

MARK SCHEME for the November 2005 question paper

2058 ISLAMIYAT

2058/02

Paper 2 maximum raw mark 60

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Page 1	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O Level – November 2005	2058	2

1 Comment on the meaning and importance of any **seven** of the words or phrases underlined in the following passages. [14]

(a) Sura 1

In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful.⁽¹⁾

Praise be to God, the Lord of the worlds,⁽²⁾

Most gracious, most merciful,

Master of the day of judgement.⁽³⁾

You do we worship, and your aid we seek.⁽⁴⁾

Show us the straight way,⁽⁵⁾

The way of those on whom you have bestowed your grace,

Not those whose portion is wrath,

Nor those who go astray.

In the name of God, most gracious, most merciful

- This phrase gives valuable insights into the nature of God as a compassionate being.
- The repetition of al-Rahman and al-Rahim emphasizes this nature.
- The phrase opens every Sura of the Qur'an except Sura 9.
- This is recited whenever a Muslim begins an action.

Lord of the Worlds

- God is Lord of all that exists.
- He is Lord of this world and the world to come.

Master of the day of judgement

- God has decreed a day when all will be judged.
- On that day he alone will decide between the righteous and unrighteous.
- For he alone is Master of that day.
- Belief in resurrection and judgement is an article of faith.

Your aid we seek

- Muslims should always turn to God for help.
- They should seek his help before any other source.

The straight way

- This is the path, based on the Qur'an, that all Muslims should follow.
- It is the path followed by Abraham and earlier believers in one God.

(b) Sura 97

We have revealed it⁽⁶⁾ *on the Night of Power.*⁽⁷⁾

And what will explain to you what is the Night of Power?

The Night of Power is better than a thousand months.

The angels and the Spirit come down in it,⁽⁸⁾

By the permission of their Lord, on every errand.

Peace it is until the rise of dawn.

We have revealed it

- This refers to the Qur'an.
- It is God who sent it down to the world.
- It contains teachings that human minds cannot grasp alone.

Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O Level – November 2005	2058	2

the Night of Power

- This is the night on which the Prophet experienced his first revelation
- It is the night on which the Qur'an *began* to be revealed.
- It is thought to occur on one of the odd nights at the end of Ramadan.
- Many Muslims observe it on 27 Ramadan.

The angels and the Spirit come down in it

- Angels come to earth with messages from God.
- The Spirit is Jibril who brought the Qur'an to the Prophet.

(c) Sura 114

Say: I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind,⁽⁹⁾

The King of mankind,

The God of mankind,

From the evil of the whisperer who withdraws,⁽¹⁰⁾

Who whispers in the hearts of mankind,

Among jinn and mankind.

I seek refuge with the Lord of mankind

- God is the proper refuge from danger and evil.
- He is the Lord of all and can help those who turn to him.

the whisperer who withdraws

- This is often understood as Satan, or other people.
- These individuals put bad thoughts in people's minds almost without their noticing.

Page 3	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O Level – November 2005	2058	2

2 Comment on the teachings in **seven** of the following Hadith about what Muslims should believe and how they should act. [14]

(a) *A Muslim is one from whose tongue and hands Muslims are safe.*

- True Muslims do not threaten danger to other Muslims.
- Muslims should show loyalty to others in both words and deeds.

(b) *The world is a cultivating ground for the hereafter.*

- This life is a time of testing.
- Reward and punishment at the judgement depend on conduct in this life.

(c) *Paradise is at the feet of mothers.*

- Instructions from mothers can influence children to lead lives worthy of reward.
- They should be respected because of this important task they perform.

(d) *Be compassionate to those on earth and he who is in heaven will be compassionate to you.*

- A Muslim's conduct towards others influences his treatment by God.
- When dealing with others Muslims should remember how God might treat them.

(e) *To obtain knowledge is obligatory for all Muslim men and women.*

- Muslims must always be ready to learn.
- Knowledge of all things teaches them about God's way.
- Education is open to women as much as to men.

(f) *For whoever asks blessings on me once God will open a door of safety.*

- Muslims should always remember the importance of the Prophet in their belief.
- They should constantly pray for him to God.
- God will give his blessings to those who pray for the Prophet.

(g) *Sincerity leads to godliness, and godliness leads to paradise.*

- Being sincere in relationships with people is an act of piety.
- Acting sincerely can bring the reward of paradise.

(h) *People have never gathered in the house of God to read the Book of God and study it together without peace descending upon them.*

- Those who study the Qur'an together are blessed by God.
- Muslims should study the Qur'an in order to obtain God's blessing.

(i) *Not one of you believes until he desires for his brother what he desires for himself.*

- A Muslim's conduct is part of his faith.
- Part of a Muslim's faith is to work for the good of other Muslims.

(j) *One who goes out in the pursuit of knowledge is on the path of God until he returns.*

- Gaining knowledge is one of the major duties for Muslims.
- This is a duty which God blesses.

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O Level – November 2005	2058	2

3 Explain what Muslims mean when they say they should be modest towards:

- (a) God; [5]
 (b) members of the opposite sex; [6]
 (c) friends at school or work. [5]

[Look for points in which the understanding that modesty means treating others with respect is brought out. These will include the following - not an exhaustive list, so look out for other valid points:]

(a)

- Muslims should have faith in God alone.
- This means acknowledging his authority and associating nothing with him.
- They should follow his guidance as it is given in the Qur'an.
- They should worship him by offering the prayers and other acts.
- They should be prepared to put God before all other beings.
- [Allow **1 mark** for relevant references to the Qur'an or Hadith.]

(b)

- Unmarried Muslims should refrain from close relationships with the opposite sex.
- They should ensure that in the way they dress and act in their presence they do not cause offence.
- Men should cover at least the central parts of their bodies.
- Women should cover the important parts of their bodies.
- Married Muslims should keep themselves to their partners.
- They should treat each other as equals.
- [Allow **1 mark** for relevant references to the Qur'an or Hadith.]

(c)

- They should be considerate towards the feelings and needs of others.
- They should try to act truthfully towards others.
- They should not use abusive language to others.
- They should try to promote friendship and mutual help.
- They should respect the differences in opinion of others.
- [Allow **1 mark** for relevant references to the Qur'an or Hadith.]

Page 5	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O Level – November 2005	2058	2

4 In this question you should answer part (a) and **either** part (b) or part (c)

(a) Write an account of the life of `Ali ibn Abi Talib, paying particular attention to:

(i) his companionship of the Prophet; [6]

(ii) his caliphate. [6]

Either (b) Explain why `Ali was opposed by Mu`awiya during his rule as caliph. [4]

Or (c) Explain why `Ali's leadership of the community is regarded as important by Shi`i Muslims. [4]

(a) (i)

- He was close to the Prophet from childhood.
- He became one of the first Muslims.
- He married the Prophet's daughter Fatima.
- He took the Prophet's place in his bed at the time of the *hijra*.
- He was taken by the Prophet as his brother when pairing Ansar and Muhajirun.
- He was one of the foremost warriors of the Islamic community.
- He offered to fight single-handedly before a number of battles.
- [1 mark for details, e.g. his feats at the battle of Hunayn.]
- He was a scribe of the Prophet.
- He wrote the Treaty of al-Hudaybiya.
- [Shi`as believe the Prophet designated him as his successor.]

(ii)

- He became caliph after the murder of `Uthman.
- He did not immediately take steps to punish `Uthman's killers.
- For this Talha and Zubayr, supported by `A'isha, opposed him.
- They fought him at the battle of the Camel.
- [+1 for a full account of this opposition and its outcome.]
- `Uthman's nephew Mu`awiya also opposed him.
- They fought at the battle of Siffin.
- This was indecisive so they agreed to arbitration.
- [+1 for a full account of this opposition and its outcome.]
- Some of `Ali's supporters disagreed with this and abandoned him.
- He defeated them at the battle of Nahrawan.
- He was killed by one of these while at prayer.

(b)

- `Ali ordered Mu`awiya to surrender his position as governor of Syria.
- Since Mu`awiya would not accept `Ali as caliph he did not do this.
- `Ali refused to take steps against the killers of Mu`awiya's uncle `Uthman.
- Mu`awiya insisted that `Ali should punish them before he would obey him.
- Mu`awiya's opposition was a combination of personal ambition and desire for justice.

(c)

- The Prophet designated `Ali his successor at Ghadir Qumm.
- He also showed `Ali other unique signs of recognition.
- E.g. he said: I am the city of knowledge and `Ali is the gate.
- `Ali was married to the Prophet's daughter Fatima.
- The Qur'an gives special recognition to him as one of the five members of the Prophet's family.
- He was the father of the only descendants of the Prophet Hasan and Husayn.

Page 6	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
	GCE O Level – November 2005	2058	2

- 5 (a) Identify the Ten Blessed Companions. [8]
 (b) Explain why they were known by this name. [2]
 (c) Write brief notes about the lives of any three of these Companions who **did not** become caliphs. [3 x 2]

(a) These are:

- Abu Bakr - caliph
- `Umar - caliph
- `Uthman - caliph
- `Ali – caliph - **2 maximum for all four Caliphs' names**
- `Abd al-Rahman ibn `Awf
- Abu `Ubayda
- Talha
- Zubayr
- Sa`d ibn Abi Waqqas
- Sa`id ibn Zayd – **6 maximum**

(b)

- On one occasion when they were all with the Prophet he promised them that they would all enter paradise directly.
- Since they were spared the final judgement, they were called the Ten Blessed Ones, *`Ashara mubashshara*.

(c)

[In each case look for two clear comments.

Do not credit general remarks such as, He was a good Muslim, but look for definite biographical comments.

Most answers will probably refer to Talha and Zubayr, and one other.]