***FORMAT***

15 MULTIPLE CHOICE

6 DEFINTIONS (choose from 13)

6 SHORT ANSWERS (choose from 10)

1.  Ka’bah – God’s home on earth, was once white but is now black because of mans’ sins.  It was built by Adam and later reconstructed byAbraham.

2.  Islam – submission

3.  Yathrib – former name of the city of Medina

4.  5 Pillars
a) Shahadah – the profession of monotheism and faith.  “There is no god, but Allah and Mohammed (pbuh) is His prophet.”

b) Salat – 5 daily prayers

c) Zakat – almsgiving : Muslims are expected to donate 2.5% of excess income to charity

d) Sawm – ritual fasting (especially during the month of Ramadan)

e) Hajj – pilgrimage to Mecca.  Muslims are expected to make the pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their life if it can be afforded.

5.  Jibreel – Angel Gabriel

6.  Shariah – Islamic Law
          The 2 sources of Sharia are the Koran and the Hadith

7.  Green – Mohammed’s favourite colour

8.  Jesus – seen as a miracle working prophet in Islam who had a miraculous birth, but is not considered the son of God.

9.  Prophets – the prophets from the Torah and the Old Testament are also recognized as prophets in Islam.  (Adam is the first prophet of Islam just as he is in Judaism and Christianity).

10.  3 Defensive Battles of Medina – Battle of the Badr, Battle of the Uhud, and the Battle of the Trench

11.  Mohammed is buried in Medina beneath the green dome of the Prophet’s Mosque

12.  Jihad – a Muslim’s duty to “strive” to obey Allah and follow their faith

13.  Allah – God

14.  Wudu – ritual cleansing before prayer

15.  Wallace Fard – founder of the nation of Islam.  He was murdered by Elijah Mohammed (allegedly) so that EM could take control of the nation.

16.  Khadijah – Mohammed’s wife

17.  Imam – prayer leader

18.  Caliph – a religious and political leader considered a successor to Mohammed.

19.  Dome of the Rock – one of the first Islamic architectural masterpieces.  Built on Mount Moriah (site of Solomon’s temple and where Abraham built the altar where he was going to sacrifice his son)

20.  Abu Bakr – Mohammed’s best friend and the writer of the Koran

21.  Surah – chapter from the Koran

22.  Ayat – verse from the Koran

23.  Eid-ul-Fitr – Festival of the Fast Breaking.  A 3 day celebration following the month of Ramadan.

A) Hadith is the second source of Shariah.  The 3 parts of the Hadith are:
      1.  things Mohammed said   2. Things Mohammed did   3. Things Mohammed accepted

B) Sunni: name means “Well-Trodden path”, 85% of the world’s Muslims are Sunni, anyone can be an Imam, the Hadith cannot be changed, when Mohammed died these Muslims decided to follow Abu Bakr as their leader

Shi’ite: also called the Party of Ali, 13% of the world’s Muslims are Shi’ite, must be a relative of Mohammed or Ali if a man wants to be an Imam, the Hadith can be changed/interpreted by an Imam and the Hadith also includes the actions of Ali, when Mohammed died these Muslims decided t follow Ali (Mohammed’s son in law) as their leader.

C) Crescent Moon – in 339BCE the light from a crescent moon saved the city of Byzantium (Istanbul) from a night attack by Philip of Macedon.  In 1299 Sultan Oman saw the light of a crescent moon stretching across the sky and he interpreted that to mean that Islam would spread across the world.

Star – the 5 points of the star represent the 5 Pillars of Islam

D)  5 Pillars
a) Shahadah – the profession of monotheism and faith.  “There is no god, but Allah and Mohammed (pbuh) is His prophet.”

b) Salat – 5 daily prayers

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E) Hegira – means the “Flight”.  Mohammed’s flight from Mecca to Medina in 622CE.  He had to leave Mecca because the tribal leaders and merchants of Mecca were trying to kill him.  The Hegira is significant in Islam because it marks to important events:  1. It is the establishment of the first Islamic community.  2. It is the beginning of the Islamic Calendar.

F) Ramadan is the Islamic month of fasting.  For 28 days Muslims do not eat or drink anything from sunrise to sunset.  This shows their devotion to Allah and their faith, it shows self-discipline, and it allows them to experience the pain of hunger so that a Muslim may be more inclined to donate (Zakat) to those in need.

G) The Ka’bah is a large cube shaped structure in the centre of Mecca.  It is considered God’s home on earth.  It is believed that it was built by Adam after he was expelled from paradise (Garden of Eden) after disobeying Allah.  It was later reconstructed by Abraham and his son Ishmael.  5 times a day all Muslims direct their prayers towards the Ka’bah.  It is white, but is now black because of mans’ sins.

H)  The third defensive battle of Medina was the Battle of the Trench.  Mohammed and the citizens of Medina dug a trench around the city walls of Medina.  When the Meccan mercenaries and soldiers attacked, the Medinan archers were able to decimate them.  With the Meccan soldiers sent scattering, Mohammed and his men marched on Mecca.  Instead of punishing the people who tried to kill him, he forgave them.  It is at this time that Islam begins to spread very quickly.

I)  During the 23 years that Mohammed received his revelations he was instructed on Jews and Christians.  Jibreel informed Mohammed that the Jews and Christians were also called upon to spread the message of faith, but they had misinterpreted some of God’s messages.  Mohammed was called upon to clarify those mistakes and seal everyone together under one faith.

J)  Shahadah – the first pillar of Islam.  The profession of monotheism.
“There is no god, but Allah and Mohammed (pbuh) is His prophet”.**STAR**