

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
GCE Ordinary Level

MARK SCHEME for the May/June 2008 question paper

2058/02	2058 ISLAMİYAT Paper 2, maximum raw mark 60
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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began.

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.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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- 1 Comment on the meaning and importance of any *seven* of the words or phrases underlined in the following passages.

(a) Sura 93

*By the glorious morning light,
And by the night when it is still -
Your Lord has not forsaken you,¹ nor is he displeased.
And indeed, the hereafter
Will be better for you than the present.
And soon your Lord will give to you,²
And you will be well pleased.
Did he not find you an orphan and give you shelter?
And he found you wandering, and he gave you guidance.
And he found you in need, and made you independent.³
Therefore do not treat the orphan with harshness,
Nor repulse the petitioner;
But proclaim the bounty of your Lord.⁴*

- 1 Your Lord has not forsaken you
 - This is addressed to the Prophet at a time when he was not receiving revelations
 - It reassures him/Muslims that God is near even when he may not appear to be
- 2 soon your Lord will give to you
 - This tells the Prophet that God will soon give him success
 - It reassures him/Muslims that God is concerned for their good
- 3 he found you in need, and made you independent
 - This reminds the Prophet of how God gave him financial security
 - It reminds all Muslims of God's care for them
- 4 proclaim the bounty of your Lord
 - No matter what difficulties he encountered, the Prophet was to tell about God's generosity
 - Muslims are to witness to God's goodness, no matter what problems they meet

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(b) Sura 107

Have you seen the one who denies religion?⁵
 He is the one who repulses the orphan,
 And does not encourage the feeding of the poor.
 So woe to the worshippers,
Who are neglectful of their prayers,⁶
Who want to be seen,⁷
 But refuse neighbourly needs.

5 the one who denies religion

- This is a person who is supposed to be a Muslim but does not live up to his words
- Muslims have to act in conformity with what they say

6 the worshippers, who are neglectful of their prayers

- These are people who are part of the worshipping community but do not take their duties seriously
- If a person says he belongs to Islam he should pray at the appointed times

7 Who want to be seen

- These are people who want others to think they are religious
- An empty faith has no value

(c) Sura 112

Say: He is God, the one,⁸
 God, the Absolute.⁹
 He does not beget nor is he begotten,¹⁰
 And there is none like him.

8 the one

- There is nothing like God
- This means that God is one of a kind

9 the Absolute

- God is entirely independent of all other beings
- He is so unchanging that all other beings can depend on his nature

10 nor is he begotten

- God is not descended from another being
- He is unique in being one who exists because of himself and not of any other

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2 Comment on the teachings in seven of the following Hadiths about what Muslims believe and how they should act.

- (a) *The best remembrance is, 'There is no god but God', and the best prayer is, 'Praise be to God'.*
- Belief in God is central to Islam
 - Their awareness of him should influence all they do and say
- (b) *The superiority of the Word of God over other words is like the superiority of God over his creation.*
- The Qur'an is the most important and finest of books
 - Muslims should respect it and study it above all other books
- (c) *The world is a cultivating ground for the hereafter.*
- Muslims must remember that there is an afterlife after this one
 - They should perform all their actions here in the knowledge they will be judged for them
- (d) *The best of people are those who are of help to people.*
- God looks favourably on people who help others
 - Muslims should always respond to the needs of others
- (e) *Worship is a pillar of religion.*
- Muslims are instructed to worship God regularly
 - Regular daily prayer keeps the Muslim mindful of God
- (f) *Paradise is at the feet of mothers.*
- Mothers can influence their children to lead lives worthy of reward
 - They should be respected and followed because of this important task they perform
- (g) *For every disease there is a remedy, and the remedy for sinning is to seek forgiveness.*
- Sin is like an illness; it can be cured
 - Asking God for forgiveness is the best cure
- (h) *Give food and give greetings to those you know and those you do not know.*
- Muslims should be friendly towards everyone whether known or unknown, whether Muslims or not
 - Muslims should act generously to everyone
- (i) *If you acknowledge God in prosperity, he will acknowledge you in hardship.*
- Muslims should remember God at all times
 - They should remember God when they do not think they need him as well as when they do
- (j) *People have never gathered in the house of God to read the Book of God and study it together without peace descending upon them.*
- Communal study of the Qur'an is blessed by God
 - Muslims should study the Qur'an together in order to obtain God's blessing

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- 3 (a) Describe the main teachings of the Qur'an about:
- (i) taking interest (*riba*) in financial dealings,
 - (ii) relations between Muslims and non-Muslims,
 - (iii) the position of women as wives. [3]
- (b) What can the example of the Prophet in his relationship with his wives teach Muslims today? [4]
- (a) [In each of the three answers, look for four descriptive points. These must derive from the Qur'an, rather than the life of the Prophet or general Islamic teachings. In each answer allow 1 mark for a basic identification of what the Qur'an teaches; allow 1 or 2 further marks for a fuller discussion about these teachings; and allow 1 further mark for quotations from the Qur'an or Hadiths as long as their relevance to the rest of the answer has been made explicit.]
- (b) [Allow 1 mark for basic examples of the Prophet and his wives. These must be specific (comments such as 'The Prophet always treated his wives in the best possible ways' are too general to be allowed a mark). Allow 1 further mark for fuller accounts of the examples given.
Allow 1 further mark for a basic attempt to relate these examples to life today. Allow the final mark for full accounts of how present-day conduct can be derived from the Prophet's example.]

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4 (a) Write about:

- (i) Abu Bakr's conquest of the false prophets
- (ii) `Uthman's arrangements to make a collection of the Qur'an.

(b) Explain why these two caliphs thought it was important to take these actions. [2x3]

(a) (i)

- One of the problems facing Abu Bakr was a number of people in Arabia who claimed to be prophets like Muhammad
- The main ones were Musaylima among the Hanifa tribes in Yamama, Tulayha among the tribes of Asad and Ghatafan, al-Aswad al-Ansi in the Yemen and Sajdah among the Tamim tribe [1 mark for all four names; 1 extra mark for details about each]
- He sent forces against all of them
- The fighting against Musaylima was most fierce: in the battle of Yamama many memorizers of the Qur'an were killed

(ii)

- `Uthman discovered that in parts of the empire people were following different versions of the Qur'an
- He ordered all copies of the Qur'an to be destroyed
- He invited Zayd Ibn Thabit and a group of Muslims to compile an authentic copy of the text
- They took great care, consulting widely and checking the text against memories
- They referred to the collection in the keeping of Hafsa
- `Uthman had copies made and distributed these to the major centres

(b) [In each case allow 1 mark for a basic explanatory comment (not description); 1 extra mark for a further comment that shows fuller understanding; and the third mark for complete explanations]

The false prophets threatened the uniqueness of the Prophet Muhammad

Their claims suggested that Muhammad was not the last prophet sent from God

Unless they were overthrown Islam could not uphold its claims

If variant readings were allowed the message of the Qur'an might be obscured

These readings threatened the purity of God's instructions

If they were allowed to continue the community might be split over different teachings

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- 5 (a) Describe the main events during the lifetime of the Prophet which involve the following people:
- (i) Khadija,
 - (ii) Abu Talib
 - (iii) Abu Sufyan. [3x4]

(b) Explain why the death of Abu Talib was a significant event for the Prophet. [4]

(a) (i)

- She proposed marriage to the Prophet
- She comforted him after his first experience of revelation
- She was the first to accept Islam
- She endured the hardship of the boycott with him
- She gave birth to Fatima

(ii)

- He brought the Prophet up when his relatives had died
- He took Muhammad on trading trips
- He protected the Prophet from a number of threats from Quraysh
- He endured the boycott with the Prophet and his followers

(iii)

- He led the Makkan caravan that was threatened by the Muslims at Badr
- He signed the Treaty of Hdaybiya as leader of the Makkans
- He privately converted to Islam before the conquest of Makka
- His house was a refuge for Makkans during the conquest

(b)

- Abu Talib was the leader of the Banu Hashim for most of the Prophet's early life
- As such he could give the Prophet the clan's protection
- Thanks to this Muhammad could make his proclamations in relative safety
- His death, and the succession of Abu Lahab to headship of the clan, deprived the Prophet of this protection