

Knowledge Organiser
Quiz Booklet
Muslim beliefs

KS4

Name: _____

RE teacher: _____



1. Sunni Islam – Principle beliefs

1. What do Sunni Muslims believe happened after the death of Muhammad?
2. What was the name of the chosen successor according to Sunni Muslims?
3. In Sunni Islam, what are the first four successors of Muhammad known as?
4. Did these successors create new revelations or were they continuing the revelations of God to Muhammad?
5. What do Sunni Muslims believe Muhammad didn't do, before he died?
6. Who can be a leader for Sunni Muslims?
7. Ali was not what, according to Sunni Muslims?

1. That his successor was chosen by the community who followed him
2. Abu Bakr
3. The rightly Guided Caliph
4. They were continuing the revelations of God to Muhammad
5. That he DID NOT choose/assign a successor
6. Any good Muslims could be assigned leader
7. Ali was not 'Divinely Chosen'

2. Shi'a Islam – Principle beliefs

1. What is the Ahl- Al – Bayt?
2. What do Shi'a Muslims believe about the Ahl – al – Bayt?
3. Successors, according to Shi'a come through what/who?
4. What is an Imam?
5. Who chose Ali to be the successor of Muhammad?
6. What did Ali and his descendants (Progeny) have power to do?
7. What are the names of the different branches of Shi'a Islam and where do the names come from?

1. The house of Muhammad – the family and blood line of the Prophet Muhammad
2. That The teachings and guidance of Muhammad comes through the Ahl al -Bayt
3. Through the bloodline of Muhammad; His daughter, Fatima and Ali, his Son in Law
4. Natural successors through Ali and his progeny
5. Muhammad, through the guidance of God
6. Have the power to add to the Hadith
7. Twelvers, Seveners and Fivers

3. Sunni and Shi'a teachings on Prophets and Imams/Imamate

1. According to Sunni Muslims a Prophet is what?
2. According to Sunni Muslims, Imams are not what?
3. What happens once someone becomes a prophet?
4. What does becoming a prophet mean for the human, according to Sunnis Muslims?
5. According to Shi'a Muslims, God told through the Qur'an that the successors should be what?
6. What was the purpose of the Ahl – al – Bayt?
7. Why is it important, to Shi'a Muslims that the Ahl – al – bayt are God chosen?

1. God chosen
2. Divinely chosen
3. Prophet becomes purified – free from sin and doing wrong
4. They are without doubt or weakness and are empowered by God to become guides to the rest of humankind
5. They should come through the Ahl al-Bayt
6. For spiritual guidance and leadership of the Muslim community
7. They had to guide humankind through the 'light they possess'

4. The Six Articles of Faith/Six Beliefs (Sunni Islam)

1. What do the 6 Beliefs form?
2. Why is it important to follow these beliefs?
3. What are the two beliefs which are incorporated into "Risalah"?
4. What is "Tawhid"?
5. Why is Tawhid important to Muslims?
6. Why is Akhirah important to Muslims?
7. Who are the "messengers of Allah"?
8. Why is a belief in angels important to Muslims?
9. Why is a belief in God's messengers important to Muslims?
10. What is Al Qadr?
11. Why are Muslim babies often named after the Prophets of Islam?

1. The 6 Beliefs form the foundations of the Sunni Faith
2. So they remain on the right path towards God
3. Belief in the holy Books of Allah and the Messengers of Allah
4. Belief in the Oneness of Allah
5. Teaches them that Allah is the supreme being
6. It is the belief in the Day of Judgement – eventually the whole world will end and God will judge everyone

7. Prophet chosen by God
8. They perform tasks on behalf of God such as delivering His messages to the Prophets
9. As they teach and guide humankind
10. Belief in Fate/Predestination
11. So they can learn from their example/sign of respect

5. The Five Roots of Usul al-Din

1. What is Tawhid?
2. What is Nubuwwah?
3. What is Adalat?
4. What is Imamah?
5. What is Mi'ad?
6. What is Divine Justice?
7. What is resurrection?

1. Belief in the Oneness of God
2. Belief in Prophethood and the chain of messengers from Adam to Muhammad
3. The belief that Allah is Just and will bring about Divine Justice
4. The belief in the authority of the 'God given leadership'. Shi'a Muslims believe authority was given to a particular group of people – the progeny of Ali
5. The belief in Life after Death
6. Justice given by God
7. To rise from the dead

6. The Nature of Allah *Over two pages of KO*

1. Where can the characteristics of Allah be found?
2. How many names does the Qur'an have for Allah?
3. Name three of the six main traits/characteristics of Allah?
4. What does the Shahadah state and which characteristic of God does it link to?
5. What does it mean for Allah to be omnipotent?
6. Why is it important to Muslims that Allah is beneficent?
7. Why is Allah's justice important to Muslims?
8. Why is Allah being Transcendent important for Muslims?
9. What does it mean for Allah to be describes as 'All- just'?
10. What is transcendence?
11. What is immanence?
12. What does almost every Qur'anic verse start with which demonstrates Allah's beneficence?

1. In the Qur'an
2. 99 names
3. Oneness, Omnipotence, Beneficence and Mercy, Justice, Transcendence, Immanence
4. "I bear witness that there is no god but God/Allah". This links to Tawhid, the Oneness of God
5. It means that Allah is all powerful and has complete power, therefore, Muslims should be submissive to him

6. The Qur'an teaches that humans are not perfect, and so Allah is forgiving and Merciful if Muslims show their repentance
7. The judgement on the Last Day must be fair, this shows Muslims that they must behave in a Just and Fair way also
8. It reminds Muslims that Allah is greater than everything else and is not restricted by anything
9. Means Allah is always fair and maintains what is right
10. Allah is totally beyond human understanding and comprehension
11. Allah is close to humans and within his creation
12. The Bismillah; "in the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful"

7. Risalah (Prophets)

1. What is a viceregent?
2. How do prophets fit with the concept of humans being Allah's viceregents on earth?
3. In Islam, Prophets are what and chosen to do what?
4. Who is the first prophet of Islam?
5. Who was the last prophet in Islam?
6. Why have there been multiple prophets?
7. Why do Muslims believe that Ibrahim is a particularly important prophet?
8. Why is Muhammad a significant prophet in Islam?
9. How do Christians and Muslims differ in how they view Isa (Jesus)?
10. What is Sunnah?
11. What book did Musa receive?
12. What book did David receive?

1. Someone who has power, given to the by a superior leader
2. Prophets show humans how to be vicegerents
3. Ordinary people, chosen to receive the messages of Allah
4. Adam
5. Muhammad (pbuh)
6. each prophet was given Allah's word for their generation, so each prophet brought Islam to its perfect form.

However, this message became distorted so Allah had to keep sending new prophets until Muhammad (pbuh).

7. Ibrahim is important because of his loyalty and obedience to God, including his willingness to sacrifice his son Isma'il (who later also became a Prophet)
8. Chosen to bring the FINAL message of Allah
9. Christians see Jesus (Isa) as the Son of God, whereas Muslims do not.
10. The perfect example of Muhammad which every Muslim must try to follow
11. Tawrat/Torah
12. Zabur/Psalms

8. Risalah/Kutub (Holy Books)

1. What is the belief of most Muslims about the Holy Book?
2. What happened to the Holy Book/word of God as time went by?
3. Who was given the book of Tawrat?
4. What was the focus of the book Injil, given to Isa?
5. Why was Ibrahim given the Scrolls of Saifah?
6. What was Muhammad given?
7. Why is the book given to Muhammad exceptionally important?
8. How many Surahs (chapters) are in the Qur'an?
9. What does the Qur'an tell Muslims to believe in?

1. The Qur'an is the eternal word of Allah
2. Overtime, Holy Books became distorted
3. Musa
4. Love, compassion and forgiveness
5. Messages to Adam had been distorted
6. The Qur'an
7. As it is the final, undistorted messages of Allah; 'blessed scripture'
8. 114
9. The Qur'an tells Muslims to believe in one God who is omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent. It also teaches Muslims to believe in angels, messengers, holy books, the Last Day and life after death.

9. Malaikah (angels)

1. Why do angels exist in Islam?
2. Allah created Angels to be what?
3. Give three general roles of angels in Islam.
4. Describe the role of the angel Jibril.
5. What is the role of the angel Mika'il?
6. Why does the angel Izra'il exist?
7. Why is it important that the angel Izra'il does not have free will?
8. Give two reasons why angels are important in Islam.

1. Allah is so great that he does not communicate directly with humans. Angels act as go between between Allah and humans.
2. Immortal, sinless without free will
3. They are the messengers of Allah, they praise Allah in heaven, they are guardians of the gates of hell, they record good and bad deeds of humans to present to Allah on the Last Day.
4. Jibril is the chief of the angels whose job is to deliver Allah's message to the prophets.
5. Mika'il is the second most important angel who is believed to be the guardian of heaven, protecting it from evil and the Devil. He also ensures that humans are nourished by sending rain to the earth

6. Izra'il is the angel of death. The Qur'an says that the angel of death takes the souls of people at death and returns it to Allah
7. Izra'il only acts at Allah's command, as Izra'il does not have free will because it is Allah alone who decides when a person will die
8. Without them, there would be no way to know how best to live, they are referred to a 'noble scribes' in the Qur'an.

10. Akhirah

1. What do Muslims believe happens after death?
2. When will The Last Day happen?
3. What role will the Angel Izra'il have on The Last Day
4. What will the judgements on The Last Day be based on, according to most Muslims?
5. According to some, where will the non religious/non Muslims go after judgement?
6. What is paradise/heaven called?
7. What is hell called?
8. Why is the belief that Allah is The Compassionate and Merciful important in the teachings of Akhirah?

1. Muslims believe that after death the body stays in the grave until the Last Day.
2. On a day of God's choosing
3. The immortal soul will be taken by Izra'il to 'barzakh'; the stage between death and Judgement Day. Izra'il will sound the trumpet and many Muslims believe the physical body will be raised to face God
4. Based on a mixture of faith and action
5. Hell
6. Jannah
7. Jahannam
8. So he will help them and not send them to hell

11. Paradise and Hell

1. What is Heaven called in the Qur'an?
2. How is Heaven described in the Qur'an?
3. What is Hell called in the Qur'an?
4. What are the two views on what happens in hell?
5. What are the two Muslim opinions on what happens when someone dies?
6. What is Barzakh?
7. What are the differing opinions on what happens to the soul as it waits judgement?

1. Jannah
2. Gardens of bliss
3. Jahannam
4. Some believe that once in hell, there is no release. Others believe you only stay in hell for as long as God wants
5. Some believe the soul stays in the grave until the Last Day, while others believe the soul is judged immediately
6. The period between death and the Last Day
7. Some say the soul is visited by the angel of death and is questioned about faith. Others believe the soul hovers over the body until the Last Day

12 & 13. Why Life after Death is important for Muslims.

Muslim and Christian beliefs about life after death

1. Give three reasons why life after death is an important belief for all Muslims
2. What do Muslims try to do in this life time to ensure a good after life? Give FOUR examples
3. Muslims believe in the resurrection on The Last Day, what does this mean for Muslims who have passed away?
4. Give three similarities between Muslim and Christian beliefs about life after death
5. Give three similarities to Catholic and Conservative Christians (Evangelical)
6. Give three Muslim beliefs about life after death that Christians DO NOT believe in

1. The Qur'an teaches that there is life after death so these teachings should be believed, Muhammad (pbuh) taught that there was life after death. Muhammad (pbuh) is the perfect role model and his teachings should be believed, Muslims believe that life is a test from God. Judgement and reward follow on from this belief, a belief in life after death gives life a meaning and purpose.
2. Follow the laws of Isla; oberve the 5 Pillars, follow the dress and food laws, not to drink, gamble or be involved in lending money with interest.

3. The resurrection on The Last Day means a Muslim must be buried within 48 hours of death, they will avoid autopsies and for some, even transplant surgery.
4. Life after death, Judgement, Heaven a place of paradise with God, Good people go to heaven, Makes sense of this life, Good is rewarded.
5. Dead raised on Last Day, The world will end of the Last Day, Judgement, Belief in heaven and hell, Bad people and people with wrong beliefs will go to hell
6. Dead should be buried quickly, Bodies cannot be cremated, Some do not believe in the Last day and believe that judgement happens straight after death instead, Some don't believe in hell because they believe everyone goes to heaven eventually.

14. Al – Qadr

1. What does Al – Qadr mean?
2. Finish the quote; “In all things....”
3. Why is Allah being omnipotent and omniscient important for the belief in Al Qadr?
4. What is the phrase ‘Insh Allah’ mean and when is it used?
5. How have Shi’a Muslims answered the question: How can people have free will if everything is predetermined?
6. How have Sunni Muslims answered the question: How can people have free will if everything is predetermined?
7. How has a belief in Al Qadr effected the way a Muslim lives their life. Give three examples.

1. Fate/predestination
2. “in all things the aster planning is God’s”
3. Muslims believe that Allah has a plan for the universe he has created, he has the power (omnipotence) to make it happen and the knowledge of what will happen (omniscience) so that everything will work out as Allah wants – by his will.
4. “if Allah wills”
5. Many Shi’a Muslims follow views which say that Allah created humans with freewill and so humans are individually responsible if their actions lead to them disobeying God. Therefore, they can be judged on the Last Day.

6. Most Sunni Muslims follow teachings which say that Allah knows what people will do before they do it, since he is all knowing, but they do it of their own freewill .
7. God has a long term plan for everyone, Suffering is a part of Allah's plan, it should be accepted and will have an eventual good outcome, Muslims have freewill so have to take responsibility for their own actions, Muslims need to work out what God wants them to do so they can be sure that their choices are what God wants them to do.

Answering quiz questions for the first time:

1. Read the section of the knowledge organiser which matches the questions you have been set.
2. Turn over the knowledge organiser so you can't see it and explain the content you have read to someone else. (Don't worry if you can't remember all of it!)
3. Answer the questions from the quiz you have been set in your quiz booklet. **Use your knowledge organiser to answer the questions.**

Re-quizzing:

1. Using scrap paper or a notebook, cover the answers to the quiz you have been set and test yourself **from memory**. (If you have been set more than one quiz, do them one at a time and space them out over the week.)
2. After you complete the quiz, **mark and correct it in green pen using the answers in your quiz book.**
3. Go back to re-read sections which you have found difficult, or go and see your teacher to ask for help.
4. Bring your scrap paper or notebook to your next lesson.

Marking quizzes is as important as doing them; it doesn't matter if you get answers wrong, but you need to know how to improve!