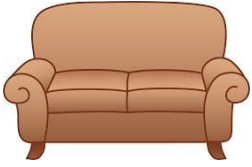


<b>Islam: Beliefs and teachings</b>	
<b>Key Beliefs</b>	
The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam and five roots of Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam, including key similarities and differences.	
Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Qur'an Surah 112.	
The nature of God: omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice/Adalat in Shi'a Islam, including different ideas about God's relationship with the world: immanence and transcendence.	
Angels, their nature and role, including Jibril and Mika'il.	
Predestination and human freedom and its relationship to the Day of Judgement.	
Akhirah (life after death), human responsibility and accountability, resurrection, heaven and hell.	
<b>Authority</b>	
Risalah (Prophethood) including the role and importance of Adam, Ibrahim and Muhammad.	
<b>The holy books:</b>	
Qur'an: revelation and authority.	
The Torah, the Psalms, the Gospel, the Scrolls of Abraham and their authority.	
The imamate in Shi'a Islam: its role and significance.	

<b>Command words</b> are the words and phrases used in exams and other assessment tasks that tell you how you should answer the question.	
<b>Evaluate</b>	Tests evaluation. It requires you to consider different viewpoints and arrive at a judgement.
<b>Explain</b>	Tests knowledge and understanding of beliefs, teachings and practices. It requires you to identify relevant points and demonstrate understanding by adding detail/development.
<b>Explain how X may influence Y</b>	Tests knowledge and understanding of (eg) how a religious belief or practice influences individuals or groups. This means how it would make them think feel or act.
<b>Give</b>	Tests recall of knowledge, eg two examples or two beliefs.
<b>Similar</b>	Nearly the same/lots in common
<b>Contrasting</b>	Different/opposite

<b>Islam beliefs and teachings glossary</b>	
<b>Adalat/justice</b>	Part of the nature of God in Shi'a Islam; the belief that God is fair.
<b>Adam</b>	One of the prophets of Allah. The father of humankind; built the Ka'aba.
<b>Akhirah (life after death)</b>	Belief in a new stage of life after death.
<b>Angels</b>	They are spiritual beings created from elements of light. They gave God's messages to the prophets and watch over humans.
<b>Authority</b>	Having power and status. The Qur'an has supreme authority as the word of Allah, this means it must be believed and obeyed.
<b>Beneficence</b>	Literally 'doing good'. One of the 99 Beautiful Names of Allah and belief about his nature, the generosity that Allah shows to humans.
<b>Day of Judgement</b>	Day of Judgement
<b>Fairness</b>	Belief about the nature of God; refers to Allah's justice. He treats all humans equally and as they deserve.
<b>The five roots of Usul ad-Din</b>	The foundations of the faith in Shi'a Islam; five key beliefs: Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Adalat (justice), prophethood, imamate, resurrection.
<b>The Gospel</b>	Holy book /source of authority; literally 'good news' and it is the good news about Isa (Jesus), who was a prophet of Islam.
<b>Human accountability</b>	The belief that everyone must take responsibility for their actions and will be questioned about them on the Day of Judgement.
<b>Human freedom</b>	Humans have control over their thoughts, feelings and actions.
<b>Human responsibility</b>	Humans are responsible for most of what they do because they have free will and so will be accountable on the Day of Judgement.
<b>Ibrahim</b>	One of the prophets of Allah. He rebuilt the Ka'aba.
<b>Imamate</b>	One of the Five Roots of Usul-ad-Din, 'Leadership.' Shia belief in the twelve imams who succeeded Muhammad as the leaders of Islam.
<b>Immanence</b>	The belief that God is close to humanity and involved in the world.
<b>Jibril</b>	Angel who dictated the Qur'an to Muhammad; on Judgement Day he will assist with the weighing of a person's deeds.
<b>Ka'aba</b>	Part of the Hajj pilgrimage; cube-shaped building in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah. All Muslims face towards it when they pray.
<b>Khums</b>	One of the Ten Obligatory Acts in Shi'a Islam; practice of alms giving.
<b>Mercy</b>	Belief about the nature of God and one of Allah's 99 Beautiful Names; God's willingness to forgive the sins of those who repent.
<b>Mika'il</b>	Angel who gives spiritual and material help to humans; on Judgement Day he will assist with the weighing of a person's deeds.
<b>Muhammad</b>	The last and greatest of the prophets. He received the Qur'an and his Sunnah and Hadiths are also important sources of authority.
<b>Omnipotence</b>	All-powerful; belief about the nature of God and one of the 99 Beautiful Names of Allah.
<b>Predestination</b>	One of the Six Articles of Faith in Sunni Islam; the belief that everything that happens has been decided already by Allah.
<b>The Psalms</b>	Holy book/source of authority; sacred prayers and poems written by King Dawud (David), a prophet of Allah.
<b>The Qur'an</b>	Holy Book and most important source of authority in Islam. It was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad and is the final revelation of God to humankind.
<b>Resurrection</b>	One of the Six Articles of Faith and Five Roots of Usul ad-Din; belief that after death, all people will be raised from the dead to face judgement.
<b>Revelation</b>	When God is revealed to humans; belief that Allah shows his nature and will through the words of the Qur'an.
<b>Risalah (Prophethood)</b>	One of the Six Articles of Faith and Five Roots of Usul ad-Din; belief in the prophets as messengers sent by God to communicate to people.
<b>The Scrolls of Abraham</b>	Holy book/source of authority; individual revelations to Ibrahim that were written on parchment but have perished.
<b>Shi'a Islam</b>	Muslims who believe in the Imamate, successorship of Ali.
<b>Six articles of faith</b>	The foundations of the faith in Sunni Islam; six key beliefs: Tawhid (the Oneness of God), Angels, Holy Books, Prophethood, Akhirah, Predestination.
<b>Sunni Islam</b>	Muslims who believe in the successorship of Abu Bakr, Umar, Uthman and Ali.
<b>Tawhid (the Oneness of God)</b>	One of the Six Articles of Faith and Five Roots of Usul ad-Din; the oneness and unity of Allah.
<b>The Torah</b>	Holy book/source of authority; given by God to the prophet Musa (Moses) on Mount Sinai.



## Islam beliefs and teachings SofAs.

### **Qur'an**

#### **The Oneness and Supremacy of God**

“Say, ‘He is God the One, God the eternal. He begot no one nor was He begotten. No one is comparable to Him.’” Qur'an 112:1-4

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

#### **Nature of God**

“The Most Excellence Names belong to God: use them to call on Him.” Qur'an 7:180

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

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

#### **Angels**

“Praise be to God, Creator of the heavens and earth, who made angels messengers with two, three, four [pairs of] wings.” Qur'an 35:1

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

#### **Predestination**

“**Only what God has decreed will happen to us**. He is our Master: let the believers put their trust in God.” Qur'an 9:51

#### **Life after death**

“They will dwell amid scorching wind and scalding water in the shadow of black smoke, neither cool nor refreshing.” Qur'an 56:42-44

#### **Prophethood**

“**Every community is sent a messenger**, and when their messenger comes, they will be judged justly; they will not be wronged.” Qur'an 10:47

“Muhammad is not the father of any one of you men; **he is God's Messenger and the seal of the prophets**: God knows everything.” Qur'an 33:40

Islam: beliefs & teachings	Topic on a page	
<p><b>The Oneness of God:</b> One of the most important beliefs is <b>Tawhid</b>: only one God. The belief is repeated daily in the Shahadah (declaration of faith): ‘There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet.’ A Muslim’s most important duty is to declare faith in the one God. This means that God is <b>not</b> made up of different person and does <b>not</b> have a son. The only sin God will not forgive is giving God like qualities to any other being. God is unique. There is nothing like God. No one can picture or describe God because there is nothing to compare God to. This is one reason why there are no images or pictures of God in mosques or Muslim books.</p>	<p><b>The supremacy of God’s will:</b> God is the one and only creator and controller of everything; therefore nothing takes place unless God allows it to happen. No matter whether something is good or bad, Muslims believe it is God’s will, and God has a good reason for letting it happen. God’s will is <b>supreme</b> (above all things). Muslims show the belief in one God in the way they live their lives. Only God is worshipped. Muhammad (pbuh) is respected as prophet but never worshipped. Muslims must never make anything in their lives more important than God, including family, money, or jobs.</p>	
<p><b>Sunni Islam:</b> Sunni Muslim’s believe that only the Qur’an and Muhammad’s teachings and actions have the authority to guide their beliefs and behaviours. Their key beliefs are <b>“The six articles of faith”</b>.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There is only one God.</li> <li>2. Angels communicate the message of God to humans.</li> <li>3. The Qur’an is the most important writing and highest authority.</li> <li>4. Muhammad is the most important prophet.</li> <li>5. The Day of Judgement is when all humanity will be judged by God.</li> <li>6. The supremacy of God’s will mean that God already knows but also makes happen everything that occurs.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Shi’a Islam:</b> Shi’a Muslims believe that Muhammad had named his cousin Ali as his successor. Usul ad-Din means the principles (or roots) of religion. For Shi’a Muslims, these five principles keep them firmly rooted in God.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tawhid means that God is One.</li> <li>2. Prophethood means accepting that Muhammad is God’s last prophet.</li> <li>3. God is just and wise, cannot do wrong and holds humans accountable.</li> <li>4. The Imamate means accepting that the twelve Imams are the leaders of Islam.</li> <li>5. After death Muslims will be resurrected and judged by God.</li> </ol>	
<p><b>Nature of God:</b> Every day Muslims hear and say the words ‘Allahu Akbar’, meaning God is the greatest. God has revealed himself through Muhammad and the holy books. Muslim’s try to understand something of the nature of Allah through His qualities e.g. immanent, transcendent, omnipotent, beneficent, merciful, fair.</p>		
<p><b>Angels:</b> Muslims believe that angels bring the word of God to the prophets. Angels are part of the unseen world, created by God from light. Angels are involved in the lives of human beings from soon after conception. They are guardian angels who take care of people or are responsible for recording in a ‘book of deeds’. <b>Jibril</b> is the angel who appeared to Muhammad when the prophet was a child and again when he was meditating at Mount Hira to inspire him with the revelations of the Qur’an.</p>		
<p><b>Predestination &amp; Day of Judgement:</b> Some Sunni Muslims believe that God has already determined everything that will happen. Many Shi’a Muslims believe that God <i>knows</i> everything that is going to happen but this doesn’t mean that he <i>decides</i> what is going to happen. Muslims believe that on the <b>Day of Judgement</b>, God will judge humans according to everything they have done throughout their lives. Many Muslims believe humans have God given free will, it is their decision how to live and are responsible for their actions.</p>	<p><b>Qur’an &amp; other holy books:</b> Muslims believe the Qur’an is the word of God, revealed to Muhammad. It is the most sacred text of Islam and the word of God meaning it is correct in all matters. The Qur’an contains surahs (teachings) including historical accounts and advice on how to follow God. Muslims believe there are other holy books that have been revealed by God including, the Torah, the Psalms and the Gospel. Some Muslims believe these books have been lost others that they can be found in the Bible.</p>	
<p><b>Life after death:</b> Muslims believe that when God’s purpose for the universe has been fulfilled, the angel Israfil will blow a trumpet to announce that the world will be destroyed. The present world will be transformed into a new world (<b>Akhirah</b>) and every person who has ever lived will be resurrected and judged by God. Believers who have shown sorrow for their failings will be forgiven and enter heaven, while everyone else will face punishment in hell. Belief in life after death is one of the <b>six articles of faith</b> and one of the <b>five roots of Usul ad-Din</b>. The belief urges people to avoid sin and do the right thing.</p>		
<p><b>Adam:</b> was the first man on Earth and the first prophet of Islam. Adam is the father of the human race and is therefore treated with reverence. Adam is an important prophet because God gave him understanding which he in turn passed on to the rest of the human race.</p>	<p><b>Ibrahim:</b> is represented in the Qur’an as a role model because of his obedience, kindness and compassion. Ibrahim was responsible for destroying all the idols in the temple and rebuilding the Ka’aba after it was destroyed in the flood (Noah’s Ark).</p>	<p>Muhammad: received the final revelation of Islam from god. <b>The Imamate</b> are the elected Imams chosen to lead Muslims after the death of Muhammad. Sunni’s elected Abu Bakr as the first <b>Caliph</b>. Shi’as it was Ali.</p>

