

# OxfordAQA

# International GCSE

## Islamiat (9237)

## Teachers' guide

### Teaching scripture and sources of authority

For teaching from September 2024 onwards  
For International GCSE exams in June 2026 onwards

# Introduction

This guide has been prepared to aid teachers in delivering the OxfordAQA Islamiat specification, giving teachers the opportunity to allow their students to delve deeper into the prescribed scripture and wider subject matter.

The guide also provides suggested reading and source materials that centres may wish to use in conjunction with the OxfordAQA materials that have been produced alongside the specification and assessment.

## Where will students be assessed on scripture and sources of authority?

Sources of authority are assessed in the extended writing section of both question papers. Students will be given a Surah or a Hadith that they have studied during the course (these can be found in Section 6 of the specification, see pages 19-33). Students will use the Surah or Hadith in answering and an evaluation question worth 12 marks. There are two such questions in each question paper.

Students are also required to make use of sources of authority in the 6-mark questions where specific marks are given for use of a relevant source in their answer. There are two such questions in each question paper.

Please see the Specimen Assessment Materials for examples of the format and wording of the 6-mark and 12-mark questions.

## The specification: key principles.

The specification is designed in a way to allow teachers and students to connect beliefs, everyday practices and key context to the Hadith and Qur'an. This principle runs through the entirety of the specification where students become familiar with and engage in sources of authority including the Qur'an and Hadith.

This allows teachers to build upon the basic beliefs of Islam through the study of key beliefs & practices and connect these back to traditions dating from the early days of Islam.

The specification is comprised of into two key components:

- Paper 1 focuses on the key beliefs and practices that are essential for any learner to understand the tenants and building blocks of Islam. Here, students will examine the key articles of faith including concepts of Tawhid and belief in the Six Articles of faith and an in-depth study of the Five Pillars of Islam, including key practices and rituals that Muslims perform.
- Paper 2 aims to deepen students' understanding of Islam whilst focussing on the history and development of Islamic principles, and the nature and place of sources of authority.

The specification is designed in this way to allow students to firstly secure key principles within the study of Islam, before studying a more detailed and holistic view of Islam including its origins, sources of authority and impact in the world.

This specification therefore aims to allow teachers and students to deepen their conceptual understanding of Islam, whilst also engaging with key sources of authority including the Qur'an and Hadith. Section 6 of the specification provides an opportunity to connect their learning directly to sources of authority; thus merging the secular and spiritual domains.

## How are teachers expected to use the sources of authority?

Whilst studying scripture it is intended that students are given context about the Hadith and Surahs under study. This may include where the Surahs were revealed and the political and social environment at the time of revelation.

Students should study the meaning of the verses and reflect on how they may be implemented in the daily lives of Muslims. In the 12-mark evaluation questions, students should examine any areas of contention and different interpretations presented by scholars. This will allow students to begin to critically evaluate the sources whilst considering the implications on daily life.

For example, whilst studying the concept of Tawhid, teachers may share Surah 112 with the students and go through a simple translation of what is meant by the concept. Teachers may then provide context by describing the environment in Makkah when this Surah was revealed. Teachers may then go on to examine the implications of these verses on the lives of Muslims, e.g. they will not commit shirk.

The sources of authority are intended to be used a focus of discussion and debate. Teachers are encouraged to allow students to extract meaning from different scholars whilst trying to make links to their own personal lives.

## Can we choose other sources of authority that are not included in Section 6 of the specification?

Whilst there is no requirement for students to study sources of authority outside of the prescribed passages of scripture contained in Section 6 of the specification, some may find the study of additional passages from the Qur'an and Hadith useful in deepening and enhancing students' knowledge and understanding of certain topic areas.

While examination questions will only use the passages in the appendix, the assessment is designed to allow for any other sources of authority to be credited if relevant to the question.

In order to provide some guidance to teachers who wish to deepen their students' knowledge and understanding in this way, we have provided suggestions for optional additional reading below which are drawn from the National Curriculum of Pakistan for Grade 9-10 Islamiat. For ease of reference, the links to each section of the specification are also given next to each Surah and Hadith.

Optional additional Surahs for further study	Link with Oxford AQA GCSE Islamiat (9237)
<p>Allah has the Most Beautiful Names. So call upon Him by them, and keep away from those who abuse His Names.<sup>1</sup> They will be punished for what they used to do.</p> <p><b>Surah Al-A'raf, 7:26</b></p>	<p>3.1.1.2 Key beliefs</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Concept of belief in Allah</p> <p>3.2.2.7 The use of <i>Shariah</i> in everyday life in everyday life</p>
<p>Ask "them, O Prophet", "Who provides for you from heaven and earth? Who owns "your" hearing and sight? Who brings forth the living from the dead and the dead from the living? And who conducts every affair?" They will "surely" say, "Allah." Say, "Will you not then fear "Him"?"</p> <p><b>Surah Yunus, 10:31</b></p>	<p>3.1.1.2 Key beliefs</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Concept of belief in Allah</p>
<p>He has revealed to you "O Prophet" the Book in truth, confirming what came before it, as He revealed the Torah and the Gospel</p> <p><b>Surah Al-Imran, 3:3</b></p> <p>Allah "Himself" is a Witness that there is no god "worthy of worship" except Him—and so are the angels and people of knowledge. He is the Maintainer of justice. There is no god "worthy of worship" except Him—the Almighty, All-Wise. <b>Surah Al 'Imran 3: 18-19</b></p> <p>"Remember, O Prophet," when you left your home in the early morning to position the believers in the battlefield. And Allah is All-Hearing, All-Knowing. "Remember" when two groups among you "believers" were about to cower, then Allah reassured them. So in Allah let the believers put their trust.¶Indeed, Allah made you victorious at Badr when you were "vastly" outnumbered. So be mindful of Allah, perhaps you will be grateful. "Remember, O Prophet," when you said to the believers, "Is it not enough that your Lord will send down a reinforcement of three thousand angels for your aid?" Most certainly, if you "believers" are firm and mindful "of Allah" and the enemy launches a sudden attack on you, Allah will reinforce you with five thousand angels designated "for battle". Allah ordained this "reinforcement" only as good news for you and reassurance for your hearts. And victory comes only from Allah—the Almighty, All-Wise. o</p>	<p>3.1.1.7 Prophethood (<i>Nabuat</i>) and Holy Books in Islam</p> <p>3.1.2.2 <i>Shahadah</i></p> <p>3.2.1.9 The battles fought by Hazrat Muhammad خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَأَصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ</p>

<p>destroy a group of the disbelievers and humble the rest, causing them to withdraw in disappointment.</p> <p><b>Surah Al 'Imran 3: 121-127</b></p>	
<p>Beware of the Day We will summon every people with their leader.<sup>1</sup> So whoever will be given their record in their right hand will read it 'happily' and will not be wronged 'even by the width of' the thread of a date stone.</p> <p><b>Surah Al-'Isra, 17:71</b></p> <p>Do not kill your children for fear of poverty. We provide for them and for you. Surely killing them is a heinous sin.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Surah Al-Isra 17:31</b></p> <p>Glory be to the One Who took His servant 'Muhammad' by night from the Sacred Mosque to the Farthest Mosque whose surroundings We have blessed, so that We may show him some of Our signs.<sup>1</sup> Indeed, He<sup>2</sup> alone is the All-Hearing, All-Seeing.</p> <p>And We gave Moses the Scripture and made it a guide for the Children of Israel, 'stating:' "Do not take besides Me any other Trustee of Affairs.</p> <p><b>Surah Al-Isra 17: 1-2</b></p>	<p>3.1.1.6 Belief in life after death</p> <p>3.2.1.1 Pre-Islamic Arabia;</p> <p>3.2.1.6 The Ascension of Hazrat Muhammad خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ</p>
<p>'Watch for' the Day 'when' the earth will be changed into a different earth and the heavens as well, and all will appear before Allah—the One, the Supreme.</p> <p><b>Surah Ibrahim,14: 48</b></p>	<p>3.1.1.6 Belief in life after death</p>
<p>For your Lord has decreed that you worship none but Him. And honour your parents. If one or both of them reach old age in your care, never say to them 'even' 'ugh,' nor yell at them. Rather, address them respectfully.</p> <p><b>Surah Bani Israil, 17:23</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad خَاتَمُ النَّبِيِّنَ صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ آلِهِ وَاصْحَابِهِ وَسَلَّمَ</p>
<p>And 'remember' when We assigned to Abraham the site of the House, 'saying,' "Do not associate anything with Me 'in worship' and purify My House for those who circle 'the Ka'bah', stand 'in prayer', and bow and prostrate themselves. Call 'all' people to the pilgrimage.<sup>1</sup> They will come to you on foot and on every lean camel from every distant path.</p>	<p>3.1.2.6 Hajj</p>

<p><b>Surah Al-Hajj, 22: 26-27</b></p>	
<p>The Messenger 'firmly' believes in what has been revealed to him from his Lord, and so do the believers. They 'all' believe in Allah, His angels, His Books, and His messengers. 'They proclaim,' "We make no distinction between any of His messengers." And they say, "We hear and obey. 'We seek' Your forgiveness, our Lord! And to You 'alone' is the final return." <b>Surah Al-Baqarah 2:285</b></p> <p>O believers! Fasting is prescribed for you—as it was for those before you<sup>1</sup>—so perhaps you will become mindful 'of Allah'. 'Fast a' prescribed number of days.<sup>1</sup> But whoever of you is ill or on a journey, then 'let them fast' an equal number of days 'after Ramaḍân'. For those who can only fast with extreme difficulty,<sup>2</sup> compensation can be made by feeding a needy person 'for every day not fasted'. But whoever volunteers to give more, it is better for them. And to fast is better for you, if only you knew. Ramaḍân is the month in which the Quran was revealed as a guide for humanity with clear proofs of guidance and the decisive authority. So whoever is present this month, let them fast. But whoever is ill or on a journey, then 'let them fast' an equal number of days 'after Ramaḍân'. Allah intends ease for you, not hardship, so that you may complete the prescribed period and proclaim the greatness of Allah for guiding you, and perhaps you will be grateful.</p> <p><b>Surah Al-Baqarah 2:183-185</b></p> <p>Fight in the cause of Allah 'only' against those who wage war against you, but do not exceed the limits.<sup>1</sup> Allah does not like transgressors.</p> <p><b>Surah Al-Baqarah 2:190</b></p>	<p>3.1.1.2 Key beliefs</p> <p>3.1.2.4 <i>Sawm</i></p> <p>3.1.2.7 <i>Jihad</i></p>
<p>Those who accuse chaste women 'of adultery' and fail to produce four witnesses, give them eighty lashes 'each'. And do not ever accept any testimony from them—for they are indeed the rebellious</p> <p><b>Surah An-Nur, 24:4</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.4 Early preaching of Islam</p>
<p>When the prayers are over, remember Allah—whether you are standing, sitting, or lying down. But when you</p>	<p>3.1.2.3 <i>Salah</i></p>

<p>are secure, establish regular prayers. Indeed, performing prayers is a duty on the believers at the appointed times.</p> <p><b>Surah Al-Nisa, 4:103</b></p> <p>And whoever defies the Messenger after guidance has become clear to them and follows a path other than that of the believers, We will let them pursue what they have chosen, then burn them in Hell—what an evil end!</p> <p><b>Surah An-Nisa 4:115</b></p>	<p>3.2.2.6 <i>Ijma</i> and <i>Qiyas</i> as a source of <i>Shariah</i></p>
<p>There certainly has come to you a messenger from among yourselves. He is concerned by your suffering, anxious for your well-being, and gracious and merciful to the believers. But if they turn away, then say, 'O Prophet,' 'Allah is sufficient for me. There is no god 'worthy of worship' except Him. In Him I put my trust. And He is the Lord of the Mighty Throne.'</p> <p><b>Surah At-Tawbah 9:128-129</b></p>	<p>3.1.1.7 Prophethood (<i>Nabuat</i>) and Holy Books in Islam</p>



Optional additional Hadith for further study	Link with OxfordAQA GCSE Islamiat (9237)
<p>Abu Hurairah narrated that the following was said by the Messenger of Allah صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ وَسَلَّمَ : وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَلِمَ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ وَسَلَّمَ :</p> <p>'The most complete of the believers in faith, is the one with the best character among them. And the best of you are those who are best to your women.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sunan Tirmizi 1162</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Wasail-al-Shia Volume 12 chapter 157</b></p>	<p>3.1.1.2 Key beliefs</p>
<p>Amr bin Shu'aib narrated that his father, from his grandfather, who said that the Messenger صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ وَسَلَّمَ of Allah said: وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَلِمَ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ وَسَلَّمَ of Allah said:</p> <p>'He is not one of us who does not have mercy upon our young, nor knows the honour of our elders.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sunan Tirmizi 1920</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Bihar al-Anwar Volume 93 Chapter 232</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad's وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَلِمَ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ وَسَلَّمَ life</p>
<p>It was narrated from Jabir bin 'Abdullah that the Messenger صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ وَسَلَّمَ of Allah said: وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَلِمَ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ وَسَلَّمَ of Allah said:</p> <p>'O people, fear Allah and be moderate in seeking a living, for no soul will die until it has received all its provision, even if it is slow in coming. So fear Allah and be moderate in seeking provision; take that which is permissible and leave that which is forbidden.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sunan ibn Majah 2144</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Nahj Al-Fasahah, Chapter 366</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad's وَأَصْحَابِهِ أَلِمَ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ وَسَلَّمَ life</p>

<p>Anas b. Malik reported that Allah's Messenger وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامُ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ 'He who likes that his sustenance should be expanded and his age may be lengthened should join the tie of kinship.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sahih Muslim 6524</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Nahj Al-Fasahah, Chapter 762</b></p>	<p>3.1.2.1 The key practices in Islam</p>
<p>Anas narrated from Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامُ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ about the major sins: 'Associating anyone with Allah, disobedience to parents, killing a person and false utterance.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sahih Muslim 88</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Al-Wafi volume 4 chapter 112</b></p>	<p>3.1.1.1 The oneness of God (Tawhid)</p> <p>3.1.1.2 Nature of belief in Allah</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Key beliefs</p>
<p>Narrated Al-Ma'rur bin Suwaid: 'Your slaves are your brethren upon whom Allah has given you authority. So, if one has one's brethren under one's control, one should feed them with the like of what one eats and clothe them with the like of what one wears. You should not overburden them with what they cannot bear, and if you do so, help them (in their hard job).'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sahih al-Bukhari 2545</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Bihar al-Anwar Volume 71 Chapter 142</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.4 Early preaching of Islam</p>
<p>Narrated Abu Hurairah: Hazrat Muhammad وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامُ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ said: 'If anyone is given a legal decision ignorantly, the sin rests on the one who gave it.'</p> <p>Sulayman al-Mahri added in his version: 'If anyone advises his brother, knowing that guidance lies in another direction, he has deceived him.' (These are the words of Sulayman.)</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sunan Abi Dawud 3657</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Bihar al-Anwar Volume 2 Chapter 124</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad's وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ الْإِمَامُ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمُ life</p>

<p>It is narrated on the authority of 'Imran b. Husain that Hazrat Muhammad <small>وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمٌ</small> said:</p> <p>'Modesty brings forth nothing but goodness.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sahih Muslim 37</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Sharah al-Kafi, al-Usul o al-Roza, Volume 1 Chapter 354</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.2 Early Life of Hazrat Muhammad <small>وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمٌ</small></p> <p>3.2.1.4 Early preaching of Islam</p>
<p>It was narrated from Umm Salamah that when Hazrat Muhammad <small>وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمٌ</small> performed the Subh (morning prayer), while he said the Salam, he would say:</p> <p>'O Allah, I ask You for beneficial knowledge, goodly provision and acceptable deeds.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sunan ibn Majah 925</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Al-Kafi Volume 4 Chapter 431</b></p>	<p>3.1.2.3 Salah</p>
<p>Abu Hurairah reported Allah's Messenger <small>وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمٌ</small> as saying:</p> <p>'All things of a Muslim are inviolable for his brother in faith: his blood, his wealth and his honour.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sahih Muslim 2564</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Jami' ahadith al-Shi'a volume 31,chapter 76</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad's life <small>وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمٌ</small></p>
<p>Usamah bin Zaid narrated that Hazrat Muhammad <small>وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمٌ</small> mentioned the plague and said:</p> <p>'It is an abiding punishment or chastisement that was sent upon a group of the children of Isra'il. So when it occurs in a land while you are in it, then do not leave it. And when it occurs in a land while you are not in it, then do not enter it.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sunan Tirmizi 1065</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Sharah al-Kafi, al-Usul o al-Roza Volume 12 Chapter 43</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad's life <small>وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَى عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيِّنَ خَاتَمٌ</small></p>

<p>Abu Hurairah reported Allah's Messenger ﷺ as saying: <b>وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَهُ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمٌ</b></p> <p>'Verily Allah likes three things for you and He disapproves three things for you. He is pleased with you that you worship Him and associate nor anything with Him, that you hold fast the rope of Allah, and be not scattered; and He disapproves for you irrelevant talk, persistent questioning and the wasting of wealth.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sahih Muslim 1715</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Tehzeeb ul Ahkaam Volume 7 Chapter 232</b></p>	<p>3.1.1.2 Nature of belief in Allah</p> <p>3.1.1.3 Key beliefs</p>
<p>Narrated Anas bin Malik:</p> <p>Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, 'There is none amongst the Muslims who plants a tree or sows seeds, and then a bird, or a person or an animal eats from it, but is regarded as a charitable gift for him.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sahih al-Bukhari 2320</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Mustadrak Al Wasail w Mustanbat Al Masail Vol 13 chapter 460</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ life</p>
<p>Narrated Abu Hurairah: Allah's Messenger ﷺ said, 'Anybody who believes in Allah and the Last Day should not harm his neighbour, and anybody who believes in Allah and the Last Day should entertain his guest generously and anybody who believes in Allah and the Last Day should talk what is good or keep quiet. (i.e. abstain from all kinds of evil and dirty talk).'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sahih al-Bukhari 6018</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Wasail-al-Shia Volume 12 Chapter 127</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ life</p>
<p>Abu Hurairah reported Allah's Messenger ﷺ as saying: <b>وَسَلَّمَ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَهُ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمٌ</b></p> <p>'A Muslim is the brother of a Muslim. He neither oppresses him nor humiliates him nor looks down upon him.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sahih Muslim 2564</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Al-Kafi Volume 2 Chapter 168</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ life</p>

<p>It was narrated from Abu Hurairah that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمٌ said:</p> <p>'O Allah, bear witness that I have issued a warning concerning (failure to fulfill) the rights of the two weak ones: Orphans and women.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sunan Ibn Majah 3678</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Bihar al-Anwar Volume 61 Chapter 273</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمٌ life</p>
<p>Abu Hurairah narrated that Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمٌ said:</p> <p>'Whatever I have commanded you do it, and whatever I have forbidden you, refrain from it.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sunan Ibn Majah 1</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Sharah Usul al-kafi Volume 2, Chapter 334</b></p>	<p>3.2.1.10 The legacy and lessons of Hazrat Muhammad's ﷺ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمٌ life</p>
<p>Abu Hurairah reported Allah's Messenger ﷺ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمٌ as saying:</p> <p>'Avoid suspicion, for suspicion is the gravest lie.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sahih Muslim 2563a</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Wasail-al-Shia Volume 27 Chapter 60</b></p>	<p>3.1.2.1 The key practices in Islam</p>
<p>It was narrated from 'Abdullah bin 'Amr that the Messenger of Allah ﷺ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمٌ said:</p> <p>'The curse of Allah is upon the one who offers a bribe and the one who takes it.'</p> <p><b>Reference 1: Sunan Ibn Majah 2313</b></p> <p><b>Reference 2: Bihar al-Anwar Volume 101 Chapter 275</b></p>	<p>3.1.2.1 The key practices in Islam</p>
<p>Hazrat Umar (RA) narrated that Hazrat Muhammad ﷺ وَأَصْحَابِهِ إِلَيْهِ وَعَلَىٰ عَلَيْهِ اللَّهُ صَلَّى النَّبِيُّ خَاتَمٌ said:</p> <p>'By this Book, Allah would exalt some peoples and degrade others.'</p> <p><b>Sahih Muslim 817</b></p>	<p>3.1.1.7 Prophethood (<i>Nabuat</i>) and Holy Books in Islam</p>

## Opportunities for further optional additional research

Some students may find it helpful to study a wider range of individuals than those named in the specification to deepen and enhance their knowledge and understanding of Islamic history and culture.

While examination questions will only require knowledge and understanding of the named individuals in the specification the passages in the appendix, students will be credited for using other examples of significant individuals if relevant to the question.

In order to provide some guidance to teachers who wish to deepen their students' knowledge and understanding in this way, we have provided a list of individuals to help focus this optional additional research below.

### Companions of the Prophet

- Hazrat Amro bin Alaas (RA)
- Hazrat Jabir bin Abdullah (RA)
- Hazrat Anas bin Malik (RA) (often referred to as Anas bin Malick)
- Hazrat Amro bin Umaiah (RA)
- Hazrat Abu Musa Ashari (RA)

### Women Companions

- Hazrat Shafa bint-e-Abdullah (RA)
- Hazrat Umme Saleem (RA)
- Hazrat Umme Atiya (RA)
- Hazrat Umme Ayeman (RA)
- Hazrat Umme Ammarah (RA)
- Hazrat Asma bint-e-Abi Bakar (RA)

### Significant Scholars

- Imam Zaid bin Ali
- Abu Al-Qassam Qashari
- Shaikh Fareed-ud-Din Attaar
- Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din Dehalvi
- Sayyed Abdul Latif (Imam Bari)
- Abdur Rehman Jami
- Uthman Marundi (Lal Shahbaz Qalandar)
- Imam Shafai
- Imam Jalal-ud-Din Suyuti
- Ibn-e-Khuldoon
- Shaikh Ibn-e-Arabi
- Shaikh Shah Abdul Latif Muhaddis Dehalvi
- Ibn-e-Rushd