

PAPER 2 TOPIC 1 - Muslim Beliefs

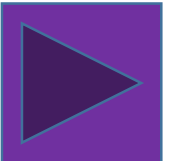
Lesson 1: THE 6 BELIEFS OF SUNNI ISLAM

DO NOW: Date & Title

Mindmap everything you know about Islam!



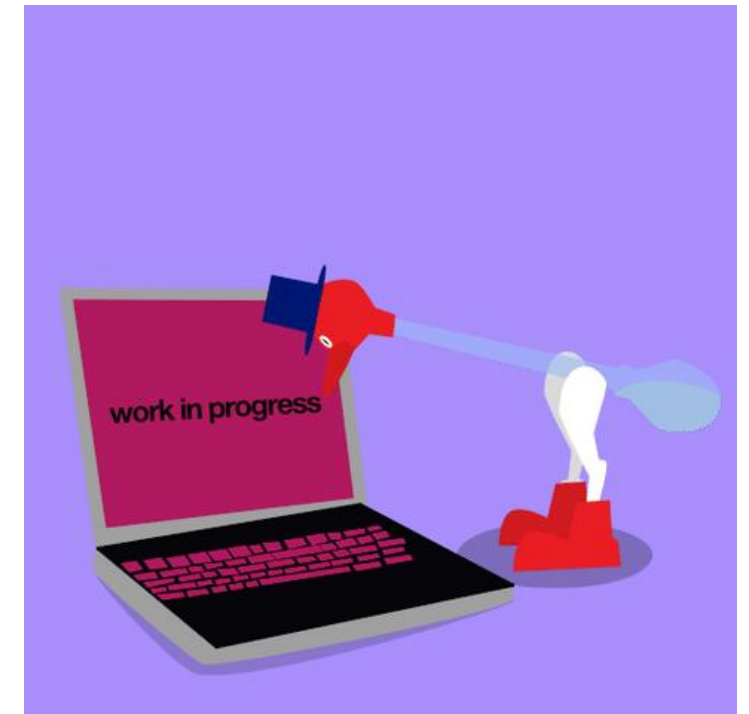
STRETCH! What do you think the answer is?



LO: To explore the six beliefs of Sunni Islam

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – Describe the six Beliefs of Islam
- **Most** – Explain how they are understood and expressed in Sunni communities today
- **Some** - Assess the importance of these principles for Muslims.



1: THE 6 BELIEFS OF SUNNI ISLAM

SUNNI MUSLIMS –

- 90% of Muslims are Sunni
- Believe that as the Prophet Muhammed did not chose his successor, election is the right way the next leaders should have been picked.

SHIA MUSLIMS –

- 10% of Muslims are Shia
- They believe Muhammed appointed Ali to be his successor, and Ali's son Hasan should have been in charge after Ali died, following a bloodline.

**Are there divergent Muslim beliefs,
like in Christianity?**

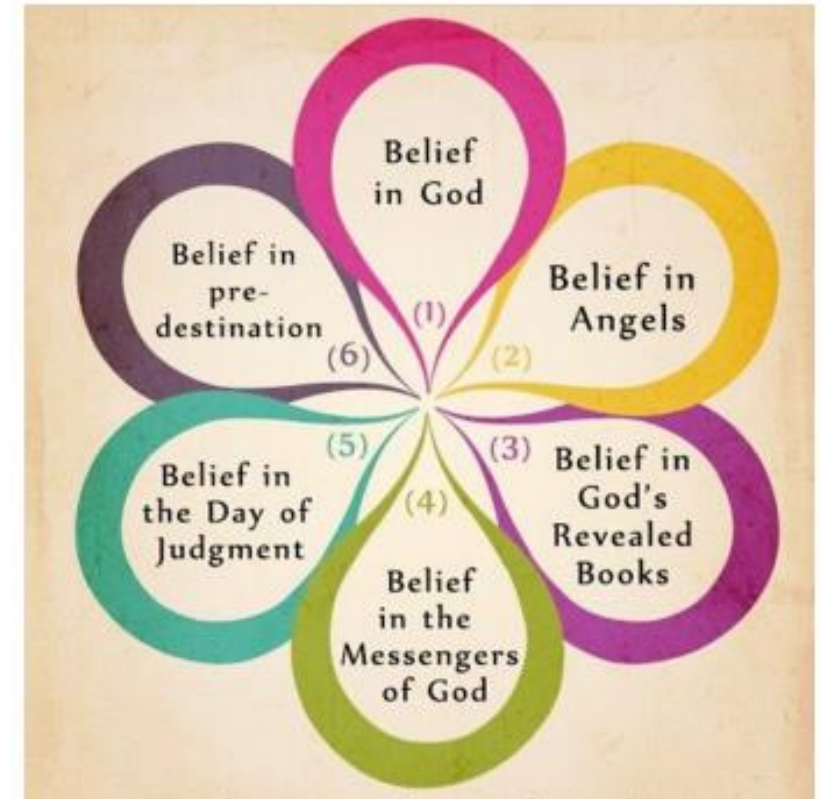


Today you will explore the six major beliefs of Sunni Islam, also known as Iman al-Mufasssal

TASK: You have 6 stations to visit where you must...

1. Identify the belief
2. Describe the meaning
3. What effect does it have on Muslims today?

★ **STRETCH! A02: To what extent does this belief have the most impact on a Muslim today? How convincing is this?**



1. The belief in Allah



‘He is Allah, the One, Allah is Eternal and Absolute. There is him.’

This means, just like the Christian idea of God, that Allah is the creator of all life. He was not born and cannot die. He has no partners or children and nothing in the universe is like him.

How might this impact Muslims today?

2. Angels of Allah

- Muslims believe Angels do the work of Allah.
 - They deliver revelations to the prophets so that Muslims know what Allah wants them to do.
 - They record the words and actions of every individual, so they have a book to account for their good and bad deeds upon their death. This book will help Allah decide if they get in to Paradise or Hell.
 - Angels do not have free will like humans, they obey Allah's commands.
- ‘We only descend at your Lord's command.’ (Qur'an, Surah 19)



How might this impact Muslims today?

3. Holy books



- **Kutubullah** - The Torah, Psalms, the Gospels, the scrolls of Abraham and the Qur'an are the 5 holy books Muslims believe have authority.
- Although they believe the Qur'an is the only scripture still in its original form.
- They believe the Qur'an is the direct word of Allah, given through the Angel Jibril.

“We revealed the Torah with guidance and light” (Qur'an, Surah 5)

How might this impact Muslims today?

4. Prophets and messengers of Allah

- Allah chooses messengers to spread his words and guidance.
 - More than 124,000 prophets
 - Muhammed was the last ever chosen prophet that Allah spoke to, so he is the ultimate prophet and extremely important is Islam.
- ‘Muhammed is not the father of your men, but the messenger of Allah.’

How might this impact Muslims today?



5. Day of Judgement!



Can you remember what this means?!

This is the day Muslims stand in front of Allah after they have died and Allah decides based on how they have lived their lives, if they get into Paradise or not.

Human life is a test to get into the eternal afterlife, so Muslims try and live a good way.

‘On that Day people will be separated.’ (Qur’an, Surah 30)

How might this impact Muslims today?

6. Decree of Allah

- **Al-Qadr** is the concept that Allah knows everything and has already decided everything that will happen. This is called **predestination**.
- Al-Qadr is linked to the six beliefs of **Sunni** Islam. This is because it shows that Allah is omniscient, meaning 'knowing everything', and omnipotent, meaning 'having unlimited power.'

“The Lord has created and balanced all things and has fixed their destinies and guided them.” (Qur’an 87:2)

- How might this impact Muslims today?



FEEDBACK! How might the 6 beliefs effect Muslims today?

<u>Belief in..</u>	<u>Effect on Muslims</u>
1. Allah	Show gratitude for life through prayer
2. Angels of Allah	Show respect by turning head to left and right (each angel) and say 'peace be upon you'
3. Books of Allah	Read and study the kutubullah to improve knowledge
4. Messengers of Allah	Many Muslims are named after prophets so they can learn from their example
5. Day of Judgement	Reminds Muslims of limited time on earth, shown in funerals.
6. Decree of Allah	Muslims accept God's will and seek blessings through prayer at night called 'Night of Power' (Laylat al-Qadr

Why are these six principles important for Muslims?

- The Six Beliefs are mentioned in the **KITAB AL-IMAN Hadith** (The book of Faith in the Sahih Muslim collection of Hadith) This forms the foundation of Sunni Muslim faith and is compulsory to believe in this.
- By following the Six Beliefs they are on the right path and will earn rewards from Allah in this life.
- Muslims will earn rewards in akirah (afterlife) by being judged at Mi'ad to go to al'Jannah (paradise)
- Living in this way may promote a peaceful and caring society as Muslims are following moral guidelines.

What do Shia's think of the Six Beliefs of Islam?

Wait until you learn about the Five Roots of Usul ad-Din in the next lesson.... All will be revealed!



Exam Technique!

B question - 4 marker

Explain two ways in which the belief in these six articles of faith influences Muslims in their lives today.

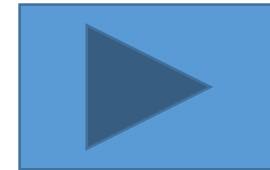
2 x Point Explain



Let us sum it up with BBC Bitesize...

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BBC
Bitesize



Lesson 2. The 5 roots of Usal ad'Din Shia Islam

DO NOW: Date &
Title

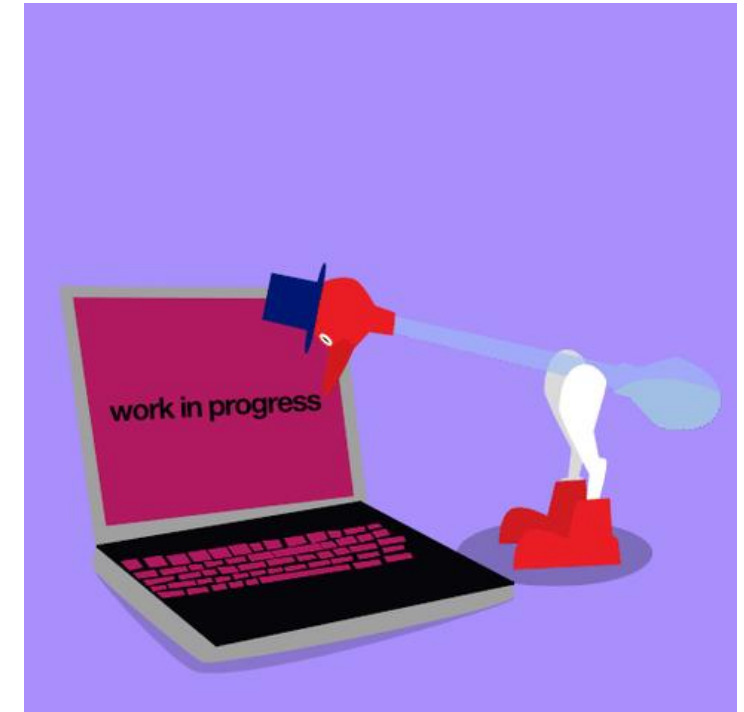
Revise the 6 beliefs
of Sunni Islam for a
quick test!



LO: To explore the five roots of Usul ad-Din

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – Describe the five roots of Shia Islam
- **Most** – Explain the nature, history and purpose of the five roots
- **Some** - Assess the importance of the roots today including the Sevener and Twelver



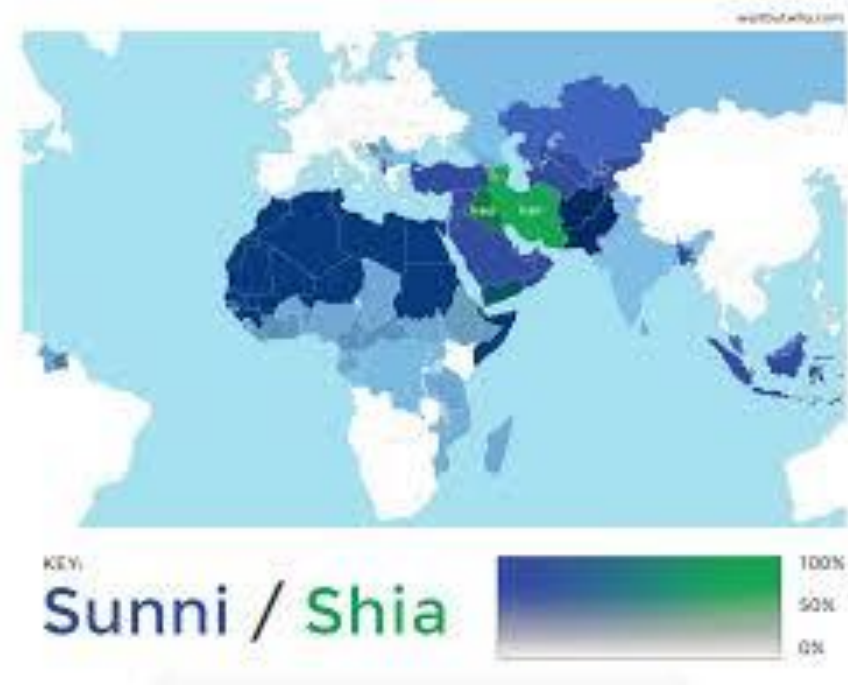
Mini re-cap test of the six beliefs of Sunni Islam!

1. What is the quote for the belief in Allah?
2. What is the belief for this quote: 'We only descend at your Lord's command.' (Qur'an, Surah 19)
3. Kutubullah refers to which belief?
4. How many prophets have there been?
5. Which belief: 'On that Day people will be separated.'
6. What does al-qadr refer to?

Answers

1. 'He is Allah, the One, Allah is Eternal and Absolute. There is none like him.'
2. Angels
3. Holy books
4. Over 124,000
5. Day of Judgement
6. The decree of Allah

So, we know that Sunni Muslims have the **6 beliefs of Islam**.



And now we are going to learn about how the Shias have the **5 roots of Islam**.

Who are Shia?

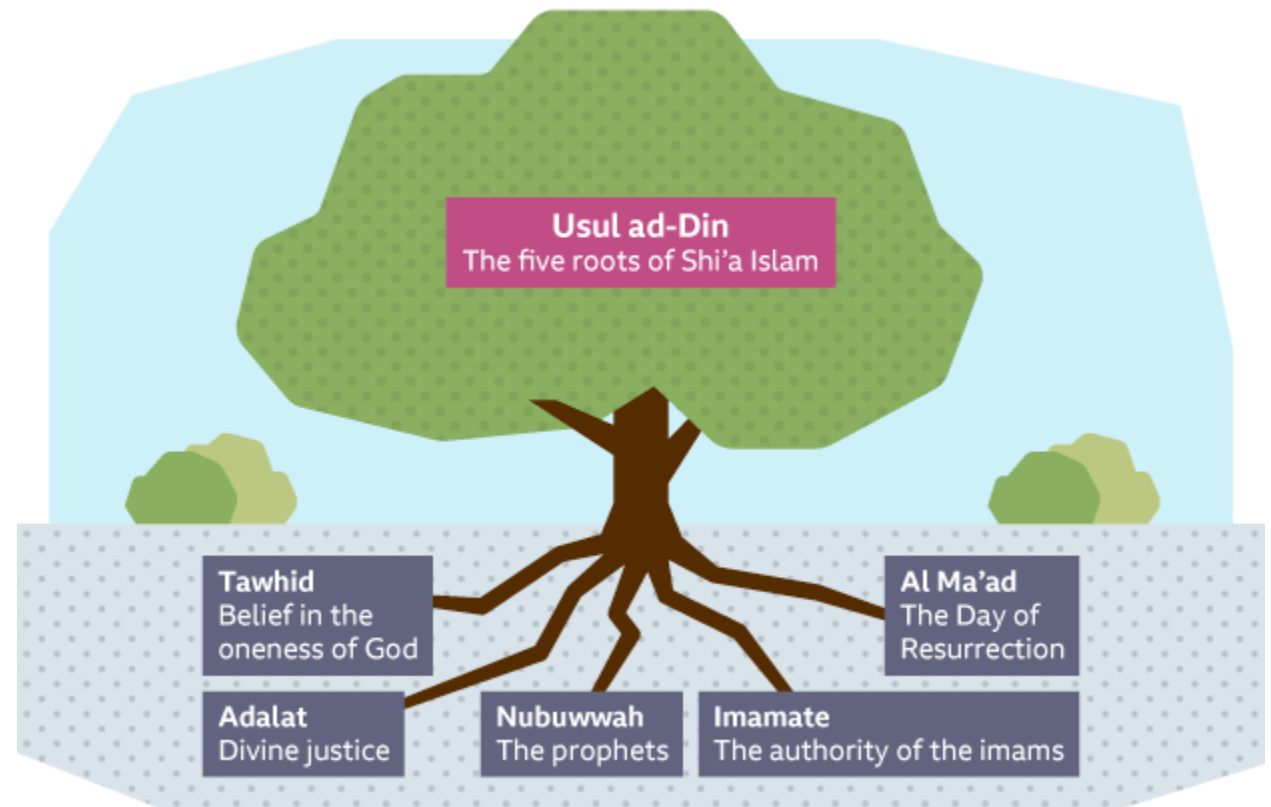
- After the death of Muhammad, the leadership of the Shi'a community continued with 'Imams' believed to be divinely appointed from the Prophet's Family.
- Unlike the Sunni Caliphs, the Shi'a Imams generally lived in the shadow of the state and were independent of it.
- The largest sect of Shi'a Islam is known as The Twelvers, because of their belief that twelve divinely appointed Imams descended from the Prophet in the line of Ali and Hussein, led the community until the 9th century CE.
- Another sect is the Sevener who also believe in the same roots as the Twelver except they have a different leader (Imamah).



Usul ad Din means 'the five roots of Shia Islam'

Within **Shi'a** Islam there are five key principles. These are often referred to as the five roots of Shi'a Islam or the five roots of Usul ad-Din. Using the image of roots shows that these principles are the foundations of the faith.

Think about yourself... can you think of 5 principles which are the foundation of you?
Kindness, karma, honesty?



TASK

1. Read about each root and answer the questions below.
2. You must then decide with your group which root you think has the greatest impact on a Muslims life.
3. You may need to empathise and imagine which root may be the most significant. This is using your ***skill of analysis and evaluation*** which is essential to tackle the 'D' exam question.

STRETCH! What might a Sunni think of this root? Disagree or agree?
Why might that be?

1. Tawhid – believing in the oneness of Allah

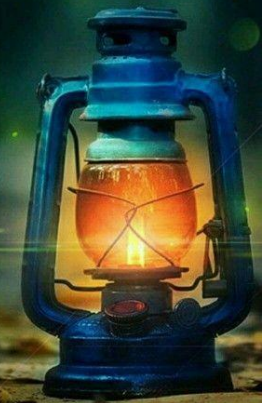
This is the belief that God is one, he is almighty and only he is worthy of worship. Tawhid came from the prophet Muhammad who was communicated to through the angel Jibril, it was important that Muslims understood what Allah was because it is not good for humanity to worship false idols.

It is a sin to make anything equal to Allah, this is called shirk.

QUOTE ALERT! 'He is God, the One and Only, God the Eternal, the Absolute, there is none like him'

(Qur'an, Surah 112)

Say:
He is Allah,
The One and Only;
Allah,
The Eternal, Absolute;
He begetteth not,
nor is He begotten;
And there is none
like unto Him.



LY Creations

2. Adalat – Allah's Divine Justice

Shi'a Muslims believe that Allah is always right and just. 'The All Just' is one of his 99 beautiful names.

Sometimes Allah may act in ways that are beyond our understanding, but ultimately the world has been created to be fair and just.

All Muslims believe there will be a **Day of Judgement**, when they will have to account for their faith and deeds.

'I advise you of being just towards both friend and foe.' (Tuhaf al-Uqul)

**IS NOT ALLAH
THE MOST JUST
OF JUDGES?**

SURAT AT-TIN, VERSE 8

awkwardmuslim

3. Nubuwwah - Prophethood

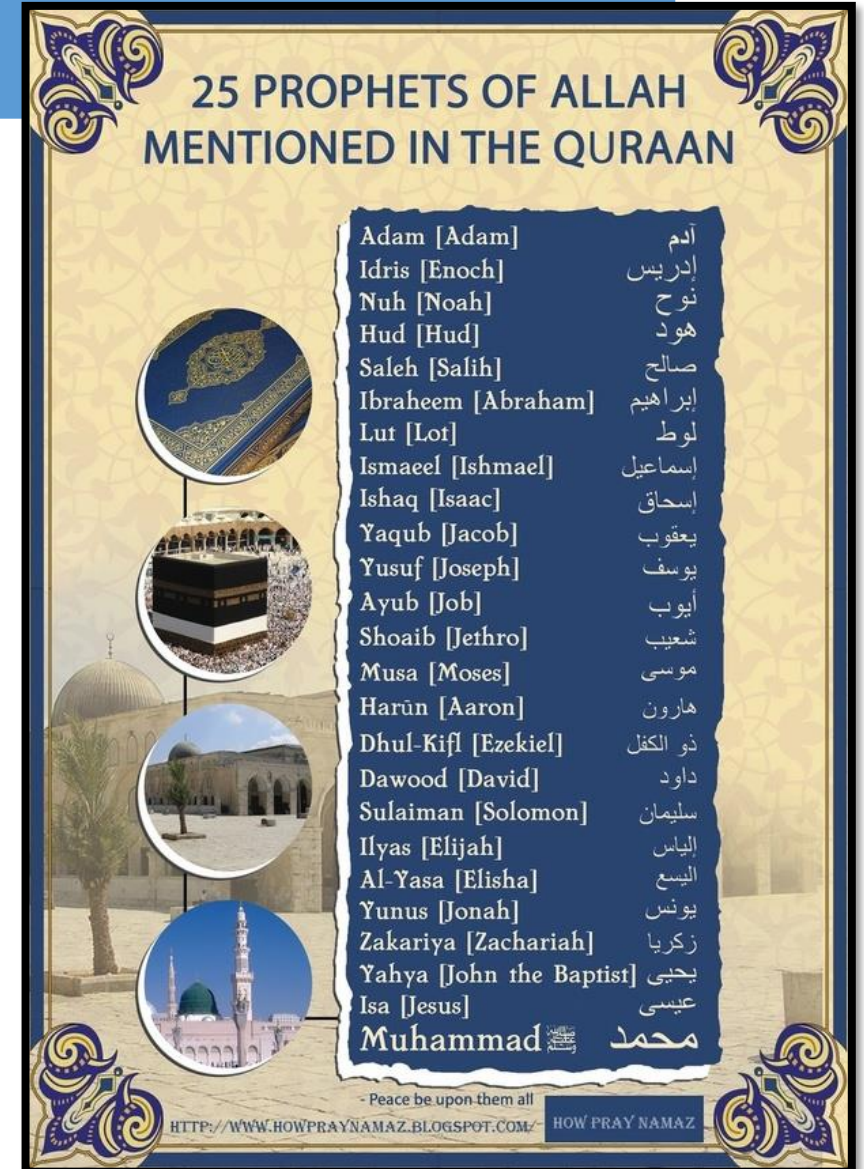
The prophets provide guidance from God and should be respected. This is especially so for **Prophet Muhammad**, as he was God's final prophet and communicated the **Qur'an** to human beings.

Muslims believe in many of the same prophets as Jews and Christians.

For example they all believe that Adam was the first as caretaker of the earth and even believe Jesus was a prophet (not the Son of God however as that would be shirk).

'We sent a messenger to every community.'
(Quran, Surah 16)

25 PROPHETS OF ALLAH
MENTIONED IN THE QUR'AAN



Adam [Adam]	آدم
Idris [Enoch]	إدريس
Nuh [Noah]	نوح
Hud [Hud]	هود
Saleh [Salih]	صالح
Ibraheem [Abraham]	إبراهيم
Lut [Lot]	لوط
Ismaeel [Ishmael]	إسماعيل
Ishaq [Isaac]	إسحاق
Yaqub [Jacob]	يعقوب
Yusuf [Joseph]	يوسف
Ayub [Job]	أيوب
Shoaib [Jethro]	شعيب
Musa [Moses]	موسى
Harun [Aaron]	هارون
Dhul-Kifl [Ezekiel]	ذو الكفل
Dawood [David]	داود
Sulaiman [Solomon]	سليمان
Ilyas [Elijah]	إلياس
Al-Yasa [Elisha]	اليسع
Yunus [Jonah]	يونس
Zakariya [Zachariah]	زكريا
Yahya [John the Baptist]	يحيى
Isa [Jesus]	عيسى
Muhammad ﷺ	محمد

- Peace be upon them all

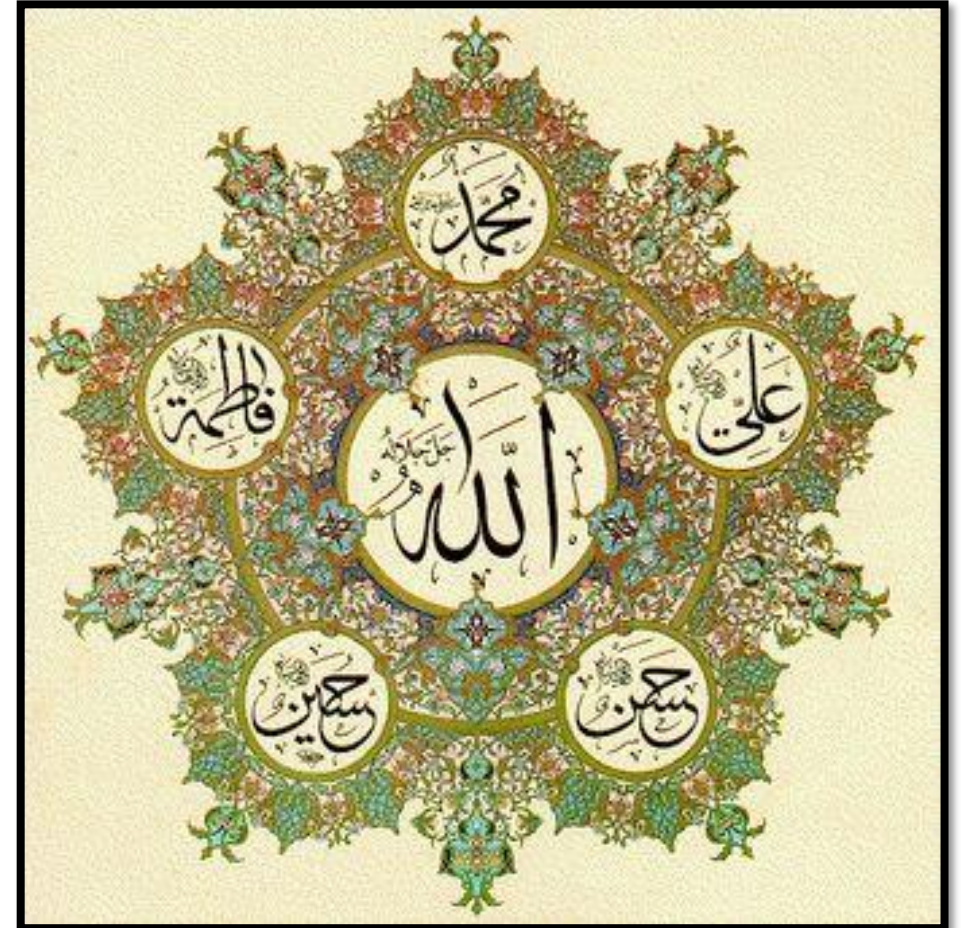
[HTTP://WWW.HOWPRAYNAMAZ.BLOGSPOT.COM/](http://www.howpraynamaz.blogspot.com/) HOW PRAY NAMAZ

4. Imamah – God given leadership

The Twelve Imams were chosen by God to lead Islam after Muhammad. Shi'a Muslims believe that leaders such as imams protect the religion and help to guide Muslims along the right path.

Remember – this is the main reason Muslims separated! Why?!

'You who believe obey God and the Messenger and those in authority among you.' (Qur'an, Surah 4)



5. Mi'ad – Day of Judgement and Resurrection

On the last day of the world, Muslims will be resurrected from their graves and be judged by Allah.

Allah will judge all of humanity according to how they have lived.

If they have lived a good life in accordance to Islam then they will be granted with paradise however if not then their soul will go to hell.

'He is the Judgement; and to Him you shall be returned.' (Qur'an, Surah 28)



**TASK: Comparing Shia 5
Roots with Sunni 6 Beliefs...
are they different or similar?**

Complete
the table!

Similarities	Differences

Which belief/root is the key difference?

Sunnis accept four of the five roots since they are contained in their 6 beliefs.

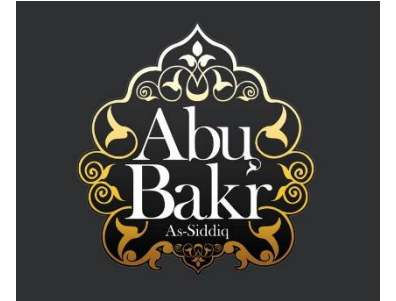
However disagree with the root Imamah

This is because Sunni's believe that after Muhammad died, Abu Bakr who should have led Islam and after his death there should be an election for the rightful **khalifah**. **Not Imam**.

A Khalifah is a religious leader whereas an Imam has God-given leadership.

This was the main cause of the division between Sunni and Shia Muslims.

However... there are also divisions within Shia, the Twelver and Sevener disagree with each other and believe in different Imams.



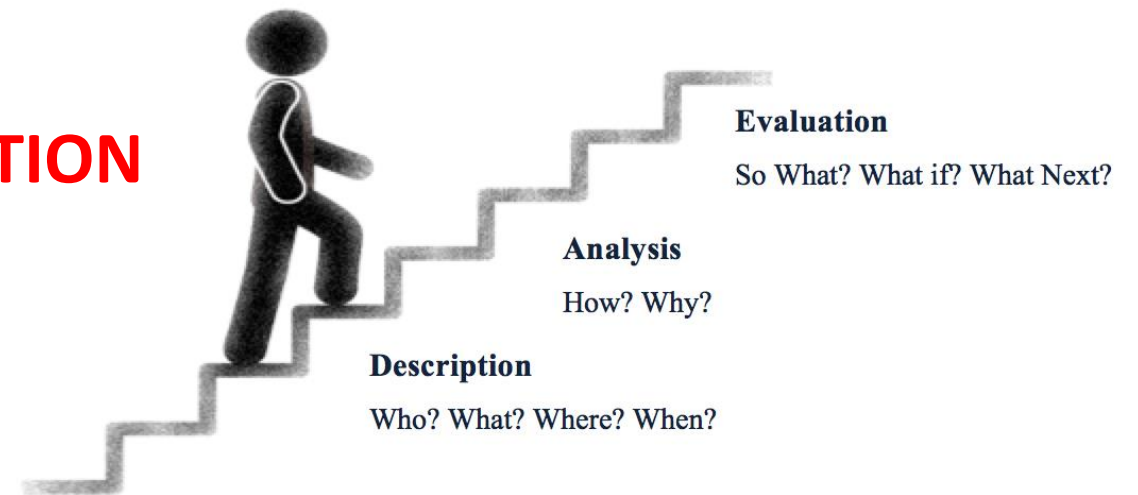
Exam Technique

D: 'There are more similarities than differences between Sunni and Shia'. Evaluate this statement considering:

- Muslim views
- Justified conclusion (15 marks)

Remember your essay should be...

50% A01 KNOWLEDGE + 50% EVALUATION

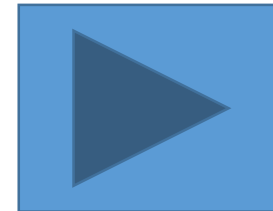


2. The Five Roots of Usual ad-Din

Let us sum it up with BBC Bitesize...

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BBC
Bitesize



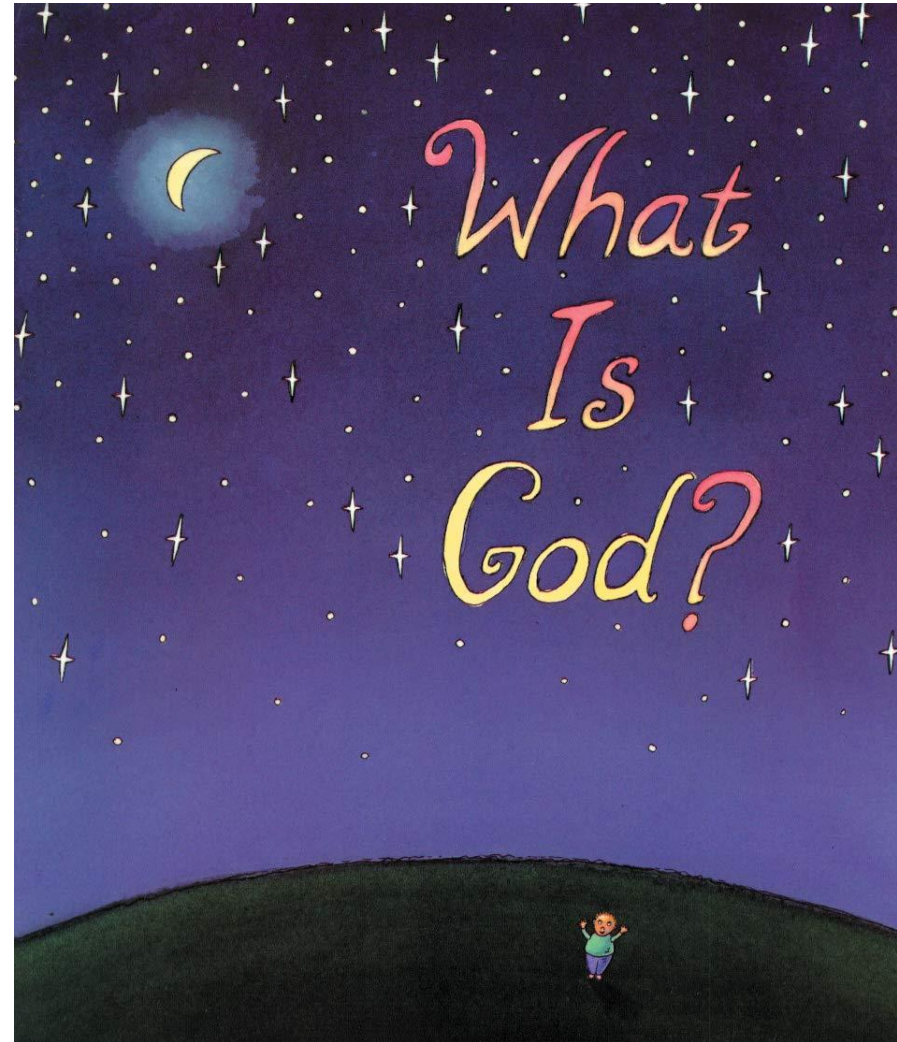
3. The Nature of Allah

DO NOW: Date and Title

What is God supposed to be like?

What qualities might he possess?

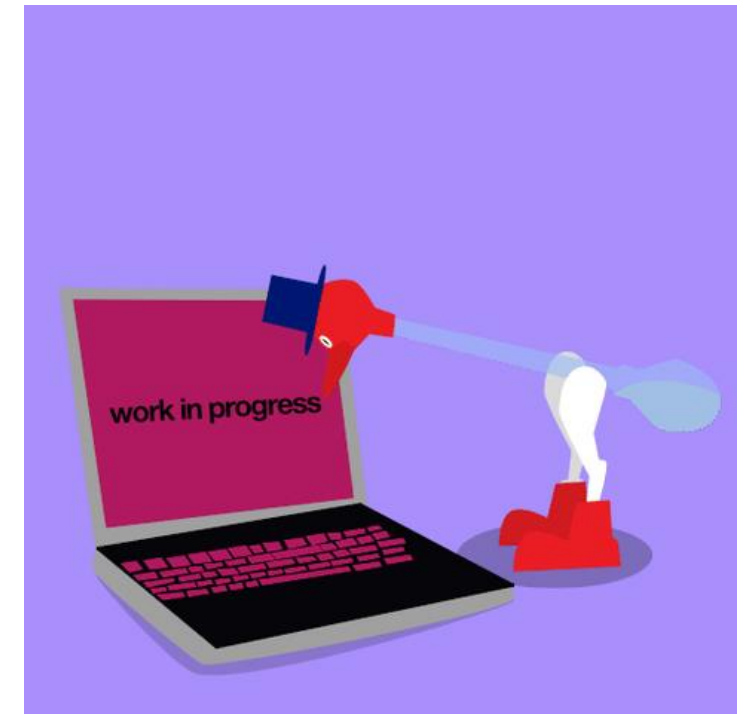
STRETCH: Why is it important for God to be believed as this?



LO: To explore the nature of Allah

Learning Milestones:

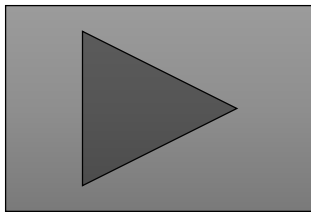
- **All** – to identify different natures of Allah
- **Most** – to explain how these natures are shown in the Qur'an
- **Some** – to assess why the natures of Allah are important for Sunni and Shia



Let's find out what Muslim's believe about Allah...

Watch the clip and write down key beliefs about what and who Allah is.

Why is this important for a Muslim to understand?



For Muslims it is very simple...

Allah is the One and Only God!

Muslims believe that Allah:

- is the one true God - all worship and praise is directed towards him
- should be treated with respect as he is the supreme being
- is the creator, designer and sustainer of the world

The 99 Beautiful Names of Allah...

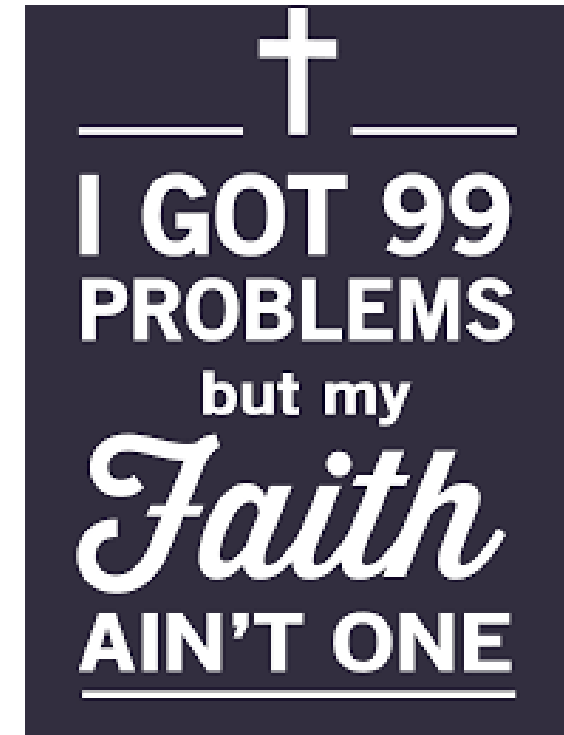
Allah has 99 names in the Qur'an which Muslims believe shows his nature and characteristics.

Here are some –

The Creator
The Tremendous
The All knowing
The All seeing
The Judge
The Powerful



Muslims remind themselves of this by having a rosary of 33 beads that they pass through their fingers 3 times, or a rosary of 99 beads which remind them of the 99 qualities of Allah
Which religion and denomination have something very similar?!



How do Muslims know what Allah is like?

The Qur'an!

Why do they believe this book?

1. Contains Allah's actual words to humanity
2. Was revealed to Muhammed in such a way it cannot be distorted
3. Is Allah's final word – there will never be another book from Allah
4. Tells humans all they need to know about Allah, religion and how to live their lives



TASK

Read each one of Allah's natures from the information resource and complete the summary activity sheet.

You must understand...

- **All** – to identify different natures of Allah
- **Most** – to explain how these natures are shown in the Qur'an
- **Some** – to assess why the natures of Allah are important for Sunni and Shia

3. The Nature of Allah

Oneness (Tawhid)

Tawhid is the belief in Allah's oneness. This is the absolute basis of Islam, as the first pillar of Islam, Shahada says that – 'There is no God but Allah.'

Allah's oneness means he has no partners, no helpers and no equals.

Belief in Allah's oneness means that Allah must be the creator of everything since he is the only God. It also means he must be all powerful and in control of everything.

The word Tawhid is used to describe the oneness of Allah, which is the fundamental belief of Islam. It means believing in Allah, believing that he is the one and only God. It helps Muslims to think of Allah as the centre point of life.

'Worship Allah alone, avoid all false deities.' (Surah)



3. The Nature of Allah

Transcendence

This refers to Allah's nature and power being so beyond human understanding and human experience.

This can be seen in some of His 99 names – 'the Highest', 'the Magnificent' 'the Greatest', all beyond human description.

Yet he is also... Immanent

Although Islam believes Allah is transcendent, he also has immanence, he is close to humans and can be contacted by humans.

The belief that Allah is closer to us than our heartbeat and is involved in the world

'We are nearer to man than his jugular vein' (Surah 50)

'Wherever you turn, there is the presence of God' (Surah 2)



3. The Nature of Allah

Omnipotence

Two of the 99 names of Allah are 'the absolute' and the 'all powerful' so Muslims believe Allah has complete power. He has created the universe and so has full power over it.

Allah's omnipotence also implies his omniscience, as another of his names is 'All knowing'.

The final Surah (chapters in the Quran – there are 114 Surah's) says Allah is the 'Master of the Day of Judgement' – he knows everything that we have done in order to have the authority and power judge us.



3. The Nature of Allah

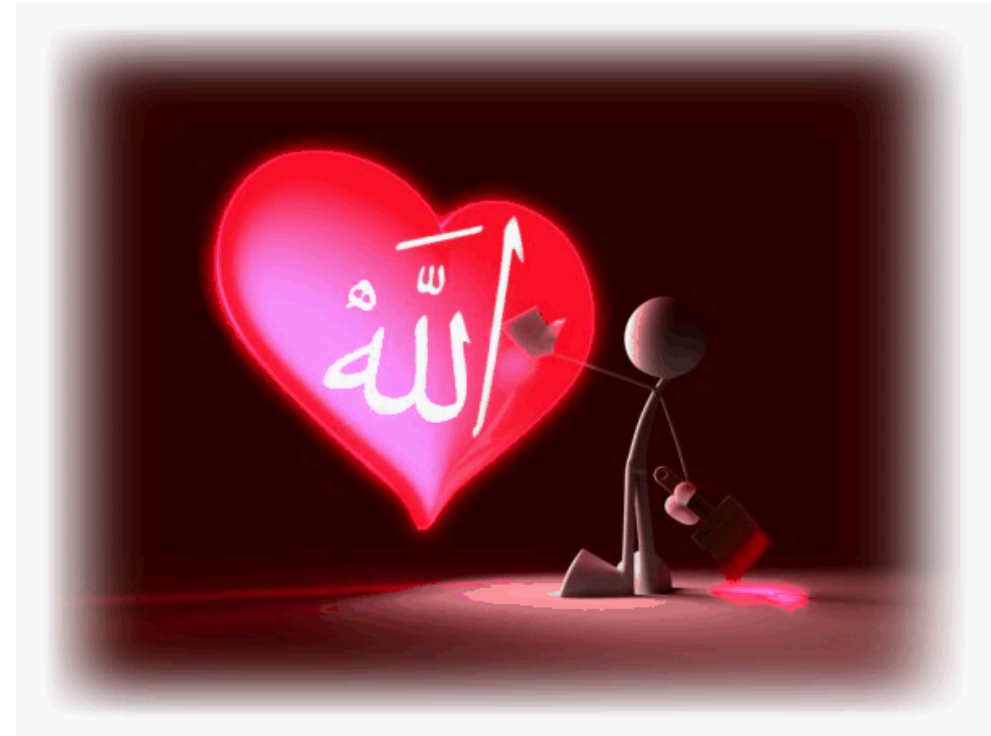
Beneficence

Shows Allah's beneficence – he is good, and kind and loving to his creations.

Islam teaches when Allah made humans, he did not leave them alone to get on – he sent prophets with his word to show humans how to live in the best way possible so they could go to Paradise.

Allah's love can also be found in paradise. Allah has created a place of eternal bliss for those who have done good and have been loving to their fellow humans.

Paradise is called Al'Jannah and is described as 'everlasting bliss with flowing streams and comfortable chairs'.
Allah is beneficent to those who are also loving.



3. The Nature of Allah

Mercy

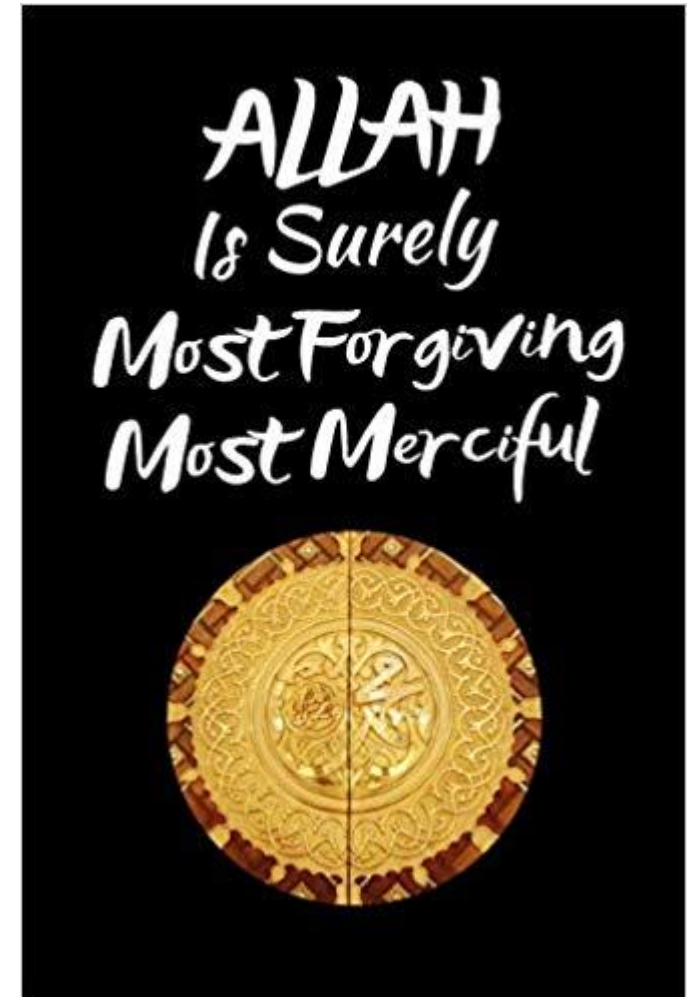
Every Surah (except Surah 9) begins with 'In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, and Most Merciful'

If people are not perfect in their attempts to live the Muslim life, then Allah will show mercy and forgive them. Allah is shown to be 'All forgiving' of sins in certain times such as the holiest month Ramadan where Muslims will fast to purify and focus their spirits.

They also perform the Jummah prayer which is a special prayer on Fridays where sins are said to be forgiven.

Muslims also ask for forgiveness whilst going on pilgrimage to Mecca, a key reason of going so that Muslims can ensure that their sins are forgiven by Allah.

"Oh Allah, you are most forgiving, and you love forgiveness so forgive me"



3. The Nature of Allah

Adalat - Justice

Allah is described as 'the All Just'. Justice means fairness and the maintenance of what is right. The world was created by Allah in a just way – the earth provides food and liquid in order for humans to survive. Allah designed everything to work well together and provide a fair life for everyone.

Muslims believe Allah's justice can be seen through Sharia law – the holy law of Islam. If everyone obeyed this law, societies would be fair to everyone.

Allah's justice is also shown in the way that he deals with humans on Judgement Day. He will be fair and give justice to those who have lived a good life or deserve to be punished.

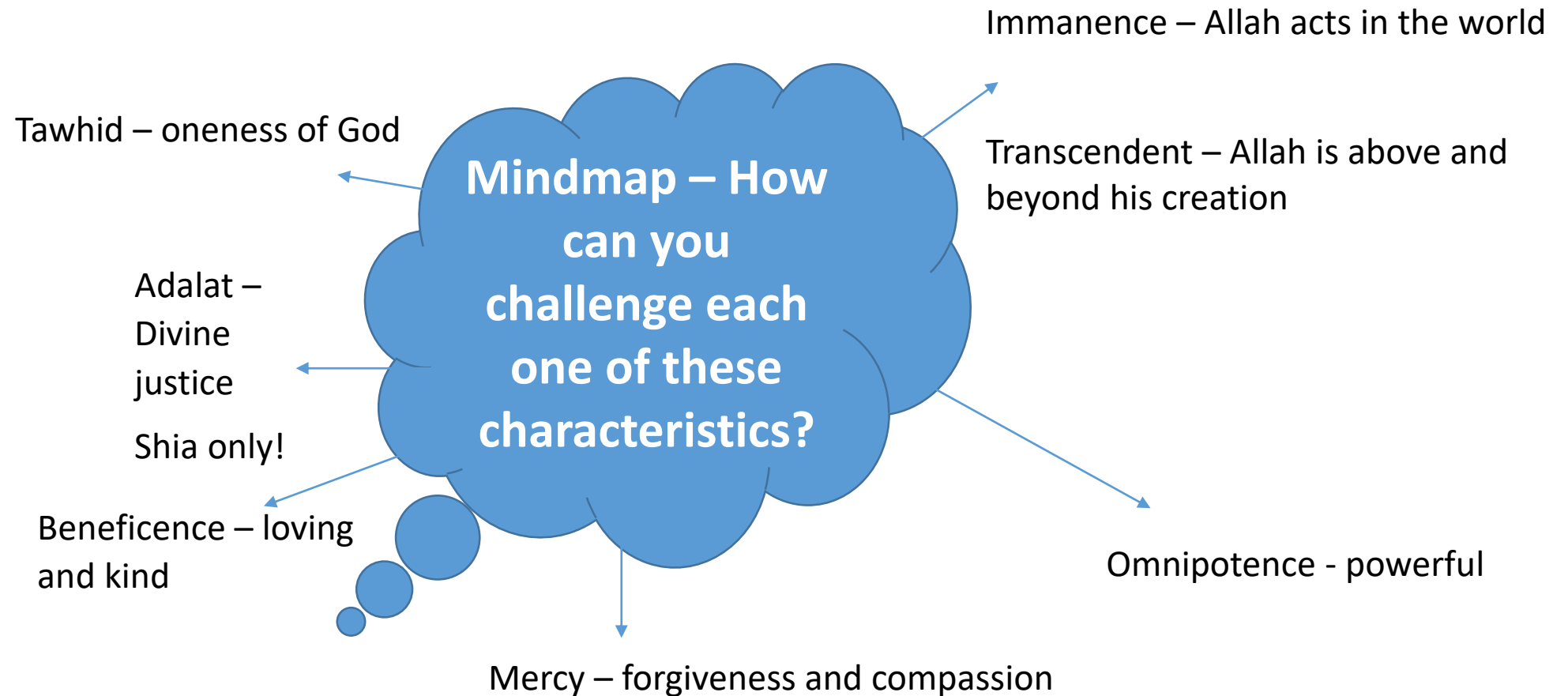


FEEDBACK! Why are these characteristics important to Muslims?

- **Tawhid & Transcendence** - It is impossible to fully understand Allah but it helps to understand something of his nature.
- **Omnipotence** - Close relationship through worship (which is what and why humans were created to do!)
- **Merciful & beneficent** - Helps Muslims to strive to reflect divine characteristics in their own life thus making them better people. Humans can become a reflection of Allah.
- **Adalat** – reassuring to know Allah will judge you on your merits and not make hasty decisions over your life

3. The Nature of Allah

Skill: Critically deconstruct each characteristic and record why this is IMPORTANT. Then think of examples of when this could be challenged? You are appraising (AO2) the characteristic (AO1) needed for the evaluation and analysis essay question



Exam Practice

D. 'Tawhid is the most important characteristic of Allah' Evaluate this claim by referring to:

- Muslim teachings
- Justified conclusion

Stop. Peer Assess. Progress.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief.• Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief.• Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 3	7-9	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by an accurate understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question.• Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Judgements are supported by the appraisal of evidence, some of which may be superficial, leading to a partially justified conclusion.
Level 4	10-12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Critically deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question.• Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.

3. The Nature of Allah

HOW TO MAXIMISE YOUR PERFORMANCE IN THE EVALUATION Q...

READ THE QUESTION ONCE, UNDERLINE/HIGHLIGHT THE KEY WORDS. READ THE BULLETPOINTED VIEWPOINTS. WRITE NEXT TO EACH BULLETPOINT KEY WORDS FOR THEIR VIEW. TAKE A DEEP BREATH AND GO!

PARAGRAPH 1

MAKE A JUDGEMENT

A02: APPRAISE JUDGEMENT – WWW/EBI

A01: INCLUDE KEY TERMS & QUOTES

PARAGRAPH 2 – PROPOSE ANOTHER VIEW

MAKE A JUDGEMENT

A02: APPRAISE JUDGEMENT – WWW/EBI

A01: INCLUDE KEY TERMS & QUOTES

FULLY JUSTIFIED CONCLUSION – CHOOSE THE JUDGEMENT WHICH HAS THE MOST VALUE. EXPLAIN WHY IN DETAIL AND GIVE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT YOUR DECISION.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief.Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
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Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Critically deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question.Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.

LO: To explore the nature of Allah

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – to identify different natures of Allah
- **Most** – to explain how these natures are shown in the Qur'an
- **Some** – to assess why the natures of Allah are important for Sunni and Shia

WHAT
HAVE YOU
LEARNED

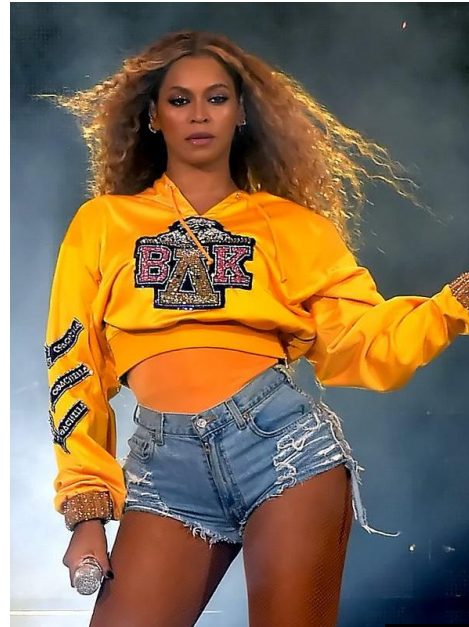


Lesson 4. Risalah

DO NOW: Date and Title

Who do you think is an inspirational leader? Why?
What qualities do they possess to inspire you?

STRETCH: Why is it important for God to be believed as this?



LO: To explore the nature of Risalah

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – to identify and describe the nature and importance of risalah – A01
- **Most** – to identify and explain key prophets and what they teach Muslims – A01
- **Some** – to assess the impact of each prophet for Muslims – A02

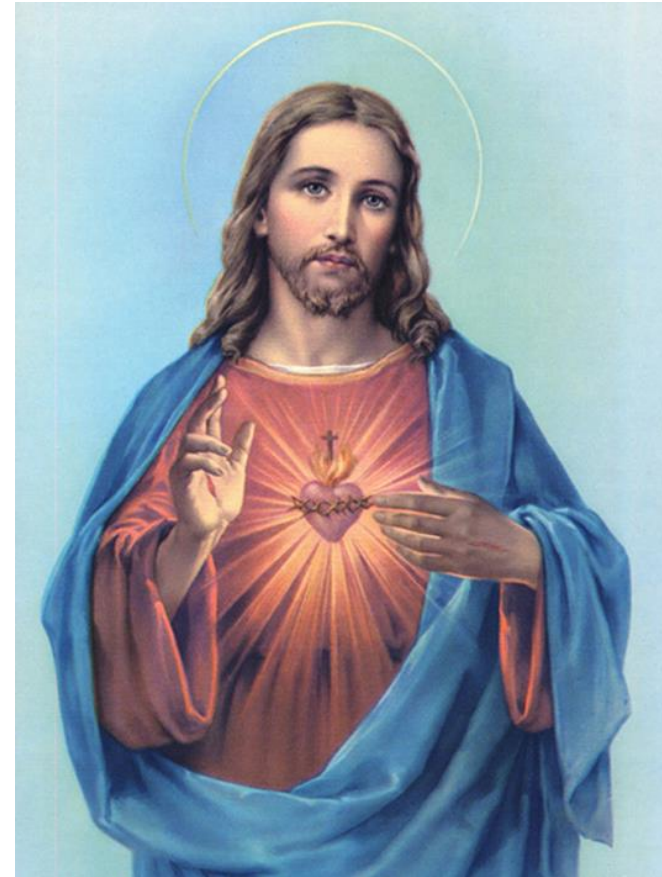
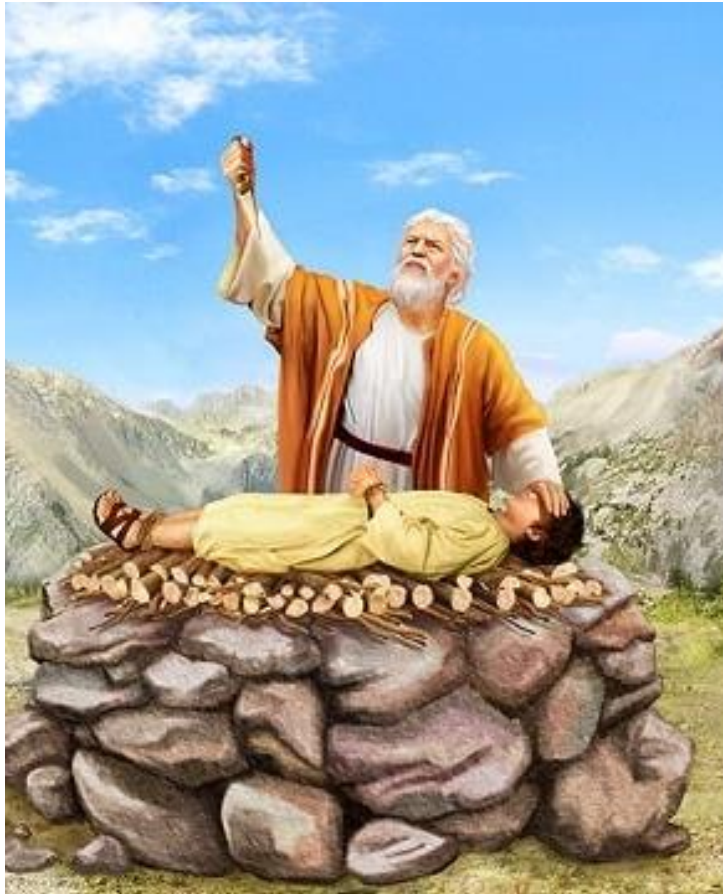


Do Now Feedback! Who do you think is an inspirational leader? Why? What qualities do they possess to inspire you?

- Well respected by their peers
 - Have good morals
- Highly skilled in their field
 - Likeable and pleasant
 - Strong and motivated
 - Resilient
- Positive mental attitude
- Stand up for what is right
- They make their voice heard

4. Risalah – The Prophethood

Who may have been an inspirational leader thousands of years ago? Before social media and technology....



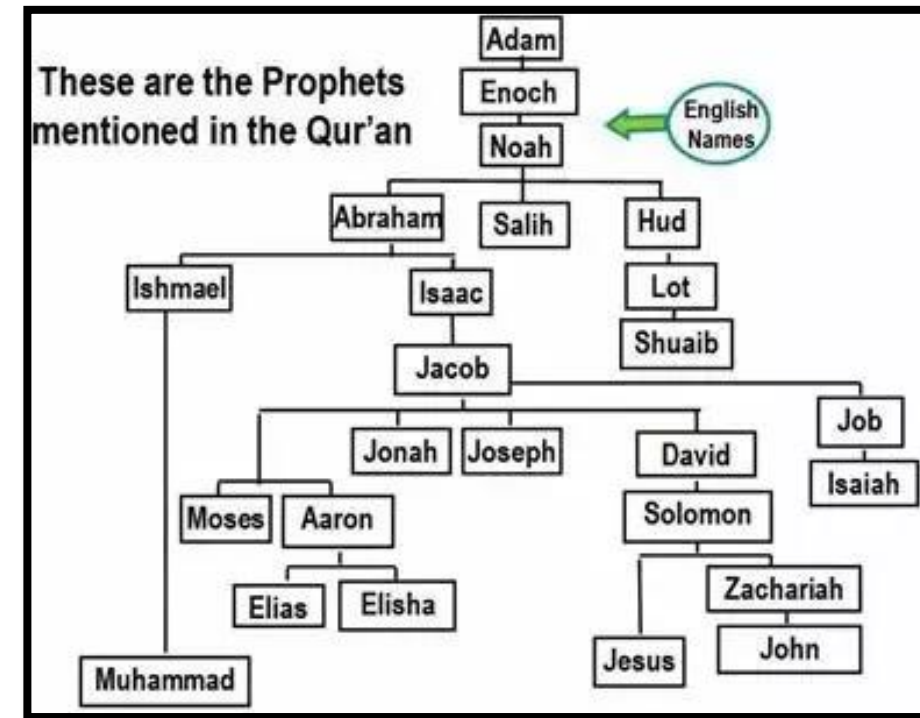
4. Risalah – The Prophethood

Q1: What is the nature of prophethood for Muslims?

Risalah means Prophethood (also known as Nubuwwah) and is a key belief in Islam.

It is based around the fact that Allah has sent a series of messengers to give humankind guidance on how to follow the straight path. It is important because:

- Risalah is a basic **article of faith** for Sunni Muslims and one of the roots for Shia.
- Prophets are messengers sent from God, or Allah, to help Muslims follow the straight path.
- Allah has spoken to many prophets and Muslims must follow their teachings
- All prophets demonstrated good qualities and set an example of how to live. Many Muslims name their children after prophets.



Q1: What is the nature of prophethood for Muslims?

The Prophet Muhammad said there are over 124,000 prophets who have appeared in different parts of the world and it is essential for Muslims to believe in all of them.

Source of Wisdom A01!

“Every community has been sent a warner (prophet)” – Quran, Surah 35

Source of Wisdom A01!

Say, [O believers], "We have believed in Allah and what has been revealed to us and what has been revealed to Abraham and Ishmael and Isaac and Jacob and the Descendants and what was given to Moses and Jesus and what was given to the prophets from their Lord. We make no distinction between any of them, and we are Muslims [in submission] to Him. [Qur'an 2:136](#)

Prove Your Learning!

- A. State three natures of risalah. (3 marks)
- B. Explain two beliefs of risalah. (4 marks)
- C. Explain two reasons why risalah is an important belief for all Muslims. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom & authority. (5 marks)



*Answer the
GCSE
questions!*

Stop. Peer Assess. Progress.

Q2: What do the roles of prophets teach Muslims?

Adam was the first prophet of Islam. His job was to be a vicegerent and khalifah (representative) whom the angels had to serve. Adam had to look after the Earth for Allah.

Adam is regarded very highly in the Qur'an as he was chosen by Allah over all the prophets of his time and Allah treated him with great mercy.

Adam and his wife Eve, in Arabic Hawwa lived in the Garden of Eden and were told not to eat the fruit from a certain tree which represented evil.

Adam and Eve were tempted by Iblis (Satan) who told them Allah didn't want them to eat the fruit because he didn't want them to become angels.

Adam and Eve realised they were wrong to have listened to Iblis and asked Allah for forgiveness. Allah forgave them as he is merciful and gave Adam his guidance. Those who receive Allah's guidance are his prophets.

Muslims believe he first built the **Ka'bah** and worshipped Allah. For Muslims, the Ka'bah is the most sacred place on Earth and is located in **Mecca**, Saudia Arabia. It is the place to which all Muslims face as they pray.

This story teaches Muslims to follow Allah's commands and not to allow Satan (the devil) to tempt them.

A01 Source of wisdom!

"Satan made them slip."
(Surah 2:36)



Q2: What do the roles of prophets teach Muslims?

Ibrahim (Abraham) was born into a polytheistic (worshipping many Gods) family however he rejected this and argued about how worshipping lots of false gods was wrong. People got really mad with Ibrahim and tried to burn him, but he was saved from the fire by Allah.

Abraham and his wife Sarah had no kids and were very old but Allah granted them two children.

Abraham almost killed his son as he had a vision to do so, but as he was about to, Allah stopped him and told him it was a test of faith.

Abraham and his son Ishaq also helped build the Kabbah after it had been destroyed by Noah's flood. Abraham was given the holy book of Sahifah (Scrolls) which are the first holy books mentioned in the Qur'an.

All prophets between Abraham and Muhammed are descendants of Abraham. This includes Moses, David, Solomon, John the Baptist and Jesus.

A01 Source of wisdom!

"he was thankful for the blessings of God who chose him and guided him to a straight path" Quran, Surah 16)



A01 Source of wisdom!

Abraham was not a Jew nor yet a Christian, but he was true in faith and bowed his will to Gods, which is Islam.'

CLICK
STRETCH &
CHALLENGE!

Q2: What do the roles of prophets teach Muslims?

Isma'il

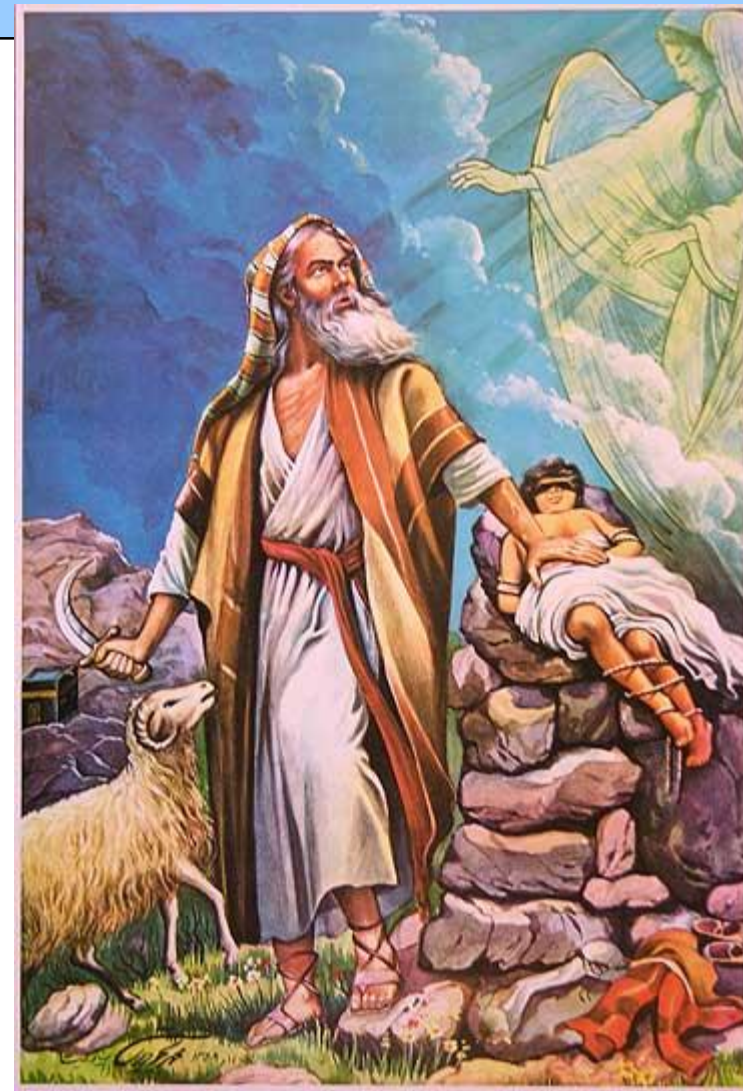
Isma'il (Ishmael) is Ibrahim's son, born to Hagar and an ancestor of Muhammad's. He and his mother were brought to Mekkah by Ibrahim.

He was chosen to rebuild the **Ka'bah** in Mekkah.

Ibrahim had a vision from Allah that he was sacrificing Isma'il, when Ibrahim told his son he offered his life. Just as Ibrahim was about to sacrifice his son Allah called out to him to stop and praised them both for their dedication.

Muslims are taught to trust in God and have faith.

N.B. We are not suggesting that killing your son is a good or a moral idea! This story is to NOT be taken literally.



Q2: What do the roles of prophets teach Muslims?

Musa

Musa ([Moses](#)) was the main founder of Judaism and was brought up in the royal courts of Egypt and sent by Allah to preach monotheism to the Egyptians.

Musa was given the revelation of the Torah (called Tawrat in Arabic) with the ten commandments.

He was appointed by Allah to free the Israelites from the Egyptians. He was famous for many miracles such as parting the red sea.

Muslims believe Musa teaches how Allah rewards perseverance in the face of suffering and how good will overcome evil.



Q2: What do the roles of prophets teach Muslims?

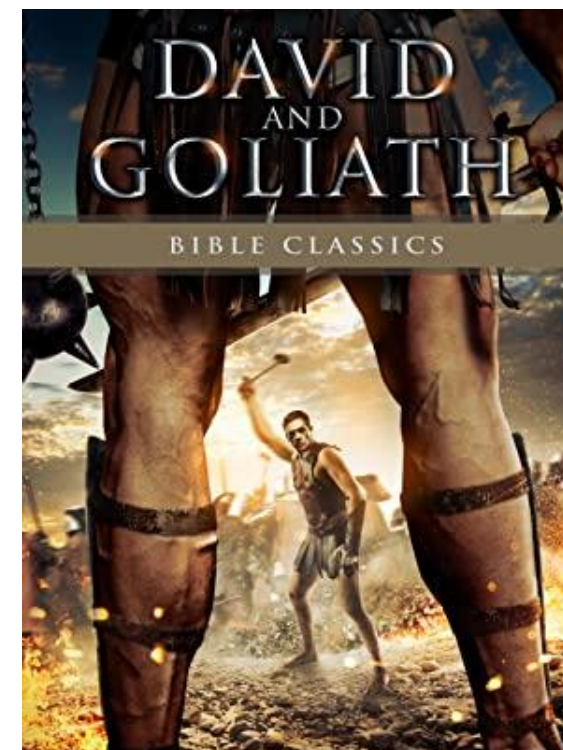
Dawud

Dawud (David), king of Israel, received the divine revelation of the Psalms. He is remembered for his wisdom, prayers and fasting, as well as for his victory against Goliath after which he was made king of Israelites.

This confirms for Muslims that Allah gives honour to his chosen ones, and that they can be blessed with both worldly and spiritual honour.

A01 Source of Wisdom!

“David killed Goliath, and God gave him sovereignty and wisdom.” Quran Surah 2



Q2: What do the roles of prophets teach Muslims?

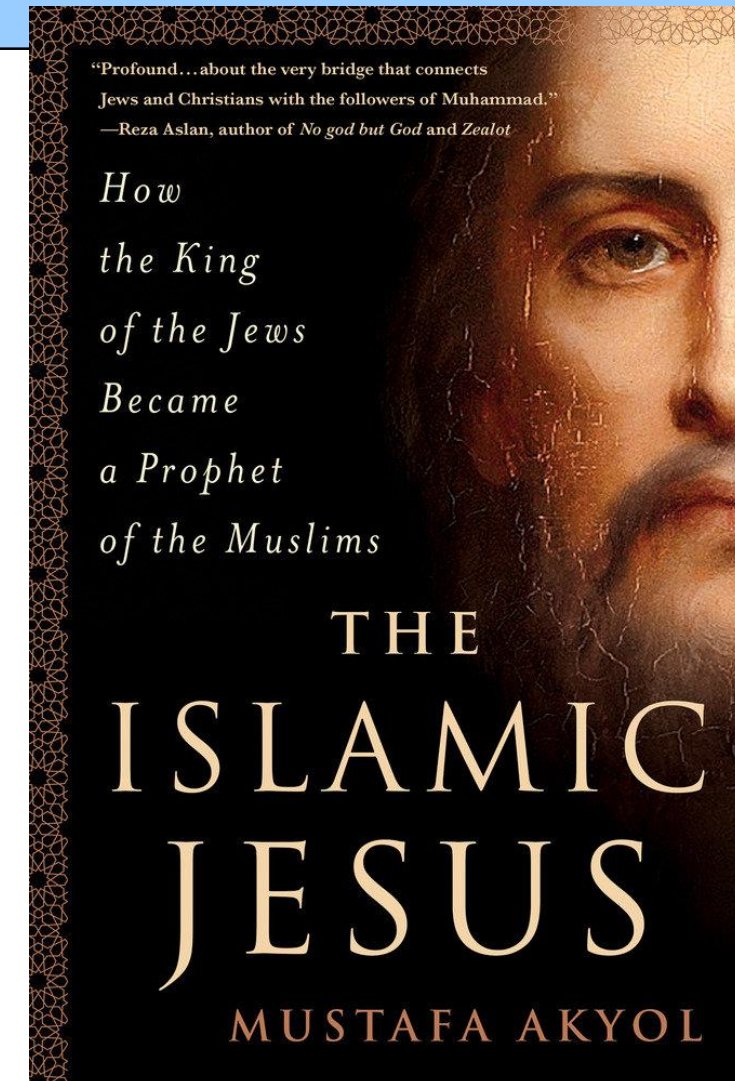
Isa

'Isa (Jesus) is among most honoured prophets of Allah. The Injil (book) was most of important revelations before the Qur'an was revealed to Isa.

Isa is considered a messenger of truth in the Quran who preached the straight path.

Muslims agree his birth was miraculous as did not have a biological father but he was not God incarnate. He did not die on a cross as Allah saved him.

Muslims are taught that Isa honoured tawhid and they must follow his example and worship Allah.



Q2: What do the roles of prophets teach Muslims?

Muhammad

Muhammad, the father of the Islamic empire, was called to be a prophet at the age of 40, in 610 CE.

There are many references in the Qur'an to the Messenger of Allah. These references show that Muhammad was called by Allah to bring the final message to humanity.

His message must be followed and if you follow it you will be rewarded, but if you reject it you will be punished.

Muhammad was the perfect Muslim and so the way he lived his life was the perfect way and should be followed.

The messages of previous prophets were forgotten or distorted - so Allah sent Muhammad the angel Jibril whilst he was praying in the cave Hira, the angel gave Muhammad the power to write the Qur'an which could never be distorted. This night is called **Laylat al-Qadr (Night of Power)**.

There are actually only four references to Muhammad in the Quran.

Muhammad is the final prophet and there will never be another prophet. He is the final example of how Muslims should live, and he is the "seal of the prophets", his message from Allah has not been distorted with.

A01 Source of Wisdom –
He is an "excellent model"
(Surah 33:21)

Click to find out about
Muhammad's life before
he was a prophet

A01 Source of Wisdom –
Muhammad is portrayed as
a great teacher by being
described as "a light"
(Surah 5:15)

Exam Practice

D. 'Muhammad is the only prophet a Muslim needs' Evaluate this claim by referring to:

- Muslim teachings
- Justified conclusion

Stop. Peer Assess. Progress.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief.• Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
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4. Risalah – The Prophethood

HOW TO MAXIMISE YOUR PERFORMANCE IN THE EVALUATION Q...

READ THE QUESTION ONCE, UNDERLINE/HIGHLIGHT THE KEY WORDS. READ THE BULLETPOINTED VIEWPOINTS. WRITE NEXT TO EACH BULLETPOINT KEY WORDS FOR THEIR VIEW. TAKE A DEEP BREATH AND GO!

PARAGRAPH 1

**MAKE A
JUDGEMENT**

**A02: APPRAISE
JUDGEMENT –
WWW/EBI**

**A01: INCLUDE KEY TERMS &
QUOTES**

PARAGRAPH 2 – PROPOSE ANOTHER VIEW

**MAKE A
JUDGEMENT**

**A02: APPRAISE
JUDGEMENT –
WWW/EBI**

**A01: INCLUDE KEY TERMS &
QUOTES**

**FULLY JUSTIFIED CONCLUSION – CHOOSE THE JUDGEMENT
WHICH HAS THE MOST VALUE. EXPLAIN WHY IN DETAIL
AND GIVE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT YOUR DECISION.**

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
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Wider Reading on Risalah

Muhammad's life before he was a prophet:

<https://www.learnreligions.com/biography-of-the-prophet-muhammads-early-life-2004471>

The importance of Ibrahim: <https://www.learnreligions.com/prophet-ibrahim-abraham-2004018>

The construction of the Kabba: <https://www.learnreligions.com/kaaba-in-mecca-image-gallery-4122937>

Moses in Islam:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/islam/history/musa.shtml>

END OF LESSON PROGRESS CHECK!

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – to identify and describe the nature and importance of risalah – A01
- **Most** – to identify and explain key prophets and what they teach Muslims – A01
- **Some** – to assess the impact of each prophet for Muslims – A02

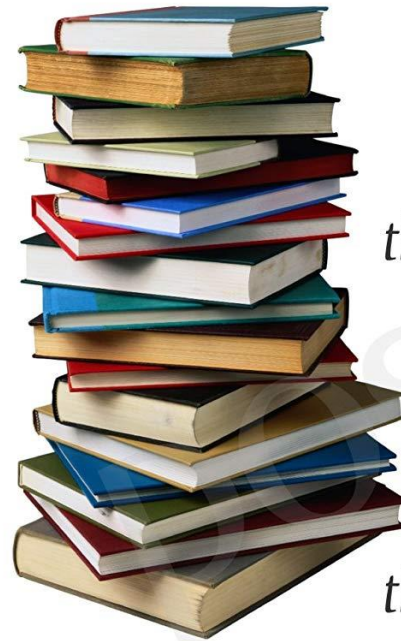


Kutub Holy Books

DO NOW: Date and
Title

What is your favourite
book? Why?

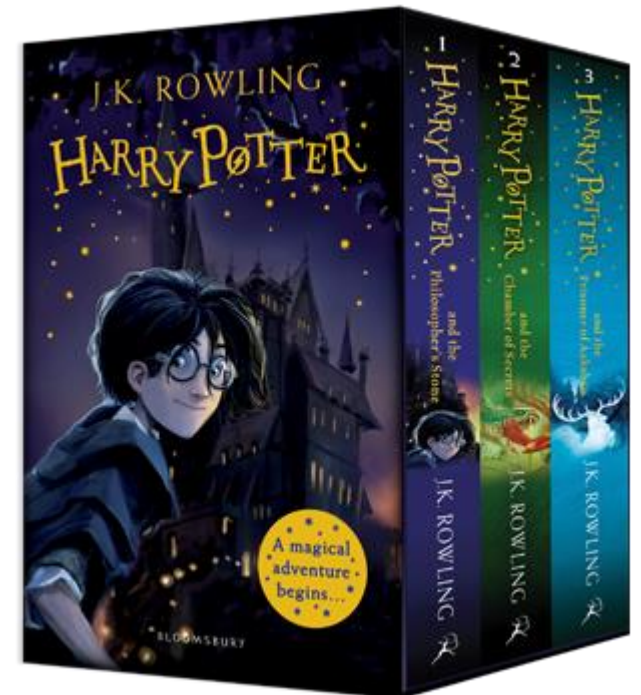
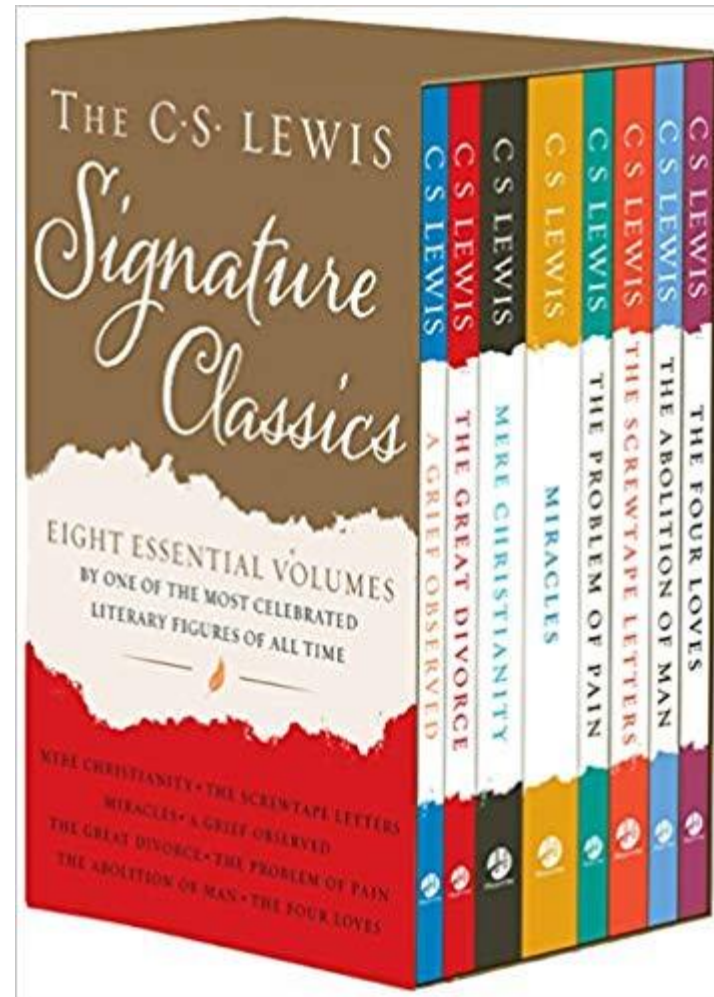
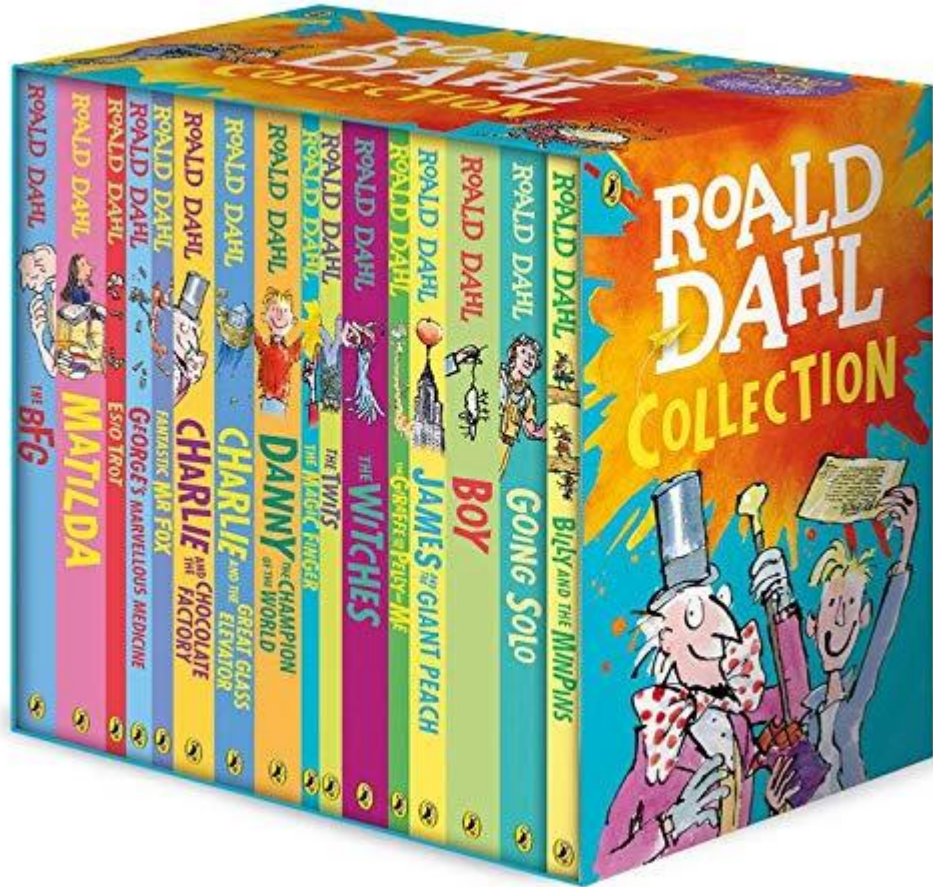
STRETCH: Why are
books treasured so
much by people around
the world?



*"The more you **read**
the more **things** you know.
The more that you **learn**
the more **places** you'll go."*

- Dr. Seuss

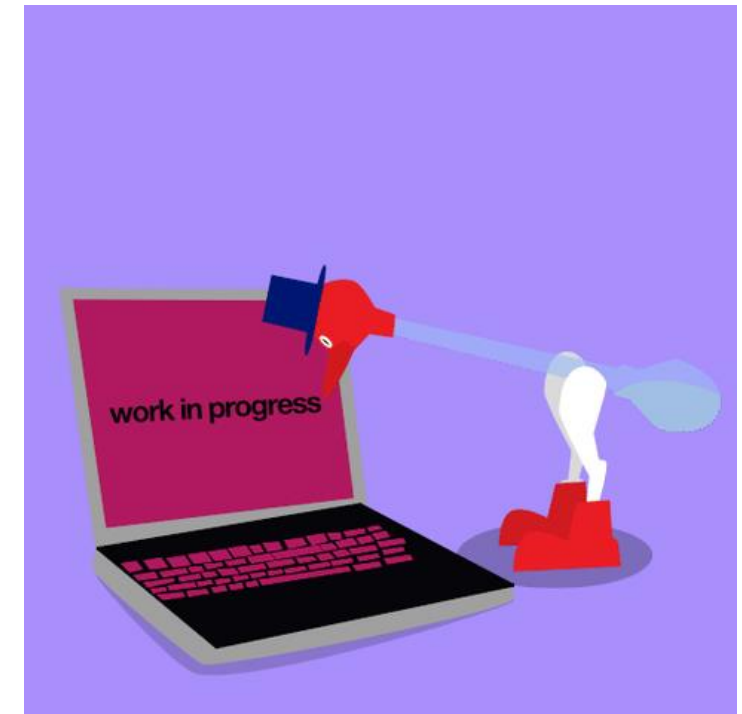
DO NOW FEEDBACK!



LO: To explore the Kutub – Holy Books

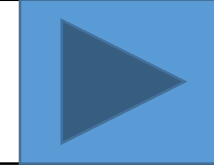
Learning Milestones:

- **All** – to identify and describe the nature, history and significance and purpose of holy books
- **Most** – to explain the nature, history and significance and purpose of holy books
- **Some** – to assess divergent Muslim views about the importance of the holy books in their lives today.



Q1. Why are Muslim holy books significant?

Watch this video clip at the bottom of the webpage and Mindmap/bulleted views expressed



A: State three Muslim attitudes towards holy books. (3 marks)

Muslims believe that over the centuries, prophets have received messages from Allah. Many were recorded in ancient scriptures known as **kutubullah** (**books of Allah**), many have survived and continue to be a source of guidance for billions of people today.



Holy books revealed to humanity prior to the Qur'an are believed by Muslims to be earlier forms of **revelation** (**communication from Allah, often through an angel**) and therefore are not considered a final authority, however they are still respected by Muslims.



Q2. What are the Muslim Holy Books? Why are they important?

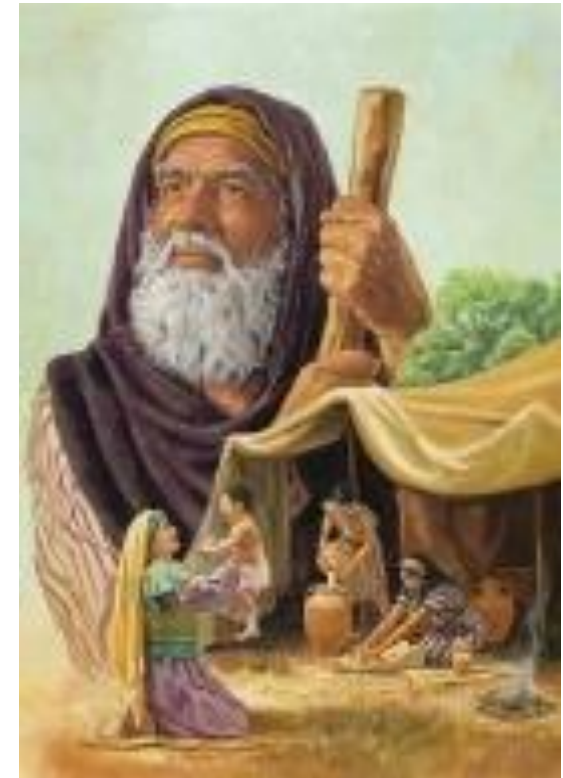
Sahifah

- The **Sahifah** contains the scrolls of **Ibrahim** (Abraham), also known as 'Suhuf'. These are part of the early religious scriptures of Islam.
- It is believed that they are now lost, but contained Allah's revelations to the Prophet Ibrahim, which were written down by him and his followers.

A01 Source of Wisdom!

"what was written in the Scriptures of Moses and of Abraham...that no soul shall bear the burden of another"

Quran, Surah 53



Q2. What are the Muslim Holy Books? Why are they important?

The Tawrat

- The **Tawrat** is known by Jews as the **Torah**. It is the holy book revealed directly by God to the **Prophet Musa**.
- This book contains the **Ten Commandments** and sets out the 'judgement of Allah' on non-believers.
- Muslims believe that the Tawrat contains many good teachings and laws but only meant for the Jews for a limited time. *It includes a prophecy about the future appearance of Muhammad.*



A01 Source of Wisdom!

“We revealed the torah with guidance and light” (Quran, Surah 5)

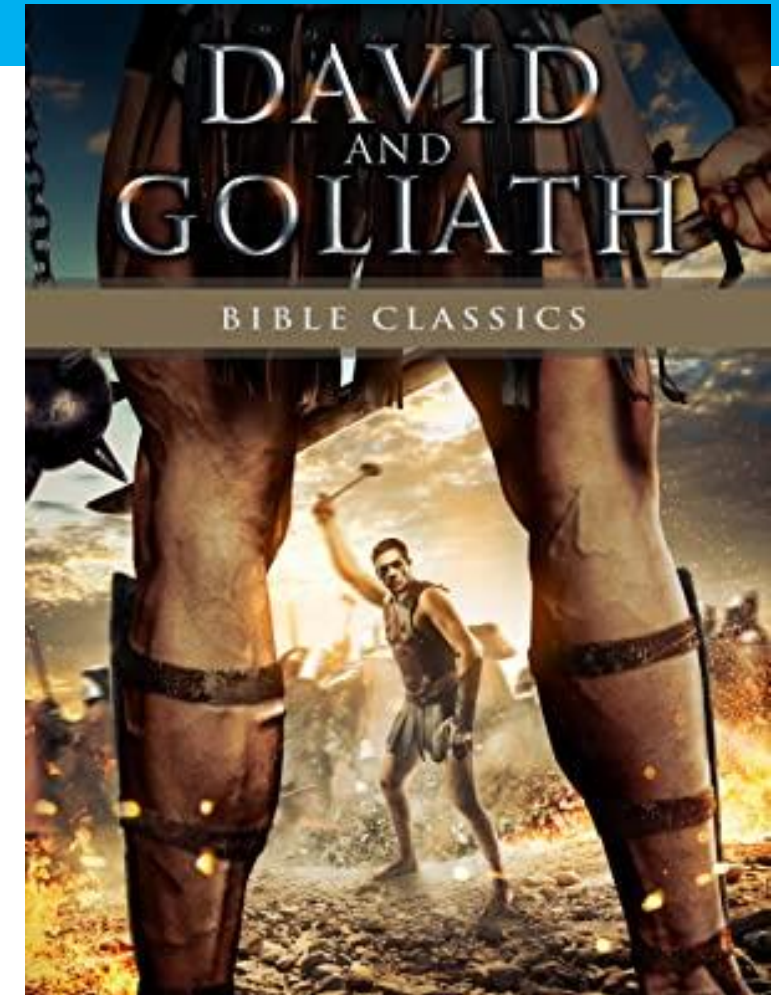
Q2. What are the Muslim Holy Books? Why are they important?

Zabur

- The **Zabur** contains **psalms**, or poetic prayers of praise and worship. There are 150 Psalms, made of songs and poems which Muslims believe were inspired by Allah.
- They are mentioned in the Qur'an as being revealed to **King Dawud** of Israel in 9th century BC and are similar to those found in the Christian Bible.

A01 Source of wisdom!

We sent revelation to you (Muhammad) as We did to Noah after him... to David We gave the book (Psalms) (Surah 4:163).



Q2. What are the Muslim Holy Books? Why are they important?

Injil

- **Injil** is a book believed to have been given by God to the Prophet Isa (Jesus). It is sometimes referred to as the Gospel of Jesus in Islam.
- Muslims believe that the meaning of this book has been altered by people over time, like all of the holy books prior to the Qur'an. Injil is not to be confused with the New Testament, for it is not about Jesus' life but contains revelations about morals, love and forgiveness. Muslims also believe that the Injil reveals the coming of the Prophet Muhammad.
- Islam teaches that Isa was not the son of God, as in Christianity.



A01 Source of wisdom!

“We sent Isa, son of Mary, we gave him the Gospel and put compassion and mercy into the hearts of his followers” (Quran, Surah 57)

ISA is just a man! He did not resurrect nor is he God incarnate!

Q2. What are the Muslim Holy Books? Why are they important?

The Qur'an –

According to Islamic belief, the meaning of the books revealed by Allah prior to the Qur'an became unclear and unreliable, because Allah's word has been mixed with texts created by people. Therefore, only the Qur'an is accepted as the true word of Allah. It was revealed to Muhammad by angel Jibril who was sent by Allah. It is the final revelation and is universal. This means that it is a message for all people, at all times and all places.

The Qur'an confirms the revealed books that came before it but takes priority over all of them. Where any of the other scriptures appear to be **contradictory** to the Qur'an, the teaching in the Qur'an is correct.

The Qur'an sets out how people should live, and other incorrect scriptures and teachings exist to test people's faith.

The Qur'an is regarded as the final revelation from Allah to the Prophet Muhammad. It was revealed to him in Arabic. The Qur'an is therefore different from any other book for Muslims because it contains the direct and final revealed words of Allah.

A01 Source of wisdom!

"The Quran is nothing less than a revelation that is sent to him (Muhammad)"
(Quran, Surah 53)



Progress Check - What have you learnt?

- A. State three Muslim attitudes towards holy books. (3 marks)

- C. Explain two Muslim attitudes towards Tawrat. In your answer you must refer to a source of wisdom and authority (5 marks)




*Answer the
GCSE
questions!*

Stop. Peer Assess. Progress.

5. Kutub - HOLY BOOKS

Skill: **CRITICALLY DECONSTRUCT** each book and record why this is **IMPORTANT**. Then think of examples of when this could be **CHALLENGED**! You are appraising (AO2) each book (AO1) which is needed for the evaluation and analysis essay question (15 marker)

BOOK	PRO/Strength	CON/Weakness
Sahifah	Most important as it is the earliest text	As it is the earliest this could mean that it is the most unreliable as Muhammad said that books revealed before the Qur'an had been tampered with, therefore how far can we trust this book?
Tawrat		
Zabur		
Injil		
Qur'an		



I have done
the first one
for you!

Exam Practice

D. 'The Qur'an is the most important kutubullah' Evaluate this claim by referring to:

- Muslim teachings
- Justified conclusion

Stop. Peer Assess. Progress.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
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Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief. • Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
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5. Kutub - HOLY BOOKS

HOW TO MAXIMISE YOUR PERFORMANCE IN THE EVALUATION Q...

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PARAGRAPH 1

MAKE A
JUDGEMENT

A02: APPRAISE
JUDGEMENT –
WWW/EBI

A01: INCLUDE KEY TERMS &
QUOTES

PARAGRAPH 2 – PROPOSE ANOTHER VIEW

MAKE A
JUDGEMENT

A02: APPRAISE
JUDGEMENT –
WWW/EBI

A01: INCLUDE KEY TERMS &
QUOTES

FULLY JUSTIFIED CONCLUSION – CHOOSE THE JUDGEMENT
WHICH HAS THE MOST VALUE. EXPLAIN WHY IN DETAIL
AND GIVE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT YOUR DECISION.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
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5. Kutub - HOLY BOOKS

HELP ME WITH THE D!	Answer...
1st JUDGEMENT based on knowledge you have just learnt (A01)	
A02 – Deconstruct the judgement and tell me what went well with this judgement? STRENGTH/PRO	
A02 Now give the other side... Even better if? WEAKNESS/CON of the 1 st judgement	
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CONCLUSION – choose the most convincing judgement based on the debate you have had. Which judgement has the most strengths? Now fully explain why you have come to this decision	

END OF THE LESSON!

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – to identify and describe the nature, history and significance and purpose of holy books
- **Most** – to explain the nature, history and significance and purpose of holy books
- **Some** – to assess divergent Muslim views about the importance of the holy books in their lives today.

WHAT
HAVE YOU
LEARNED



Malaikah

DO NOW: Date and Title

Do you believe in angels?

How have angels been portrayed/illustrated?

STRETCH: Why might someone believe in angels?



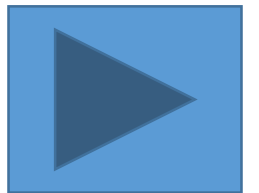
DO NOW FEEDBACK!

Have you ever asked the universe on what should you do in a tricky situation?

Have you asked for some sort of guidance?

Have you asked for strength when you have felt weak and upset?

Let's find out what has been discussed in contemporary society...



LO: To explore the nature of angels

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – to identify and describe the nature and importance of angels for Muslims
- **Most** – to explain how angels are shown in the Quran
- **Some** – to assess the significance of angels for Muslims today



Q1. What is the nature of angels?

Muslims believe that angels, or **malaikah**, were created before humans with the purpose of following the orders of Allah and communicating with humans. Muslims believe that angels, like all other creatures, were created by God. In Islamic belief, angels communicate messages from Allah to humanity.

Angels in Islam have the following qualities:

- They are made from light.
- They have no **free will**.
- They tell Allah about the behaviour of humans.
- They are limitless.
- They are invisible. However, they may reveal themselves to humans on special occasions. An example is when the Angel **Jibril** revealed himself to Prophet Muhammad as a man but when angel Jibil revealed himself to Isa he was a dove.
- Described as having pairs of wings which some Muslims believe to be literal and others a metaphor for their power.
- Angels help those who faith is strong.

A: State three
Muslim attitudes
towards Malaikah
(3 marks)

Q2. How are angels shown in the Quran?

Q3. Why are angels significant for Muslims?

Jibril – The bringer of good news.

He is mentioned in both the Qur'an and the **Hadith**.

The Angel Jibril revealed Allah's words in the form of the Qur'an to Muhammad on the Night of Power where he demanded Muhammad to "Read!" (Q,S 96) in the cave of Hira'.

Because of this, he is also known as the **Angel of Revelation**, as he played a vital role in communicating Islam to humanity.

The Angel Jibril is known as the Angel Gabriel in Christian scriptures.

In the Qur'an, Allah makes it clear that anyone who opposes Jibril or the other angels will become an enemy of Allah.

A01 Source of Wisdom!

"We only descend at your Lord's command" (Quran, Surah 19)



Q2. How are angels shown in the Quran?

Q3. Why are angels significant for Muslims?

A01 Source of Wisdom!

“The angel of death put in charge of you will reclaim you” (Qur’an Surah 32)



Izra'il – The Angel of Death

He is responsible for taking the souls from bodies when people die and returning them to Allah. He takes the soul to **barzakh** which is the stage between death and the time of judgement.

The Day of Judgement will be signalled by Izra'il blowing a trumpet to signify the end of the world.

Only Allah knows the time and place of every individual's death. This is known as al-qadr (predestination)

Q2. How are angels shown in the Quran? Q3. Why are angels significant for Muslims?

Mika'il – The Angel Mika'il (known as Michael in Christianity) is a friend to humanity.

He is known as the giver of rain, which waters the land and helps to provide food for people.

He is believed to guard places of worship and reward people's good deeds.

As the Angel of Mercy, he asks Allah to forgive people's sins.

It is believed that both the Angel Jibril and the Angel Mika'il will be present on the **Day of Judgement**.

A01 Source of Wisdom!

Whoever is an enemy to Allah and His angels and His messengers and Jibril and Mika'il – then indeed, Allah is an enemy to the disbelievers. **Qur'an 2:97–98**



Progress Check - What have you learnt?

- A. State three Muslim beliefs of Malaikah. (3 marks)
- B. Explain two reasons why angel Izra'il is important to Muslims. (4 marks)



*Answer the
GCSE
question!*

Stop. Peer Assess. Progress.

Q4. What is the significance of angels today?

How relevant are angels today?

Muslims believe they are very relevant as...

- Second most important article of faith for Sunni Muslims.
- Help believers in times of need
- Angels are known as **kiraman katiban** (**noble scribes**). Each person has one angel on their right and left shoulders. The one on the right records good deeds whereas the left takes note of bad deeds which will be presented to Allah on the Day of Judgement. They help Allah decide what happens to every individual in the afterlife.
- Muslims will say 'peace be upon you' to each angel during **salah** (prayer)

Question: What effect might the kiraman katiban have on Muslims?

Which teaching about angels is the most important for Muslims?

Not within
the five roots
of **usul ad-
din!**



Exam Practice

D. 'Angels have no relevance today'
Evaluate this claim by referring to:

- Muslim teachings
- Justified conclusion

Stop. Peer Assess. Progress.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief. • Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4-6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief. • Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
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HOW TO MAXIMISE YOUR PERFORMANCE IN THE EVALUATION Q...

READ THE QUESTION ONCE, UNDERLINE/HIGHLIGHT THE KEY WORDS. READ THE BULLETPOINTED VIEWPOINTS. WRITE NEXT TO EACH BULLETPOINT KEY WORDS FOR THEIR VIEW. TAKE A DEEP BREATH AND GO!

PARAGRAPH 1

MAKE A JUDGEMENT

A02: APPRAISE JUDGEMENT – WWW/EBI

A01: INCLUDE KEY TERMS & QUOTES

PARAGRAPH 2 – PROPOSE ANOTHER VIEW

MAKE A JUDGEMENT

A02: APPRAISE JUDGEMENT – WWW/EBI

A01: INCLUDE KEY TERMS & QUOTES

FULLY JUSTIFIED CONCLUSION – CHOOSE THE JUDGEMENT WHICH HAS THE MOST VALUE. EXPLAIN WHY IN DETAIL AND GIVE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT YOUR DECISION.

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6. MALAIKAH

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END OF THE LESSON PROGRESS CHECK!

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – to identify and describe the nature and importance of angels for Muslims
- **Most** – to explain how angels are shown in the Quran
- **Some** – to assess the significance of angels for Muslims today

WHAT
HAVE YOU
LEARNED

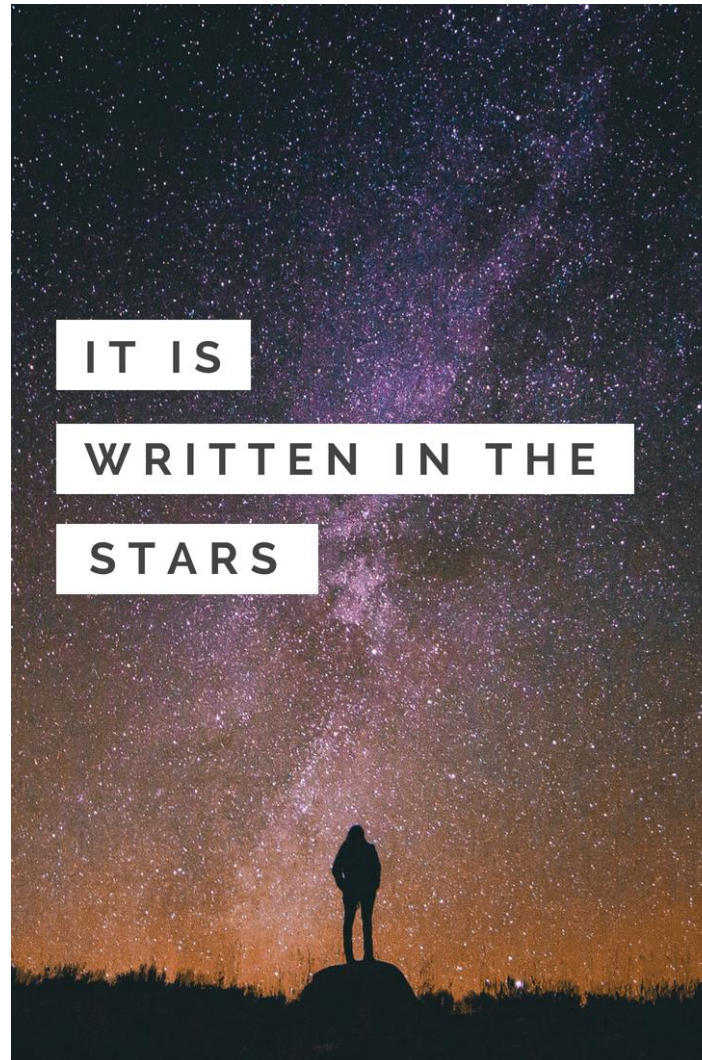


7. Al-Qadr

DO NOW: Date and Title

What is fate? Do you believe in it? Do you know anyone who does?

STRETCH: How might believing in fate impact a person emotionally?



Fate, dear Brutus, lies not with the stars but within ourselves.

Julius Caesar

quizzzy

LO: To assess the implications of al-qadr

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – to identify and describe the nature and importance of predestination
- **Most** – to explain how human freedom and al-qadr relates to the Day of Judgement
- **Some** – to assess divergent understandings between Sunni and Shia and the implications of belief for Muslims today



DO NOW FEEDBACK!

Fate means... the development of events outside a person's control, regarded as predetermined by a supernatural power.

If you believe that something is written in the stars, you believe that it will be made to happen by a force that controls the future:

It was written in the stars that they would meet and fall in love



Q1. What is the nature and importance of predestination?

Muslims believe in destiny and fate which is controlled by Allah. This is called **Al-Qadr (predestination)** and is the concept that Allah knows everything and has already decided everything that will happen.

Muslims believe that Allah has put laws in place for human beings. These include factors outside a person's control eg. the genes passed down from parents and the social status a person is born into (rich or poor family).

Muslims would say these things are predestined by Allah and it is a **very important** belief because:

- It confirms Allah's **omnipotence**
- Helps Muslims to understand that everything happens for a reason and is a part of Allah's plan
- Helps to realise that the laws governing the universe are for the benefit of all of humanity

A: State three Muslim beliefs on the nature of al-qadr (3 marks)

AO1 Source of Wisdom!

"He is the All knowing Creator; when he wills something to be, His way is to say "be"
Quran, Surah 36

Q2. How can humans have freedom if everything is predetermined?

Muslims believe Allah created humans with **free will**, they can choose their behaviour. Sometimes people's choice of behaviour is in harmony with Allah's wishes. This means they are following **Allah's plan for humanity** e.g. following the Qur'an's guidance on how to behave.

Muslim's prayer and worship can change Allah's will/predestination for someone. They believe when they pray, Allah's will is revealed to them so they know what to do.

If Muslim's **misuse their free will** and behave in a way that goes against Allah's predetermined plan then they will be **punished in this life or the next**.

Task! Explain in no more than 80 words, the nature and importance of al-qadr.

AO1 Source of Wisdom!

"Every human is free to choose between good and evil." (Mirza Tahir Ahman, An Elementary Study of Islam)



Progress Check - What have you learnt?

- A. State three Muslim attitudes towards al-qadr and human freedom. (3 marks)
- B. Explain two reasons why pre-destination is an important belief in Islam. (4 marks)



*Answer the
GCSE
question!*

Stop. Peer Assess. Progress.

Q3. How do human freedom and al-qadr relate to the Day of Judgement?

When a Muslim dies their soul will be brought to Allah by angel Izrail, Allah will then judge their good and bad deeds.

Question – would Allah punish a person who committed crime as they was born into a criminal family in a poverty ridden country?

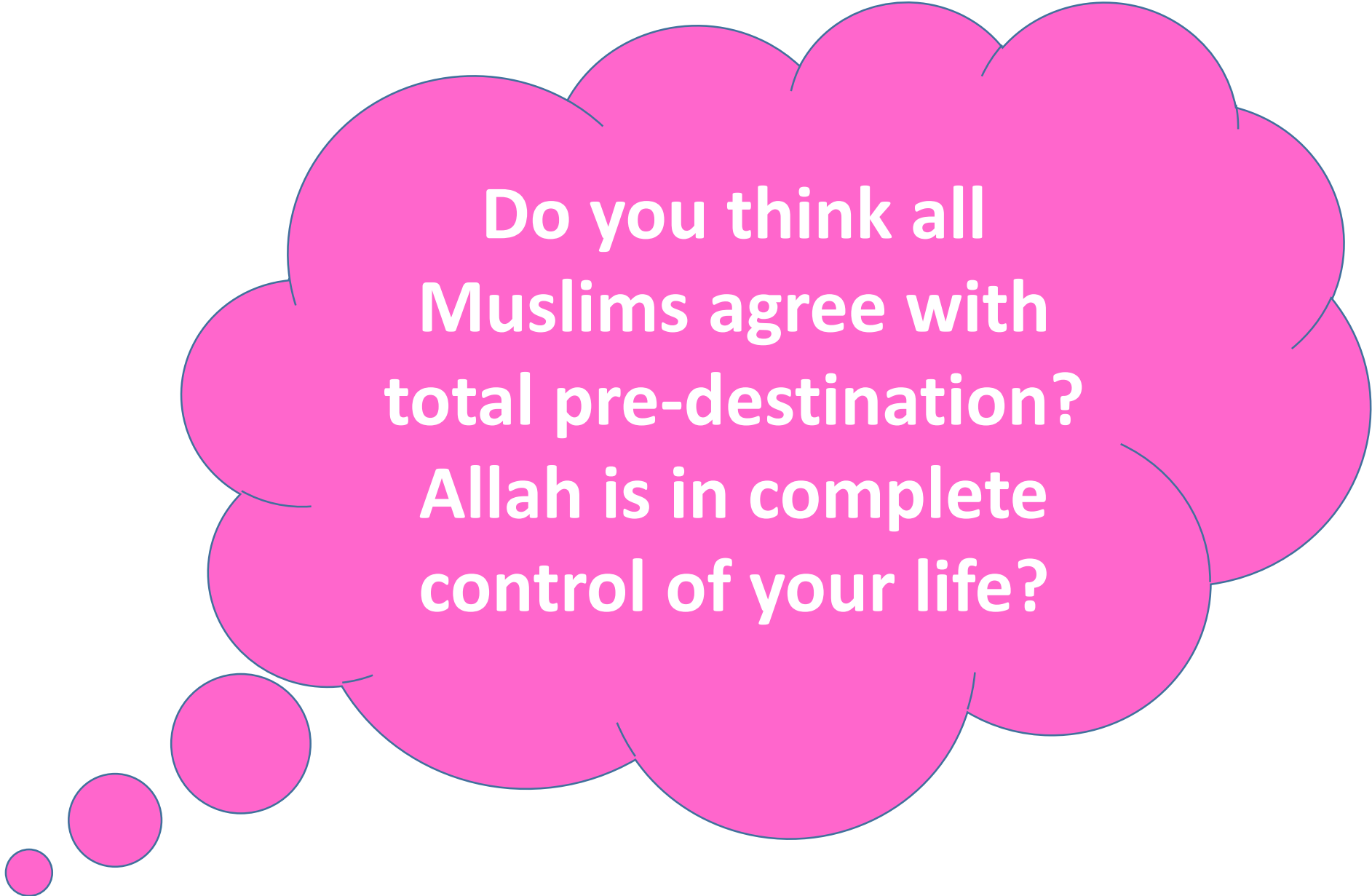
Muslims believe Allah is merciful and beneficent so will understand certain actions BUT we all have a duty and responsibility to do the right thing. These will be judged in the afterlife.

Task: To what extent is a person controlled by al-qadr?

Explain your rationale.

Ya Allah!

You know my problems
better than me,
forgive me and grant me
what is best for me.



**Do you think all
Muslims agree with
total pre-destination?
Allah is in complete
control of your life?**

Q4. Divergent understandings between Sunni and Shia and the implications of belief for Muslims today

AGREE WITH TOTAL AL-QADR

- The **Decree of Allah** is al-qadr which is one of the six Sunni beliefs.
- Al-qadr is closely connected to **akirah** (the afterlife) and **miad** (the day of judgement)
- Reminds Muslims of Allah's **omniscience** and that they must be prepared to answer for their deeds in the next life

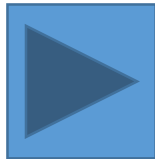
DISAGREE WITH TOTAL AL-QADR

- Shia reject total al-qadr as it contradicts **Adalat** (divine justice). It is not just for Allah to punish a person for something he has pre-determined.
- It is logically impossible to believe in **Miad** and Al-Qadr.
- Instead Allah has control over certain things but not ALL things as Sunni believe. E.G. Lifespan is controlled by Allah and can be impacted by your actions in this life.

WHICH ARGUMENT DO YOU THINK MAKES THE MOST SENSE? WHICH IS THE STRONGEST?

Let's sum it up!

Watch the clip and add anything new you think is important to the understanding of al-qadr



Exam Practice

D. 'Al-qadr and human freedom are incompatible' Evaluate this claim by referring to:

- Muslim teachings
- Justified conclusion

Stop. Peer Assess. Progress.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
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MAKE A JUDGEMENT

A02: APPRAISE JUDGEMENT – WWW/EBI

A01: INCLUDE KEY TERMS & QUOTES

PARAGRAPH 2 – PROPOSE ANOTHER VIEW

MAKE A JUDGEMENT

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FULLY JUSTIFIED CONCLUSION – CHOOSE THE JUDGEMENT WHICH HAS THE MOST VALUE. EXPLAIN WHY IN DETAIL AND GIVE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT YOUR DECISION.

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7. AL-QADR

HELP ME WITH THE D!	Answer...
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CONCLUSION – choose the most convincing judgement based on the debate you have had. Which judgement has the most strengths? Now fully explain why you have come to this decision	

END PROGRESS CHECK!

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – to identify and describe the nature and importance of predestination
- **Most** – to explain how human freedom and al-qadr relates to the Day of Judgement
- **Some** – to assess divergent understandings between Sunni and Shia and the implications of belief for Muslims today

WHAT
HAVE YOU
LEARNED



Lesson 8 - Akirah

DO NOW: Date and Title

What do you believe happens when we die?

Why do you believe in this?

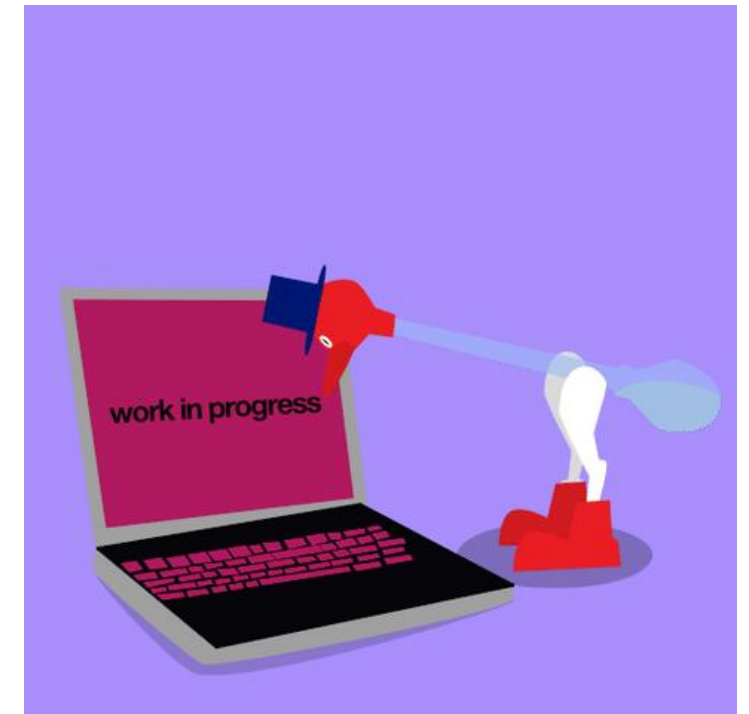
STRETCH: Why are there so many divergent beliefs?



LO: To explore the nature of akirah

Learning Milestones:

- **All** – to identify and describe Muslim teachings about life after death
- **Most** – to explain how the Qur'an shows judgement, paradise and hell
- **Some** – to assess divergent ways in which Muslim teachings about life after death affect the life of a Muslim today



Q1. What are Muslim teachings about life after death

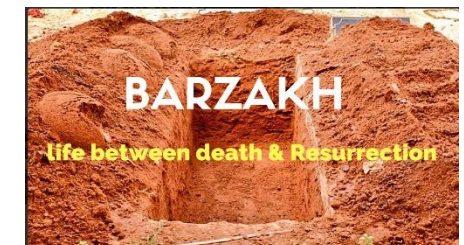
Akhirah is the term for life after death. Muslims believe that no soul may die except with God's permission at a predestined time (**Qur'an 3:145**). This links with the belief of **al-Qadr**.

Muslims believe our physical life will one day come to an end and that all humans will be raised again in the next life (**akirah**)

Some believe this to be a physical **resurrection** (humans will be raised again in the next life) which is why Muslims are buried and not cremated. Others believe they are buried out of respect and it is the soul which is taken to Allah by angel **Izra'il**.

The soul is immortal and taken to **barzakh** (stage between death and the time of judgement) by Izra'il to await judgement by Allah.

Once the soul has passed this stage, it goes on to the Day of Judgement, where it is judged by Allah. When they are judged, Muslims have to accept the consequences of how they behaved in their life.



A. State three Muslim teachings about life after death (3 marks)

8. AKIRAH



A01 Source of Wisdom!

"Then they will say, "Who will bring us back?" Say, "The One who created you the first time" (Quran, Surah 17)

Q2. How does the Qur'an show judgement, paradise and hell?

JUDGEMENT/ MIAD

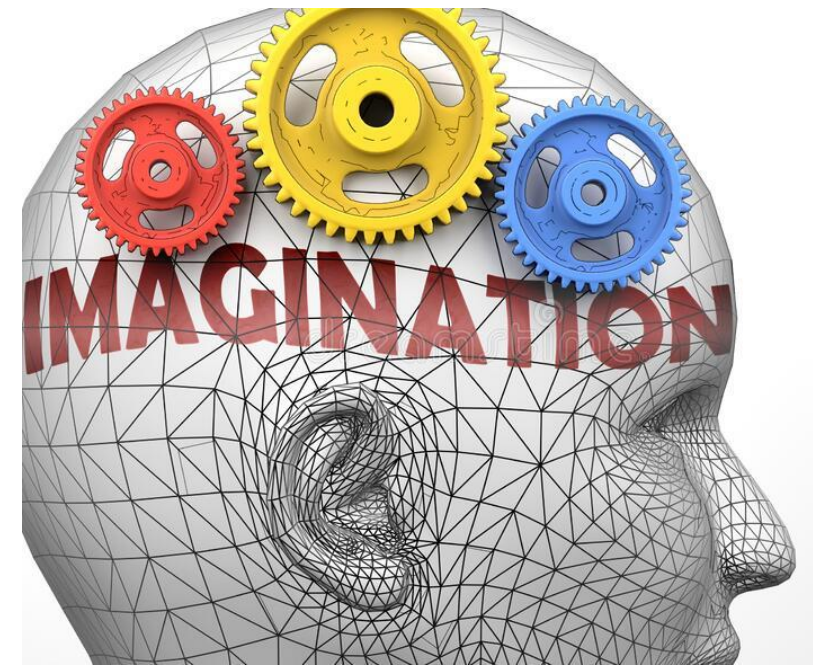
One of Allah's characteristics is omniscience, therefore Allah is aware of everything a person has done and so can judge them fairly.

Those who have been good will go to al'Jannah and those who have sinned or committed shirk will go to Jahannam.

A01 Source of Wisdom!

"When the hour arrives, on that Day people will be separated: those who believed and did good deeds will delight in a Garden, while those who disbelieved and denied our messages will be brought to torment" (Quran, Surah 30)

Draw what you imagine Day of Judgement (Miad) to look like based on this A01.



Q2. How does the Qur'an show judgement, paradise and hell?

Al'Jannah

- Muslims believe they get to Paradise by living religiously, asking Allah for forgiveness and showing good actions in their life. These good actions will be rewarded on the Last Day. Therefore, **obeying the rules set by Allah** is of ultimate importance.
- Muslims believe there are seven levels of Heaven, although “seven” is interpreted by some Muslims as simply “many”. Each Heaven is made of a different material, and a different **prophet** lives in each Heaven. The first Heaven is made of silver and is where Adam and Eve live. Abraham lives in the seventh Heaven in a place made of divine light.

A01 Source of Wisdom!

They will have gardens of everlasting bliss graced with flowing streams. There they will be adorned with bracelets of gold. There they will wear green garments of fine silk. They will be comfortably seated on soft chairs. What a blessed reward! What a pleasant resting place!" (Quran, Surah 18)

Draw what you imagine paradise to look like based on this A01.



Q2. How does the Qur'an show judgement, paradise and hell?

Jahannam

- Hell is described as a place of fire and torment. Jahannam is a place of scorching fire pits and boiling water, a place of physical and spiritual suffering. Vivid descriptions of hell are used in the Qur'an as a way to stop Muslims from participating in sin.
- Muslims believe that they will be sent to Hell if they reject the teachings of the Qur'an or take no responsibility for their actions. Either of these would mean that they had failed Allah's test.
- Some Muslims believe that even the souls in Hell can eventually be sent to Paradise.

A01 Source of Wisdom!

“Those whose balance is light will have lost their souls forever and will stay in hell – the fire will scorch their faces and their lips will be twisted in pain.” (Quran, Surah 23)

Draw what you imagine hell to look like based on this A01.



Q3. Analyse how the belief in akirah affects Muslims today...

Yes it does affect Muslims today because....	Why is this a convincing argument?	Why is this an unconvincing argument?
Both Sunni and Shi'a include it in their core beliefs. The six beliefs of Islam (Sunni) and the five roots of Usul ad-Din (Shi'a).		
It impacts the way Muslims treat one another as they know they will be judged.		
Offers hope for a better life in times of suffering		
For Shia – they must follow the Twelver Imams who taught that worship is more than praying but how you conduct yourself so when Miad arrives they are ready to be judged.		
For Sunni – they follow the Quran and the five pillars of Islam and try to do good around the world.		

Exam Practice

D. 'If there is no akirah, religious teachings are meaningless.' Evaluate this claim by referring to:

- Muslim teachings
- Different Muslim views
- Justified conclusion

Stop. Peer Assess. Progress.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
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8. AKIRAH

HOW TO MAXIMISE YOUR PERFORMANCE IN THE EVALUATION Q...

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A01: INCLUDE KEY TERMS & QUOTES

FULLY JUSTIFIED CONCLUSION – CHOOSE THE JUDGEMENT WHICH HAS THE MOST VALUE. EXPLAIN WHY IN DETAIL AND GIVE EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT YOUR DECISION.

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No rewardable response.
Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information/issues are identified and make superficial connections among a limited range of elements in the question, underpinned by isolated elements of understanding of religion and belief. Judgements are supported by generic arguments to produce a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Superficial connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question, underpinned by a limited understanding of religion and belief. Judgements of a limited range of elements in the question are made. Judgements are supported by an attempt to appraise evidence, much of which may be superficial, leading to a conclusion that is not fully justified.
Level 3	7–9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by an accurate understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of many, but not all, of the elements in the question. Judgements are supported by the appraisal of evidence, some of which may be superficial, leading to a partially justified conclusion.
Level 4	10–12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Critically deconstructs religious information/issues, leading to coherent and logical chains of reasoning that consider different viewpoints. These are underpinned by a sustained, accurate and thorough understanding of religion and belief. Connections are made among the full range of elements in the question. Constructs coherent and reasoned judgements of the full range of elements in the question. Judgements are fully supported by the comprehensive appraisal of evidence, leading to a fully justified conclusion.

8. AKIRAH

HELP ME WITH THE D!	Answer...
1st JUDGEMENT based on knowledge you have just learnt (A01)	
A02 – Deconstruct the judgement and tell me what went well with this judgement? STRENGTH/PRO	
A02 Now give the other side... Even better if? WEAKNESS/CON of the 1 st judgement	
2nd JUDGEMENT based on knowledge you have just learnt (A01)	
A02 – Deconstruct the judgement and tell me what went well with this judgement? STRENGTH/PRO	
A02 Now give the other side... Even better if? WEAKNESS/CON of the 1 st judgement	
CONCLUSION – choose the most convincing judgement based on the debate you have had. Which judgement has the most strengths? Now fully explain why you have come to this decision	

MUSLIM BELIEFS ONLINE REVISION!



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z43pfcw/revision/1>



<https://members.gcsepod.com/shared/podcasts/title/13048/78662>

MUSLIM BELIEFS KEY TERMS – A01

Key Words

Akhirah: Everlasting life after death

Allah: 'God' in Arabic

Malaikah: Angels: Spiritual beings that act as messengers of God

Beneficent: Benevolent or all-loving or all-good

Caliph: A person considered to be a political and religious successor to the prophet Muhammad, and was the leader of the Sunni Muslim community

Day of Judgment: The day when God will judge everyone and decide if He will punish or reward them

Gospel (Injil): A holy book revealed to Jesus by God

Paradise (Jannah): A place of eternal happiness with God in the afterlife

Hell (Jahannam) : A place of eternal misery without God in the afterlife

Iblis (Satan): A spiritual being made from fire who was thrown out of heaven for refusing to bow down to Adam

Imam: A person who leads communal prayer. In Shia Islam, it's also the title given to Ali and his successors

Immanent: The idea that God is present in and involved with life on Earth

Islam: 'Peace'. The religion followed by Muslims

Jibril: The Arabic for Gabriel, the archangel who brought God's message to the prophets

Justice ('Adalat' in Shia Islam): Bringing about what is right and fair, according to the law

Merciful: The quality of God that shows his compassion and forgiveness

Mikail: The Arabic for 'Michael', the archangel of mercy who rewards good deeds

Omnipotent: All-powerful – a quality of God

Predestination: The idea that God knows or determines everything in the universe

Prophet: A messenger from God

Prophethood: The group of people God has chosen to be his messengers

Psalms (Zabur): A holy book revealed from God to David

Quran: The Holy book in Islam

Resurrection: Rising from the dead or returning to life

Risalah: The belief that prophets are an important channel of communication between Allah and humans

Scrolls of Abraham (Scrolls of Ibrahim): A holy book revealed to Abraham by God

Shia: Muslims who believe that Ali Ibn Abi Talib should have been the next leader after Muhammad died

Sunnah: The teachings and practices of Muhammad

Sunni: Muslims who believe that Abu Bakr, who was elected by the people, should have been the next leader after Muhammad died

Supremacy: Having total power or authority

Tawhid: The oneness and uniqueness of God

Torah (Tarwat): The Jewish holy scripture

Transcendent: The idea that God is beyond and outside life on Earth

Exam Tips & Tricks!

a) Outline three... (3 marks)

For this question you will need to write three full sentences. **Key tip:** To remember to write in sentences, write each on a separate line and begin each with firstly/secondly/thirdly.

b) Explain two... (4 marks)

For this question you will need to write two developed points. This means that you will need to give two PE paragraphs. You will need a clear point which is developed with either an example or an explanation.

Key tip: When developing your point use connectives like ‘for example’, ‘the Bible teaches’, ‘this means that’, or ‘because’.

c) Explain two... *Refer to a source of wisdom or authority in your answer.* (5 marks)

This question is very similar to the 4 mark question. You still need to write two developed points, however one of the paragraphs will need to also have a source of wisdom or authority (SoWA) in it. A SoWA could be a quote from a holy book or a religious leader. This means for this question you will have one PEE paragraph and one PE paragraph.

Key tip: If you cannot remember a quote word for word you can paraphrase it so that the message is not lost, or you could summarise a brief story or parable to help develop your point

d) “....” Evaluate this statements showing you have considered arguments for and against. Reach a justified conclusion.

In this question you are being assessed on your AO2 skills, these are the evaluative and analytical skills that are used to weigh up an argument. You will need to explain both sides of the argument, weighing up and appraising the evidence that you use. You will also need to reach a justified conclusion, this is not your opinion but a conclusion which weighs up which argument is strongest.

Key tip: Double check that you have included everything in the bullet points underneath the station. Also, include evaluative language throughout (e.g. convincing, strong, weak, supported by etc.).

MUSLIM BELIEFS EXAM QUESTIONS

<p>Outline 3 of the 6 beliefs of Sunni Islam (3)</p> <p>Explain two reason why the six beliefs are important for Muslims. (5)</p> <p>“If you believe the 6 beliefs, you are a Muslim” (12)</p> <p>Outline 3 of the 5 roots of Shi’a Islam (3)</p> <p>Explain two reasons why the 5 roots are important for Shi’a Muslims. (5)</p> <p>Explain two reasons why the 5 roots are important for Shi’a Muslims (5)</p> <p>“It doesn’t matter what you believe as long as you worship God and live a good life.” (12)</p> <p>Outline 3 Muslims beliefs about the nature of God. (3)</p> <p>Explain two reasons why God’s oneness is important to Muslims (4)</p> <p>“No one can say what God is like.” (12)</p> <p>Outline 3 Muslim beliefs about prophets (3)</p> <p>Explain two beliefs which the prophets teach Muslims (4)</p>	<p>“Prophets show how much God loves humanity.” (12)</p> <p>“The Qur’an is God’s final word to humanity and so should be obeyed.” (12)</p> <p>Outline 3 Muslims holy books (3)</p> <p>Explain two reasons why there are Muslim holy books other than the Qur’an (5)</p> <p>“Without angels there would be no Islam” (12)</p> <p>Outline 3 Muslim beliefs about angels (3)</p> <p>Outline 3 implications of belief about al-Qadr (3)</p> <p>Explain two reasons why Muslims believe in al-Qadr. (5)</p> <p>“Nothing happens unless God wants it.” (12)</p> <p>Explain two different Muslim views about the final judgement. (5)</p> <p>Outline 3 Muslim beliefs about the Last Day (3)</p> <p>“Allah’s omnipotence is His most important characteristic.” (12)</p> <p>Explain two reasons why the 5 roots of Usul ad-din are important for Shi’a Muslims (5)</p> <p>Explain two reasons why belief in Akirah is important for Muslims. (5)</p>
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