

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the June 2004 question papers

2058 ISLAMIYAT	
2058/01	Paper 1, maximum raw mark 40
2058/02	Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60

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All Examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

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June 2004

GCE ORDINARY LEVEL

MARKING SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 40

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 2058/01

ISLAMIYAT
Paper 1

Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	ISLAMIYAT – JUNE 2004	2058

You must answer **Question 1**, **Question 2** and **one** other question.

1 Comment on the main teachings contained in *two* of the following passages from the Qur'an.

[2 x 4]

Give up to **4 marks** for each answer. Relevant comments will focus on the **main teachings** in each passage.

(a) Sura 2.255

- This is one of the major passages in which the Qur'an describes God.
- He is One, Supreme, and in total control of the whole of creation. (Allow **up to 2 marks** for summaries of God's characteristics)
- It makes clear that God is beyond human comprehension.
- Nothing external, such as human pleas, can affect God unless he will to heed.

(b) Sura 8.44-5

- This is a recollection of the battle between Muslims and Quraysh at Badr.
- It emphasises that God was in total control of the events.
- Thus he made the Quraysh appear as few to the Muslims to encourage them.
- He made the Muslims appear as few to the Quraysh so that they would fight them.
- This encourages all Muslims to persevere in God's work no matter how immense the obstacles.

(c) Sura 107

- Islam teaches about a just and caring society.
- It uses the example of hypocrites who do good only to appear to be religious.
- They fail in the cardinal duties of Islam, especially that of caring for others.
- Muslims should be aware that sincere belief must underlie their actions.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	ISLAMIYAT – JUNE 2004	2058

2 (a) Outline the changes in the Prophet's relations with the Jewish tribes and the 'hypocrites' in Medina in the years between 622 and 632. [14]

(b) Suggest reasons why his relations with the Jewish tribes changed. [4]

(a) [Ensure that marks are divided between comments on the Jewish tribes and the *munafiqun*, hypocrites.]

- At first the Prophet treated all parts of Medinan society equally.
- He devised the Covenant of Medina as an agreement in which all in Medina, Muslims, non-Muslim Arabs and Jews, were given privileges and responsibilities. (2 marks for a detailed comment here)
- Gradually the Jews distanced themselves from him: they persistently mocked the revelations, and doubted his claims to prophethood.
- Muhammad expelled the three major tribes in three stages after they showed treachery in fighting and sided with the Quraysh. (up to 3 marks for dates and full details)
- These tribes were Qaynuqa', Qurayza and Nadir. (1 mark for all three names)
- He punished them for their treachery. (2 marks for details)
- There remained Medinans who did not become sincere Muslims or acknowledge Muhammad.
- They showed their disloyalty most strongly in withdrawing when the Quraysh attack led to the battle of Uhud.
- They remained persistent opponents of Muhammad.
- The Muslims later attacked the banished Jews in their fortress at Khaybar.

(b)

- He gradually became aware that the Jews did not respect his position.
- They refused to acknowledge that he was a Prophet like the one in their scriptures.
- They openly made fun of him, especially when the *qibla* was changed.
- An important turning point was when they subjected a Muslim woman to public humiliation.
- They broke the Covenant by not defending Medina.
- Their treachery in conspiring with the Quraysh threatened the security of Medina.
- This was also a threat to the survival of Islam.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	ISLAMIYAT – JUNE 2004	2058

3 (a) Describe the way in which the fast of Ramadan is observed.

(b) Give reasons to explain why this fast is important in Islam.

(a)

- Muslims must abstain from food, drink etc. during daylight hours.
- They should also refrain from smoking, sexual intercourse, medicines etc.
- The hours of fasting are from first light (before dawn) until sunset.
- They should have a meal before the fast in the morning.
- They have a meal at sunset.
- They should be particularly pious and visit mosques regularly.
- They should try to be present at recitations of the whole Qur'an (*tarawih* prayers) during the course of the month.
- Some Muslims withdraw to mosques (*i'tiqaf*) for the last 10 days of Ramadan.
- On the Night of Power they should attend mosques and spend the night in prayer.
- Travellers, the sick and expectant mothers are exempt from fasting, but must make up the fast within the next year. **(2 marks for full details)**

(b)

- Fasting is a Pillar of Islam.
- It is an obligatory act.
- It is called a 'gift' which the believer gives to God.
- It is a source of forgiveness.
- It increases self-control,
- and it also helps Muslims to remember the poor in their community,
- and people who are forced to fast involuntarily.
- So solidarity between Muslims is increased,
- And also obedience towards God.
- The Qur'an was first revealed in Ramadan.

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus
	ISLAMIYAT – JUNE 2004	2058

4 (a) Write short accounts of Muslim beliefs in the following:

(i) angels, (ii) books and (iii) prophets. [3]

(b) Explain the relationship between these three Articles of Belief. [4]

(a) (i)

- Angels are God's servants.
- They are made of light.
- Their sole purpose is to worship, obey and serve God.
- An important aspect is their service as messengers.
- Gabriel took messages to prophets, including Muhammad, and also to Mary.
- Other angels record good and bad deeds, inquire of the dead in the grave, and will sound the trumpet on the last day.

(a) (ii)

- These contain God's will and guidance for humankind.
- They were given from God to humans by a succession of prophetic messengers.
- They include the Suhuf, the Tawrat, the Zubur, the Injil and the Qur'an. (1 mark for two or more of these, 2 marks for four or more)
- Each was meant for a particular community,
- except the Qur'an which was meant for the whole world.

(a) (iii)

- These were humans chosen by God to deliver his books.
- Each was sent to a specific community,
- Except Muhammad who was sent to all humankind.
- The Qur'an names almost 30 of them, including Adam, Nuh, Ibrahim, Musa, Dawud, 'Isa and Muhammad. (give 1 mark for any three named - not only those listed here)
- Their duty was to proclaim God's word.

(b) [Answers must link all three in a relationship, i.e. the angels delivered the message, this was later contained in a book, and the prophet proclaimed the message to his listeners.

Give up to 3 marks for an account of the relationship. Give the 1 remaining mark for a full answer that shows how the process of revelation is understood in Islam. There is a risk of repetition of simple facts from part (a). So only give marks for clear indications of what the relationship between any two or all three is.]

June 2004

GCE ORDINARY LEVEL

MARKING SCHEME

MAXIMUM MARK: 60

SYLLABUS/COMPONENT: 2058/02

ISLAMIYAT
Paper 2

Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	ISLAMİYAT – JUNE 2004	2058	2

You must answer **Question 1, Question 2, Question 3** and **one** other question.

1 Comment on the meaning and importance of any seven of the words or phrases underlined in the following passages. [7 x 2]

1. an Imam to the people:

- Ibrahim was an important early believer in one God.
- God promised that he would be a model for believers.
- From him came the line of prophets.

2. And also from my offspring:

- Muhammad was a direct descendant of Ibrahim.
- The faith of Islam has a direct relationship with the faith of Ibrahim.

3. a place of assembly for men:

- This refers to the Ka'ba.
- It shows that from eternity God intended Muslims to gather there.

4. Station of Abraham:

- This is a recognised spot near the Ka'ba where Ibrahim stood during the restoration of the building.
- Prayer here is a part of the pilgrimage.

5. who compass it round, or use it as a retreat:

- This refers to the circumambulation of the Ka'ba (*tawaf*) during the Pilgrimage.
- It also refers to the practice of reserving time for study and prayer in the precincts of the Ka'ba.

6. who took his servant for a journey by night:

- Muhammad was taken from and to Mecca in one night (the important point is that the whole journey took place overnight).
- This miraculous event shows its importance.

7. the sacred mosque:

- This is the Ka'ba in Mecca.
- Its identification as the starting point of this journey is a sign of its importance.

8. the farthest mosque:

- This is identified as the mosque known as al-Aqsa' in Jerusalem.
- Its identification in the Qur'an signals its great importance for Muslims.

9. we might show him some of our signs:

- This refers to the ascension of the Prophet into God's presence.
- God's intention in this miracle was to show Muhammad things that humans never know or see.

10. the one who hears and sees:

- This refers to God himself.
- It reminds us of his omnipotence and of his ability to perform this miracle.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	ISLAMIYAT – JUNE 2004	2058	2

2 Comment on the teachings in seven of the following Hadith about what Muslims should believe and how they should act. [7 x 2]

(a)

- Muslims should recognise they are part of the same community as other Muslims.
- They should guard other Muslims by both words and actions. **(both must be referred to for a mark)**

(b)

- Muslims should have God in mind at all times.
- They should recognise his oneness and constantly praise him. **(both must be referred to for a mark)**

(c)

- Muslims must remember that there is an afterlife.
- They should perform all their actions in the knowledge they will be judged for them.

(d)

- Cheating excludes a person from the community of Muslims.
- Muslims should never try to take advantage of others.

(e)

- Muslims must know that God will treat them as they treat others.
- They should treat others as they would want God to treat them.

(f)

- Blessing the Prophet is a commendable action in Islam.
- Muslims should always ask blessings upon him whenever they mention him.

(g)

- All belief and action rests upon the principle of God's oneness.
- If a Muslim is clear about this then all acts will be in harmony with it.

(h)

- Muslims must be clean and pure in all thoughts and actions.
- The concern for purity is of fundamental importance in Islam.

(i)

- Concern for the welfare of others is a constituent part of faith.
- Care for others is a sign of sincere belief; without it belief is not sincere.

(j)

- The pursuit of knowledge is so important that God himself blesses it.
- The pursuit of truth is a duty given by God.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	ISLAMIYAT – JUNE 2004	2058	2

- 3 (a) Giving one example in *each* case, show how the life of the Prophet provides a model for Muslims:
- (i) in their treatment of other Muslims,
 - (ii) in their treatment of non-Muslims,
 - (iii) in dealing with opposition, and
 - (iv) in business transactions. [4 x 3]
- (b) Explain how any two of these could help you or those around you in situations you have encountered recently. [2 x 2]
- (a) There are **3 marks** maximum for **each of the four answers**.
For 1 mark there should be a reference to some definite event in the Prophet's life.
For up to 2 marks there should be some attempt to draw a principle from this event.
For up to 3 marks the moral import of the event should be fully identified and commented on.
- (b) In **each** of the two examples, **for 1 mark** there should be some sign of an attempt to link the Prophetic action with the present day.
For up to 2 marks there should be a fully worked example of the Prophetic model influencing present action.

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4 (a) Write short accounts of the lives of:
(i) Khadija, and either (ii) 'A'isha, or (iii) Fatima. [2 x 6]

(b) Explain the significance of your two chosen figures *during the lifetime of the Prophet*. [2 x 2]

(a) In each case look for 6 pertinent points, including the following:

(i)

- Khadija was a widow who conducted business in Mecca.
- She employed the Prophet because she had heard of his honesty.
- When this was proved after a business trip she proposed marriage to him.
- She was the first to accept Islam.
- She bore him four daughters and two sons.
- She gave him financial security.
- She reassured him after his traumatic experience of the first revelation.
- She endured the Quraysh persecutions with him, including their boycott.
- She supported him morally and materially until her death in 619.

(ii)

- 'A'isha was the daughter of Abu Bakr.
- She was about 9 at the time of her marriage to Muhammad.
- She was always a strong personality.
- She caused scandal in Medina when she was lost in the desert and brought home by a young Arab.
- She supported the Muslims in the battle of Uhud.
- The Prophet died in her lap,
- and was buried in her apartment.
- She remained a leading figure in the community after the Prophet's death.
- When she disagreed with 'Ali she sided with Talha and Zubayr.
- After they were killed at the Battle of the Camel she retired and lived quietly in Medina.
- She was known as an expert in matters of faith and law.
- She narrated more than 2000 Hadiths.

(iii)

- Fatima was the daughter of Muhammad and Khadija.
- She was married to 'Ali
- She gave birth to Hasan and Husayn,
- so she was the mother of the Prophet's only surviving descendants.
- The Prophet always showed her great respect.
- She was stricken by her father's last illness.
- He predicted that she would soon follow him.
- She sided with her husband after the Prophet's death.
- So she at first refused to recognise Abu Bakr as Caliph.

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- (b) Look for **2** points that clearly explain the person's significance *during the lifetime of the Prophet*. Hence, e.g.
- **Khadija** gave him moral support that encouraged him and strengthened his resolve.
 - She gave him financial support that allowed him time for thought.
 - She always had full belief in him, that encouraged him when he met opposition.
 - **'A'isha** was the Prophet's favourite wife.
 - She gave him care and support in his later years.
 - **Fatima** was his only daughter who gave him descendants.
 - His respect for her became a model for the treatment by fathers of daughters.
 - She remembered prayers that have been used by some Muslims ever since.

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5 (a) Identify each of the Ten Blessed Companions. [4]

(b) Explain the significance of

(i) Abu Bakr, and
either (ii) 'Uthman,
or (iii) 'Ali

during the lifetime of the Prophet.

[2 x 6]

(a) Allow **1 mark** for **all** the four future Caliphs
Allow $\frac{1}{2}$ **mark for each** of the other six Blessed Companions
'Abd al-Rahman Ibn 'Awf, Abu Ubayda Ibn Jarrah, Talha Ibn 'Ubaydullah, Zubayr Ibn al-
'Awwam, Sa'd Ibn Abi Waqqas, Sa'id Ibn Zayd.

(b)(i)

(No marks for his early biography)

- Abu Bakr was the first adult male to accept Islam.
- He brought other prominent Meccans to Islam.
- He accompanied the Prophet on the *hijra*.
- During that journey he was reassured by the Prophet and is referred to in the Qur'an.
- He gave his daughter in marriage to Muhammad.
- He readily accepted the truth of the Prophet's account of the *mir'aj*.
- He remained close to the Prophet during the battles fought by the Muslims.
- He gave all his possessions to support the Tabuk expedition.
- He led the prayers during the Prophet's illness.
- He led the first pilgrimage to Mecca.

(No marks for his activities after the Prophet's death.)

(ii)

- 'Uthman became a Muslim at an early stage.
- He gave his wealth to help Islam, e.g. by buying a well near Medina for the Muslims.
- He married the Prophet's daughter Ruqayya.
- He took part in the emigration to Abyssinia with her.
- When Ruqayya died he married the Prophet's daughter Umm Kulthum.
- He made a contribution towards the costs of the Tabuk expedition.
- He was a scribe for the Prophet.
- He acted as the Prophet's ambassador to Mecca when the Muslims first approached the city.
- He was chosen to escort the Prophet's wives at the farewell pilgrimage.

(iii)

- 'Ali was brought up by the Prophet and Khadija.
- He was one of the first Muslims.
- Some say he was the first to accept Islam after Khadija.
- On the night of the *hijra*, he agreed to lie in the Prophet's bed as a decoy.
- He married Fatima soon after the Muslims arrived in Medina and became the Prophet's son-in-law.
- A sign of his closeness to the Prophet is that he was paired with him when Ansar and

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- Muhajirun were paired.
- He played a prominent part in the battles against the Quraysh and Jews.
 - As a scribe of the Prophet he wrote the Treaty of Hdaybiya.
 - He washed and buried the Prophet's body.
 - The Prophet uttered a number of Hadith that give 'Ali much honour and a place very close to him.
 - In Shi'a views, words of the Prophet about 'Ali at Ghadir Khumm on the return from the farewell pilgrimage are an indication that he meant 'Ali to be his successor.
 - For his bravery the Prophet gave him the title Asad Allah / Lion of God.