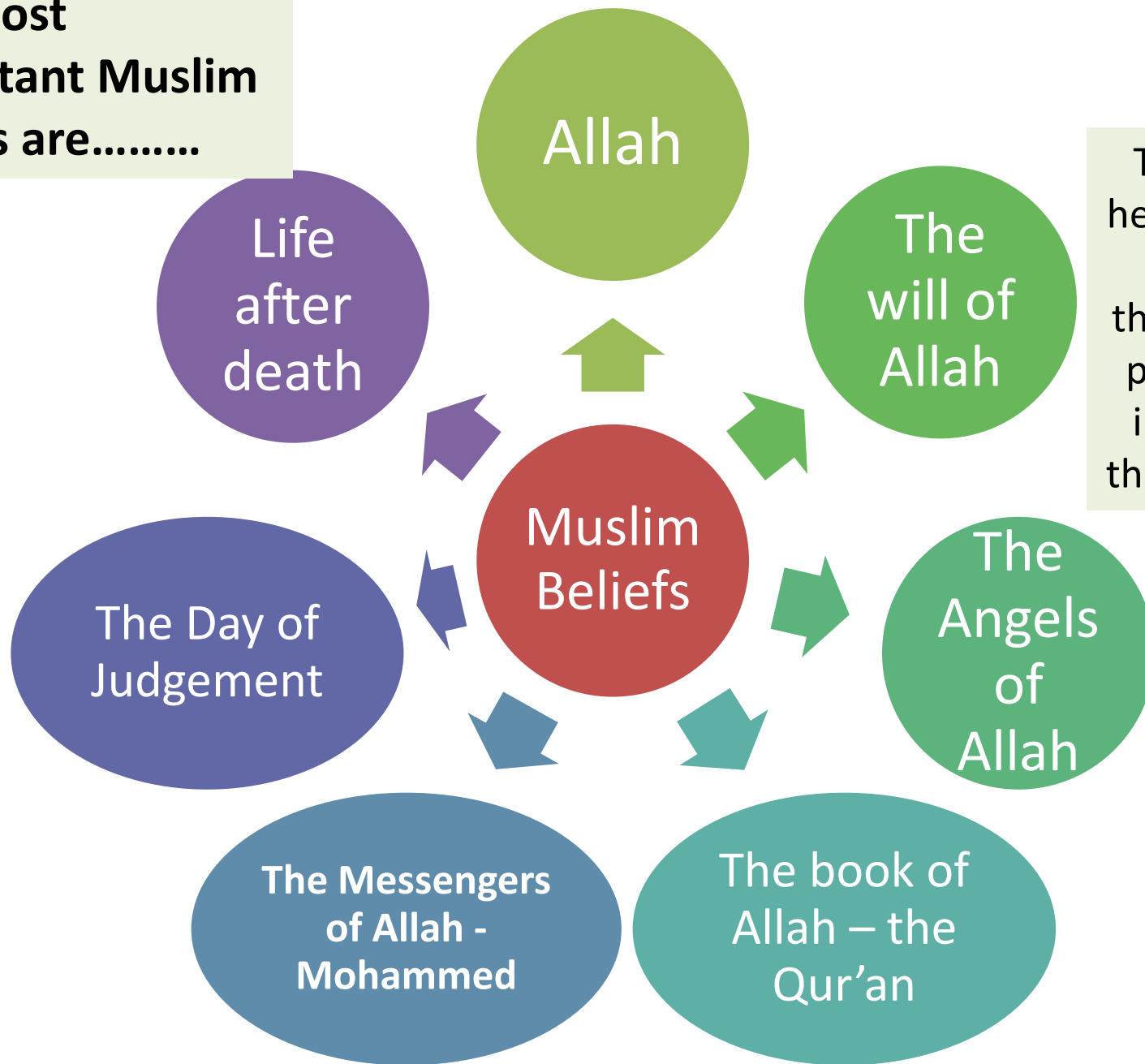


**PAPER 1:**  
**Islam – beliefs and**  
**teachings.**

**The most  
important Muslim  
beliefs are.....**



These beliefs help Muslims to understand their faith, and, put their faith into action in their way of life.

# Tawhid – the oneness of God

‘He is God the one’

‘God the eternal’

‘No-one is comparable to him’

# Characteristics/the nature of Allah

<b>Merciful</b>	He shows mercy and compassion. Allah is kind and forgives people's sins
<b>Omnipotent</b>	Allah is all powerful
<b>Benevolent</b>	Allah is all good, loving and caring. His revelations to the prophets were to show people how to lead a good life.
<b>Just</b>	Allah will judge people's behaviour in a fair way – important to Shi'a Muslims who believe in Adalat – one of the Usul-Ad-Din
<b>Immanent</b>	Allah is present and involved in the world – close to every human
<b>Transcendent</b>	Allah is above everything and cannot be thought of in human terms – beyond understanding.

# The key beliefs of Sunni and Shi'a Islam

## The six articles of faith in Sunni Islam

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

6

## The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam

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

5

# The Ten Obligatory Acts (Shi'a)

1. **Salah** - prayer
2. **Sawm** - fasting
3. **Zakah** - charitable giving
4. **Khums** - a 20% tax on income once all expenses are deducted. Half goes to charity and half goes to Shi'a religious leaders.
5. **Hajj** - pilgrimage
6. **Jihad** - the struggle to maintain the faith and defend Islam. For many Muslims this means the struggle to live by their faith as well as possible, for example by obeying the Five Pillars, contributing to the community or doing voluntary work.
7. **Amr-bil-Maruf** - encouraging people to do what is good
8. **Nahi Anil Munkar** - discouraging people from doing what is wrong
9. **Tawakkah** - to be loving towards the friends of God, including Muhammad and the Imams
10. **Tabarra** - disassociating from the enemies of God.

# Why the **imamate** is so important in Shi'a Islam.

- The 12 appointed successors (the Imamate) were believed to have **divine knowledge** from Mohammed.
- They **all succeeded Mohammed** so they show Muslims how to **lead the correct life** as Muslim.
- It is one of the **Usul-Ad-Din**- the 5 roots of the Shi'a Muslim faith.
- They are **human and have authority** from Allah as they descended from Mohammed.
- They were seen as **infallible** – can do no wrong and so act as **Allah's authority** on earth.

# **Risalah** - The work and message of the Prophets – how Allah communicates his message through the prophets

**Adam** – first man on earth and the first Muslim

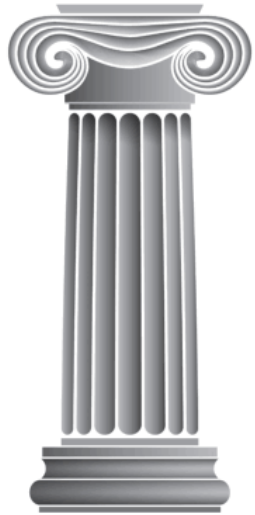
**Ibrahim** – devoted to God by being willing to sacrifice his son.

**Mohammed** – the final prophet who received the diving message from Allah via the angel Jibril.



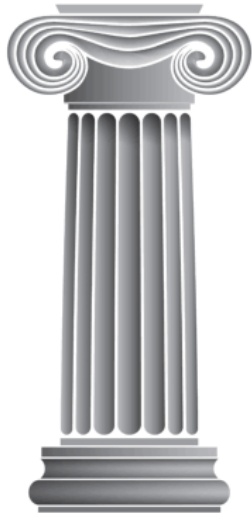
# The five Pillars of Islam

Shahadah



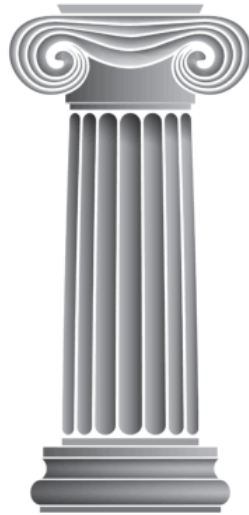
The  
declaration  
of faith

Salah



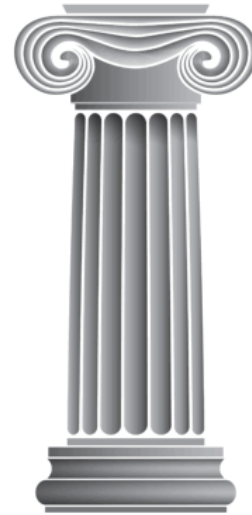
Pray  
5 times  
A day

Zakat



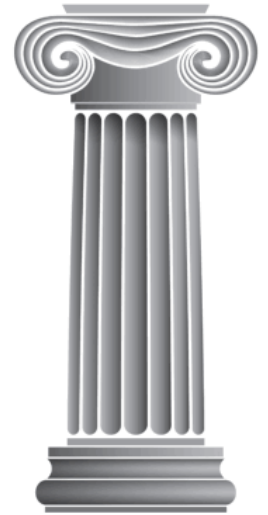
Give 2.5%  
of earnings  
to charity

Sawm



Fasting  
during  
Ramadan

Hajj



Pilgrimage  
to Mecca

# The 5 daily prayers

To follow the second pillar of Islam (salah), Sunni Muslims are required to pray 5 times a day. The prayers take place at set times, and they are worked out from the times of sunrise to sunset. This means that they will change slightly each day.

**Fajr**  
*Just before sunrise*

**Asr**  
*Afternoon*

**Isha**  
*Night*



**Shi'a Muslims combine the midday and afternoon prayers, and the sunset and the night prayers, so they pray 3 times a day.**

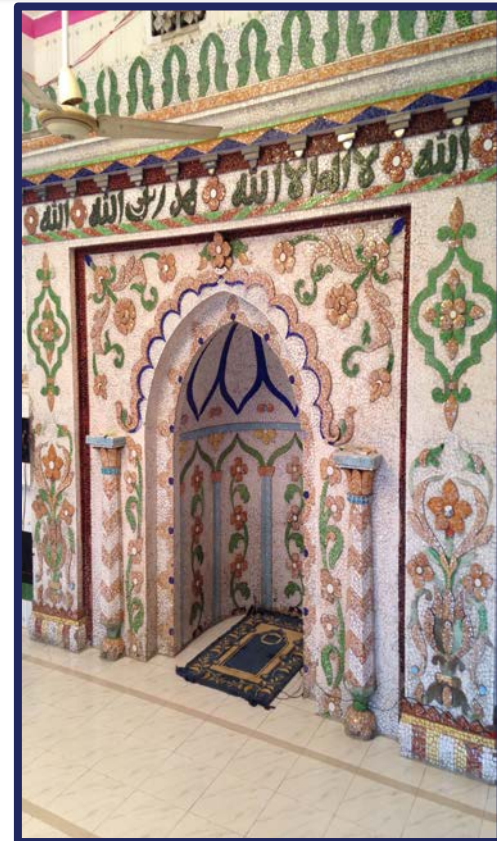
**Zuhr**  
*Just after midday*

**Maghrib**  
*Just after sunset*

# The direction of prayer

When praying, Muslims should face the holy city of Makkah. This means that all Muslims are physically and mentally focusing on one place associate with God, in the same way that all Muslims should focus every part of their lives to God. If all prayers are taking place in a mosque, this is easy to achieve.

All mosques have a mihrab, this is a semi-circular niche built into the qiblah wall. This shows the exact direction or Makkah from the mosque. Muslims face this in order to pray





<b>Ramadan</b>	The ninth month of the Islamic year when Muslims fast during daylight hours..
<b>Fasting</b>	To go without food and drink for a while.
<b>Ummah</b>	The worldwide community of Muslims.
<b>Eid ul-Fitr</b>	The “the festival of fast-breaking” and marks the end of the fast and Ramadan.
<b>Laylat- Al-Qadr</b>	The <b>Night of Power</b> when <b>Allah</b> revealed the <b>Qur’an</b> to <b>Mohammed</b>

- Once a year – Muslims must give Zakat which is 2.5% of their savings to the poor.
- All Muslims who are financially able and past the age of puberty **MUST** pay Zakat.

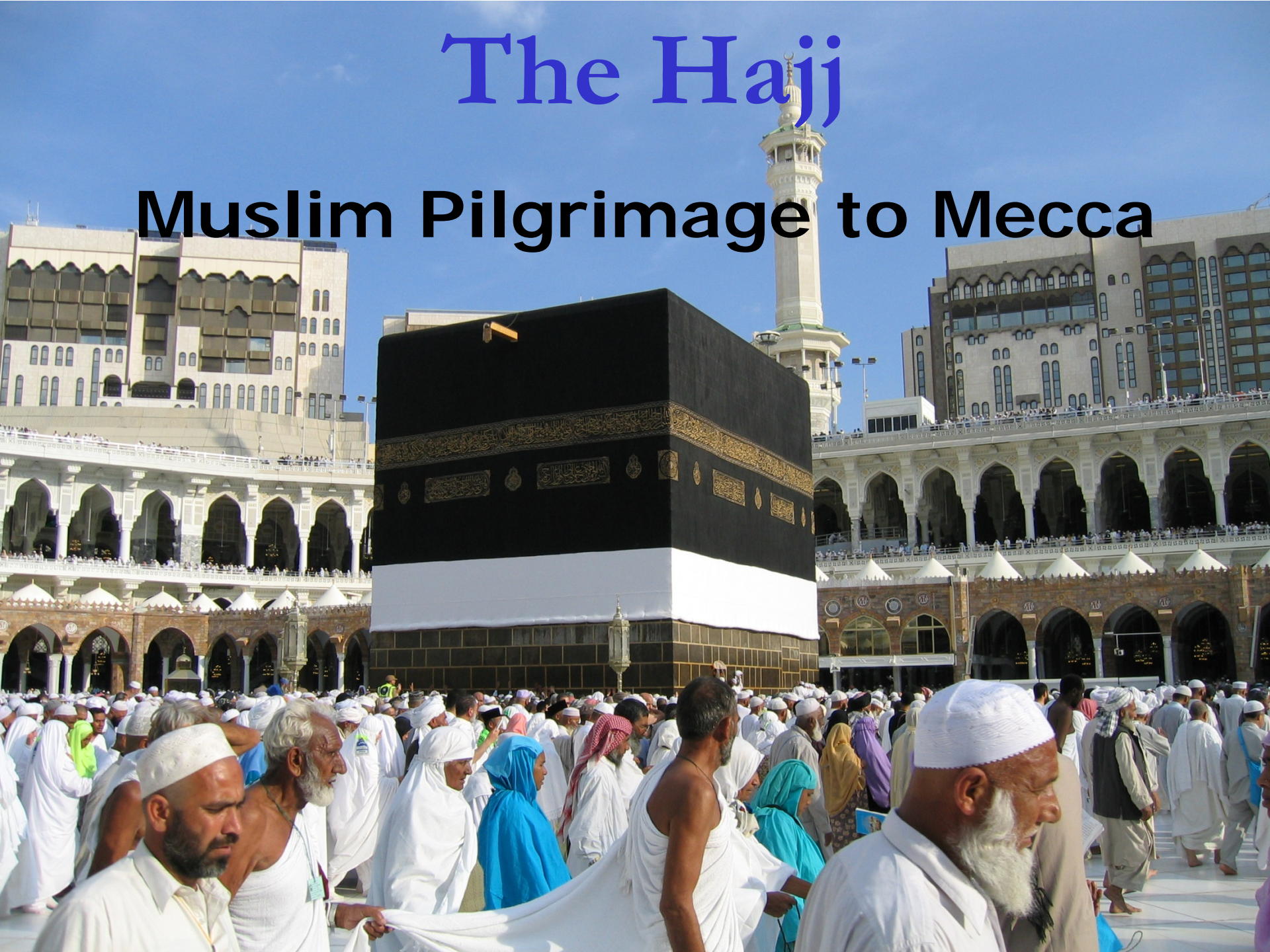


- Muslims believe that he/she who does not give Zakat is not considered a



# The Hajj

## Muslim Pilgrimage to Mecca



# What is the Hajj pilgrimage?

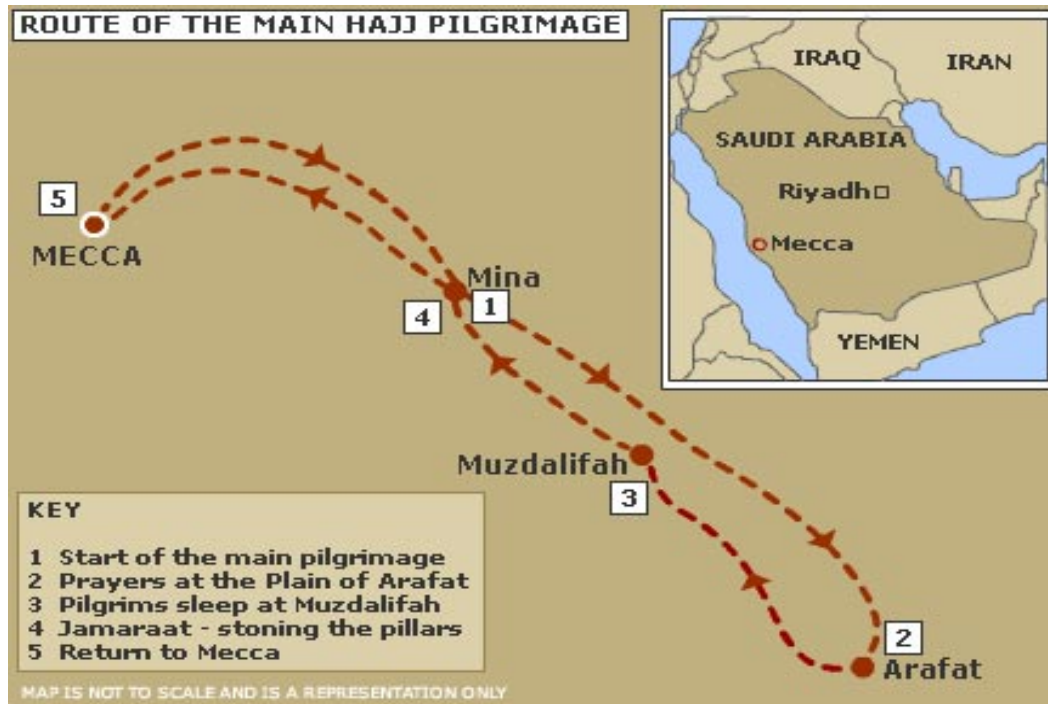
- The Hajj is a pilgrimage that Muslims make.
- They make the trip once in their lifetime as it is one of the five pillars.

- They follow the first pilgrimage made by Prophet Abraham (pbuh=*peace be upon him*) 4000 years ago and later by Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).
- The pilgrimage is a journey to God.



# Where do the Muslim pilgrims go?

The route of the pilgrim:



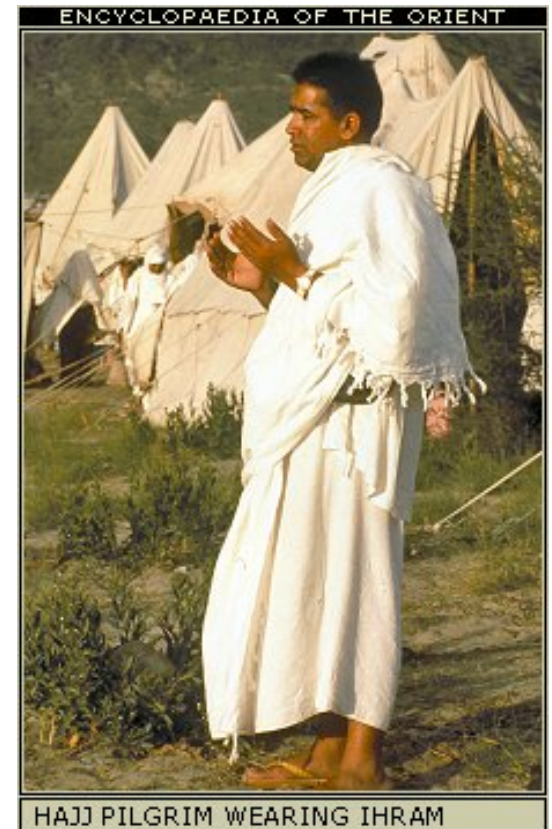
The kabah inside the Sacred Mosque in Mecca



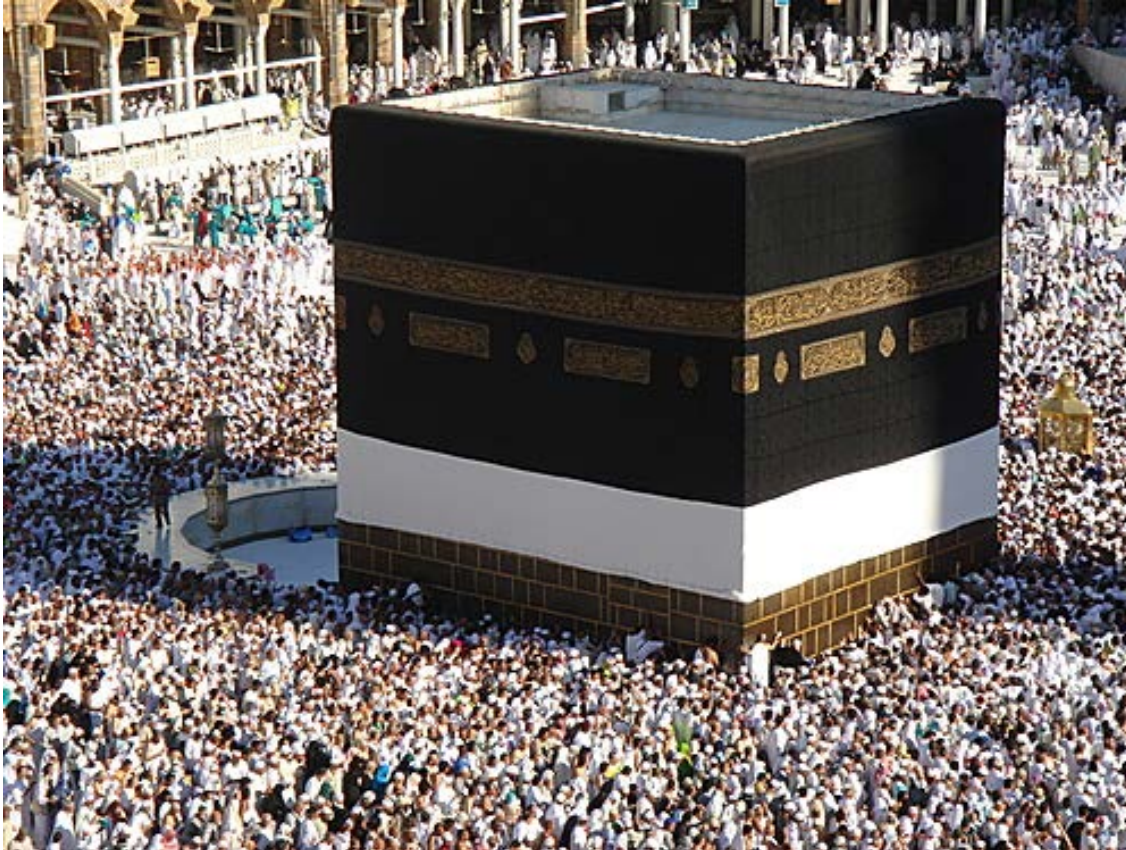
# What do they wear?



The cloth of the pilgrim is known as '**ihram**'. White cloth is worn so all people are equal, whether rich or poor.



# 1. The pilgrims visit the Kabah in Mecca and walk around it seven times.



Muslims believe that the Kabah was built by the Prophet Abraham (pbuh) and his son, Ishmail (pbuh) 4000 years ago.

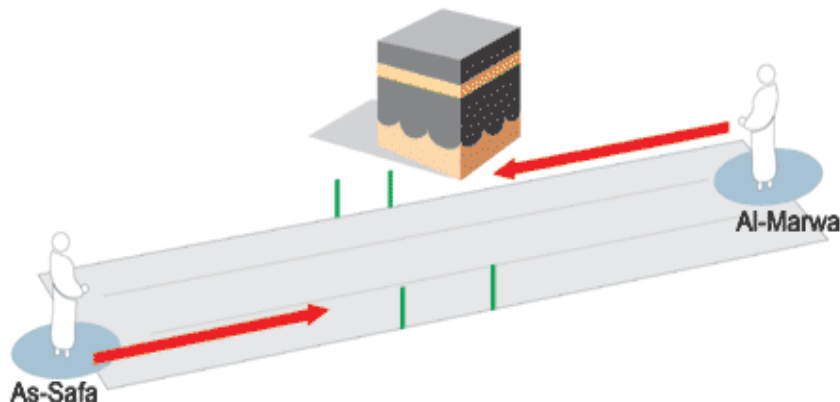


## 2. They run between two mounts called 'Safa' and 'Marwa'.

- This action helps the pilgrims to remember an important person in Muslim history.

Hagar and her son, Ishmail, were left in the desert without water. Hagar was searching for water for her son. The story says that Ishmail dug his heels into the sand and a spring of water gushed forth.

A well still remains here and pilgrims drink from it. (Zamzam)



3.They camp in Mina and throw small stones at three stone pillars which symbolise the devil.

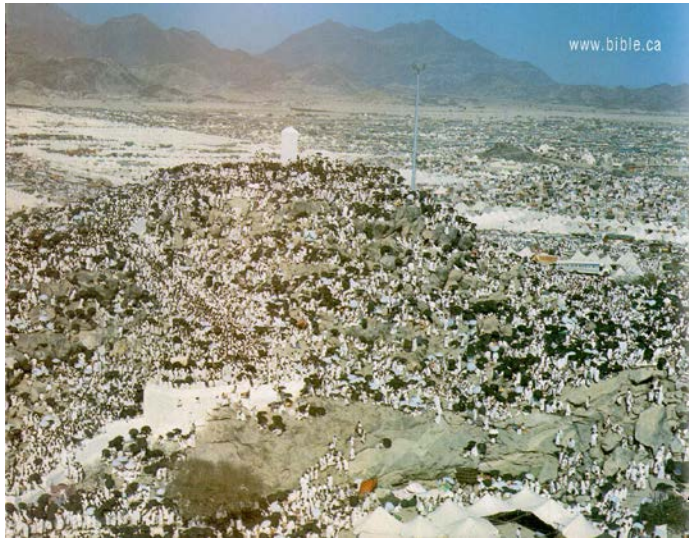


Tents in Mina



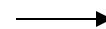
Pilgrims throwing stones at a pillar.

# 4. All the pilgrims travel to Arafat and after sunset they set off to Muzdalifah.



Plain of Arafat showing the 'Mount of Mercy' on the main Hajj day.

Spending the night in the open at Muzdalifah with all the other pilgrims.





**5. The men shave their hair and sacrifice an animal as performed by the prophet Abraham (pbuh).**




This day is known as Eid-ul-Adha.

Finally the pilgrims return to Mecca to the kabah and circle it seven times again.




Once the pilgrims have completed all the rituals they are given a new title. A man is now a 'Hajji' and a woman a 'Hajja'.

# Eid-ul-Fitr (festival following Ramadan)

Definition/description of process	Why important (_____ is important to believers because_____)	Symbolism of elements/actions (_____ represents _____)
<p><b>stival = Eid ul-Fitr</b></p> <p><b>Eid ul-Fitr</b> = Celebrated at the end of Ramadan, marked by the sighting of the new moon. The festival gives thanks for the renewal of faith from Ramadan and the challenge of hardship being completed. They have lived a more spiritual life and now a time to celebrate.</p> <p><b>How celebrated</b> – The sighting of the new moon marks the festival – decorations made, cards and presents sent. Eid prayers at the mosque with two sermons. A family centred day with new clothes, a special meal and time off work and school.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It reflects on the past and focuses on the future.</li> <li>It is important as it unites all Muslims across the world in this celebration.</li> <li>It is important as it marks the start of trying to live the rest of the year as they have in Ramadan – spiritually centred on Allah.</li> <li>As Zakah is given it is a continued reminder of the poor and their daily plight.</li> <li>It is important to bring families together and celebrate the benefits of what Allah has given them</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Eid ul-Fitr symbolises the achievement of betterment in terms of religious focus.</li> <li>It is a symbolic reminder that in Ramadan their faith has been renewed and Eid marks the continuance of this focus so as to make the community better.</li> <li>As Eid Zakah is paid it is a continued reminder of the struggles of the poor which each Muslims has symbolically experienced in Ramadan.</li> </ul>
Relevant teachings	Festival – Eid ul-Fitr	Contrasts of practice/belief (_____ believe/do_____, whilst _____ believe/do _____)
<p>Anas ibn Malik reports that the Prophet came to Madinah and saw they had two days of festivity. He asked, 'What are these two days?' They said, 'We used to celebrate these days in Jahiliyya. The Prophet (BUH) said, 'Allah has replaced them with better two days: the day of Fitr and the day of Adha.'" (Hadith Abu Dawud)</p> <p>The month of Ramadan is that in which the Qur'an was revealed' – (Surah 2:185)</p> <p>Initially it is only a festival for he whose fasts Allah has accepted and whose prayers He has acknowledged, and every day in which one does not disobey Allah is a day of celebration.' (Imam Ali)</p> <p>He is not a believer who eats his fill while his neighbour remains hungry by his side.' (Muhammad's Hadith)</p>	 <p><b>Explanation of teachings</b></p> <p>In Hadith Abu Dawud, we learn that Allah has power over everything as he replaces existing festivals with his own.</p> <p>The month of Ramadan is very important because it is when the Qur'an was revealed, hence the study of the Qur'an being important during fasting.</p> <p>Imam Ali says that only those who completed sawm should celebrate Eid ul-Fitr because they earned it. Muhammad's saying reminds that on Eid, Muslims should consider those around them – hence the sacrifice of an animal and giving its meat to the poor, as well as families inviting neighbours to eat with them.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is celebrated by both Sunni and Shi'a Muslims but the Eid prayers are slightly different.</li> <li><b>Sunnis</b> have two rak'ahs, starting with the niyyah, followed by Allahu Akhbar. Then they recite Takbir Al-Ihram and Allahu Akhbar 7 times raising the hands to the ears each time - whilst the <b>Shi'a</b> have 5 raising of hands in Takbir with a Du'a being recited. The imam reads from the surah Al-Fatiha and surah Al-A'la and the worshippers perform ruku and sujud prayer positions.</li> <li>In the next rak'ah for <b>Sunnis</b> 5 Takbirs are said whilst the <b>Shi'a</b> repeat what they did in the first rak'ah</li> <li>Men attend Eid prayers whilst women stay at home.</li> </ul>
<b>1m Question Examples</b>	<p><b>Relevant teachings</b></p> <p>Anas ibn Malik reports that the Prophet came to Madinah and saw they had two days of festivity. He asked, 'What are these two days?' They said, 'We</p>	<b>2m Question Examples</b>



<p><b>1m Question Examples</b></p> <p>When does Eid ul-Fitr take place? A Before Ramadan B After Ramadan C After Hajj D After Ashura</p> <p>What must be given by the end of the Eid day? A Eid Mubarak B Eid animal sacrifice C Eid Sadaqah D Eid Zakah</p> <p>Which of the following is not a tradition of Eid? A Solemn remembrance B Wearing new clothes C Playing Cards and decorations D Wearing new clothes</p> 	<p><b>Relevant teachings</b></p> <p>Anas ibn Malik reports that the Prophet came to Madinah and saw they had two days of festivity. He asked, ‘What are these two days?’ They said, ‘We used to celebrate these days in Jahiliyya. The Prophet (PBUH) said, ‘Allah has replaced them with better two days: the day of Fitr and the day of Adha.’” (Hadith Abu Dawud)</p> <p>‘The month of Ramadan is that in which the Qur’an was revealed.’ – (Surah 2:185)</p> <p>‘Merely it is only a festival for he whose fasts Allah has accepted and whose prayers He has acknowledged, and every day in which one does not disobey Allah is a day of celebration.’ (Imam Ali)</p> <p>‘He is not a believer who eats his fill while his neighbour remains hungry by his side.’ (Muhammad’s Hadith)</p>	<p><b>2m Question Examples</b></p> <p>Give two ways Muslims celebrate Eid ul-Fitr.</p> <p>Give the names of two Muslim festivals.</p> <p>Give two reasons Muslims celebrate Eid ul-Fitr.</p> <p>Give two things that happen at the mosque on Eid ul-Fitr.</p> <p>Give two reasons why Eid is said to be a celebration of achievement.</p>
<p><b>4m Question Examples</b></p> <p>Explain two contrasting ways in which Muslims celebrate Eid ul-Fitr today.</p> <p>Explain two contrasting reasons why Muslims believe it is important to celebrate Eid ul-Fitr.</p> <p><i>(Remember to answer these using two paragraphs and develop each idea)</i></p> <p>One way is....</p> <p>The second way is.....</p>	<p><b>Festival – Eid ul-Fitr</b></p> <p><b>5m Question Examples</b></p> <p>Explain two ways in which celebrating Eid ul-Fitr is important in Islam.</p> <p>Explain two ways in which the Eid ul-Fitr has spiritual significance to Muslims today.</p> <p><i>(Remember to answer these using two paragraphs and develop each idea, and to include a teaching)</i></p> <p>One way it is important to Muslims is.....</p> <p>The second way it is important to Muslims today is.....</p>	<p><b>12m Questions Examples</b></p> <p>‘Eid ul-Fitr is the most important Muslim festival.’</p> <p>‘Eid ul-Fitr is just a time to have a party nowadays.’</p> <p><b>Evaluate the statement. In your answer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refer to Muslim teaching</li> <li>Developed arguments in support</li> <li>Developed arguments for a different viewpoint</li> <li>Reach a justified conclusion</li> </ul> <p><i>Remember – you need to give a two-sided answer, so in the above you would have to refer to other festivals, and their origins.</i></p>

# Eid –Ul- Adha – festival following Hajj

<p><b>1m Question Examples</b></p> <p>When does Eid ul-Adha take place? A At the end of Ramadan B On the 10<sup>th</sup> Muhurram C After midday prayers D At the end of Hajj</p> <p>Whose actions does the Eid ul-Adha festival remember? A Muhammad B Ibrahim C Musa D Adam.</p> <p>What was the Prophet told to do by Allah A Sacrifice a lamb B Follow Shaytan C Sacrifice his son D Throw stones at Shaytan</p>	<p><b>Relevant teachings</b></p> <p>The Prophet (PBUH) said, "For every people there is a feast and this is our feast." [Hadith Bukhari]</p> <p>‘When Ibrahim and Ismael were ready to make the sacrifice Allah told Ibrahim he has already fulfilled then vision. This had been a trial which both had passed and now due a reward’ (Surah 37:103-107)</p> <p>It is, as the Prophet (PBUH) said: “The greatest day in the sight of Allah, may He be blessed and exalted, the Day of Sacrifice . . .” (Hadith Abu Dawud)</p> <p>Anas ibn Malik reports that the Prophet came to Madina and saw they had two days of festivity. He asked, ‘What are these two days?’ They said, ‘We used to celebrate these days in Jahiliyya. The Prophet (PBUH) said, ‘Allah has replaced them with two better days: the day of Fitr and the day of Adha.” (Hadith Abu Dawud)</p>	<p><b>2m Question Examples</b></p> <p>Give two ways Muslims celebrate Eid ul-Adha.</p> <p>Give the names of two Muslim festivals.</p> <p>Give two reasons Muslims celebrate Eid ul-Adha.</p> <p>Give two reasons Eid ul-Adha is known as a festival of sacrifice.</p> <p>Give two events that take place at the mosque on the festival of Eid ul-Adha</p>
<p><b>4m Question Examples</b></p> <p>Explain two contrasting ways in which Muslims celebrate Eid ul-Adha today.</p> <p>Explain two contrasting reasons why Muslims believe it is important to celebrate festivals.</p> <p><i>(Remember to answer these using two paragraphs and develop each idea)</i></p> <p>One way is....</p> <p>The second way is.....</p>	<p><b>Festival – Eid ul-Adha</b></p> <p><b>5m Question Examples</b></p> <p>Explain two ways in which celebrating Eid ul-Adha is important in Islam</p> <p>Explain two ways in which the origins of Eid ul-Adha are important to Muslims today</p> <p><i>(Remember to answer these using two paragraphs and develop each idea, and to include a teaching)</i></p> <p>One way it is important to Muslims is.....</p> <p>The second way it is important to Muslims today is.....</p>	<p><b>12m Questions Examples</b></p> <p>‘There is no need to celebrate Eid ul-Adha.’</p> <p>‘Muslims learn more from Eid ul-Adha than from other festivals.’</p> <p><b>Evaluate the statement. In your answer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to Muslim teaching</li> <li>• Developed arguments in support</li> <li>• Developed arguments for a different viewpoint</li> <li>• Reach a justified conclusion</li> </ul> <p>Remember – you need to now clearly which festival is which, so that you write the correct information, and sound as if you have good knowledge.</p>

Definition/description of process	Why important ( ____ is important to believers because ____ )	Symbolism of elements/actions ( _____ represents _____ )
<p><b>Festival</b> = the feast of sacrifice</p> <p><b>Eid ul-Adha</b> = Prophet Ibrahim was told by Allah to sacrifice his son as a test of faith. Ibrahim and Ismael agreed to do as Allah wanted. Shaytan tried to tempt both of them to disobey Allah but he threw stones to make him leave. Ibrahim did attempt to cut his son's throat as commanded but when he looked down he saw it was a ram that he had slaughtered and his son was safe. Both passed this test of faith.</p> <p>If on hajj, Eid is part of the pilgrimage. For those not on hajj, there will be a special sermon at the mosque to which all men are expected to go. Gifts, new clothes, special foods are shared. It is common to give cards, and to visit relatives. A lamb is sacrificed, and a portion of the meat given to the poor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is important as it shows the strength of faith of Prophet Ibrahim</li> <li>• It shows if faith is strong enough anything can be done in the name of Allah</li> <li>• It is important to know that Allah will never ask more of a person than it is possible for them to do.</li> <li>• It is important as it shows Allah rewards great faith.</li> <li>• It is important as Muslims think of the poor as the animals are sacrificed.</li> </ul>	<p>Remembering the story of Ibrahim is symbolic of Muslims hoping that if Allah tested them then they would also have the strength of faith to pass the test.</p> <p>The ram is symbolic of that fact that Allah has mercy and will always reward faith.</p> <p>Throwing stones is symbolic of the rejection of the Devil in Muslim life today.</p> <p>The sermon in the mosque should be about Ibrahim and the sacrifice/trial. Its point is to remind Muslims that they can make sacrifices, and that they must pass Allah's tests to gain reward.</p>
Relevant teachings	Festival – Eid ul-Adha	
<p>The Prophet (PBUH) said, "For every people there is a feast and this is our feast." [Hadith Bukhari]</p> <p>‘When Ibrahim and Ismael were ready to make the sacrifice Allah told Ibrahim he has already fulfilled then vision. This had been a trial which both had passed and now due a reward’ (Surah 37:103-107)</p> <p>It is, as the Prophet (PBUH) said: “The greatest day in the sight of Allah, may He be blessed and exalted, the Day of Sacrifice . . .” (Hadith Abu Dawud)</p> <p>Anas ibn Malik reports that the Prophet came to Madina and saw they had two days of festivity. He asked, ‘What are these two days?’ They said, ‘We used to celebrate these days in Jahiliyya.’ The Prophet (PBUH) said, ‘Allah has replaced them with two better days: the day of Fitr and the day of Adha.’” (Hadith Abu Dawud)</p>	<p><b>Explanation of teachings</b></p> <p>Hadith Bukhari means that this festival is the most important, as it is named ‘our feast’, ie Allah’s feast.</p> <p>This festival recalls the trial of Ibrahim and Ismael, which they passed. Surah 37 is reminding Muslims that they can also pass the tests of this life.</p> <p>Hadith Abu Dawud reminds Muslims that Eid ul-Adha is a festival ordained by Allah – it is very important.</p> <p>Hadith Abu Dawud shows that the Eids were festivals of Allah to replace pagan festivals. This shows the power of Allah over all else.</p>	<p><b>Contrasts of practice/belief</b> ( ____ believe/do ____, whilst ____ believe/do ____ )</p> <p>Some Muslims celebrate Eid whilst on hajj; many Muslims celebrate at their homes/mosques with their family/community (having not attended hajj).</p> <p>For Muslim men, they should attend the mosque to listen to a sermon and pray; whereas for Muslim women, and children, their focus will be on celebrating in the home, and on having the festivities ready.</p> <p>Many Muslim families pay for an animal to be sacrificed. The meat from this may all go to the poor, or some may be consumed by the family/neighbours.</p> <p>For Muslims in Western countries, Eid is often one day; whereas for those in Muslim countries, celebrations last several days.</p>

# Shi'a Festival of Ashura

Definition/description of process	Why important (____ is important to believers because ____)	Symbolism of elements/actions (____ represents ____)
<p><b>Festival = Ashura (meaning 'tenth')</b></p> <p><b>Ashura (Shi'a)</b> = remembers the martyrdom of Hussein –grandson to Muhammad. He was killed in the battle of Karbala in 682 along with 72 family members. Killed by Yazid for not given him his allegiance. Hussein took his family to Makkah but when in Kufa they were surrounded and driven into Karbala. Hussein was beheaded and all murdered. It is a day of sorrow with men traditionally whipping themselves with chains.</p> <p><b>Ashura (Sunni)</b> = believe that Muhammad saw Jews fasting on the 10<sup>th</sup> Muhurram who explained they were remembering Moses fasting after being saved from Pharaoh. He decided Muslims were closer to Musa so he fasted too. Ramadan later replaced Muharram for fasting. Ashura is seen as a Day of Atonement, where sins are forgiven.</p> <p><b>How celebrated</b> – Sunni = day of prayer/meditation/study.</p> <p>Shi'a = wear black, mosques covered with black cloths, poems about tragedy are read in the mosque.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It explains that the differences between Sunni and Shi'a traditions stem from a historical past.</li> <li>For Shi'a it shows the importance that Muhammad's family are held in.</li> <li>It shows how today Shi'as should stand up against injustices.</li> <li>It is important as it shows the respect that Imams are held in by the Shi'a.</li> <li>For Sunnis as a day of repentance and fasting it makes them reflect on their lives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For Shi'a Muslims - Hussein's refusal to show allegiance to people who were corrupt and used slavery and injustices represents that Muslims should fight against injustice today.</li> <li>For Sunni Muslims it represents how Muhammad, rather than rejecting religious practices of other groups, incorporated and saw value in what they did and added it to his own practices.</li> <li>For the Shi'a remembering Ashura shows their love of Allah through their love of the Imams (Imam Hussein in this case).</li> <li>For Shi'a Muslims Ashura represents Hussein's actions should never be forgotten in the he gave his life for what is right – as did his family who refused to leave Hussein to the mercy of Yazid on his own.</li> </ul>
Relevant teachings	Festival – Ashura	Contrasts of practice/belief (____ believe/do____, whilst ____ believe/do ____)
<p>'Every day is Ashura, and every land is Karbala' (Imam Jaffer as Sadiq)</p> <p>'The one for whom the day of Ashura is a day of tragedy, grief and weeping. Allah ..... shall make the Day of Judgement a day of joy and happiness..' (Imam Ridha)</p> <p>'If you desire that for you be the reward equivalent to that of those martyred along with Hussein (A.S.), then whenever you remember him say: ' Oh! Would that I had been with them! A great achievement would I have achieved'. (Imam Ridha)</p> <p>'The Prophet observed the fast on the 10th of Muharram (Ashura), and ordered (Muslims) to fast on that day, but when the fasting of the month of Ramadan was prescribed, the fasting of the 'Ashura' was abandoned. Abdullah did not use to fast on that day unless it coincided with his routine fasting by chance. (Hadith no: 116)</p>	<p><i>One festival...two origins</i></p> <p><b>Explanation of teachings</b></p> <p>Everyday injustices should be remembered and fought against.</p> <p>Suggests that Muslims who see Ashura as a day of tragedy (Shi'a) they can look forward to the rewards on Judgement Day.</p> <p>Those who would have acted like Hussein and not given into injustice and corruption and willing to give their lives for others will achieve greatly.</p> <p>Shows the teaching in Hadith that Ashura fasting was abandoned in favour of Ramadan and Sunni Muslims believe.</p>	<p>Ashura is far more important for Shi'a than for Sunni.</p> <p>For Shi'a Ashura remembers Hussein and his martyrdom but for Sunnis it remembers Moses.</p> <p>Shi'a see it as a day of sorrow and remembrance whilst Sunnis see it as a day of atonement.</p> <p>Not all Sunni observe this day – Ramadan replaced it; all Shi'a do.</p> <p>Some Shi'a beat themselves with whips and chains to remember Hussein's suffering, whilst Sunnis believe that the body should never be harmed in that way.</p> <p>Shi'a Muslims attend prayers and read poems about the tragedy, whilst Sunni Muslims fast and ask for forgiveness of sins.</p>

<p><b>1m Question Examples</b></p> <p>When is Ashura celebrated?  A After Ramadan B Straight after Eid ul-Adha C 10<sup>th</sup> Muhurram D At the end of Hajj</p> <p>Whose death does the Shi'a tradition remember at Ashura?  A Muhammad B Hassan C Musa D Hussein.</p> <p>What do many Muslims see Ashura as a day of?  A Atonement B Celebration C Fasting D Regret</p>	<p><b>Relevant teachings</b></p> <p>‘Every day is Ashura, and every land is Karbala’ (Imam Jaffer as Sadiq)</p> <p>‘The one for whom the day of Ashura is a day of tragedy, grief and weeping. Allah ..... shall make the Day of Judgement a day of joy and happiness..’ (Imam Ridha)</p> <p>‘If you desire that for you be the reward equivalent to that of those martyred along with Husain (A.S.), then whenever you remember him say: ' Oh! Would that I had been with them! A great achievement would I have achieved'. (Imam. Ridha)</p> <p>‘The Prophet observed the fast on the 10th of Muharram (Ashura), and ordered (Muslims) to fast on that day, but when the fasting of the month of Ramadan was prescribed, the fasting of the 'Ashura' was abandoned. Abdullah did not use to fast on that day unless it coincided with his routine fasting by chance. <b>Hadith</b> no: 116</p>	<p><b>2m Question Examples</b></p> <p>Give two ways Muslims celebrate Ashura.</p> <p>Give the names of two Muslim festivals.</p> <p>Give two reasons Muslims celebrate Ashura.</p> <p>Give two beliefs about Ashura for Shi'a Muslims</p> <p>Give the names of the two people who are most associated with Ashura for Sunni and Shi'a Muslims.</p>
<p><b>4m Question Examples</b></p> <p>Explain two contrasting ways in which Muslims celebrate Ashura today.</p> <p>Explain two contrasting reasons why Muslims celebrate Ashura.</p> <p><i>(Remember to answer these using two paragraphs and develop each idea)</i></p> <p>One way is....</p> <p>The second way is.....</p>	<p><b>Festival – Ashura</b></p> <p><i>One festival...two origins</i></p> <p><b>5m Question Examples</b></p> <p>Explain two ways in which celebrating Ashura is important in Islam</p> <p>Explain two ways in which the origins of Ashura are important to Muslims today</p> <p><i>(Remember to answer these using two paragraphs and develop each idea, and to include a teaching)</i></p> <p>One way it is important to Muslims is.....</p> <p>The second way it is important to Muslims today is.....</p>	<p><b>12m Questions Examples</b></p> <p>‘Ashura is the most important festival for Shi’a Muslims.’</p> <p>‘Ashura simply emphasises the disunity between Sunni and Shi’a Muslims.’</p> <p><b>Evaluate the statement. In your answer</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refer to Muslim teaching</li> <li>• Developed arguments in support</li> <li>• Developed arguments for a different viewpoint</li> <li>• Reach a justified conclusion</li> </ul> <p><i>Remember – this festival is celebrated for different reasons by Sunni and Shi’a. You need to understand it as a marker of difference between the two – it is an obvious one.</i></p>