

Paper 1: Islam

Beliefs and teachings

Vocabulary

Topic target words	
Adalat	The belief that God is fair (justice)
Akhirah	Belief in a new stage of life after death
Authority	Having power and status which means it must be obeyed
Beneficence	Doing good.
The imam	Shi'a belief in the twelve imams who succeeded Muhammad as the leaders of Islam
Immanence	The belief that God is close to humanity and involved in the world
Mercy	Belief about God's willingness to forgive the sins of those who repent
Omnipotence	All-powerful
Predestination	The belief that everything that happens has already been decided by Allah
Resurrection	Belief that after death all people will be raised from the dead to face judgement
Revelation	Belief that Allah shows his nature and wishes through the words of the Qur'an
Risalah	Belief in the prophets as messengers sent by God to communicate to people (prophethood)
Shi'a Islam	Muslims who believe in the Imamate
Sunni Islam	Muslims who believe in the successorship of Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali
Tawhid	The oneness and unity of Allah

Useful words	
Allah	God (The God)
Destiny	The hidden power believed to control future events /
Divine	Of or like God
Eternal	Lasting or existing for ever
Free will	The belief that God gives people the opportunity to
Heaven	A state of eternal happiness in the presence of God
Hell	A state or place of eternal separation from God
Human accountability	The belief that everyone must take responsibility for their actions
Human responsibility	The belief that humans are responsible for most of what they do because they have free will
Imam	In Shi'a Islam: the successors of Muhammad, beginning with Ali In Sunni Islam: a religious leader within the community
Recite	To repeat aloud from memory
Repent	To feel or express sincere regret
Righteous	A person who is morally good
Shirk	The sin of attributing God-like qualities to any other being
Sin	An act which breaks God's laws or wishes

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Core beliefs

Sunni Muslims	Shi'a Muslims
85% of Muslims worldwide.	15% of Muslims worldwide.
After Muhammad they believed Abu Bakr should lead them.	After Muhammad they believed Ali should lead them.

Six articles of faith (Sunni Islam)	
Tawhid	Oneness of God
Malaikah	Beliefs about angels
Kutub	Beliefs about books
Nubuwwah	Beliefs about prophets
Akhirah	Beliefs about the Day of Judgement and afterlife
Al Qadr	Beliefs about predestination

Five roots of Usal-ad-Din	
Tawhid	Oneness of God
Adlat	Belief in divine justice
Nubuwwah	Beliefs about prophets
Imamah	Belief in the authority of the imams
Mi'ad	Belief in the day of resurrection

Allah (God)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Allah is The One God. Allah is an undivided entity. Allah is unique. Allah is the one and only creator and controller of everything. Allah is omnipotent. Allah is beneficent. Allah is merciful and forgiving, and a source of divine justice. Allah is both immanent and transcendent.

The imamate
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sunni Muslims believe Abu Bakr was the rightful successor to Muhammad. He is known as the first Caliph. Shi'a Muslims believe Ali was the rightful successor to Muhammad and that Muhammad appointed him the rightful leader. In Shi'a Islam, the Imam are the successors of Muhammad, beginning with Ali. Shi'a Muslims believe that the Imamate is inspired by God, are without sin and are infallible. In Sunni Islam, the Imam leads prayers in the mosque.

Sources of belief
"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)
"Anyone who joins partners with God has concocted a tremendous sin." (Qur'an 4:48)
"You who believe, obey God and the Messenger." (Qur'an 4:59)
"... He who is the All-knowing, the All-Powerful, able to do anything." (Qur'an 30:54)
"In the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate." (Qur'an 1:1)
"We are closer to him than his jugular vein." (Qur'an 50:16)
"No vision can grasp Him... He is above all comprehension." (Qur'an 6:103)
"In the name of All, the Entirely Merciful, the Especially Merciful." (Quran 1:1)

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Malaikah (angels)

Key angels		Nature of angels	Sources of belief
Jibril	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Allah's chief angel and messenger. 2. Brought Allah's message to Muhammad. 3. Played a vital role in communicating the final version of Islam to humanity. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Created before humans. 2. They are immortal. 3. Created from Nur (divine light). 4. Have wings. 5. They are pure and cannot sin. 6. They have no free will and must carry out Allah's wishes. 7. They sometimes appear in human form. 	<p>"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)</p>
Mik'ail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Known as the giver of rain and food. 2. Rewards those who do good deeds. 3. The Angel of Mercy who asks Allah to forgive people's sins. 4. Will be present of the Day of Judgement. 		<p>"Rather, they are honoured servants. They cannot precede Him in word, and they act by His command." (Qur'an 21:26-7)</p>
Izrail	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Angel of Death. 2. Takes souls to God when they die. 		<p>"They exalt Him night and day and do not slacken." (Qur'an 21:20)</p>
Israfil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will blow the trumpet to announce the Day of Judgement. 		<p>"Each person has angels before him and behind, watching over him by God's command." (Qur'an 13:11)</p>
		<p>Role of angels</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acts as messengers to the prophets. 2. Take care of people. 3. Record everything a person does ready for the Day of Judgement. 4. Welcome Muslims into Jannah (Paradise). 5. Supervise the pits of Jahannam (Hell). 	<p>"They will find everything they ever did laid in front of them." (Qur'an 18:49)</p>
			<p>"It is he [Jibril] who has brought it down upon your heart." (Qur'an 2:97)</p>

Paper 1: Islam	Beliefs and teachings		Predestination
<p style="text-align: center;">Predestination</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The belief that Allah has decided everything that will happen in the world and in people's lives. Humans cannot choose to do something if Allah has not already chosen that path for them. Humans cannot control how people treat them, who helps them, which family they are born into, and the sufferings they go through. People have the free will to and can control their thoughts, emotions, reactions and decisions. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Shi'a beliefs</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> God has ultimate control of the world. People's lives are down to their own free will. God knows what will happen but he doesn't decide it. God can see everything that happens in the past, present, and future. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Sources of belief</p> <p>"Tie your camel first, and then put your trust in Allah." (Hadith - Trust in God and Tie your Camel)</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Al-Qadr in Sunni Islam</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> One of the six articles of faith. Allah has made it impossible to chose anything other than what he has chosen. Some believe that Allah has already determined what will happen. Humans do not have the freedom to change their destiny. "Insha'Allah" ("if Allah wills") shows that everything has already been planned out by Allah. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Relationship to the Day of Judgement</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For some Shi'a Muslims the Day of Judgement (Yawm al-din) contradicts belief in Al-Qadr. If actions are judged, then people must have free will to act in those ways. Sunni Muslims argue that Al-Qadr means people are responsible for their actions and will be rewarded or punished for them. Reinforces that Allah predetermined the conditions of a life. Each individual chooses and is responsible for own actions. 	<p>"Only what God has decreed will happen to us." (Qur'an 9:51)</p> <p>"God does not change the conditions of a people for the worse unless they change what is in themselves." (Qur'an 13:11)</p> <p>"Those who believe, do good deeds, keep up the prayer, and pay the prescribed alms will have their reward with their Lord." (Qur'an 2:277)</p>	

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Akhirah (Life after death)

After death

1. **Allah** decides when a person dies.
2. This life is to prepare for **eternal life** after death.
3. Body and **soul** waits in the grave.
4. Two **angels** will question the person about their faith.
5. If they answer correctly they will see the rewards to come.
6. If they answer incorrectly or deny **Allah** they will see the punishments that are coming.
7. State is known as **barzah** (a barrier).
8. No one can cross the barrier to warn others.

Yawm al-din (Day of Judgement)

1. When we die we stay in our graves until this day.
2. On **Yawm al-Din** souls and bodies will be **resurrected**.
3. They are brought before **Allah** and judged.
4. If the book of life is given in the right hand they have performed more good deeds and had faith.
5. Those people will go to **Jannah** (Paradise).
6. If the book of life is given in the left hand they have performed more bad deeds and / or been faithless.
7. Those people will go to **Jahannam** (Hell)

The afterlife

1. **Jannah** (Paradise) is a 'garden of everlasting bliss' and a 'home of peace'.
2. It is a reward for faith and good deeds.
3. There are seven levels.
4. Those with the most reward will gain the higher levels.
5. **Jahannam** (Hell) is a place of physical and spiritual suffering.
6. There are seven levels.
7. Some will be left in **Jahannam** forever.
8. Some are in **Jahannam** for a set time.

Human responsibility and accountability

1. People are responsible for their own actions and will be held accountable for them.
2. People should do as many good deeds as they can.
3. **Allah** is **forgiving, merciful and compassionate**.
4. **Allah** will forgive those who repent their sins and who have done some good in their lives.
5. Sins such as **shirk** are unforgiveable.

Sources of belief

"Nor can a soul die except by Allah's leave. The term being fixed is by writing." [Qur'an 3:145]

"And whatever good they do - never will it be denied them And Allah is Knowing of the righteous." (Qur'an 3:115)

"And will reward them for what they patiently endured [with] a garden [in Paradise] and silk [garments]. (Qur'an 76:12)

"A reward for what they used to do." (Quran 65:24)

"Indeed, those who disbelieve - never will their wealth or their children avail them against Allah at all, and those are the companions of the Fire; they will abide therein eternally." (Qur'an 3:116)

"They will dwell amid scorching wind and scalding water in the shadow of black smoke, neither cool nor refreshing." (Quran 65:42-44)

Paper 1: Islam		Beliefs and teachings	Risalah (Prophethood)
Key Prophets before Muhammad		Muhammad's life	Revelation of the Qur'an
Adam	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The first man created by Allah and the first prophet. Believed to have built the Ka'aba and worshipped Allah. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Born in Makkah around 570 CE Nicknamed Al-Amin (Trustworthy) and As-Sadiq (Truthful). Married Khadijah. They had several children. Only his daughters survived into adulthood. The last prophet of Allah. Sent by Allah to declare the truth of Islam as opposed to all other religions. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> During Ramadan in 610 CE, Muhammad was meditating in a cave when the angel Jibril appeared to him and commanded him to read. Muhammad recited the verses (despite being illiterate). Jibril flew away and declared him the prophet of Allah. Muhammad continued to receive revelations and these make up the Qur'an.
Ibrahim <i>Abraham</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Known as a hanif (believer in one God). Demonstrated his complete faith in Allah when he followed Allah's instruction to sacrifice Isma'il. Believed to have rebuilt the Ka'aba with Isma'il. 	Muhammad's prophethood	
Isa <i>Jesus</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> He is not considered divine but the Virgin Birth is accepted as it shows he was born in a special way. He taught people to have a deep relationship with God and live a moral life. Sunni Muslims believe that he is the Messiah and will return to Earth at the end of time. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Khadijah was the first to accept him as a prophet. In 622 CE Muhammad left Makkah and travelled to Yathrib. This is known as the Hijrah. Yathrib became known as Madinah (City of the Prophet). It was the first community to be run by Muslim principles. Between 624 CE and 630 CE there were battles between the people of Makkah and the Muslims of Madinah. In 630 CE the Muslims won and the idols in Makkah were destroyed, and the Ka'aba returned to the worship of Allah. Died in 632 CE without naming a successor as he was the final prophet. 	
Other important prophets			Sources of belief
Isma'il <i>Ishmael</i>	Ibrahim's first son. Muhammad is believed to be his descendant.		"Every community is sent a messenger." (Qur'an 10:47)
Musa <i>Moses</i>	Led the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.		"Recite in the name of your Lord who created, created man from a clinging substance. Recite, and your Lord is the most Generous - Who taught by the pen, taught man that which he knew not." (Qur'an 96:1-5)
Dawud <i>David</i>	A prophet and King of the Israelites.		"He [Muhammad] is God's messenger and the seal of the prophets." [Qur'an 33:40]
			"O people, no prophet or apostle will come after me and no new faith will be born." (Muhammad's final sermon)
			"There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger." (The Shahadah)

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Authority

Books

Tawrat	The Torah. God's revelation to Musa .
Zabur	Psalms. God's revelation to Dawud .
Injil	Gospel. God's revelation to Isa .
Suhuf Ibrahim	Scrolls of Abraham. God's revelation to Ibrahim .

Over time, **Allah's message** in these books became distorted so no longer accurately represented the true word of Allah.

The Qur'an

1. **Allah's final revelation.**
2. It was given to **Muhammad** and he simply recited it.
3. Muhammad had no **authority** to change the revelations.
4. The **Qur'an** is only seen as the word of **Allah** if it is in **Arabic** as that is the language it was revealed in.
5. Any translation is seen as an **interpretation**.
6. It gives guidance on how to live life and how to be a good Muslim.
7. **Muslims** believe the **Qur'an** has always been in existence but not in written form. It is **eternal** like **Allah**.
8. It begins with **al-Fatihah** (the Opener) which is a **prayer** to **Allah** for guidance and used in daily prayers.

The Hadith and Sunnah

1. The **Hadith** are the sayings of **Muhammad**, recorded by those who were closest to him.
2. The **Hadiths** help **Muslims** learn how **Muhammad** explained the teachings from the **Qur'an**.
3. The **Sunnah** are a record of **Muhammad's** actions.
4. The **Sunnah** are regarded as a model of **Muslim** behaviour.
5. Both are sources of belief and used as a guide.

Shari'ah

1. **Shari'ah** (Islamic law) means 'a path to life-giving water'.
2. Created using the **Qur'an** as it contains direct guidance from **Allah**.
3. The **Sunnah** is also used as it contains many of **Muhammad's** teachings and how he put the **Qur'an** into practice.
4. As the **Qur'an** and **Sunnah** do not cover some modern issues other sources can be used to establish **Shari'ah**.
5. It is used to make decisions on religious and social matters.
6. Contains five categories of behaviour: **wajib** (compulsory actions), **mustahab / mandoob** (recommendations), **mubah** (allowed but not recommended), **makr'h** (allowed but disapproved of), **haram** (forbidden).

Sources of belief

"In the Name of Allah - the Most Compassionate, Most Merciful. All praise is for Allah ... You alone we worship and You alone we ask for help." (Qur'an 1:1-2,5)

"... It is not for me to change it on my own. I only follow what is revealed to me." (Qur'an 10:15)

"This is the Scripture in which there is no doubt, containing guidance for those who are mindful of God." (Qur'an 2:2)

"Falsehood shall never come to it." (Qur'an 41:42)

"I leave behind me two things, the Qur'an and my example of the Sunnah, and you follow these you will never go astray." (Muhammad's final sermon)

"You have had a good example in God's Messenger..." (Qur'an 33:21)

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Practices

Vocabulary

Topic target words	
Ablution	Ritual washing before prayer (wudu)
Five Pillars	Important duties for Sunni Muslims which support the main principles of Islam
Jummah	Friday prayers in the mosque
Jihad	The personal or collective struggle against evil
Hajj	Pilgrimage to Makkah
The Ka'aba	Cube-shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah. (Alternatives: Ka'ba, Kaaba)
Khums	Practice of giving alms
Rak'ahs	Actions and ritual movements made during salah consisting of recitations, standing, bowing, and prostration
Recitations	Reciting verses from the Qur'an
Salah	Prayer
Sawm	Fasting from dawn to dusk during Ramadan
Shahadah	Muslim declaration of faith
Ten obligatory acts	The requirements for Shi'a Muslims
Zakah	Giving alms

Useful words	
Alms	Money or food given to poor people; charity
Atonement	Making amends or payment for a wrong
Faith	Strong belief in God
Fasting	The act of not consuming food and drink as a religious observance
Festival	A day or period of celebration for religious reasons
Imam	In Shi'a Islam: the successors of Muhammad, beginning with Ali In Sunni Islam: a religious leader within the community
Israelites	A member of the ancient Hebrew nation
Makkah	The spiritual centre of Islam. (Alternative: Mecca)
Mosque	Muslim place of worship
Pilgrimage	A religious journey to a holy site or sacred place as an act of worship and devotion
Prayer	Communicating with God
Prostration	Kneeling with the forehead, nose hands, knees, and toes touching the floor in submission to God
Sermon	A talk on a religious subject given during a religious service
Shi'a Islam	Muslims who believe in the Imamate
Sunni Islam	Muslims who believe in the successorship of Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali

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Practices

Worship

Five Pillars of Sunni Islam

Shahadah	Declaration of faith
Salah	Prayer
Zakat	Charity
Sawm	Fasting
Hajj	Pilgrimage

Ten Obligatory Acts of Shi'a Islam

Salah	Prayer
Sawm	Fasting
Zakah	Charitable giving
Khums	20% tax on income, 1/2 goes to charity and the other 1.2 goes to Shi'a religious leaders
Hajj	Pilgrimage
Jihad	The struggle to maintain the faith and defend Islam
Amr-bil-Maruf	Encouraging people to do what is good
Nahi-Anil-Mukar	Discouraging people to do what is good
Tawallah	Be loving towards the friends of God
Tabarra	Disassociate from the enemies of God

The Shahada

1. For **Sunni Muslims** it provides the foundation for the other **four pillars**.
2. **Sunni** version: "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah."
3. **Shi'a** version: "There is no God but Allah, and Muhammad is the Prophet of Allah. I bear witness that Ali is the beloved of Allah and the rightful trustee of the Prophet, and his immediate successor."
4. It is repeated several times each day.
5. The first words a baby will hear as it is whispered into their ear (**Adhan**)
6. **Muslims** aim for the **Shahadah** to be the last words they hear or say before death.
7. A person can convert to **Islam** by saying the **Shahadah** aloud and meaning it sincerely.
8. It reinforces **tawhid** (Oneness of God)

Salah

1. **Sunni Muslims** pray five times a day, giving praise and thanks to **Allah**.
2. The five daily prayers: **Fajr** (dawn prayers, done before sunrise), **Zuhr** (midday prayers, done after the sun passes its highest point), **Asr** (done during the late part of the afternoon), **Maghrib** (done just after sunset), **Isha** (done between sunset and midnight).
3. Muslims can pray at home or in the **mosque**.

Salah continued

4. **Shi'a Muslims** combine the **Zuhr** and **Asr** prayers, and the **Magrib** and **Isha** prayers.
5. **Muslims** pray towards the **Ka'aba** in **Makkah** so they are physically and mentally focusing on one place associated with **Allah**.
6. **Shi'a Muslims** must pray on natural material, and touch their forehead to a wooden block rather than the floor.
7. Before they begin they must declare a **niyyah**, a conscious intention to pray.
8. Before praying **Muslims** must perform **wudu**, a washing ritual. This makes them spiritually clean.
9. Prayers take the form of cycles of movement (**rak'ahs**).
10. Bowing and prostration shows complete respect and obedience to God.
11. **Rak'ahs** must be said in **Arabic**. **Du'as** (personal prayers) can be said in any language.
12. Praying at the **mosque** gives 25x the rewards of praying alone.
13. **Jummah** prayers are the most important prayers of the week. They are the **Zuhr** prayers on a Friday and are held in the **mosque**.
14. Men are obliged to attend **Jummah** prayers.
15. After the **Jummah** prayers sermons are given

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Duties

Sawm

1. **Sawm** (fasting) happens during the month of **Ramadan**, the 9th month of the Islamic calendar.
2. **Ramadan** is the month when the revelation of the **Qur'an** began.
3. Muslims fast during daylight hours for 29 - 30 days each year.
4. Each day starts with the **suhur** meal just before dawn.
5. The fast is broken with the **iftar** meal.
6. Muslims mark **Lailat-ul-Qadr** (The Night of Power) when the revelations began.
7. Observing **Lailat-ul-Qadr** gives the benefits of worshipping for 1000 months.
8. By fasting Muslims are obeying God and exercising self-discipline. They become spiritually stronger. They develop empathy for the poor.
9. Those who are ill, under 12, old, pregnant or breastfeeding, or travelling are exempt.

Hajj

1. A **pilgrimage** to and around **Makkah**.
2. The pilgrimage follows the first **Hajj** completed by **Muhammad**, and remembers events in **Ibrahim** and **Isma'il's** lives.
3. It must be done during **Dhu'l-Hijja**, the 12th month of the lunar calendar.
4. It is compulsory for all Muslims at least once in their lifetime.

Hajj continued

5. Before entering **Makkah** pilgrims enter a state of **ihram**. They perform **wudu**, pray, and put on white clothing.
6. They perform **tawaf** by circling the **Ka'aba** 7 times anticlockwise and recite the pilgrims' prayer.
7. **Sa'y** involves walking between the hills of **Safa** and **Marwah** 7 times, then collecting water from the **Zamzam** well.
8. On **Mount Arafat** pilgrims perform **Wuquf** by praying to **Allah** for forgiveness.
9. At **Muzdalifah** pilgrims collect pebbles to throw at the **jamarat**.
10. At **Mina** pilgrims throw pebbles at three stone walls (**jamarat**) that represent **Shaytan** (the devil).
11. An animal is sacrificed during **Id-al-Adr** and the leftover meat is given to the poor. Men shave their heads and women cut off a small lock of hair.
12. Pilgrims return to **Makkah** and perform **tawaf** again.
13. They return to **Mina** and spend two nights remembering **Allah** and reflecting on his blessings.
14. Undertaking Hajj can bring about a deep spiritual transformation. It teaches sincerity and humility. It emphasises unity and equality.

Jihad

1. A struggle for **faith** and against evil.
2. **Greater jihad** is making the effort to be a good **Muslim** through a personal struggle to improve spiritually.
3. **Muslims** perform **greater jihad** by following the **Five Pillars**, forgive others, work for social justice, study the **Qur'an**, and avoid negative qualities and temptations.
4. **Lesser jihad** is about defending **Islam** from threat.
5. There are rules about how **lesser jihad** must be carried out.
6. **Lesser jihad** can never be used to justify terrorist attacks.

Zakah and Khums

1. **Zakah** involves giving 2.5% of savings to help the poor every year.
2. **Zakah** can be donated directly to charity or donated at the **mosque**
3. **Muslims** are also encouraged to give **sadaqah** by voluntarily giving money and time to charity.
4. It is a reminder that everything belongs to **Allah** and wealth is a gift from **Allah**.
5. **Shi'a Muslims** also give **Khums**: 20% of excess income split between **Shi'a** religious leaders and charity.

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Festivals

Id-ul-Adha

1. A **festival** that marks the end of **Hajj** and commemorates the sacrifice **Ibrahim** was asked to make to prove his **faith** in God.
2. Celebrated by **Muslims** around the world even if they have not performed **Hajj**.
3. A reminder of **Allah's** blessings and shows how important it is to submit to **Allah**.
4. On the first morning **Muslims** attend communal **prayers** at their local **mosque**. A **sermon** about the importance of obeying **Allah** is given.
5. An animal (sheep, camel, or goat) is slaughtered. 1/3 is kept, 1/3 is given to relatives or neighbours, 1/3 is given to the poor.
6. People spend time with family and friends and exchange presents and cards.
7. Food is eaten and shared with others.
8. Everyone wears new clothes, and women and girls often decorate their hands with mendhi (henna patters).

Id-ul-Fitr

1. A **festival** that marks the end of **Ramadan** and celebrates completing **sawm**.
2. A day of thanking **Allah** for the strength to fast and for providing his guidance and wisdom in the **Qur'an**.
3. A special **zakah** is given so less well-off Muslims can celebrate as well.
4. **Muslims** attend communal **prayers** at their local **mosque**. A **sermon** is given.
5. Before the service the fast is broken with dates.
6. Special Id prayers, **takbir tashreeq**, are said.
7. Friends and families meet and exchange gifts.
8. Families will often visit the cemetery to remember loved ones.

Ashura

1. **Ashura** is a festival of remembrance celebrated by **Shi'a Muslims**.
2. It commemorated the death of **Husayn, Ali's** son and the 2nd **Imam**, in battle.
3. The battle is remembered by **Shi'a Muslims** as a symbol against injustice, tyranny, and oppression.
4. **Shi'a Muslims** take part in public expression of grief and mourning.
5. Some beat themselves on the back with chains, pound their head, or cut themselves. Some Shi'a religious authorities have condemned these practices.
6. British **Shi'a Muslims** are encouraged to donate blood instead.
7. In Iraq, **Shi'a pilgrims** visit the **Mashhad al Husayn** which contains Husayn's tomb.
8. Many **Shi'a Muslims** will wear black clothes, and **mosques** will be decorated in black.
9. Some **Sunni Muslims** celebrated Ashura as a **Day of Atonement** and to remember the **Israelites** being freed from slavery.
10. **Sunni Muslims** who celebrate it will fast, give to charity, recite prayers, and learn from Islamic scholars.

Paper 1: Islam	Practices	Sources of belief
Worship	Duties	
<p>"So exalt [Allah] with praise of your Lord and be of those who prostrate [to Him]. And worship your Lord until there comes to you a certainty." (Qur'an 15:98-99)</p>	<p>"Indeed, We sent the Qur'an down during the Night of Glory." (Qur'an 97:1)</p>	
<p>"...Indeed, prayer prohibits immorality and wrongdoing, and the remembrance of Allah is greater." (Qur'an 29:45)</p>	<p>"Oh believers! Fasting is prescribed for you as it was for those before you that you may learn self-restraint." (Qur'an 2:185)</p>	
<p>"You who believe, when you are about to pray, wash your faces and your hands up to the elbows, wipe your heads, wash your feet up to the ankles and, if required, wash your whole body." (Qur'an 5:6)</p>	<p>"It was in the month of Ramadan that the Qur'an was revealed as guidance for mankind... So any one of you who sees in that month should fast..." (Qur'an 2:185)</p>	
<p>"Your Lords says, 'Call on Me and I will answer you.'" (Qur'an 40:60)</p>	<p>"And...give zakah, and whatever good you put forward for yourselves - you will find it with Allah." (Qur'an 2:110)</p>	
<p>"Salah in congregation is 25 times more superior than salah performed alone." [Hadith]</p>	<p>"Alms are meant only for the poor, the needy." (Qur'an 9:60)</p>	
<p>"Believers! When the call to prayer is made on the day of congregation, hurry towards the reminder of God and leave off your trading." (Qur'an 62:9)</p>	<p>"Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to God by people who are able to undertake it." (Qur'an 3:97)</p>	
<p>"The prophet Muhammad said 'the earth was created pure so pray on it.'" (Hadith)</p>	<p>"Here I am. Oh Lord, at your service. Praise and blessings to you." (The pilgrims' prayer)</p>	
	<p>"Oh Allah, have mercy upon those who shaved their heads." (Hadith)</p>	
	<p>"This is My path, leading straight, so follow it..." (Qur'an 6:153)</p>	
	<p>"The person who struggles so that Allah's Word is supreme is the one serving Allah's cause." (Hadith)</p>	