2.2.1 Public acts of worship – shahadah

Page 51
1. What pillar of Islam is the shahadah?
The shahadah is the first.

2. List the two statements that it contains.
It states: ‘There is no god but Allah, and Muhammad ﷺ is the Messenger of Allah.’

3. Which Muslim belief does the shahadah embody?
It embodies the Tawhid.

4. What must saying the words of the declaration be accompanied by in order for someone to convert to Islam?
The words of the declaration must be accompanied by the intention to live by the will of Allah.

5. Why is evangelism forbidden in Islamic countries?
Allah is believed to be the one God and so Islam is the one true religion.

2.2.2 Public acts of worship – salah

Page 53
1. List the five timings of the daily prayers for Muslims.
Fajr, Zuhr, Asr, Maghrib and Isha are the five timings of the daily prayers for Muslims.

2. What is the adhan?
The adhan is the call to prayer.

3. Why do Muslims carry out wudu before salah?
It is ritual washing, a symbolic action to reinforce the niyyah declaration, this is the intention to worship.

4. What happens during Jummah prayer?
Muslims line up in rows, shoulder to shoulder, to carry out rak’ahs. They face the mihrab, which faces towards Mecca. The imam delivers a sermon called a khutbah.

5. What might a Shi’a Muslim rest their head on during prostration?
A piece of wood or a slab of clay from Kerbala might be used.

6. Why do Shi’a Muslims believe that it is wrong to prostrate on something man-made?
Muhammad ﷺ prostrated on a mat of natural fibres, so something man-made would be wrong.

2.2.3 Private acts of worship

Page 54
1. What does du’a mean?
Du’a is a private prayer during which Muslims bring their concerns to Allah.

2. State what du’a prayer may include.
Du’a prayer may include thanksgiving to Allah and asking for Allah’s forgiveness.
3. How do some Muslims use prayer beads?
Prayer beads are passed between the believer’s thumb and forefinger. They are used to recite the 99 names of Allah or to repeat phrases to glorify Allah.

4. Describe why some Muslims disagree with the use of prayer beads.
The prophet Muhammad ﷺ did not use prayer beads.

2.2.4 Zakah

1. What does zakah mean?
Zakah means purification.

2. State what zakah is paid on.
Zakah is paid on monetary savings and on a range of possessions such as livestock and produce.

3. What percentage of earnings above nisab do most Muslims give in zakah?
Most Muslims give 2.5%.

4. Give an example of what the money collected through zakah may be used for.
It may be used for distribution among the needy within the Muslim community and for other religious purposes.

5. State the name that is given to additional voluntary donations.
Sadaqah is the name given to additional voluntary donations.

6. Who do Shi’a Muslims pay khums to?
Khums are paid to leading religious scholars.

2.2.5 Sawm

1. State what sawm commemorates.
Sawm commemorates Muhammad’s ﷺ first revelation of the Qur’an.

2. In which month is sawm?
Ramadan is the month.

3. What does Surah 2:187 teach a Muslim about the timing of sawm each day?
Surah 2:187 teaches that during daylight hours Muslims should not eat or drink.

4. Name the festival that marks the end of sawm.
Id-Ul-Fitr marks the end of sawm.

5. List three effects of sawm on a believer.
Sawm has the following effects on the lives of believers:
- helps them appreciate the needs of others
- gives them an increased sense of empathy
- teaches them to be completely obedient to Allah
- gives them an increased sense of closeness to Allah and a greater understanding of their faith.
2.2.6 Hajj

Page 58
1. List the four stages of hajj. Mecca, Sa’y, Arafat and Mina are the four stages of hajj.

2. Describe tawaf. Tawaf is the circling of the Kaaba by pilgrims. During each tawaf, Muslims recite a verse from the Qur’an.

3. State why the well of Zamzam is significant to Muslims. The well of Zamzam is where the spring of water appeared that was used by Hagar and Isma’il.

4. What is the focus of Muslim prayer on the plain of Arafat? The focus for Muslim prayer on the plain of Arafat is for forgiveness from Allah.

5. Outline what happens at Mina. At Mina the pilgrims symbolically stone Iblis. They do this by throwing stones at three pillars over three days. It recalls the time when Allah tells Ibrahim to sacrifice his son Isma’il. They also offer an animal sacrifice if they can afford it and then roast and eat the meat.

6. Name the festival that happens at the end of hajj. Id-ul-Adha happens at the end of hajj.

7. List three effects of hajj on a Muslim. Effects of hajj on Muslims include:
   - increased sense of Ummah
   - relief from the weight of sin
   - inspired and focused on being obedient to Allah
   - increased certainty of their place in paradise after death.

2.2.7 Id-ul-Adha

Page 59
1. State what Id-ul-Adha is also known as. Festival of Sacrifice is the other name for Id-ul-Adha.

2. Outline what the festival remembers. It remembers the time when Allah provided a ram for Ibrahim to sacrifice instead of his son Isma’il.

3. What is the Bismillah? Bismillah is the blessing said over the animal sacrifice: ‘In the name of Allah the merciful, the compassionate.’

4. List what happens to the three portions of meat that the animal sacrifice is divided into. The three portions go to:
   - the family
   - friends and relatives
   - the poor and needy.

5. Describe why the festival is important to Muslims. It is important to Muslims because it shows that Allah is the provider of all good things. It is important for Muslims to demonstrate that they are willing to make sacrifices for Allah.
2.2.8 Id-ul-Fitr

Page 60
1. When does Id-ul-Fitr begin?
Id-ul-Fitr begins on the first day of the tenth month of Shawal.

2. State how long the festival lasts.
The festival lasts three days.

3. What is the Imam’s khutbah likely to focus on?
Its likely focus is the duty to care for the needy.

4. What name did Muhammad ﷺ give to this festival?
Muhammad ﷺ called it the Day of Reward.

5. Outline three ways in which the festival is significant to Muslims.
Any of the following three answers would be acceptable:
- forgetting past disagreements and being thankful to Allah
- being thankful for the success Allah has given them in the completion of the fasting
- looking forward to their reward on the Day of Judgement
- unity achieved through the celebrations.

2.2.9 Id-ul-Ghadeer

Page 61
1. In what month do Shi’a Muslims celebrate this festival?
They celebrate in Dhul-Hijjah, on the 18th.

2. State what is revealed in the verse of announcement.
It revealed that in order for the prophet Muhammad ﷺ to fulfil his mission, he had an important message to proclaim.

3. In his speech at Ghadir Khumm, what do Shi’a Muslims believe Muhammad ﷺ gave to Ali?
Shi’a Muslims believe Muhammad ﷺ gave Ali the authority to lead the Muslims.

4. How do Sunni Muslims interpret these events?
They argue that Muhammad ﷺ was calling for Ali to be respected, not to be seen as his successor.

5. What often happens in mosques as part of this festival?
They complete specific prayers at the mosque and often the event is narrated as a reminder.

2.2.10 Ashura

Page 62
1. What two events are celebrated on Ashura?
The day that Nuh built the ark and the day that Musa was saved from the Egyptians by Allah are celebrated.

2. Whose death do Shi’a Muslims remember at this time?
Hussayn’s death is remembered.

3. State how he died.
He was massacred by Sunni forces in the battle in Karbala.
4. List two ways Shi’a Muslims celebrate during this special day.
Public expressions of mourning and grief, whipping themselves on the back or ritually cutting themselves are all examples.

5. State three ways that this festival is significant to Shi’a Muslims.
It is significant to Shi’a Muslims because:
- Hussayn’s death is symbolic of the struggle against injustice and oppression
- it enables them to link with Hussayn’s suffering
- it will help them on the Day of Judgement.

2.2.11 Jihad

1. State what is meant by jihad.
Jihad is an Arabic word that means ‘striving’.

2. Describe the difference between greater and lesser jihad.
Greater jihad is striving to control inner bad desires and intentions. Lesser jihad is the outward struggle to create a good and fair Muslim society.

3. Summarise a quote from the Qur’an that tells Muslims not to begin fights or wars.
Surah 2:190 says that Allah does not like aggressors and that Muslims should not seek to start war.

4. What is the reward, after death, for a Muslim who strives in greater jihad?
Their reward will be entering paradise after death.