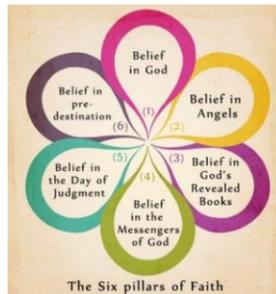
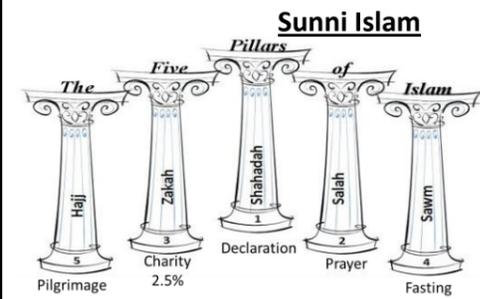
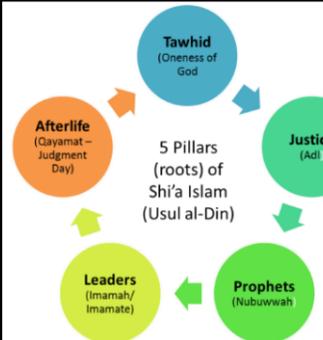


## Islam Knowledge Organiser— Year 8 Summer 2



**Shahadah** - This is the Muslim declaration of faith. All Muslims say it very often to confirm their faith as a Muslim. This Pillar is believing and saying the words "There is no god except Allah, Muhammad is the messenger of Allah" (Sunni Islam). Shahadah is very brief but is very important to the Muslim way of life. Shahadah is included in the Muslim call to prayer (adhan) and repeated during all prayers. Faithful Muslims will repeat Shahadah thousands of times during their lives. It is repeated several times a day and is the first thing to be whispered into a baby's ear when s/he is born. It is taught to children as a matter of high importance and Muslims hope and pray it will be the last words they speak before they die. If they are unable to say it themselves then they are hopeful to be surrounded by a Muslim who can speak it to them.



### Shia Islam

#### The Ten Obligatory Acts in Shi'a Islam

For Muslims who follow Twelver Shi'a Islam, there are ten duties called the **Ten Obligatory Acts** (also known as the Ancillaries of the Faith). These include all the Five Pillars except Shahadah (which is covered by some of the additional acts). They are:

1. Salah – prayer.
2. Sawm – fasting.
3. Zakah – charitable giving.
4. Khums – a 20 per cent 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. Tawallah – to be loving towards the friends of God, including Muhammad and the Imams.
10. Tabarra – disassociating from the enemies of God.

#### The Shahadah in Shi'a Islam

Many Shi'a Muslims add an extra phrase to the Shahadah: 'and Ali is the friend of God'. This demonstrates their belief that Ali, Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law, was the true successor of Muhammad, and that only he and his descendants know the true meaning of the revelation given to Muhammad.



She says "In the name of Allah" and then washes her hands 3 times.

She rinses her mouth out 3 times.

She sniffs water into her nose to clean it.

She washes her face 3 times, from the right ear to the left ear and the forehead to the throat.

She washes her right arm then her left arm from the elbow.

Passes wet hands over hair and inside and outside of ears.

She washes the right foot then the left foot as far as the ankle 3 times.

**Salah** - This is prayer. All Muslims who are old enough aim to pray 5 prayers a day. Sunni Muslims pray five times a day, whilst Shia Muslims complete their five prayers, three times a day. Taking time to pray offers a wonderful opportunity for a Muslim to improve his/her life. It is a system of spiritual, moral and physical training. It shows obedience to his/or her creator. When done with the right intention it gives Muslims a chance to refocus at different times throughout the day. Objects are often used to help with Salah. The objects are prayer rugs (used for cleanliness) and tasbeeh – (prayer beads used to help praise Allah. There are 99 beads). Muslim men will also cover their heads with a Topi and women a headscarf called Hijab, as a sign of respect and an awareness that Allah is always above them.

Salah begins with ritual washing called **Wudu**. It is a ritual wash because it is carried out in the same way by every Muslim, and has been done like this since Prophet Muhammed taught it. The ritualistic washing helps a Muslim get into the right frame of mind for prayer. This ritual washing is also called ablution; **ablution** means making pure. The Wudu therefore purifies the soul, cleaning away sin before worship.

**Zakat** - This is the compulsory giving of a percentage of a Muslim's wealth to charity. It is regarded as a type of worship and of self-purification. Zakat does not refer to charitable gifts given out of kindness or generosity (this is known as **Sadaqah**), but to the systematic giving of 2.5% of one's wealth each year to benefit the poor. For a **Sunni Muslim** this percentage is 2.5% of all surplus money (after necessary expenditure e.g. food, bills, clothes etc.). For **Shia Muslims** it is different. Shia Muslims will only pay Zakat (2.5%) on goods specifically mentioned in the Qur'an e.g. gold, silver, cattle, livestock etc. With Zakat here is a cut off point so the poor, who need every single thing they have in order to raise their families, pay nothing at all. There are a number of ways in which Zakat might be distributed such as to people who are poor, the prisoners of war or their families or to hospitals, schools and Mosques. In Muslim countries like Saudi Arabia, Zakat is collected and shared out by the government. In Britain, Muslim organisations and Mosques might collect money from Muslims donating Zakat. They will then decide who should receive the money.

