

GCSE



WJEC GCSE in RELIGIOUS STUDIES

ONLINE EXAMINATION REVIEW



UNIT 1B ISLAM (02)
UNIT 2B ISLAM (02)
PART A Q2 C & D

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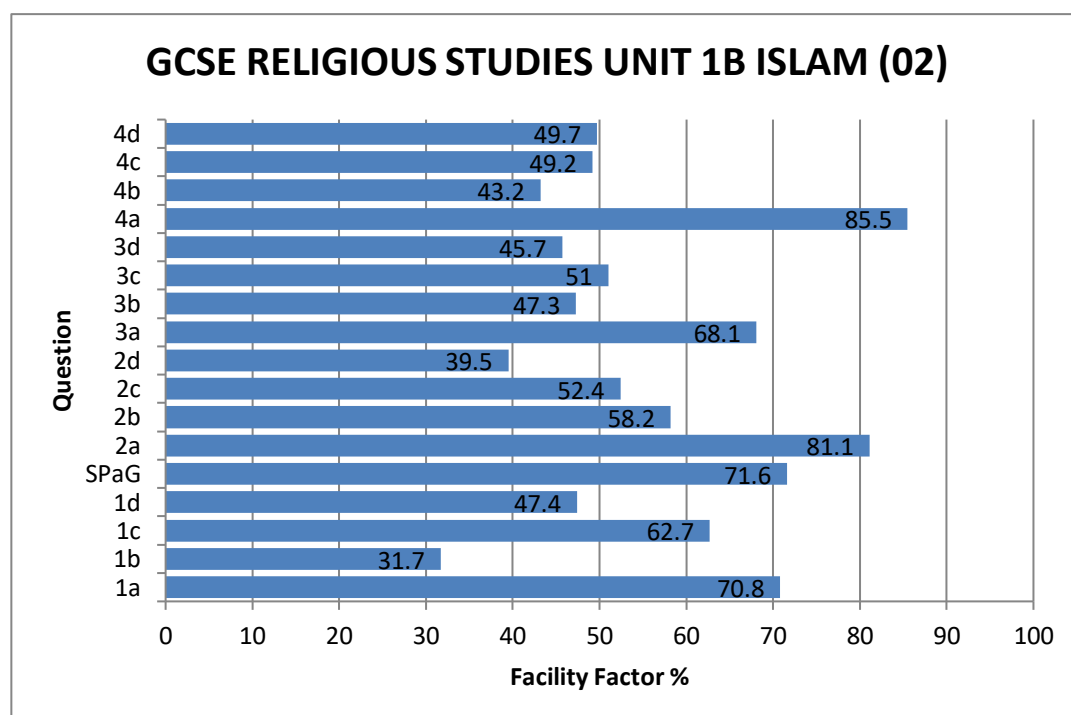
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UNIT 1B ISLAM

UNIT 1B ISLAM - ITEM LEVEL DATA

All Candidates' performance across questions

<i>Question Title</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>S D</i>	<i>Max Mark</i>	<i>FF</i>	<i>Attempt %</i>
1a	5633	1.4	0.8	2	70.8	87.5
1b	4925	1.6	1.5	5	31.7	76.5
1c	6302	5	2.2	8	62.7	97.9
1d	6127	7.1	4	15	47.4	95.2
SPaG	6189	4.3	1.8	6	71.6	96.1
2a	5698	1.6	0.7	2	81.1	88.5
2b	6109	2.9	1.3	5	58.2	94.9
2c	6042	4.2	2.3	8	52.4	93.8
2d	5830	5.9	3.3	15	39.5	90.6
3a	5672	1.4	0.8	2	68.1	88.1
3b	5961	2.4	1.3	5	47.3	92.6
3c	5735	4.1	2.2	8	51	89.1
3d	5771	6.9	3.6	15	45.7	89.6
4a	6142	1.7	0.5	2	85.5	95.4
4b	5421	2.2	1.4	5	43.2	84.2
4c	5699	3.9	2.1	8	49.2	88.5
4d	5972	7.5	3.8	15	49.7	92.8



PART A: Q2 C & D

QUESTION 2c AND MARK SCHEME

c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Allah. [AO1 8]

Indicative content here:

- Allah is one God. This is the central belief of Islam and is expressed in the concept of Tawhid, the oneness of God.
- The Shahadah states there is only God.
- Allah has many qualities; these include immanence, transcendence, omnipotence, beneficence, merciful.
- Immanence means Allah is close to us and everywhere.
- Transcendent means Allah is beyond all things and not limited in any way.
- Beneficent means Allah is kind.
- Merciful means Allah will be fair and merciful.
- Allah is the final judge on the Day of Judgement.
- Allah has ninety-nine names.
- Allah is the creator of all things.
- Allah is all-powerful.
- Allah is eternal with no beginning and no end.

Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include:

Surah 3:18

Allah witnesses that there is no deity except Him, and [so do] the angels and those of knowledge - [that He is] maintaining [creation] in justice. There is no deity except Him, the Exalted in Might, the Wise.

Surah 46:33

Do they not see that Allah, who created the heavens and earth and did not fail in their creation, is able to give life to the dead? Yes. Indeed, He is over all things competent.

AO1 Marking Bands

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	An excellent, highly detailed explanation showing awareness and insight into the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately and appropriately.	7-8
3	A very good, explanation showing awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately and appropriately.	5-6
2	A satisfactory explanation showing some awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy.	3-4
1	A limited explanation showing little awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way and with little accuracy.	1-2
0	No relevant information provided.	0

Example 1

(c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Allah.

[8]

Muslims believe that Allah is the creator of all existence. They believe ~~his~~ he created the Earth, and despite their being ~~many~~ no specific creation story there are references to Allah being the creator scattered throughout. Muslims view Allah as transcendent and believe his power is unlimited.

Muslims believe that Allah ~~is~~ is always watching, and that he knows everything about everything and everyone. Muslims believe he is omniscient and his wisdom is beyond imaginable. They ~~or~~ believe that Allah has a plan for everyone and nothing happens unless he wills it to happen. He is omnipresent.

Muslims believe that Allah is all loving (omnibenevolent) and forgiving. Muslims try to follow Allah's guidance in the Quran and follow the example of prophet Muhammad to live a good, moral life. Muslims believe that on the Day of Judgement Allah will judge every person on their sins. They believe he loves each and every one of us.

Example 2

(c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Allah.

[8]

Muslims believe there is only one god and that is Allah. They also believe he does not have a physical form and is all powerful, loving and knowing.

Example 1

2c 8

(c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Allah.

[8]

Muslims believe that Allah is the creator of all existence. They believe ~~his~~ he created the Earth, and despite their being ~~many~~ no specific creation story there are references to Allah being the creator scattered throughout. Muslims view Allah as transcendent and believe his power is unlimited.

Muslims believe that Allah ~~is~~ is always watching, and that he knows everything about everything and everyone. Muslims believe he is omniscient and his wisdom is beyond imaginable. They ~~or~~ believe that Allah has a plan for everyone and nothing happens unless he wills it to happen. He is omnipresent.

Muslims believe that Allah is all loving (omnibenevolent) and forgiving. Muslims try to follow Allah's guidance in the Quran and follow the example of prophet Muhammad to live a good, moral life. Muslims believe that on the Day of Judgement Allah will judge every person on their sins. They believe he loves each and every one of us.

The candidate has given an excellent and highly detailed explanation which shows insight into beliefs about Allah; they have included a variety of relevant ideas with appropriate examples that shows effective knowledge and understanding and allows them to demonstrate Band 4. A range of religious specialist language is used which includes the correct understanding of terms such as transcendent, omniscient, omnipresent, and omnipotent. Band 4, 8 marks

Example 2

2c 3

(c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Allah.

[8]

Muslims believe there is only one God and that is Allah.
They also believe he does not have a physical
form and is all powerful, loving and knowing.

This candidate has written a very short response to this question, but it contains a range of ideas; belief in One God, Allah not having a physical form and reference explicitly to the nature of Allah. This response is more than 'limited' and so is awarded Band 2, 3 marks as it offers a satisfactory explanation but needs development and further explanation to be awarded higher. There is some use of religious language in the response. Band 2, 3 marks

QUESTION 2d AND MARK SCHEME

d) 'It is difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [AO2 15]

Indicative content here:

- Fasting is not difficult because Sawm is the fourth pillar of faith.
- It may be difficult in Britain because non-Muslims may not understand the religious nature of fasting and it may be confused with dieting.
- Fasting in a Muslim country may be less difficult because many Muslims will be taking part; in Britain Islam is a minority religion.
- Fasting may have a detrimental effect on students in school studying for examinations when Ramadan occurs in the summer months.
- Fasting may be difficult for school children in schools in particular lessons such home economics and physical education lessons or during lunch breaks.
- It is not difficult because it a duty for all Muslims to fast, as it is commanded in the Qur'an and follows the example of the Prophet Muhammad.
- Fasting is not difficult during the month of Ramadan because it is an important expression of the ummah as many Muslims throughout the world are unified in this practical expression of faith.
- Fasting is not difficult because it allows all Muslims to identify with the struggles of the poor and hungry and is an important way of teaching self-sacrifice and appreciating the mercy and blessings of Allah.
- Because of the religious pluralism in Britain many people will try to help Muslims who are fasting in practical ways.
- Some Muslims no longer practice this pillar.
- It is not difficult for Muslims to fast because it is an annual practice which brings important benefits in terms of self-discipline and spiritual reflection and spiritual development.

Where appropriate, relevant references are likely to include: Surah 2: 183 - *O you who have believed, decreed upon you is fasting as it was decreed upon those before you that you may become righteous –*

AO2 MARKING BANDS

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	An excellent, highly detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on comprehensive and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning. Clear and well supported judgements are formulated and a comprehensive range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered. Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately, appropriately and in detail.	12-15
3	A very good, detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on thorough and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning. Judgements are formulated with support and a balanced range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered. Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately, appropriately and in detail.	8-11
2	A satisfactory analysis and evaluation of the issue based on some accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning. Some judgements are formulated and some different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered. Uses and interprets some religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy.	4-7
1	A weak analysis and evaluation of the issue based on limited and/or inaccurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and/or moral reasoning. A limited and/or poor attempt or no attempt to formulate judgements or offer different and/or alternative viewpoints. Poor use or no use of religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority.	1-3
0	No relevant point of view stated.	0

Example 1

(d) 'It is difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

Many Muslims will disagree with this statement because ~~Rohat~~ Sawm is always meant to be challenging. Sawm helps Muslims empathise more with the poor as they are experiencing what it's like. Muslims learn qualities like selflessness, self control and compassion. Fasting is a duty as the Quran states 'fasting is decreed upon you'. This point is flawed because although it is difficult to fast regardless of your location, British Muslims may say it's especially hard. Despite this Muslims in the UK have access to things like free healthcare and good quality food for when they break their fast. This is privilege people in poorer countries do not have. Therefore it is not difficult to fast in Britain.

Many Muslims may agree with the statement because fasting doesn't just involve not eating or drinking from sunrise to sunset, it also includes avoiding evil thoughts and unkind speech. Many may argue that as most of the British population aren't fasting, they will continue to use hurtful language, smoke, play music etc. This shows how difficult this is for Muslims to fast when they are surrounded by temptation.

This point is flawed because if not done intentionally, hearing unkind speech and inhaling second-hand smoke etc does not break a Muslim's fast. Although it is argued that it is difficult it's no more challenging than any other location and many British Muslims are very privileged.

Some Muslims argue for this statement because during Ramadan Muslims in rural areas or small communities in the UK are isolated from the Ummah (Muslim community). This could make it more difficult to fast as they can feel lonely and have no motivation. This point is invalid however technology like phones connect people from all round the world. Therefore it's not overly difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain.

Ultimately, it is not difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain because they have access to a range of privileges that others in ~~some~~ ~~other~~ other places do not (e.g. clean water, healthcare, technology etc)

Example 2

(d) 'It is difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

~~Christians may disagree~~ Most Muslims may disagree with this statement as they are easily able to fast and follow the pillars, ~~grow~~, showing their faith to Allah. Muslims are expected to fast during Ramadan and those who do are faithful and strong for Allah. This is a strong argument as this group is the majority of Muslims.

However some Muslims may ~~disagree~~ ^{agree} with this statement as they are unable to for some reason. Some Muslims may not be able to fast because of medical health conditions. For example pregnant women may be unable to due to them having to feed the baby and themselves. However elderly people also may not be able to due to hunger ~~and~~ ^{or} other medical reasons. This is a strong argument as it includes valid points on why some people couldn't.

Humanists may agree with this statement as some Muslims face persecution and may lack faith or the energy to fast. This is a weak argument as it doesn't include many valid points.

While both Muslims arguments are strong I believe most Muslims argument is stronger as it provides more valid and accurate knowledge on why some may find fasting hard.

Example 3

(d) 'It is difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)

[15]

I don't think it would be hard for Muslims to fast in Britain as they could do it with their families and friends that are Muslim. Although many young children sports people like Mo Salah would have to break their fast so they don't have to dehydrate this could make it difficult for Muslims to fast as they may not want to fast during sporting events but if they really don't want to eat or drink because of their religion then they could be taken out the game.

(d) 'It is difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

Many Muslims will disagree with this statement because ~~Ramadan~~ Sawm is always meant to be challenging. Sawm helps Muslims empathise more with the poor as they are experiencing what it's like. Muslims learn qualities like selflessness, self control and compassion. Fasting is a duty as the Quran states 'fasting is decreed upon you'. This point is flawed because although it is difficult to fast regardless of your location, British Muslims may say it's especially hard. Despite this Muslims in the UK have access to things like free healthcare and good quality food for when they break their fast. This is privilege people in poorer countries do not have. Therefore it is not difficult to fast in Britain.

Many Muslims may agree with the statement because fasting doesn't just involve not eating or drinking from sunrise to sunset, it also includes avoiding evil thoughts and unkind speech. Many may argue that as most of the British population aren't fasting, they will continue to use hurtful language, smoke, play music etc. This shows how difficult this is for Muslims to fast when they are surrounded by temptation.

This point is flawed because if not done intentionally, hearing unkind speech and inhaling second-hand smoke etc does not break a Muslim's fast. Although it is argued that it is difficult it's no more challenging than any other location and many British Muslims are very privileged.

Some Muslims argue for this statement because during Ramadan Muslims in rural areas or small communities in the UK are isolated from the Ummah (Muslim community). This could make it more difficult to fast as they can feel lonely and have no motivation. This point is invalid however technology like phones connect people from all round the world. Therefore it's not overly difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain.

Ultimately, it is not difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain because they have access to a range of privileges that others in some other places do not (e.g. clean water, healthcare, technology etc).

The candidate has successfully given an excellent and highly detailed evaluation of the issue and shown excellent understanding of the topic of fasting (Sawm) in Islam. Both sides of the argument – agreeing and disagreeing with the statement – are considered and there are well supported judgements made throughout about the arguments included. The candidate makes explicit use of specialist language and their knowledge around the statement given is extensive. Band 4, 15 marks

(d) 'It is difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

~~Christians may disagree~~ Most muslims may disagree with this statement as they are easily able to fast and follow the pillars, ~~Gowar~~, showing their faith to allah. Muslims are expected to fast during Ramadan and those who do are faithful and strong for allah. This is a strong argument as this group is the majority of muslims.

However some muslims may ~~disagree~~ ^{disagree} agree with this statement as they are unable to for some reason. Some Muslims may not be able to fast because of medical health conditions. For example pregnant women may be unable to due to them having to feed the baby and themselves. However elderly people also may not be able to due to hunger ~~and~~ ^{or} other medical reasons. This is a strong argument as it includes valid points on why some people couldn't.

Humanists may agree with this statement as some muslims face persecution and may lack faith or the energy to fast. This is a weak argument as it doesn't include many valid points.

While both muslims arguments are strong I believe most muslims argument is stronger as it provides more valid and accurate knowledge on why some may find fasting hard.

The candidate offers a satisfactory response to the given statement about fasting, showing awareness of why some Muslims would agree whilst others may disagree. Reference to the humanist view is not a requirement of this question and is therefore ignored. The candidate shows some accurate religious knowledge through inclusion of their arguments although some of their judgements are basic and require further development. Band 2, 7 marks.

(d) 'It is difficult for Muslims to fast in Britain.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

I don't think it would be hard for muslims to fast in Britain as they could do it with their familiys and friends that are muslim ~~an~~ although many young children sports people like Mo Salah would have to break their fast so they don't have to dehydrate this could make it difficult for muslims to fast as they may not want to fast during sporting events but if they really don't want to eat or drink because of their religion then they could be taken out the game.

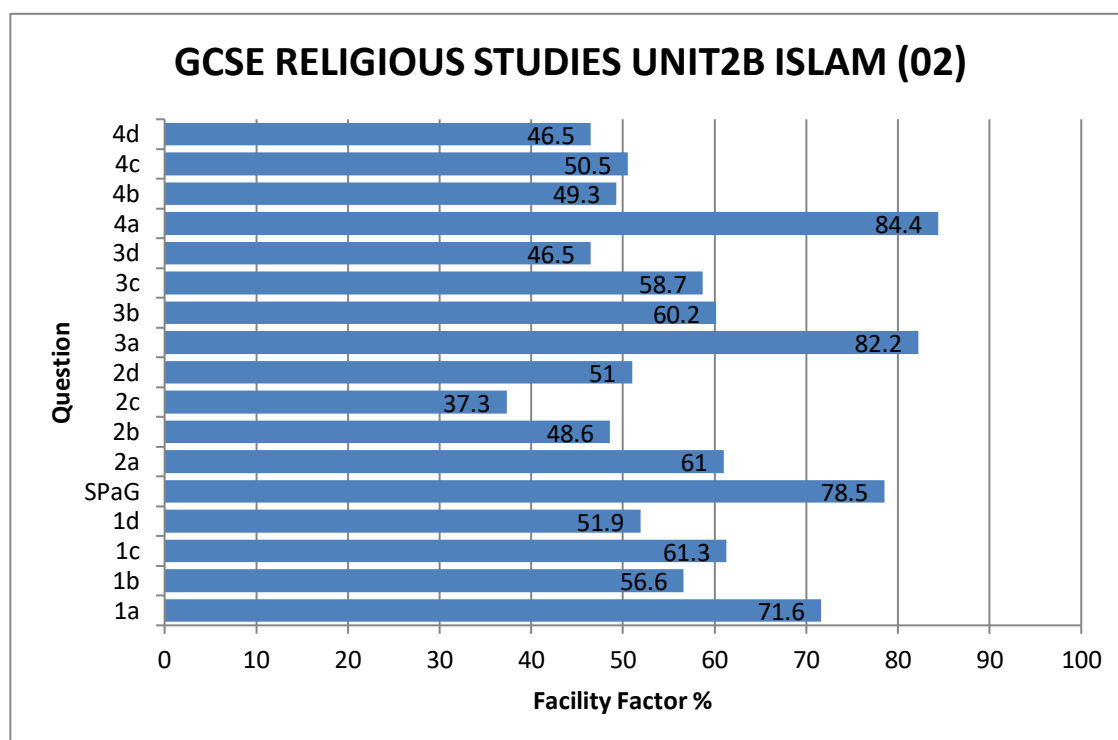
The candidate has offered a satisfactory response to the statement given; they have focused on offering their own opinion although shown consideration of both sides of the argument. There is the inclusion of some accurate knowledge and inclusion of relevant examples, but judgements are basic and not developed. Band 2, 5 marks

UNIT 2B ISLAM

UNIT 2B ISLAM - ITEM LEVEL DATA

All Candidates' performance across questions

<i>Question Title</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>S D</i>	<i>Max Mark</i>	<i>FF</i>	<i>Attempt %</i>
1a	3782	1.4	0.7	2	71.6	90.2
1b	4064	2.8	1.3	5	56.6	96.9
1c	4120	4.9	1.9	8	61.3	98.3
1d	4004	7.8	3.7	15	51.9	95.5
SPaG	4028	4.7	1.5	6	78.5	96.1
2a	3517	1.2	0.9	2	61	83.9
2b	3675	2.4	1.5	5	48.6	87.7
2c	3097	3	2.5	8	37.3	73.9
2d	3846	7.7	4	15	51	91.7
3a	4032	1.6	0.6	2	82.2	96.2
3b	4024	3	1.2	5	60.2	96
3c	3902	4.7	1.9	8	58.7	93.1
3d	3822	7	3.2	15	46.5	91.2
4a	3927	1.7	0.6	2	84.4	93.7
4b	3634	2.5	1.4	5	49.3	86.7
4c	3592	4	1.9	8	50.5	85.7
4d	3551	7	3.6	15	46.5	84.7



PART A Q2 C & D

QUESTION 2c AND MARK SCHEME

c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Al-Qadr (predestination).

[AO1 8]

Indicative content here:

- Al-Qadr is the Muslim term for predestination; this means the belief that Allah has set out or predestined the destiny of all things.
- This means that Allah has foreknowledge of all things and that there is a divine plan for all human beings.
- All that happens is part of Allah's design.
- Allah is the creator of all things and all of his creation remains under his control.
- The belief that all which happens as part of Allah's plan is expressed in the phrase 'insha' Allah' and this is a Muslim expression of submission to the will of Allah.
- Muslims believe that everyone has free will to choose right and wrong actions and that human beings are not robots with choices.
- Free will is not a contradiction of the belief in Al-Qadr; human beings have the free will to make choices it is just that Allah knows what will happen in advance.
- Human beings cannot understand the design and plans of Allah.

AO1 Marking Bands

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	An excellent, highly detailed explanation showing awareness and insight into the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately and appropriately.	7–8
3	A very good, explanation showing awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses a range of religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately and appropriately.	5–6
2	A satisfactory explanation showing some awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority with some accuracy.	3–4
1	A limited explanation showing little awareness of the religious idea, belief, practice, teaching or concept. Uses religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority in a limited way and with little accuracy.	1–2
0	No relevant information provided.	0

Example 1

(c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Al-Qadr (predestination).

[8]

Al-Qadr is the Arabic term to describe predestination, meaning Muslims believe Allah has set out the destiny of all things. This is why he is often attributed to being omnipresent and omnipotent. The Quran states "He may let them taste part of what they have done that perhaps they will return to righteousness" which implies that despite being all knowing, Muslims still have free will and are therefore responsible for their own actions. It is up to a Muslim to live a moral life by having full submission, living in accordance to the Quran, and following the 5 pillars. Belief in Al-Qadr means Allah is aware of a Muslim's destiny in akhirah (either janna or jahannam) so they should use free will to live morally and enter paradise. Muslims may commonly use the phrase "insha-Allah" which translates to if God wills. They may use this before events like exams, so that Allah can provide them the strength to a successful outcome. There may be ~~enough~~ disputes about why some people are destined to poverty or illness, however the Quran teaches that Allah is merciful and forgiving, if they remain fully faithful a Muslim will receive awards in akhirah.

Example 2

(c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Al-Qadr (predestination).

[8]

Muslims believe this is a time to worship Allah this could be through praying, singing or reading the Quran.

It is a time to devote yourself to Allah and to connect with God.

Example 3

(c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Al-Qadr (predestination).

[8]

A Muslim can either go Heaven (Jannah) or go Hell-Fire (Jahannam). They believe no human being can live for ever and ever at some point they shall return to their one and only Lord.

Example 1

2c: 7

(c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Al-Qadr (predestination).

[8]

Al-Qadr is the Arabic term to describe predestination, meaning Muslims believe Allah has set out the destiny of all things. This is why he is often attributed to being omnipresent and omnipotent. The Quran states "He may let them taste part of what they have done that perhaps they will return to righteousness" which implies that despite being all knowing, Muslims still have free will and are therefore responsible for their own actions. It is up to a Muslim to live a moral life by having full submission, living in accordance to the Quran, and following the 5 pillars. Belief in Al-Qadr means Allah is aware of a Muslim's destiny in akhirah (either janna or jahannam) so they should use free will to live morally and enter paradise. Muslims may commonly use the phrase "insha-Allah" which translates to if God wills. They may use this before events like exams, so that Allah can provide them the strength to a successful outcome. There may be ~~religious~~ disputes about why some people are destined to poverty or illness, however the Quran teaches that Allah is merciful and forgiving, if they remain fully faithful a Muslim will receive awards in akhirah.

The candidate has offered an excellent and highly detailed explanation showing awareness of understanding of the Islamic concept of Al-Qadr. There is good use of a range of religious language and appropriate references to sources of wisdom and authority. The end of the answer could be developed to link back to the focus of the question, about Al-Qadr. Band 4, 7 marks

Example 2

2c: 0

(c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Al-Qadr (predestination).

[8]

Muslims believe this is a time to worship Allah this could be through praying, singing or reading the Quran.

It is a time to devote yourself to Allah and to connect with god.

The candidate unfortunately doesn't seem to understand the concept of Al-Qadr and there is nothing relevant in the answer. The response is uncreditworthy, so 0 marks are awarded. Band 0, 0 marks.

Example 3

2c: 0

(c) Explain Muslim beliefs about Al-Qadr (predestination).

[8]

A Muslim can either go Heaven (Jannah) or go Hell-fire (Jahannam). The believe no human being can live for ever and ever at some point they shall return to their one and only lord.

The candidate has offered a response that is focused on Muslim beliefs about life after death but there is no relevant information in the answer that specifically links to the Islamic concept of Al-Qadr. The answer has therefore been awarded 0 marks. Band 0, 0 marks

QUESTION 2d AND MARK SCHEME

- (d) “Muhammad is the most important prophet.” [AO2 15]
 Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view. (You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)

Indicative content here:

- Muhammad is the only prophet named in the Shahadah.
- Muhammad is the seal of the prophets and received the final revelation of the Qur'an from Allah.
- Muhammad was the only prophet to receive revelations for twenty-three years until his death in 632 CE.
- The Prophet Muhammad is the single most important role model for Muslims because of the way he lived his life, as a perfect human being.
- The hadith and sunnah are an important source of authority and guidance for Muslims on how to best live their lives.
- It is impossible to say which prophet is the most important as they are all messengers from Allah, each with an important message.
- Adam is the most important prophet because he was the first man on earth and the first prophet.
- Adam built the Ka'bah in Mecca and was given the role of looking after the earth as God's khalifah on earth.
- Ibrahim is the most prophet because he is regarded as being a hanif, with the inner knowledge of monotheism.
- The Prophet Ibrahim also rebuilt the Ka'bah after it was destroyed in the Flood.
- The Prophet Ibrahim was tested by God.
- Isa is the most important prophet because he was the successor of Moses and received the Injil and was able to perform miracles.

AO2 Marking Bands

Band	Band Descriptor	Mark Total
4	An excellent, highly detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on comprehensive and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning. Clear and well supported judgements are formulated and a comprehensive range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered. Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority extensively, accurately, appropriately and in detail.	12–15
3	A very good, detailed analysis and evaluation of the issue based on thorough and accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning. Judgements are formulated with support and a balanced range of different and/or alternative viewpoints are considered. Uses and interprets religious/specialist language, terms and sources of wisdom and authority accurately, appropriately and in detail.	8–11
2	A satisfactory analysis and evaluation based on some accurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching, and moral reasoning. Some judgements are formulated and some different and/or alternative viewpoints considered. Uses and interprets some religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority generally accurately.	4–7
1	A weak analysis and evaluation, based on a limited and/or inaccurate knowledge of religion, religious teaching and moral reasoning. A limited and/or poor attempt or no attempt to formulate judgements or offer alternative or different viewpoints. Poor use or no use of religious/specialist language, terms and/or sources of wisdom and authority.	1–3
0	No relevant point of view stated.	0

Example 1

(d) 'Muhammad is the most important prophet.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

Muhammad is the final rusul in the Islamic faith and is therefore considered to be the seal of Prophets. This is the point at which Allah's revelation was perfect and definitive and no more rusul's were required: this is a strong reason why some Muslims argue he is the most important. Furthermore it was Muhammad whom the Quran was revealed to on Laylat al-Qadr, this is the most authoritative so holy scripture that Muslims live in accordance to. It can guide them on how to live as well as how they can cross the as-sirat bridge in Janna. Going to heaven is imperative for many Muslims and without Muhammad this would not be as attainable.

Muhammad also stated "I leave behind me two things, the Quran and the example of my life." This clearly emphasises that these are the only two things a Muslim requires in order to submit to Allah - given to them by Muhammad and not any of the other 24 prophets. Muhammad left behind him both the Sunnah and Hadith, two frequently used sources of authority, and it was him that initially instituted the 5 pillars. Muhammad was credible for introducing the sin of shirk by cleansing Mecca of false idols, allowing

devout Muslims to visit Mecca during Hajj in an ihram state. If Muhammad had not fought so valiantly for his faith, and Allah, then Islam ^{may} ~~would~~ not be a strong religion, nor would it be a monotheistic belief.

Despite this, there are some Muslims that argue all ~~these~~ ^{these} ~~rusuls~~ ^{rusuls} play an equal role and none of them should take precedence over the other. For instance, Adam serves as a symbol of diversity due to being created from 7 different soils. This could be why Muslims are compassionate and refrain from discrimination. He also taught Muslims about original sin, and the importance of abstaining from temptation from shaytan. Furthermore, it was Ibrahim who was credible for identifying the Ka'bah as a religious shrine for Allah. This could be considered equally as important as Muhammad's teachings of Hajj (without Ibrahim would Hajj have the same spiritual importance?).

I personally believe that while all ~~rusuls~~ ^{rusuls} contributed significantly to the Islamic faith, it was Muhammad who was chosen to deliver the Quran and is thus the most important. He was also just an ordinary man who chose to do good deeds, making him an important inspiring figure.

Example 2

(d) 'Muhammad is the most important prophet.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

Many Muslims could agree and disagree towards this statement.

Firstly, Muslims could agree with this statement because Prophet Muhammad was the prophet chosen to write the Quran which could show us that he is more important than other prophets.

Furthermore, Muslims may disagree with the statement because they believe all 25 prophets are equally important because in the Quran each prophet fulfills or shows people a different teaching from Allah.

However, some Muslims may say that the statement is true because God allowed Prophet Muhammad to create Islam and to preach about Allah.

Contrastingly, the statement may be seen as ~~is~~ false because many Muslims believe that Prophet Muhammad did not do those

things, that it was Allah who worked through Prophet Muhammad to deliver God's word and to tell others about Islam.

But, muslims could agree because no prophet except Prophet Muhammad after has (PBUH) which means peace be upon him. So prophet Muhammad is considered ^{important} and is more honoured than any other prophet. which could show he is seen to be more amazing than the others.

Example 3

- (d) 'Muhammad is the most important prophet.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.)

[15]

For this generation of muslims prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the most important prophet out of all the prophets that were sent down. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the prophet that all muslims would want to be like to succeed in this life. Everything he done is what muslims now days need to do.

Example 1

(d) 'Muhammad is the most important prophet.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

Muhammad is the final ~~rusul~~ ~~in~~ the Islamic faith and is therefore considered to be the seal of Prophets. This is the point at which Allah's revelation was perfect and definitive and no more ~~rusul's~~ were required: this is a strong reason why some Muslims argue he is the most important. Furthermore it was Muhammad whom the Quran was revealed to on Laylat al-Qadr, this is the most authoritative ~~so~~ holy scripture that Muslims live in accordance to. It can guide them on how to live as well as how they can cross the as-sirat bridge in Janna. Going to heaven is imperative for many Muslims and without Muhammad this would not be as attainable.

Muhammad also stated "I leave behind me two things, the Quran and the example of my life." This clearly emphasises that these are the only two things a Muslim requires in order to submit to Allah - given to them by Muhammad and not any of the other 24 prophets. Muhammad left behind him both the Sunnah and Hadith, two frequently used sources of authority, and it was him that initially instituted the 5 pillars. Muhammad was credible for introducing the sin of shirk by cleansing Mecca of false idols, allowing

devout Muslims to visit Mecca during Hajj in an ihram state. If Muhammad had not fought so valiantly for his faith, and Allah, then Islam ^{may} ~~would~~ not be a strong religion, nor would it be a monotheistic belief.

Despite this, there are some Muslims that argue all ~~these~~ ^{these} ~~rusuls~~ ^{rusuls} play an equal role and none of them should take precedence over the other. For instance, Adam serves as a symbol of diversity due to being created from 7 different soils. This could be why Muslims are compassionate and refrain from discrimination. He also taught Muslims about original sin, and the importance of abstaining from temptation from shaytan. Furthermore, it was Ibrahim who was credible for identifying the ka'bah as a religious shrine for Allah. This could be considered equally as important as Muhammad's teachings of Hajj (without Ibrahim would Hajj have the same spiritual importance?).

I personally believe that while all ~~rusuls~~ ^{rusuls} contributed significantly to the Islamic faith, it was Muhammad who was chosen to deliver the Quran and is thus the most important. He was also just an ordinary man who chose to do good deeds, making him an important inspiring figure.

The candidate has offered an excellent and highly detailed analysis of the issues surrounding Prophethood in Islam. They use accurate knowledge about Islamic views about Prophets to offer judgements that are well supported and give a balance of viewpoints. Band 4, 13 marks

(d) 'Muhammad is the most important prophet.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

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Firstly, muslim could agree with this statement because Prophet Muhammad was the prophet chosen to write the Quran which could show us that he is more important than other prophets.

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things, that it was Allah who worked through Prophet Muhammad to deliver God's word and to tell others about Islam.

But, muslims could agree because no prophet except Prophet Muhammad after has (PBUH) which means peace be upon him. So prophet Muhammad is considered ^{important} and is more honoured than any other prophet. which could show he is seen to be more amazing than the others.

The candidate has given a satisfactory analysis of arguments through stating a range of points that agree or disagree with the statement. Many of the responses lack development or consideration of judgements being linked. More use of evaluative language and support of reasoning would allow this answer to move up through the band descriptors. Band 2, 6 marks

Example 3

(d) 'Muhammad is the most important prophet.'

Discuss this statement showing that you have considered more than one point of view.
(You must refer to religion and belief in your answer.) [15]

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The candidate has given a weak analysis of the statement, choosing to only offer one viewpoint in agreement with the statement. Some basic information used to support the view is included and there is no attempt to develop the viewpoint further or offer any alternative judgements. Band 1, 2 marks