

GCSE Religious Studies

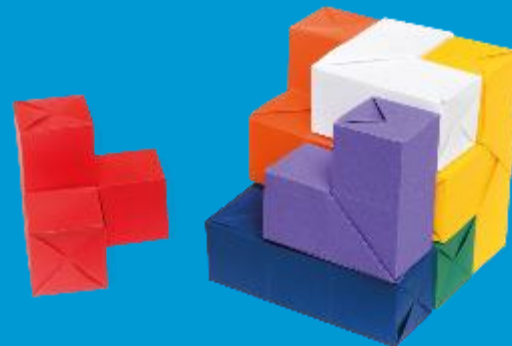
(Specifications A & B)

Insight into the teaching of Muslim beliefs

Trainer: Zameer Hussain



Welcome and introductions





Session Agenda

- Aims and objectives
- Practical skills and strategies to design and deliver effective lessons on Islam Beliefs, Specification points 1.1–1.8
- The big picture – Developing the schema and retrieval practice
- Focus on relevant resources to support teaching and learning
- Discussion and Q&A

Aims and objectives



Course description

- This event is designed to provide focused, subject knowledge support for the 'Beliefs/Beliefs and teaching' sections, featured in the 'Islam' area of study, for Pearson Edexcel's GCSE in Religious Studies (Specifications A and B).
- It will offer clarification on specification content, provide opportunities to discuss the planning of engaging lessons, using a variety of resources and activities and the opportunity for 'Q&A' with a subject specialist.
- It is suitable for both those new to teaching; including those new to Edexcel and to experienced teachers who want to enhance their subject knowledge and pedagogy.

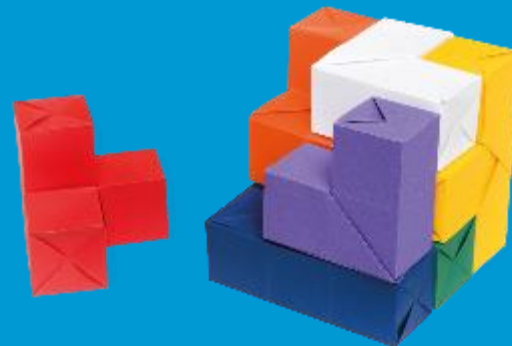


During this event

You will:

- Gain a deeper understanding of the Edexcel GCSE Religious Studies specifications for Islam and its requirements
- Discuss practical skills and strategies to design and deliver effective lessons that meet the needs of all learners, relating to each specification point
- Gain access to relevant resources to support teaching and learning
- Benefit from the feedback and advice of subject specialists.

Practical skills and strategies



Beliefs and Teachings / Muslim Beliefs



1C Islam

Section 1: Beliefs and Teachings

Students should have an understanding of:

- 1.1** The Six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose, including Kitab al-iman 1:4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.
- 1.2** The Five Roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam: Tawhid (oneness of Allah); 'Adl (Divine Justice); Nubuwwah (Prophethood); Imamah (Successors to Muhammad) and Mi'ad (The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection); the nature, history and purpose of the Five Roots with reference to their Qur'anic basis, including Surah 112 (the oneness of Allah); the importance of these principles for different Shi'a communities today, including Sevens and Twelver.
- 1.3** The nature of Allah: how the characteristics of Allah are shown in the Qur'an and why they are important; Tawhid (oneness), including Surah 16:35–36, immanence, transcendence, omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice, Adalat in Shi'a Islam.
- 1.4** Risalah: the nature and importance of prophethood for Muslims, including Surah 2:136; what the roles of prophets teach Muslims, exemplified in the lives of Adam, Ibrahim, Isma'il, Musa, Dawud, Isa, and Muhammad.
- 1.5** Muslim holy books (Kutub) – the nature, history, significance and purpose of Muslim holy books with reference to: the Qur'an; the Tawrat (Torah), including Surah 5:43–48; the Zabur (Psalms), including Surah 4:163–171; the Injil (Gospel), including Surah 57:27; and the Sahifah (Scrolls). Divergent Muslim views about the importance of the holy books in their lives today.
- 1.6** Malaikah: the nature and importance of angels for Muslims; how angels Jibril, Isra'il and Mika'il are shown in the Qur'an, including Surah 32:11 and 2:97–98, and their significance for Muslims today.
- 1.7** al-Qadr: the nature and importance of Predestination for Muslims; how al-Qadr and human freedom relates to the Day of Judgement, including reference to Sahih al-Bukhari 78:685; divergent understandings of predestination in Sunni and Shi'a Islam; the implications of belief in al-Qadr for Muslims today.
- 1.8*** Akhira: Muslim teachings about life after death; the nature of judgement, paradise and hell; how they are shown in the Qur'an, including Surah 17:49–72; divergent ways in which Muslim teachings about life after death affect the life of a Muslim today.



1C Islam

Section 1: Muslim Beliefs

Students should have an understanding of:

- 1.1** The Six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose, including Kitab al-iman 1:4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.
- 1.2** The Five Roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam: Tawhid (oneness of Allah); 'Adl (Divine Justice); Nubuwwah (Prophethood); Imamah (Successors to Muhammad) and Mi'ad (The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection); the nature, history and purpose of the Five Roots with reference to their Qur'anic basis, including Surah 112 (the oneness of Allah); the importance of these principles for different Shi'a communities today, including Sevens and Twelver.
- 1.3** The nature of Allah: how the characteristics of Allah are shown in the Qur'an and why they are important; Tawhid (oneness), including Surah 16:35–36, immanence, transcendence, omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice, Adalat in Shi'a Islam.
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- 1.6** Malaikah: the nature and importance of angels for Muslims; how angels Jibril, Isra'il and Mika'il are shown in the Quran, including Surah 32:11 and 2:97–98, and their significance for Muslims today.
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Section 1.1: The six Beliefs of Islam

Angel Jibril once asked the Prophet Muhammad: Tell me what is *Iman* (faith)?

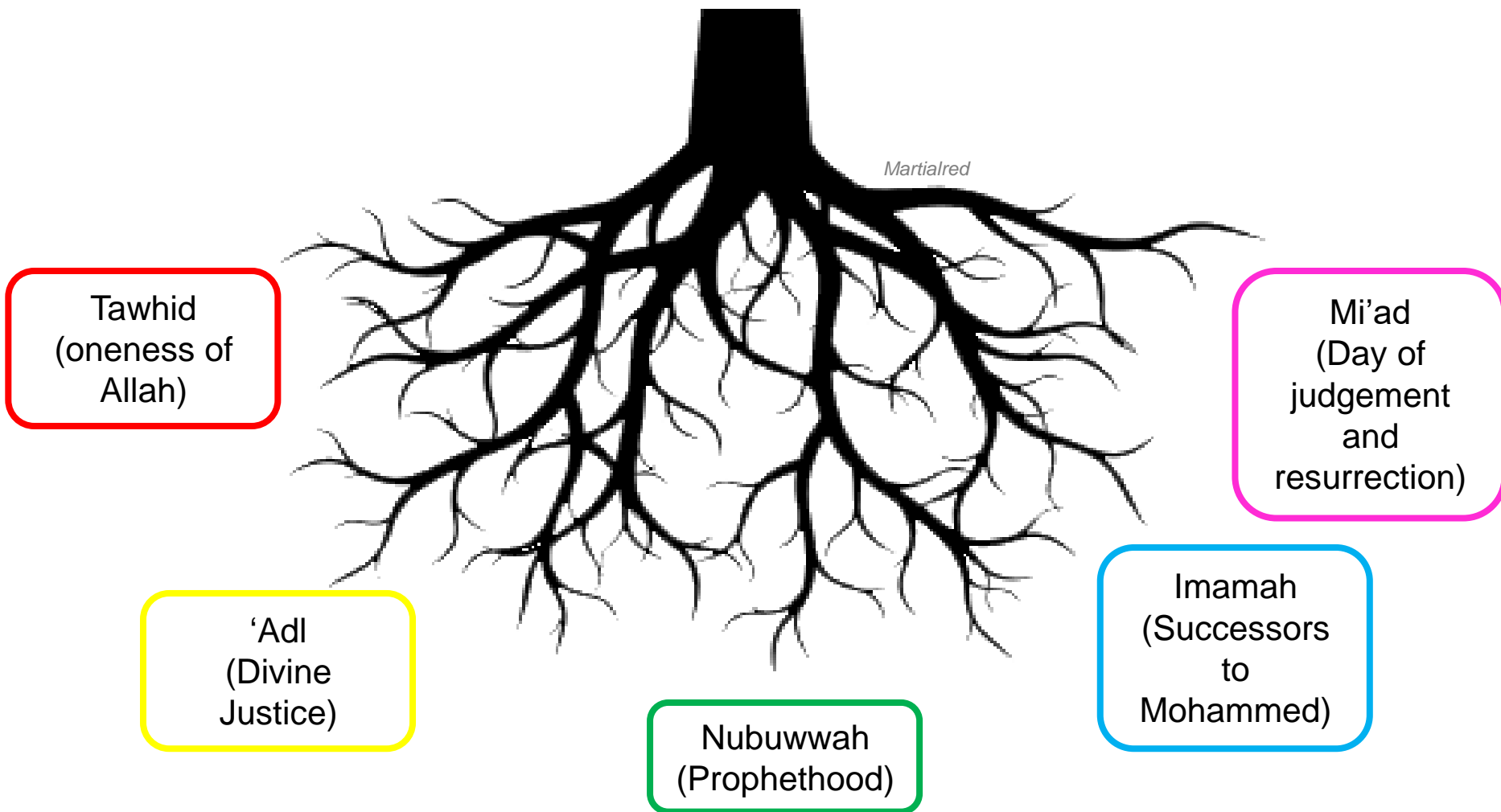
Muhammad replied: ***“It (faith) is to believe in Allah, His angels, His Books, His messengers, and the Last Day, and to believe in destiny, both the good and the evil thereof.”***

Angel Jibril said: You have spoken rightly.

(Kitab al Iman 1.4)



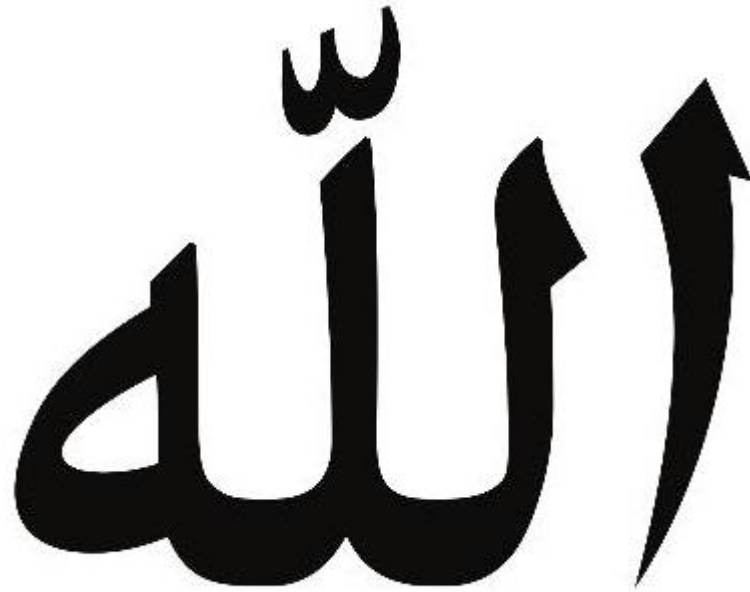
Section 1.2: The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam



Section 1.2: The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam

- Key principles: Divine authority is chosen by Allah, nobody else. If Allah is fair (Adalat), He needs to continue guidance.
- Imams not prophets
- Revelation vs Inspiration
- Role is to preserve Islamic message
- Like Shia view on prophets – Imams are infallible and sinless in all areas
- Knowledge is inherited from Prophet
- Most are Twelvers – 12 Imams after Prophet Muhammad
- Other groups e.g. Ismailis believe in different number of Imams due to dispute over next Imam

Section 1.3: The nature of Allah



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Allah – the name of God in Arabic.

Al-Lah = The God

Those who speak Arabic but aren't Muslim still call God 'Allah'.

'Wahhada' is to 'bring something into one that wasn't before'.

'Tawhid' is the aim to 'make God one.' Monotheism

Section 1.3: The nature of Allah

If you want to look at how good and amazing someone is at something e.g. football, what do you look at?



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You will look at their attributes such as shooting, pace, heading and stamina.

This will allow a person to become fonder of the player.

In the same way Muslims will look at Allah's attributes to see how good and amazing He is to them.

By analysing Allah's attributes, they would understand and love Him more and submit to Him further.

Section 1.3: The nature of Allah

*Say: He is Allah, the One.
Allah, the Eternal / Absolute.
He begets not, nor was He begotten.
And there is none comparable to Him.*

(Surah Tawhid 112)

Section 1.3: The nature of Allah

Other key characteristics:

- Immanence
- Transcendence
- Omnipotence
- Mercy
- Beneficence
- Fairness and justice
- Adalat / Adl

Section 1.3: The nature of Allah

Muslims believe it is impossible to fully describe Allah or depict Him because He is so much more than our minds can comprehend.

Therefore, Muslims try to understand what Allah is like through the way He describes Himself in the Quran or how Prophet Muhammad described Him.

The 99 Names of Allah can all be found in the Quran. They describe 99 of His qualities.

The 99 Names by Yasmin Kathrada:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ehna_-dkvNU

Section 1.3: The nature of Allah

“I have worked with the concept that ‘we are created in the Image of God’ and that the 99 Names or attributes of God are reflected within us. So when the viewer looks at the 99 Names s/he sees the self reflected in the mirror, and is reminded of the 99 attributes within one’s own self.”

Yasmin Kathrada

Section 1.4: Risalah

Risalah literally means 'message'.

Therefore *Risalah* is how Allah communicates His message with humanity i.e. through prophets.

Section 1.4: Risalah

- All prophets shared same message – Tawhid
- All prophets had same ‘religion’ – they were ‘Muslim’ (someone who submits to Allah) who believed in ‘Islam’ (submitting to Allah).
- May have had different laws and practices – Muhammad’s law and practice is final
- Diverse views on the status of prophets.
- Diverse views on the infallibility of prophets.
- Diverse views on when prophethood begins.
- Interpretations of Muhammad as ‘Seal of prophets’

Section 1.5: Muslim holy books (Kutub)

- Revealed to certain Messengers
- Either lost scriptures or no longer full word of God due to changes being made in text or its understanding
- Different opinions on the relevance of pre-Quranic books.
- Status of the Quran

Section 1.6: Malaikah

What angels are NOT (in Islam):

Western art sometimes depicts angels as cherubic babies, handsome young men or women with a halo surrounding their head

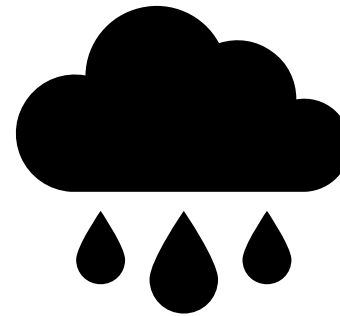


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Section 1.6: Malaikah

How angels ARE described in Islamic sources:

- Abstract descriptions
- Made of light
- No freewill
- Sinless
- Some can come in human form
- Specific roles



Mika'il



Jibril



Izra'il

Section 1.7: al-Qadr



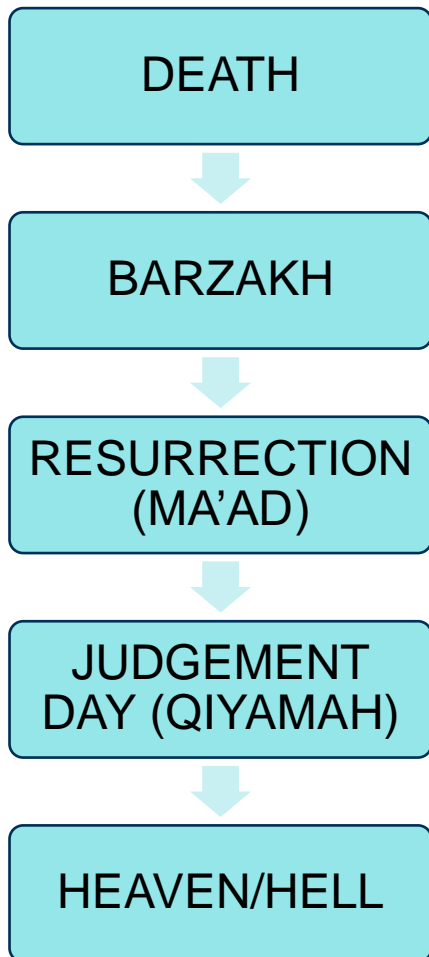
Qadr is belief that Allah has the **power** to control the future and everything's destiny.



Section 1.7: al-Qadr

- Freewill
- View 1 – Some Sunnis and most Shias
- View 2 – Some Sunnis
- Judgement Day
- Implications today

Section 1.8*: Akhirah



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Section 1.8*: Akhirah

The Arabic word, *jannah* means “**a garden**”. (Heaven)



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The Arabic word, *jahannam*, means “**a dark storm**” or “a stern expression”. (Hell)



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The big picture



The big picture

Split content into three themes

Introduction

Authority

Human Responsibility

Gives students framework to hold on to and for connections to be made in their schema.



The big picture

	Lesson*	Prerequisite Knowledge	Specification Content
Introduction	1. Introduction to Islamic Beliefs	N/A	<p>1.1 The six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose, including Kitab al-iman 1:4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.</p> <p>1.2 The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam (Tawhid (oneness of Allah); 'Adl (Divine Justice); Nubuwwah (Prophethood); Imamah (Successors to Muhammad) and Mi'ad (The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection): the nature, history and purpose of the five roots with reference to their Qur'anic basis, including Surah 112 (the oneness of Allah); the importance of these principles for different Shi'a communities today, including Sevener and Twelver.</p>

The big picture

	Lesson	Prerequisite Knowledge	Specification Content
Authority	2. Nature of Allah	<p>The six Beliefs of Islam</p> <p>The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam: (Tawhid (oneness of Allah); 'Adl (Divine Justice)</p>	<p>1.3 The nature of Allah: how the characteristics of Allah are shown in the Qur'an and why they are important: Tawhid (oneness), including Surah 16: 35–36, immanence, transcendence, omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice, Adalat in Shi'a Islam.</p> <p>1.1 The six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose, including Kitab al-iman 1:4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.</p> <p>1.2 The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam (Tawhid (oneness of Allah); 'Adl (Divine Justice); Nubuwwah (Prophethood); Imamah (Successors to Muhammad) and Mi'ad (The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection): the nature, history and purpose of the five roots with reference to their Qur'anic basis, including Surah 112 (the oneness of Allah); the importance of these principles for different Shi'a communities today, including Sevener and Twelver.</p>

The big picture

	Lesson	Prerequisite Knowledge	Specification Content
Authority	3. Angels (Malaikah)	<p>The six Beliefs of Islam</p> <p>The nature of Allah: Tawhid, immanence, transcendence, omnipotence</p>	<p>1.6 Malaikah: the nature and importance of angels for Muslims; how angels Jibril, Izra'il and Mika'il are shown in the Qur'an, including Surah 19, 32: 11 and 2: 97– 98, and their significance for Muslims today.</p> <p>1.1 The six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose, including Kitab al-iman 1:4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.</p>

The big picture

	Lesson	Prerequisite Knowledge	Specification Content
Authority	4. Prophethood (Risalah)	The six Beliefs of Islam	1.4 RiSalah: the nature and importance of prophethood for Muslims, including Surah 2: 136; what the roles of prophets teach Muslims, exemplified in the lives of Adam, Ibrahim, Isma'il, Musa, Dawud, Isa, Muhammad.
		The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam): Nubuwwah (Prophethood)	1.1 The six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose, including Kitab al-iman 1:4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.
		The nature of Allah: Tawhid	1.2 The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam (Tawhid (oneness of Allah); 'Adl (Divine Justice); Nubuwwah (Prophethood); Imamah (Successors to Muhammad) and Mi'ad (The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection): the nature, history and purpose of the five roots with reference to their Qur'anic basis, including Surah 112 (the oneness of Allah); the importance of these principles for different Shi'a communities today, including Sevener and Twelver.
		Angels: Jibril	

The big picture

	Lesson	Prerequisite Knowledge	Specification Content
Authority	5. Imamate (Imamah)	<p>The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam: 'Adl (Divine Justice), Imamah (Successors to Muhammad)</p> <p>RiSalah: the nature and importance of prophethood for Muslims</p>	<p>1.2 The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam (Tawhid (oneness of Allah); 'Adl (Divine Justice); Nubuwwah (Prophethood); Imamah (Successors to Muhammad) and Mi'ad (The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection): the nature, history and purpose of the five roots with reference to their Qur'anic basis, including Surah 112 (the oneness of Allah); the importance of these principles for different Shi'a communities today, including Sevener and Twelver.</p>

The big picture

	Lesson	Prerequisite Knowledge	Specification Content
Authority	6. Holy Books (Kutub)	<p>The six Beliefs of Islam</p> <p>Angels: Jibril</p> <p>RiSalah: the nature and importance of prophethood for Muslims, Ibrahim, Musa, Dawud, Isa, Muhammad.</p>	<p>1.5 Muslim holy books (kutub): the nature, history, significance and purpose of Muslim holy books with reference to the Qur'an including Surah 53:4-18, Tawrat (Torah), including Surah 5: 43–48; Zabur (Psalms), including Surah 4: 163–171; Injil (Gospel), including Surah 53: 36, Sahifah (Scrolls); divergent Muslim views about the importance of the holy books in their lives today.</p> <p>1.1 The six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose, including Kitab al-iman 1:4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.</p>

The big picture

	Lesson	Prerequisite Knowledge	Specification Content
Human Responsibility	7. Predestination (al-Qadr)	<p>The six Beliefs of Islam</p> <p>The nature of Allah: omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice, Adalat in Shi'a Islam.</p>	<p>1.7 al-Qadr: the nature and importance of Predestination for Muslims; how al-Qadr and human freedom relates to the Day of Judgement, including reference to Sahih Al-Bukhari 78: 685; divergent understandings of predestination in Sunni and Shi'a Islam; the implications of belief in al-Qadr for Muslims today.</p> <p>1.1 The six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose, including Kitab al-iman 1:4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.</p>

The big picture

	Lesson	Prerequisite Knowledge	Specification Content
Human Responsibility	8. Life After Death (Akhirah)	<p>The six Beliefs of Islam</p> <p>The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam: Mi'ad (The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection)</p> <p>The nature of Allah: omnipotence, beneficence, mercy, fairness and justice, Adalat in Shi'a Islam.</p> <p>Angels: Izra'il</p> <p>al-Qadr: how al-Qadr and human freedom relates to the Day of Judgment.</p>	<p>1.8 Akhirah: Muslim teachings about life after death; the nature of judgement, paradise and hell; how they are shown in the Qur'an, including Surah 17: 49–72; divergent ways in which Muslims teachings about life after death affect the life of a Muslim today.</p> <p>1.1 The six Beliefs of Islam: their nature, history and purpose, including Kitab al-iman 1:4; how they are understood and expressed in Sunni and Shi'a Muslim communities today; the importance of these principles for Muslims.</p> <p>1.2 The five roots of 'Usul ad-Din in Shi'a Islam (Tawhid (oneness of Allah); 'Adl (Divine Justice); Nubuwwah (Prophethood); Imamah (Successors to Muhammad) and Mi'ad (The Day of Judgment and the Resurrection): the nature, history and purpose of the five roots with reference to their Qur'anic basis, including Surah 112 (the oneness of Allah); the importance of these principles for different Shi'a communities today, including Sevener and Twelver.</p>

*can be spread over more than one lesson, depending on lesson lengths

Discussion / Q&A



Any Questions?

We're going to hand over to you now in case you have any questions you'd like to ask now.



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Resources to support T&L



Resources to support T&L

- Knowledge organisers:
 - 1C: <https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/secure/silver/all-uk-and-international/gcse/religious-studies-b/2016/teaching-and-learning-materials/gcse-specification-b-paper-1c-islam-knowledge-organiser.pdf>
 - 2C: <https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/secure/silver/all-uk-and-international/gcse/religious-studies-b/2016/teaching-and-learning-materials/gcse-specification-b-paper-2c-islam-knowledge-organiser.pdf?563700031056401>
 - 3C: <https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/secure/silver/all-uk-and-international/gcse/religious-studies-b/2016/teaching-and-learning-materials/gcse-specification-b-paper-3c-islam-knowledge-organiser.pdf?247905452239551>

Resources to support T&L

- Guide to using the specification:
 - <https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/GCSE/Religious%20Studies/2016/teaching-and-learning/edexcel-religious-studies-guidance-on-using-the-specification.pdf>
- Links document (1RA0):
 - <https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/GCSE/religious-studies-a/2016/Teaching-and-learning-materials/edexcel-gcse-religious-studies-specification-a-support-materials-details-and-links.pdf>
- Links document (1RB0):
 - <https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/GCSE/religious-studies-b/2016/Teaching-and-learning-materials/edexcel-gcse-religious-studies-specification-b-support-materials-details-and-links.pdf>
- External sources:
 - [GCSE Religious Studies - Shi'a Islam: Beliefs and Practices](#)
 - [Chris Hewer](#)

Places to get Edexcel material and advice


The Pearson Edexcel website contains lots of materials, which have been checked by senior examiners including:

Course planners, exemplar material, explanation of command words, marking guidance, definitions of useful terminology, recordings of past training events, mapping when changing Awarding organisations and schemes of work.

<https://qualifications.pearson.com/en/subjects/religious-studies.html>

Extra support can be given by contacting
TeachingReligiousStudies@pearson.com

Subject Advisor Support:

Contact Method	Link	
Email	TeachingReligiousStudies@pearson.com	
Phone	UK: 0344 463 2535 (Mon – Fri, 9am – 5pm GMT)	
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