

ISLAM PRACTICES

Y11 REVISION BOOKLET

Name:

Class:

The Five Pillars of Islam

Shahadah

Salah

Sawm

Zakah

Hajj

Festivals: Id-ul-Fitr

Festivals: Id-ul-Ada

Ashura

Jihad

THE FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

A Summary

The Five Pillars of Islam are the most important practices which guide and inform many Muslims in their daily lives. Often, these are difficult to follow, but by following these five acts Muslims feel they're following the will of Allah. The picture below is symbolic, it reminds Muslims that Islam is built on these pillars; essentially, they are the foundations on which the religion is built.

Add a symbol to help you remember and revise each of the key pillars. Annotate each with any information you already know.



Shi'a Muslims follow **The Ten Obligatory acts**: Shi'a Muslims follow additional duties alongside the five pillars of Islam. These inform their daily lives.

Task: Choose four **additional acts** and highlight them. Using four post-it notes, write down how the act may be carried out today and how this may influence/guide their behavior.

1. **Salah** – prayer in the name of Allah. Most Muslims do this five times a day.
2. **Sawm** – fasting during the holy month of Ramadan.
3. **Zakah** – Charitable giving – Most Muslims gave 2.5% to charity.
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 to the Holy city of Mecca.
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 going 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.

Stick your post-it notes here! 😊

The Shahadah

The Shahadah is the Muslim declaration of faith. It expresses their core beliefs. It is the foundation of all the other pillars (that is why it is central). This is because without these beliefs, a Muslim wouldn't be a Muslim and all the other pillars are not necessary (so they fall down).

Summarise in ten words!

Sunni Muslims:

Shi'a Muslims:

THE SHAHADAH

This part is said by Sunni and Shi'a Muslims.

There is no other God but Allah

And Muhammad is his messenger.

This part is said by Shi'a Muslims.

I bear witness that Ali is the beloved of Allah

And the rightful trustee of the Prophet and his immediate successor.'

When do Muslims say the Shahadah?

Uttered at the start of the day, start of prayer and for many Muslims at the start of any big task – such as driving a car or cooking a meal.

It is also the only utterance needed to convert into Islam. Anyone who wishes to convert simply needs a witness to hear them recite this declaration.

It is also encouraged to be the first words in a baby's ear and the final words uttered before a person dies.

Successorship in Islam

There are two main traditions in Islam: Sunni and Shi'ah. Sunnis make up the majority of Muslims worldwide. The word 'Shi'ah' comes from a phrase meaning 'followers of Ali'. Ali was the Prophet's son-in-law and cousin.

Historically, the different traditions come from a difference of opinion over who was to lead the Muslim community after the Prophet Muhammad's death. Sunni Muslims believed the Prophet's successor should be his father-in-law and friend, Abu Bakr. Shi'ah Muslims supported the Prophet's blood relative, Ali, as his true successor.

Both have relatively valid claims. Many believe that Muhammad told Abu Bakr to succeed him on his deathbed. Shi'a Muslims believe successorship should transfer through relatives.

Despite these historical differences, the two groups share many beliefs. For

Exam focus: Remember this

There is no other God but Allah, and Muhammad is his messenger.

This would influence a Muslim in their actions to...

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***I bear witness that Ali is the beloved of Allah
And the rightful trustee of the Prophet and his immediate successor.'***

This reminds Shi'a Muslims that...

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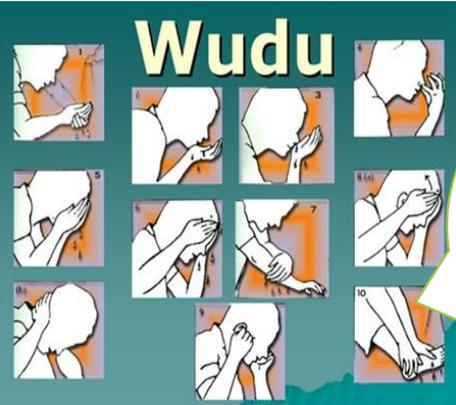
SALAH

- **Salah is the act of prayer. Shi'a Muslims pray five times a day.**
- **Shi'a Muslims prayer three times a day as they combine two prayers.**
- **They combine the midday and afternoon prayers.**
- **Many Muslims perform additional prayers; this is called Dua.**

Muslims perform different types of movements/prostration. This is called Ra'kah.

According to Islamic belief, Allah told the prophet Muhammad to prayer fifty times a day! Muhammad knew this would be too much to expect of his followers, so after much pleading, Allah offered a reduction to five.

Salat	Time
Salat-ul-Fajr	Between the first light of dawn and sunrise
Salat-ul-Zuhr	After Midday
Salat-ul-Asr	Mid-afternoon
Salat-ul-Maghrib	Sunset
Salat-ul-Isha	From one and a half hours after sunset



The Prophet, peace be upon him, said 'cleanliness is half of faith'. Wudhu is the ritual washing performed by Muslims before prayer. Muslims must be clean and wear good clothes before they present themselves before God. The cleanliness is symbolic of being pure and this enables Muslims to be fully focused on God.

The act of Wudu would influence a Muslim to...

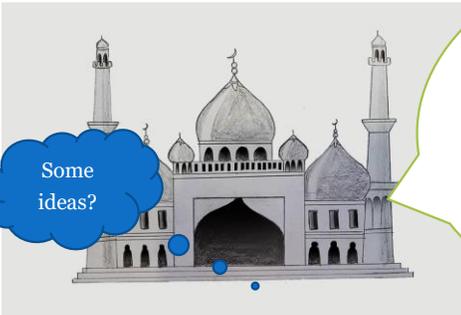
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The act of Wudu would influence a Muslim to...

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Muslims can pray anywhere, but it is especially good to pray with others in a mosque.

Praying together in a congregation helps Muslims to realise that all humanity is one, and all are equal in the sight of Allah.

The act of Wudu would influence a Muslim to...

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Purification helps people to pray and avoid sin. Prayer relieves people of the weight of their sins.	Follow the Qur'an and the Hadiths and use it to inform their lives.	Connect with Muslims all over the world all doing the same	Shows equality between hundreds of millions of people all round the world.	Reminds Muslims of Allah's greatness and that everything comes from and belongs to Allah.
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Sawm

The Holy month of Ramadan is the most important time in the Islamic calendar. During this time, Muslims remember when the Angel Jibril began providing messages from Allah to the prophet Muhammad (pbuh) during the Night of Power (when Muhammad had his first interaction. These messages would later form the Qur'an. Muslims believe that their good actions bring a greater reward during this month than at any other time of year, because this month has been blessed by Allah.

Why is remembering the time when Muhammad (pbuh) received the revelation important to Muslims?

What is the importance of the Qur'an today?

The Holy month of Ramadan	Holy Month of Ramadan
<p>ALTHOUGH MUSLIMS FAST DURING OTHER TIMES OF THE YEAR, RAMADAN IS THE ONLY TIME WHEN FASTING, OR SAWM, IS OBLIGATORY DURING THE ENTIRE MONTH FOR EVERY ABLE MUSLIM. RAMADAN IS INTENDED TO INCREASE SELF-CONTROL IN ALL AREAS, INCLUDING FOOD, SLEEPING, SEX AND THE USE OF TIME</p> <p>MUSLIMS GET UP EVERYDAY BEFORE SUNRISE IN ORDER TO EAT AND DRINK ENOUGH TO KEEP THEM GOING UNTIL SUNSET. THEN THE FAST IS BROKEN AND MUSLIMS ARE ALLOWED TO EAT UNTIL SUNRISE THE NEXT DAY.</p> <p>THE EVENING MEAL IS OFTEN SHARED WITH FAMILY AND FRIENDS, THEN FOLLOWED WITH EXTRA PRAYERS AND READINGS FROM THE QUR'AN</p>	<p>How might this level of focus on a Muslims faith influence a Muslim today?</p> <p>How they <i>think</i>?</p> <p>How they <i>act</i>?</p> <p>How they <i>feel</i>?</p>

Fasting is a long and difficult process. During the month of Ramadan Muslims fast from dawn until sunset - that means eating nothing while it is daylight. In 2016 Muslims faced the "longest" Ramadan in 33 years, as the holy month coincided with the summer solstice, meaning long days of fasting. On average no food or drink for 16-19 hours during hot temperatures! This level of dedication shows love and commitment to Allah. However, it would be dangerous for some people to fast, which is why some are exempt: Children, pregnant women, the sick, the elderly and travellers don't have to fast.

"The best way I can explain Ramadan is this: to act as if we are standing in front of God 24 hours a day."

"When he meets his lord he will be happy that he has fasted."

"His fasting is for Me ...I will give the reward for it, and for every good deed, he will receive ten similar to it."

This suggests....

This suggests....

This suggests....

ZAKAH

Zakah is 2.5% of a Muslim's income and savings after they have taken care of their families. It is important to remember that zakah is not charity but an obligation. The rich pay more than those with less money and very poor people pay nothing at all.



The Muslim teaching is that zakah helps the poor and also helps them to help the rich by enabling them to purify their soul and remove any greed or selfishness.

Task: Explain the meaning of the scripture and link to Zakah.

For I the Lord love justice.

This means...

'He who eats and drinks while his brother goes hungry is not one of us.'

This means...

You shall give the due alms to the relatives, the needy, the poor, and those traveling.'

This means...

Where does Zakah go?



Many Muslims choose to donate Zakat to the organized charity Islamic belief. Relief Worldwide is an international humanitarian organisation that provides development programs and humanitarian relief around the globe, regardless of race, political affiliation, gender or belief.



Before the end of the month of Ramadan, every adult Muslim who has excess of her/his needs must pay what is known as Zakat-ul-Fitr. Ramadan is a time of dedication to Allah and the Qur'an advises Muslims that sharing wealth pleases Allah. Also, Muslims often save lots of money as they eat less.



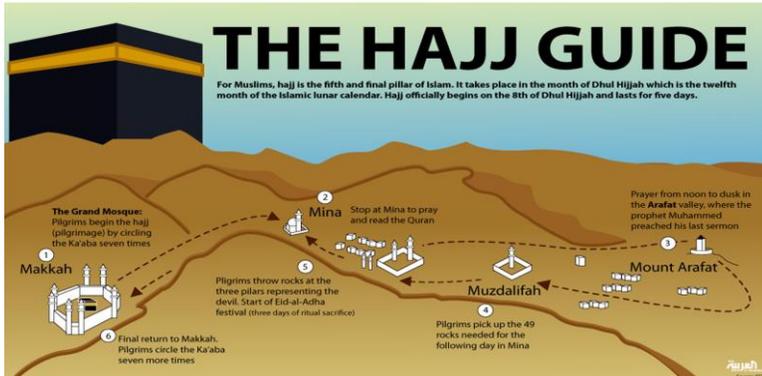
Shi'a Muslims have spiritual leaders in the community to help guide them. Shi'a Muslims are funded by religious taxes (20% of annual excess income). The leaders take what they need and any excess goes into helping the poor in the community, new Muslims or travelers.

HAJJ

What is Hajj?

For Muslims it is a duty to go on pilgrimage to Makkah (Mecca) at least once in their lifetime, as long as they are physically able and can afford it. It is where Islam began and the prophet Muhammad lived.

The pilgrimage to Makkah is called Hajj and is the fifth Pillar of Islam.



Questions:

Why is the state of Ihram so important during the Hajj journey?

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Why do you think Muslims are not allowed to wear any jewelry, perfume, etc?

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Why does circling the Ka'bah represent equality?

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Why is visiting the Zamzam river important? What does it teach Muslims about God?

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How might visiting the planes of Arafat where the prophet Muhammad gave his final sermon make a Muslim feel?

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The ritual of Jamarat is important to Muslims. How might it inform them in their daily lives?

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Remembering Ibrahim and Muhammad's actions in Mecca is vital to the Muslim pilgrim. Why might Muslims reflect on the actions of prophets today?

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Hajj is the final pillar of Islam. Muslims only usually go once in their lives. Use five words to describe the journey for Muslims today.

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HAJJ JOURNEY

Ihram relates to the state of purity and equality before God (Allah) which Muslims enter before going on Hajj. To symbolise this state, male pilgrims wear two lengths of white cloth whilst on Hajj; female pilgrims wear ordinary clothes, but must keep their faces uncovered. These clothes may be kept by the pilgrim and at their death used to wrap their body for burial.

Tawaf: On the first day of the Hajj, pilgrims walk around the Ka'bah seven times in an anti-clockwise direction while repeating prayers. This is called Tawaf. Thousands of people do this at the same time and only a few are able to touch or kiss the Black Stone, embedded in one corner of the Ka'bah. Walking around the Ka'bah with thousands of others represents the Muslim belief in the equality of all Muslims. Muslims are recommended to complete a second Tawaf at the end of their pilgrimage.

Safa and Marwah: Pilgrims next run between the hills of Safa and Marwah seven times. This is to represent the search of Hagar, Ibrahim's wife, for water for her son Ismail. Muslims believe that Ismail struck his foot on the ground and this caused a spring of water to gush out of the ground. This spring is called Zamzam, and pilgrims today frequently take its water with them when they return home.

Mina: Pilgrims travel from Makkah to Mina to spend the first night of the Hajj. The next morning they travel on to the plain of Arafat, where they stand on or near the Mount of Mercy from noon until dusk, praising Allah. This is the climax of the Hajj, and Muslims believe that this rite represents what it will be like on the Day of Judgement when all of humanity will be judged by Allah according to their actions. It is believed this is where Muhammad gave his final sermon.

Jamarat: Pilgrims spend the second night at Muzdalifah, where they collect small stones to use on the third day when they return to Mina. They throw these stones at three pillars called **Jamarat**, which represent the Devil.

Muslims believe that the Devil tried three times to persuade Ibrahim to disobey Allah when he ordered Ibrahim to sacrifice his son Ismail. Muslims also make promises to fight the devil themselves and to strive against temptation.

Eid ul-Adha: At the end of the pilgrimage, Muslims celebrate the festival of Eid ul-Adha. This festival reminds them of Ibrahim's obedience when he was told by Allah to sacrifice his son, Ismail. Muslims may sacrifice a sheep or a goat to symbolise the lamb provided by Allah for Ibrahim to sacrifice in place of Ismail.

Eid ul-Adha:

Eid-ul-Adha ('festival of Sacrifice'), also known as the Greater Eid, is the second most important festival in the Muslim calendar. The festival remembers the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son when God ordered him to.

Eid ul Adha is a public holiday in Muslim countries. Today Muslims all over the world who can afford it , sacrifice a sheep (sometimes a goat) as a reminder of Ibrahim's obedience to Allah. In Britain, the animal has to be killed at a slaughterhouse.

They share out the meat among family, friends and the poor, who each get a third share.

Eid usually starts with Muslims going to the Mosque for prayers, dressed in their best clothes, and thanking Allah for all the blessings they have received.

It is also a time when they visit family and friends.

At Eid it is obligatory to give a set amount of money to charity to be used to help poor people buy new clothes and food so they too can celebrate.

Summarise three different parts festival in three tweets. Don't forget to #keywords!

an we do next time? @ _____ # _____

an we do next time? @ _____ # _____

an we do next time? @ _____ # _____



So, Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Adha in lots of different ways – got it! How though, might it influence their actions?



THE STORY OF EID-UL-ADHA

Eid-ul-Adha celebrates the occasion when Allah appeared to Ibrahim in a dream and asked him to sacrifice his son Isma'il as an act of obedience to God.

The devil tempted Ibrahim by saying he should disobey Allah and spare his son. As Ibrahim was about to kill his son, Allah stopped him and gave him a lamb to sacrifice instead. Ibrahim had passed the test of Allah and was rewarded.

What does this teach Muslims about Ibrahim?

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Why might Ibrahim be considered a role model?

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How might this influence the actions of Muslims today?

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Exam tip: Remember the difference between Eid-ul-Adha and Eid-ulFitr by Ada the lamb!



EID UL-FITR

Eid ul-Fitr is the most important festival in the Islamic calendar and was started by the Prophet Muhammad himself. It is also known as 'The Feast of Breaking the Fast' and is celebrated by Muslims worldwide to mark the end of Ramadan. Eid ul-Fitr takes place on the first day of the tenth month of the Islamic lunar calendar, and Muslims are not permitted to fast on that day.

Muslims are not only celebrating the end of fasting, but also thanking Allah for the Qur'an, which was first revealed towards the end of Ramadan, and for the strength Allah has given them to exercise self-control throughout the previous month of fasting. If necessary, they will ask Allah for forgiveness if they failed to keep the fast at any point. In Muslim countries, Eid ul-Fitr is a national holiday. In the UK, Muslims may take the day off work or school to join in the celebrations.

- The festival day begins with the first sighting of the **new moon** at the beginning of the tenth month of the Islamic calendar.
- Muslims wear their best clothes, decorate their homes and spend time celebrating with their friends and family.
- Many cards are sent and presents are provided.
- Some Muslims may give money to the poor so that they can also enjoy the day.
- Communal celebration services are held both outdoors and in mosques, there are processions through the streets and a special celebratory meal is eaten - the first daytime meal Muslims will have had in a month.

Eid ul-Fitr is a time for families, friends and neighbours to spend time together and share food.



Use the information to help you label the different parts of the celebration above, and the explanation for the festival below.

Where?

How?

What?

When?

Who?

Why?



ASHURA

The day of Ashura is a day of remembrance and is an important Shi'a festival which remembers the death of Hussayn. Many Shi'a Muslims observe Ashura by mourning or taking part in processions. Ashura is also observed by Sunni Muslims for whom the festival is known as the day of atonement. It's not as important.

Let's recap...

Shia Muslims believe the successorship should be passed down _____ lines. Each Imam was the son of the previous _____, with the exception of Hussein Ali, who was the brother of Hasan *ibn* Ali.

The _____ Imams are exemplary human individuals who not only rule over the community with justice, but also are able to keep and interpret _____ law and the meaning of the _____.

Muhammad and the Imam's words and actions are a guide and _____ for the community to follow; as a result they are free from error and _____. They were chosen by _____ or through Muhammad.

Keyterms

Family Imam Twelve Shari'ah Qur'an model Sin Allah

Shi'a Muslim beliefs and practices:

For Shi'a Muslims, this is a festival which focuses on sorrow. It remembers the Martyrdom of Hussein, the grandson of Muhammad, who was killed in the battle of Karbala. He refused to bow down and pledge allegiance to the corrupt King Yazid. He was captured with his family and followers by 30,000 soldiers of Yazid and held for days without water or food. Hussein eventually was beheaded and his followers refused to leave his side. They were slaughtered and left unburied, but eventually were buried respectfully.

How it is celebrated:

- It is a festival of sincere sadness.
- Many wear black as a sign of grief.
- Mosques are covered in black cloths.
- Prayers and poems about tragedy are read and people cry.
- Some gather to beat themselves with whips for sorrow; however, this is less common today.

Sunni Muslim beliefs and practices

When Muhammad was in Madinah, he saw Jews fasting on the tenth day of the month Muharram.

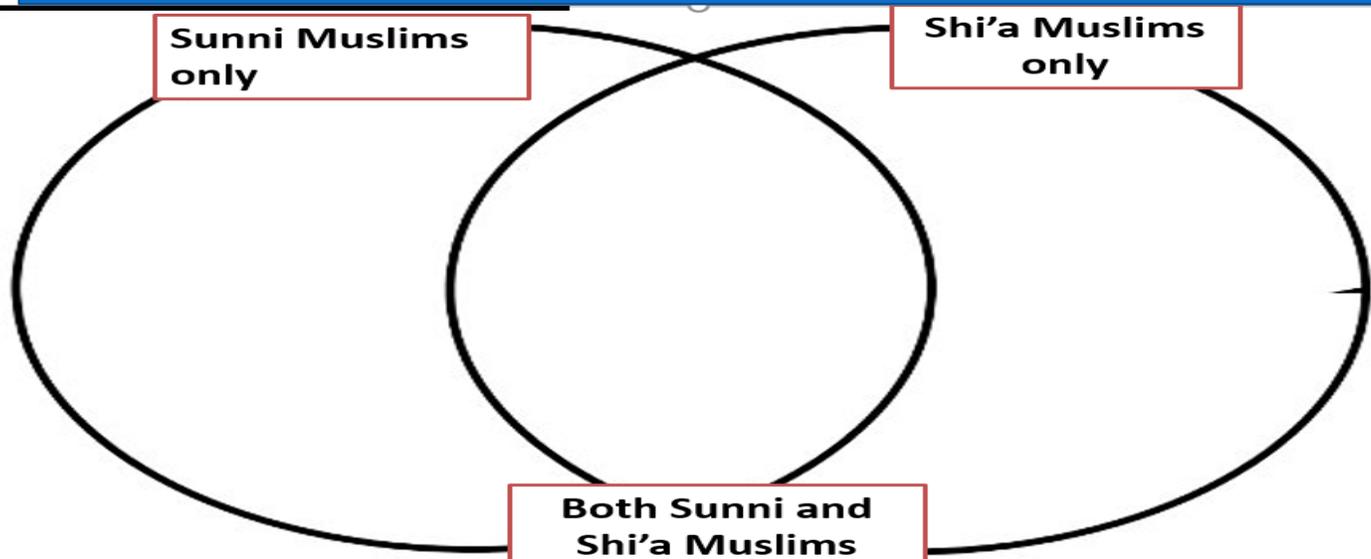
He asked what they were doing and they explained it was a day to remember when Musa (Moses) freed the Israelite slaves. They advised Muhammad that that Musa (Moses) fasted on that day to remember this, and therefore told people to do the same.

There are no scriptures which support this. However, it is widely accepted in the Sunni Muslim tradition.

How it is celebrated:

- It is remembered as a day of Atonement (A day when people say sorry to Allah for sins and believe he will forgive them).
- Some Muslims often fast on the eighth, ninth and tenth day of Muharram (Muslim holy month).
- Sunni Muslims refuse to whip their bodies because they follow the teaching

Separate the information into the correct columns. You will have to summarise:



JIHAD

Jihad means struggle. It is the requirement of Muslims to strive against evil in order to please God.

There are two types of Jihad: As the names infer, greater Jihad is the most important, whereas lesser Jihad is not always necessary.

Greater Jihad the personal spiritual struggle or effort of every Muslim to follow the teachings of Allah (God) in their own lives.

Lesser Jihad the struggle to build a good Muslim society; also Holy War (the struggle to defend against oppression; with force if necessary).



Using the Prophet Muhammad as a role model.

Focusing on daily prayers

Enlisting in a holy-war

Campaigning against animal rights.

Learning the Qur'an of by heart.

Helping out in the local community.

Fasting during Ramadan.

Defending someone who is being discriminated against.

Cleansing sins.

Colour code the clouds:

- Greater Jihad
- Lesser Jihad.

Challenge: Try to add your own examples of Greater and Lesser Jihad.

EXAM QUESTIONS

Five Pillars

Which of the following refers to the Muslim declaration of faith? (1 mark)

- a. Zakat b. Sawm c. Shahadah d. Khums.

Name two of the ten obligatory acts in Shi'a Islam (2 marks)

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Explain two ways Shi'a Muslims would be influenced by the Shahadah. (4 marks)

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Explain two contrasting Muslim beliefs about Jihad. Refer to scripture in your response. (5 marks)

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Salah

Which of the following refers to the idea of different prayer positions? (1m)

- a. Wudu b. Rak'ah c. Mecca d. Prostration

Name two rituals performed during Salah (2m)

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Explain two ways Muslim beliefs about Salah may influence Christians today. (4m)

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Explain two contrasting Muslim beliefs about Salah. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

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Sawm

Which of the following refers to the Muslim fasting period. (1 mark)

- a. Ramadan b. Ihram c. Mecca d. Hajj

Name two acts associated with Sawm (2m)

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Explain two ways that Sawm may influence a Muslim today (4m)

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Explain two Muslim beliefs about the Night of Power. Refer to scripture in your response. (5 marks)

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Zakah:

Which of the following refers to the additional 20% of wealth provided to religious leaders by Shi'a Muslims.

- b. Salat b. Khums c. Eid d. Zakah

Name two ways in which Muslims can give Zakah (2m)

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Explain two ways that Christians may be influenced by beliefs about charitable giving. (4m)

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Explain two contrasting Christian beliefs about Zakah. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

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Hajj

The area in which Muhammad is believed to have given his final sermon is known as what. (1 mark)
a. Medina b. Arafat c. Zamzam d. Tawalla

Describe two rituals associated with Hajj. (2m)

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Explain two ways that Christians may be influenced by attending the Hajj pilgrimage (4m)

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Explain two ways Ibrahim and his family may be remembered during Hajj. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

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Eid-ul-Fitr/Eid-ul-Adha

Which of the following refers to the festival which remembers the sacrifice of Ibrahim? (1 mark)

- a. Hajj b. Ashura c. Eid-UI-Adha d. Eid-ul-Fitr

Describe two ways Muslims celebrate the Festival of Eid-ul-Fitr (2m)

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Explain two ways that Christians may be influenced by the actions of Ibrahim (4m)

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Explain two Muslim beliefs about the importance of Eid-ul-Fitr Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

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Ashura

Which of the following people do Shi'a Muslims remember during the festival of Ashura. (1 mark)

- b. Ali b. Muhammad c. Hussein d. Ibrahim

Describe two ways Shi'a Muslims celebrate the festival of Ashura. (2m)

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Explain two ways that Christians may be influenced by the actions of Hussein. (4m)

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Explain two Muslim beliefs about the importance of festivals. Refer to scripture in your answer. (5 marks)

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