

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2013 series

8053 ISLAMIC STUDIES

8053/11

Paper 1, maximum raw mark 100

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, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

Cambridge will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2013 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.

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Section A

- 1 (a) **What does the Qur'an tell us about the beliefs and practices of the people of pre-Islamic Arabia?** [10]

Basic answers will describe a few beliefs and practices but without giving details.
 Fuller answers will add some details and will show signs of references to Qur'an verses.
 More advanced answers will mention beliefs and practices in detail, with allusions to Qur'an verses.
 The fullest answers will distinguish beliefs and practices and explain precisely where in the Qur'an they are mentioned, together with a few quotations or close paraphrases.

- (b) **What are its main criticisms of these beliefs and practices?** [10]

Basic answers will keep to generalised mentions of the wickedness of pre-Islamic ways.
 Fuller answers will add some details and may refer to disagreements with Islamic beliefs.
 More advanced answers will begin to show how the Qur'an judges pre-Islamic ways in the light of the doctrine of *tawhid*.
 The fullest answers will discuss how the Qur'an judges the 'ignorance' of pre-Islamic times as a failure to heed the reality of the one God and to conform to his will.

- 2 **When he was in Medina, why did the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) regard the defeat of the people of Mecca as a primary aim?** [20]

Basic answers will describe in outline the main battles in the war between Medina and Mecca.
 Fuller answers will give some factual details and will show signs of an attempt to explain why the Muslims continued to fight.
 More advanced answers will elaborate on these details and begin to explain the Muslims' policy.
 The fullest answers will trace in detail the main events that led to the defeat of the Meccans and also explain how the Muslims fought in order to survive and in obedience to the Qur'an.

- 3 (a) **Why did the caliph 'Uthman encounter hostility from Muslims in Egypt?** [10]

Basic answers will give some facts about the difficulties encountered by 'Uthman.
 Fuller answers will add further factual details and begin to explain the reasons for the opposition to him.
 More advanced answers will refer to 'Uthman's policies in detail and explain why they were not accepted by all.
 The fullest answers will give a detailed explanation of the causes of unrest among the Egyptians and also trace the events that resulted from this.

- (b) **Why did the caliph 'Ali and Mu'awiyah meet in battle at Siffin?** [10]

Basic answers will give an outline description of the hostilities that led to the battle, though may concentrate on the battle itself.
 Fuller answers will give accurate facts about the events of 'Ali's rule and of Mu'awiyah's behaviour.
 More advanced answers will attempt to explain why Mu'awiyah would not accept 'Ali.
 The fullest answers will give full and confident explanations of Mu'awiyah's rejection of 'Ali and trace the growing deterioration in the relations between them.

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Section B

- 4 (a) Give a detailed account of the steps taken to make a collection of the Qur'an under the caliph 'Uthman. [10]**

Basic answers will give only outline details, and may not distinguish the collection under 'Uthman from the earlier collection under Abu Bakr.

Fuller answers will give accurate facts about the main steps taken.

More advanced answers will give an accurate account, and include reference to the methods used by Zayd ibn Thabit and his group.

The fullest answers will offer a comprehensive account.

- (b) Why was this important for the early development of Islam? [10]**

Basic answers will describe the events that prompted 'Uthman to order a collection.

Fuller answers will show signs of attempting to explain the importance of having a reliable text of the Qur'an.

More advanced answers will refer more fully to problems arising from the diversity in the empire and the different articulations of the text threatening its integrity.

The fullest answers will focus on the importance of the Qur'an for the identity of the Islamic state, and the need to have an agreed text.

- 5 With particular reference to Surat Al 'Imran, give an outline of what the Qur'an teaches about the unique characteristics of the prophet Jesus ('Isa), compared with other prophets. [20]**

Basic answers will outline the main teachings about Jesus in the Qur'an as a whole.

Fuller answers will base details on particular verses and show some awareness of this particular passage (one of the passages set for special study).

More advanced answers will identify the main points of the passage, and draw out some of Jesus' unique characteristics.

The fullest answers will discuss the passage in detail and compare what it says about Jesus with what the Qur'an says about prophets in general.

- 6 'Without the Qur'an there would be no Islam.' Explain and evaluate this statement. [20]**

Basic answers will show signs of describing the importance of the Qur'an in Islam.

Fuller answers will give concrete factual details about the use of the Qur'an, and its centrality to aspects of Islamic thought and action.

More advanced answers will refer to the centrality of the Qur'an in individual and communal life.

The fullest answers will show how Muslim life is founded on the Qur'an and indicate some awareness of its historical centrality to Islam.

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Section C

- 7 Outline the ways in which performing the ceremonies of the annual pilgrimage (*hajj*) reminds pilgrims of the prophet Abraham (Ibrahim). How are they likely to be affected by these reminders of him? [20]**

Basic answers will offer descriptive accounts of the main elements of the *hajj*.

Fuller answers will begin to link elements with Abraham.

More advanced answers will demonstrate the links between some of the main ceremonies and Abraham, and begin to discuss the effects this awareness may have.

The fullest answers will give complete descriptions of how Abraham is linked in with the *hajj*, and how awareness of this gives a sense of solidarity with Abraham and all who have emulated him.

- 8 (a) What are the distinctive features of the Friday communal prayers that are not shared by prayers at other times? [8]**

Basic answers will describe the Friday prayers.

Fuller answers will give fuller details of them and begin to identify their unique features.

More advanced answers will identify the unique features, and make comparisons with personal prayers.

The fullest answers will make a full and comprehensive comparison.

- (b) How do these features influence solidarity in the community? [12]**

Basic answers will describe how Muslims come together and are required to attend.

Fuller answers will begin to show how the communal actions connect worshippers with one another.

More advanced answers will refer to specific aspects of the prayers (e.g. listening to the sermon, standing in line, performing actions at the same time) and show how these give a sense of unity.

The fullest answers will give a confident explanation of how the community is united, based on references to specific elements in the prayers.

- 9 (a) Outline the main ways in which Muslims believe God acts and has acted within the created world. [12]**

Basic answers will describe one or two examples, such as sending prophets and scriptures.

Fuller answers will give further examples, and may begin to explain how God is constantly active.

More advanced answers will refer to God's past activities and also outline his continuing actions.

The fullest answers will give a comprehensive account of Muslim beliefs in the various forms of God's activity.

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- (b) What do Muslims mean when they call God the All-knowing and All-powerful (*al-'Alim al-Qadir*)? [8]**

Basic answers will not go far beyond a paraphrase of the wording of the question.

Fuller answers will show some signs of understanding the meaning of omnipotence and omniscience.

More advanced answers will give fuller accounts of Muslim beliefs about God's total knowledge and control.

The fullest answers will discuss omnipotence and omniscience and make some reference to issues of human responsibility in relation to God's complete control.

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Section D

- 10 When the Qur'an appears to be silent on an issue, what methods are used to decide whether this issue is acceptable in Islam? [20]**

Basic answers will begin to describe the use of Sunnah, *ijma'* and *qiyas*.

Fuller answers will give fuller descriptions of these three sources of law.

More advanced answers will show how these sources are related and how they can be used to give answers in new situations.

The fullest answers might give examples, and will present full and comprehensive accounts of the three sources and how they are used.

- 11 Giving examples from specific Hadiths, explain how Muslim individuals put the Prophet Muhammad's (pbuh) Sunnah into practice today. [20]**

Basic answers will offer generalised and unspecific accounts of Muslim behaviour.

Fuller answers will give some examples of Hadiths reflected in the behaviour of individuals.

More advanced answers will offer specific examples of behaviour and relate them to particular Hadiths.

The fullest answers will give a series of clear examples with links to Hadiths (quoted or paraphrased), and comment on the importance of the Prophet's example to Muslims.

- 12 Write a detailed account of the way in which the principle of analogy (*qiyas*) is used, providing at least one example to illustrate your explanation. [20]**

Basic answers will show some awareness of what *qiyas* is in legal thinking.

Fuller answers will attempt to show how it is used and may attempt an example.

More advanced answers will explain what *qiyas* is and will give at least one appropriate example.

The fullest answers will give a comprehensive account of *qiyas*, together with one or more well-worked examples of its use.