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International GCSE

Islamiat (9237)

Vocabulary list

For teaching from September 2024 onwards
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Paper 1

Akhirah

The Hereafter or the afterlife in Islamic belief, referring to the life that follows death and judgment.

Al-Aleem

One of the 99 names of Allah in Islam, meaning "The All-Knowing" or "The Omniscient".

Al-Khaliq

One of the 99 names of Allah in Islam, meaning "The Creator" or "The Maker".

Allah

The Arabic term for God in Islam, considered to be the supreme and only deity.

Al-Qadr

Predestination or Divine Decree in Islam, referring to Allah's foreknowledge and control over all events.

Amr bil mahroof

A concept in Islam that refers to enjoining what is right or commanding good deeds.

Arafat

A plain near Mecca, Saudi Arabia, where pilgrims gather during the Hajj pilgrimage.

Ar-Rahman

One of the 99 names of Allah in Islam, meaning "The Most Gracious".

Ar-Raheem

One of the 99 names of Allah in Islam, meaning "The Most Merciful".

Azaan

The Islamic call to prayer, typically announced by a muezzin from a mosque's minaret.

Barzakh

In Islamic belief, the barrier or stage between death and the Day of Resurrection.

Caliphs

Successors to Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَلَمْ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمٌ, as leaders of the Muslim community, particularly the early leaders of the Islamic Empire.

Concessions

In Islamic law, concessions refer to allowances or dispensations granted under specific circumstances.

Death rituals

Rituals and practices performed by Muslims upon the death of an individual, including burial rites and mourning customs.

Eid-Al-Adha

Islamic festival commemorating the willingness of Prophet Ibrahim (AS) (Abraham) to sacrifice his son as an act of obedience to God.

Eid-UI-Fitr

Islamic festival marking the end of Ramadan, the holy month of fasting.

Features

The essential qualities or attributes of something. For example, one of the features of a mosque is a Minaret.

Greater Jihad

The inner struggle or spiritual striving in Islam to overcome personal shortcomings and adhere to religious principles.

Hajj

The pilgrimage to Mecca, one of the Five Pillars of Islam, which every Muslim is expected to undertake at least once in their lifetime if able.

Ihraam

The state of ritual consecration or purity entered into by Muslims during the Hajj and Umrah pilgrimages.

Influence

The effect on a person's character, actions, or thinking. For example, Belief in the oneness of Allah encourages Muslims to avoid Shirk under all circumstances.

Injil

The Arabic term for the Gospel, believed by Muslims to be a holy book revealed to Isa (AS) (Jesus) as a prophet.

Isra'fil

In Islamic tradition, an archangel responsible for blowing the trumpet to announce the Day of Resurrection.

Jibril [AS]

Archangel Jibril (Gabriel), who is believed to have conveyed the revelations of Allah to Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَلَمْ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمَ .

Jihad

Struggle or striving in the way of Allah, which can refer to both internal spiritual struggle (Greater Jihad) and external physical struggle (Lesser Jihad).

Jumma prayers

The congregational Friday prayers performed by Muslims, which hold special significance in Islam.

Ka'aba

The sacred cube-shaped structure in the center of the Masjid al-Haram in Mecca, considered the holiest site in Islam.

Kiramen and Kitabeen [AS]

Angels in Islamic belief who record the deeds of individuals, both good and bad.

Kitaal

Combat or fighting in the name of Islam, often associated with defensive warfare.

Kutub

The plural form of "kitab", which means books. It refers to the divine scriptures revealed by Allah.

Laylat ul-Qadr

The Night of Decree or Night of Power, considered the holiest night in Islam, occurring during the last ten days of Ramadhan.

Lesser Jihad

External physical struggle or warfare in defense of Islam and the Muslim community.

Malaikah

Angels in Islamic belief, considered to be spiritual beings created by Allah to carry out various tasks.

Malak-al Mowth

The Angel of Death in Islamic tradition, responsible for taking the souls of the deceased.

Meeqat

Designated boundary points around Mecca where pilgrims intending to perform Hajj or Umrah enter into the state of Ihram.

Mika'il [AS]

Archangel Michael in Islamic tradition, responsible for providing nourishment and sustenance.

Mina

A ritual site near Mecca where pilgrims perform certain rites during the Hajj pilgrimage.

Muzdalifah

A plain near Mecca where pilgrims gather during the Hajj pilgrimage.

Nature

The basic or inherent features or qualities of something. For example, Oneness is a part of Allah's nature for Muslims.

Nabuat

Prophethood or the concept of receiving divine revelations from Allah.

Nahi annil munkar

A concept in Islam that refers to forbidding evil or prohibiting wrong actions.

Nisaab

The threshold of wealth or assets above which Muslims are required to pay Zakah (obligatory charity).

Omnipotent

All-Powerful, having unlimited power and authority.

Predestination

The belief in Islamic theology that Allah has decreed all events, including human actions, before they occur.

Qiyamat

The Day of Judgment in Islam, when all individuals will be resurrected and held accountable for their deeds.

Qudrah

Power or capability, often associated with the divine attributes of Allah.

Ramadhan

The ninth month of the Islamic lunar calendar, observed as a month of fasting, prayer, reflection, and community.

Related passages

Passages that link to the topic or unit being studied. For example, Surah 1 links to the Oneness of God.

Resurrection

The belief in Islam that after death, individuals will be raised back to life for the Day of Judgment.

Risalah

Prophethood or the mission of prophets to convey the message of Allah to humanity.

Salah

Islamic prayer, one of the Five Pillars of Islam, performed five times a day facing the Kaaba in Mecca.

Shahadah

The Islamic declaration of faith, affirming belief in the oneness of Allah and the prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامِ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِمُ السَّلَامُ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ خَاتَمَ

Shirk

The sin of associating partners with Allah or ascribing divine attributes to anyone or anything other than Allah.

Source of authority

Reference to a religious scripture. For example, the Qur'an or Hadith.

Suhuf

Scrolls or scriptures, particularly referring to the divine revelations given to earlier prophets.

Taraweeh prayers

Special prayers performed by Muslims during the nights of Ramadan, usually in congregation at mosques.

Tawhid

The oneness of Allah, the central theological concept in Islam affirming the unity and uniqueness of God.

Tawrat

The Arabic term for the Torah, believed by Muslims to be a holy book revealed to Prophet Moses (Musa).

Umrah

A pilgrimage to Mecca, similar to Hajj but can be undertaken at any time of the year and is not obligatory.

Wudu

Ritual purification in Islam, involving washing specific parts of the body before performing prayer or other acts of worship.

Zabur

The Arabic term for the Psalms, believed by Muslims to be a holy book revealed to Prophet David (Dawud).

Zakah

Obligatory charity in Islam, one of the Five Pillars, involving the giving of a portion of one's wealth to those in need.

Paper 2

Abdul Mutalib

The grandfather of Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمَ, known for his leadership of the Hashim clan in Mecca.

Abu Bakr [RA]

Abu Bakr (may Allah be pleased with him) was the closest companion and father-in-law of Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمَ and the first Caliph (successor) after the death of the Prophet.

Abu Talib

The uncle of Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمَ who supported and protected him, especially during the early years of Islam in Mecca.

Ali [RA]

Ali ibn Abi Talib (may Allah be pleased with him) was the cousin and son-in-law of the Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمَ, and the fourth Caliph in Sunni Islam and the first Imam in Shia Islam.

Ansaar

The Ansar were the residents of Medina who welcomed and supported Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمَ and the early Muslims who migrated from Mecca, known as the Muhajirun.

Bahira

A Christian monk who is said to have recognized signs of prophethood in the young Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمَ during a journey to Syria.

Battle of Badr

A significant battle in Islamic history fought in 624 CE near Medina, where the Muslims, led by Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمَ, achieved a decisive victory over the Quraysh of Mecca.

Battle of the Trench

Also known as the Battle of Khandaq, it was fought in 627 CE in Medina, where the Muslims successfully defended the city against a coalition of tribes led by the Quraysh of Mecca.

Battle of Uhud

Fought in 625 CE near Medina, it was a key battle between the Muslims and the Quraysh of Mecca. Although initially successful, the Muslims suffered setbacks due to a breach of orders.

Boycott of Banu Hashim

A social and economic boycott imposed on the Banu Hashim clan, including Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, by the Quraysh of Mecca in response to the preaching of Islam.

Constitution of Madinah

A document drafted by Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ upon his arrival in Medina, establishing a framework for governance and relations between various tribes and communities.

Daeef hadith

A weak hadith in Islamic tradition, which lacks reliability in its chain of transmission or content.

Dietary laws

Regulations in Islam regarding permissible (halal) and impermissible (haram) foods and drinks.

Fath-e-Makkah

Also known as the Conquest of Mecca, it refers to the peaceful capture of Mecca by the Muslims under the leadership of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ in 630 CE.

Hadith

Recorded sayings, actions, and approvals of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, serving as an important source of guidance in Islam.

Halal

Permissible or lawful according to Islamic law, particularly referring to food, drinks, and actions that are allowed.

Halima Sadia

The foster mother of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, who nursed and cared for him during his infancy.

Hanafi school of thought

One of the four major Sunni schools of Islamic jurisprudence, named after the scholar Imam Abu Hanifa, known for its emphasis on reasoning and analogy in legal interpretation.

Hanbali school of thought

Another of the four major Sunni schools of Islamic jurisprudence, named after the scholar Imam Ahmad ibn Hanbal, known for its strict adherence to the Qur'an and Hadith.

Haraam

Prohibited or unlawful according to Islamic law, particularly referring to foods, drinks, and actions that are forbidden.

Hasan

A term used in Hadith terminology to indicate a level of authenticity slightly below Sahih (authentic), denoting a hadith that is considered reliable but not as strong as Sahih.

Hazrat Khadija [AS]

Khadija bint Khuwaylid (may Allah be pleased with her) was the first wife of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and the first person to accept Islam.

Ijma

Consensus among Islamic scholars on a particular legal or theological issue, considered as a source of authority in Islamic jurisprudence.

Infallibility

The belief in the immunity from error or sin of certain individuals, such as prophets or imams, in Islamic theology.

Isnad

The chain of transmission of a hadith, tracing its authenticity back to Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ through a series of narrators.

Isra wal Mir'aj

The Night Journey and Ascension of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, during which he was taken from Mecca to Jerusalem and ascended to the heavens.

Ja'fari school of thought

The main Shia school of Islamic jurisprudence, named after the sixth Shia Imam, Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq, known for its emphasis on reason and intellect in legal interpretation.

Jahiliya

The "Age of Ignorance" in pre-Islamic Arabia, characterized by social, cultural, and moral ignorance before the advent of Islam.

Madani Surahs

Chapters of the Qur'an revealed in Medina after the migration of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ from Mecca.

Madinah

Also known as Yathrib, it is the city to which Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ migrated from Mecca, and it became the center of the early Muslim community and the site of the first Islamic state.

Makki Surahs

Chapters of the Qur'an revealed in Mecca before the migration of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ to Medina.

Maliki

One of the four major Sunni schools of Islamic jurisprudence, named after the scholar Imam Malik ibn Anas, known for its reliance on local customs and practices in legal rulings.

Matn

The text or content of a hadith, which contains the actual words, actions, or approvals attributed to Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ.

Maudu hadith

A fabricated or forged hadith in Islamic tradition, which is falsely attributed to Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ.

Miraculous

Acts or events that defy natural laws and are attributed to divine intervention or the prophethood of individuals, such as the miracles performed by Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ.

Moral and character

Refers to the ethical principles and virtues emphasized in Islam, including honesty, kindness, generosity, and justice.

Muhajirun

The early Muslim migrants who left Mecca and migrated to Medina to escape persecution and support Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ.

Pledges of Aqaba

Agreements made between Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ and the people of Medina (Ansar) pledging support for him and his mission.

Qiyas

Analogical reasoning in Islamic jurisprudence, where legal rulings are derived by analogy from existing principles established in the Qur'an and Sunnah.

Religious upbringing

The process of nurturing and educating individuals in religious beliefs, values, and practices, typically within a family or community setting.

Sahabah

The companions of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, who lived during his time and directly interacted with him, receiving guidance and teachings.

Sahih hadith

An authentic hadith in Islamic tradition, which is rigorously verified and considered reliable in its chain of transmission and content.

Sahih Bukhari

One of the most authentic collections of hadith compiled by Imam Bukhari, containing thousands of sayings and actions of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ.

Sahih Muslim

Another highly regarded collection of authentic hadith compiled by Imam Muslim, considered one of the most reliable sources of Islamic teachings.

Schools of thought in Islam

Different theological and jurisprudential traditions within Islam, representing diverse approaches to interpreting and applying Islamic teachings.

Shafi'i school of thought

One of the four major Sunni schools of Islamic jurisprudence, named after the scholar Imam Shafi'i, known for its emphasis on consensus and analogical reasoning.

Shariah Law

The divine law derived from the Qur'an and Sunnah, governing all aspects of Islamic life, including religious, social, economic, and legal matters.

Sunnah

The teachings, actions, and approvals of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, serving as a model and guidance for Muslims in their daily lives.

Talha [RA]

Talha ibn Ubaydullah (may Allah be pleased with him) was one of the early companions of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ, known for his bravery and loyalty.

Treaty of Hdaybiyyah

A peace treaty between the Muslims of Medina and the Quraysh of Mecca, signed in 628 CE, which allowed for a temporary cessation of hostilities.

Waraqah [AS]

Waraqah ibn Nawfal was a relative of Khadija (may Allah be pleased with her) and a Christian scholar who recognized the prophethood of Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ after hearing about his experiences.

Zubair [RA]

Zubair ibn al-Awwam (may Allah be pleased with him) was a cousin and companion of the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), known for his bravery and contributions to Islam.