivals.

GCSE 5 Marker

Explain two Muslim beliefs about the Qur'an
Refer to a religious source/ quote in your answer

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

Activity

Support or challenge?

Allah has given humans all the guidance they need. Evaluate this statement. Refer to Islam in your answer. You should agree and disagree, and come to a justified conclusion.

Use the list of arguments below to help you write a strong answer to this question. The arguments are mixed up though, so first you need to work out which agree (support) and which disagree (challenge) with the statement. Remember that a good conclusion does not just repeat points made already, so you might like to keep back one argument for that. You might also have your own different arguments to use.

Argument	Supports statement in question	Challenges statement in question
Allah has given books, angels and prophets – that is a lot!		
The Qur'an says Allah has given guidance, and it is the truth.		
The guidance isn't about everything, and especially not modern life.		
The guidance was in different places at different times, so some people had no chance to be guided.		
There is no other proof – except from the guidance itself – that Allah sent this guidance.		
The guidance is about behaviour and this applies to everything, so it does show us how to be a morally good person.		

The Holy books in Islam

- Know about the Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel and the Scrolls of Abraham.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|----|--|
| 1. | Torah | A. | A holy book revealed by God to David. |
| 2. | Psalms | B. | A holy book revealed by God to Jesus. |
| 3. | Gospel | C. | A holy book revealed by God to Abraham. |
| 4. | Scrolls of Abraham | D. | The first five books revealed by God to Moses. |

Muslims believe that there are other holy books that have been revealed by God. Some believe that they have been lost, while others believe that they can be found in the Christian Bible.



Why do you think there are several different holy books and scriptures in addition to the Qur'an?

The Psalms (Zabur)

The Psalms were revealed to David, and are mentioned 3 times in the Qur'an. Many Muslims believe that they are similar to the Psalms in the Bible.

They are a collection of prayers to Allah .

They contain lessons of guidance for the people and he recited them in song version.

One important message in the Zabur is the idea of the Messiah (Masih). The messiah was to be a symbol of hope for the future in a world where many had failed to obey Allah's command. Isa (Jesus) also referred to what had been said about the Messiah in the Gospel of Luke. He taught in a way which allowed people to understand the scriptures. For Muslims, Jesus was the Messiah and will return.



The scrolls of Abraham

They are referred to in the Qur'an but have been lost and no longer exist. They are thought to have been the earliest scriptures in Islam, which were revealed to Ibrahim.

The revelations were said to be received by Ibrahim on the first day of Ramadan and contained parable like stories about worship, reflection and building a livelihood.

The Gospel (Injil)

Good News about Isa (Jesus) written by the disciples. Muslims highly respect Isa because there are revelations in the Qur'an about him.

Muslims believe:

- He was born of a virgin mother
- He was the messiah
- He was not the son of Allah
- He followed Allah
- He did not die to save sins (Allah is all compassionate and will forgive sins)
- The Gospels in their current form contain mistakes because they were written by disciples many years after the death of Isa

The Gospel is mentioned in the Qur'an and it is believed that this refers to a book divinely revealed to Jesus (Isa). It is thought that this Gospel has been lost but that some of its message is still found in the Bible.

The Torah (Tawrat)

The Tawrat is the Arabic word for the Torah, which are the revelations given to Musa(Moses) by Allah on Mount Sinai. Some say that the Tawrat is the first five books of the Bible(the Pentateuch). Other Muslim scholars say the Tawrat is equal to all of the Old Testament. The Qur’an states that I confirms hwat was before, that is, the Torah and the Gospels, although these texts have themselves become corrupted. Some scholars believe these earlier books to be ‘lost’ and no longer existing in any form.

Muslims believe the Torah was given to Moses (Musa). It is mentioned 18 times in the Qur’an.


The Tawrat does not exist in its original language or its original text. It was put together by the followers of Moses a long time ago after his death. The compliers changed the text, so some is the Word of Allah and some is human addition.

Some people believe that Allah preserves the books, so they have not been lost or added to. This view is supported by these teachings:

- Allah is all powerful and His Word cannot be changed. ‘None can change His words for He is the one who hears and knows all’ (Surah 6:155)
- A proverb ‘Do not add to His words or He will rebuke you’
- Deuteronomy 4:2 says ‘do not add to what I command and do not subtract from it’
- The fact that Muhammad was told if he was ever unsure to search out meaning from those who had received scripture, suggests that the original scriptures were till believed to be reliable at the time the Qur’an was written.

Task: Answer the questions in your books about what other holy books / scripture Muslims accept			
Why do Muslims accept other Holy Books? And what do they believe about them?	Beliefs about the Torah (Tawrat)	Why do Muslims accept other Holy Books? And what do they believe about them?	
Beliefs about the Gospel (Injil) “We send Jesus, son of Mary, in their footsteps, to confirm the Torah that has been send 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” <i>Qur’an 5:46</i>		The Scrolls of Abraham/ Ibrahim	

So ... what about the authority of these four books?



All four books are referred to in the Qur'an, so they are important.

Muhammad ﷺ learned from them and referred to them, therefore giving them authority.

They were associated with key prophets and their revelations which gives them importance.

However ...

Some are lost and no one knows what they said.

It is alleged they have been changed, so do they still have *some* authority?

Why were they not preserved like the Qur'an if they were that important?

Having been so changed, Muslims cannot use them, so they have no impact/authority today.

- Task:**
- Using the information we have discussed today complete information grids below

Torah	Psalm	Gospels	Scrolls of Abraham
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Activity

Fix it!

Below are two answers to the same exam question. Neither is perfect, so what is wrong each time? Remember the key rules of needing two teachings and having to explain. Then write your own perfect answer.

Explain two Muslim teachings about the Gospels.

Answer A:

They teach that Jesus is the prophet who will return. They also teach that there are many mistakes in them.

Answer B:

They teach that there are many mistakes, and the form we have is not truthful because of that. This was because they were written many years after Jesus' death by people who hadn't fully understood Jesus' message in the first place.

Exam question practice

Explain two Muslim teachings about key scriptures **[not including the Qur'an]**. (5 marks)

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

Task: GCSE 12 Marker Plan [PLAN IN LESSON COMPLETE AT HOME]	
<p><i>"Holy Books are no longer needed in today's society."</i></p> <p><i>Evaluate this statement</i></p>	
Agree- They are no longer needed	Disagree- They are needed

Revision videos – Islamic beliefs

(You can add more with your teacher)

An electronic copy of this booklet is available on your TEAMS account to help you access the hyperlinks

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4sa724XZ68k>
- [AQA Islam Beliefs Revision Session – YouTube](#)