

You must answer **five** questions in all, **one** question from each section and **one** other question.

Section A

- 1 (a) Write an account of
- (i) worship at the ka'ba in pre-Islamic times [6]
 - (ii) the beliefs of the *hanifs* in pre-Islamic Mecca. [6]
- (b) Explain why the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) thought it necessary to make the ka'ba a Muslim centre of worship. [8]
- 2 (a) Outline the main elements in the Prophet Muhammad's (pbuh) early preaching that caused conflict with the people of Mecca. [10]
- (b) What reasons did the Meccans have for not accepting this preaching? [10]
- 3 The caliph 'Ali fought against a number of opponents. Write a description of one of his major battles, and explain the reasons why it took place. [20]

Section B

- 4 Write an account of the main differences in character between the Meccan suras and Medinan suras of the Qur'an. [20]
- 5 It is generally agreed that the order of the suras in the Qur'an is roughly the reverse of the order in which the Prophet received them. Explain the reasons for this. [20]
- 6 On the basis of the passages you have studied, write an account of the teaching in the Qur'an on *tawhid*, and explain why this teaching is central to Islam. [20]

Section C

- 7 Why is it important for Muslims not to neglect the Five Pillars of Islam? [20]
- 8 Many of the annual observances of Islam are linked with the Prophet Abraham. Choose one of these observances, and
- (a) describe its connections with Abraham, [12]
 - (b) explain the significance of these connections. [8]
- 9 Write a brief account of the references to the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) in the Qur'an. What is the significance of these references? [20]

Section D

- 10 (a)** Outline the principle of consensus (*ijma'*) in Islamic law. [12]
- (b)** Either explain the ways in which consensus is still useful in present-day legal thinking, or explain why it is not useful any longer. [8]
- 11** 'The Qur'an is and always will be fundamental to legal thinking in Islam.' Give reasons to justify this statement. [20]
- 12 (a)** Giving at least one example, outline the principle of analogy (*qiyas*) in Islamic legal thinking. [12]
- (b)** Explain why only qualified legal experts are allowed to practise analogy. [8]

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