Changes to the syllabus for 2021

The syllabus has been updated. The latest syllabus is version 1, published September 2018.

The descriptions in the Levels of response for AO1 Knowledge – (part a) questions have been revised for clarity. The marks for AO1 are unchanged.

The descriptions in the Levels of response for AO1 Understanding – (part b) questions have been revised for clarity and the number of levels reduced. The marks for AO2 are unchanged.

The specimen materials have been updated to reflect the changes to the AO1 and AO2 Levels of response descriptions.

Guidance has been added that candidates cannot combine this syllabus in an examination series with Cambridge O Level Islamic Studies (2068).

You are strongly advised to read the whole syllabus before planning your teaching programme.

Any textbooks endorsed to support the syllabus for examination from 2014 are still suitable for use with this syllabus.
Introduction

1. Introduction

1.1 Why choose Cambridge International?

Cambridge Assessment International Education prepares school students for life, helping them develop an informed curiosity and a lasting passion for learning. We are part of the University of Cambridge.

Our Cambridge Pathway gives students a clear path for educational success from age 5 to 19. Schools can shape the curriculum around how they want students to learn – with a wide range of subjects and flexible ways to offer them. It helps students discover new abilities and a wider world, and gives them the skills they need for life, so they can achieve at school, university and work.

Our programmes and qualifications set the global standard for international education. They are created by subject experts, rooted in academic rigour and reflect the latest educational research. They provide a strong platform for students to progress from one stage to the next, and are well supported by teaching and learning resources.

Every year, nearly a million Cambridge learners from 10 000 schools in 160 countries prepare for their future with the Cambridge Pathway.

Cambridge learners

Our mission is to provide educational benefit through provision of international programmes and qualifications for school education and to be the world leader in this field. Together with schools, we develop Cambridge learners who are:

• confident in working with information and ideas – their own and those of others
• responsible for themselves, responsive to and respectful of others
• reflective as learners, developing their ability to learn
• innovative and equipped for new and future challenges
• engaged intellectually and socially, ready to make a difference.

Recognition

Our expertise in curriculum, teaching and learning, and assessment is the basis for the recognition of our programmes and qualifications around the world. Cambridge IGCSEs are accepted and valued by leading universities and employers around the world as evidence of academic achievement. Many universities require a combination of Cambridge International AS & A Levels and Cambridge IGCSEs or equivalent to meet their entry requirements.

UK NARIC, the national agency in the UK for the recognition and comparison of international qualifications and skills, has carried out an independent benchmarking study of Cambridge IGCSE and found it to be comparable to the standard of GCSE in the UK. This means students can be confident that their Cambridge IGCSE qualifications are accepted as equivalent to UK GCSEs by leading universities worldwide.

Learn more at www.cambridgeinternational.org/recognition
Support for teachers

A wide range of materials and resources is available to support teachers and learners in Cambridge schools. Resources suit a variety of teaching methods in different international contexts. Through subject discussion forums and training, teachers can access the expert advice they need for teaching our qualifications. More details can be found in Section 2 of this syllabus and at www.cambridgeinternational.org/teachers

Support for exams officers

Exams officers can trust in reliable, efficient administration of exams entries and excellent personal support from our customer services. Learn more at www.cambridgeinternational.org/examsofficers

Quality management

Cambridge International is committed to providing exceptional quality. In line with this commitment, our quality management system for the provision of international qualifications and education programmes for students aged 5 to 19 is independently certified as meeting the internationally recognised standard, ISO 9001:2015. Learn more at www.cambridgeinternational.org/ISO9001

1.2 Why choose Cambridge IGCSE?

Cambridge IGCSE is the world’s most popular international qualification for 14 to 16 year olds, although it can be taken by students of other ages. It is tried, tested and trusted. Students can choose from 70 subjects in any combination – it is taught by over 4800 schools in 146 countries.

The syllabuses provide opportunities for contextualised learning and the content has been created to suit a wide variety of schools, avoid cultural bias and develop essential lifelong skills, including creative thinking and problem-solving.

Our aim is to balance knowledge, understanding and skills in our programmes and qualifications to enable students to become effective learners and to provide a solid foundation for their continuing educational journey.

Through our professional development courses and our support materials for Cambridge IGCSEs, we provide the tools to enable teachers to prepare students to the best of their ability and work with us in the pursuit of excellence in education.

Cambridge IGCSEs are considered to be an excellent preparation for Cambridge International AS & A Levels, the Cambridge AICE (Advanced International Certificate of Education) Diploma, Cambridge Pre-U, and other education programmes, such as the US Advanced Placement program and the International Baccalaureate Diploma programme. Learn more about Cambridge IGCSEs at www.cambridgeinternational.org/igcse

Guided learning hours

Cambridge IGCSE syllabuses are designed on the assumption that learners have about 130 guided learning hours per subject over the duration of the course, but this is for guidance only. The number of hours required to gain the qualification may vary according to local curricular practice and the students’ prior experience of the subject.
1.3 Why choose Cambridge IGCSE Islamiyat?

Cambridge IGCSE Islamiyat is accepted by universities and employers as proof of ability and understanding. The Cambridge IGCSE Islamiyat syllabus encourages students to develop lifelong skills and knowledge, including:

- an understanding of the importance of the major beliefs of Islam and of the early history of the Islamic community
- evaluation skills to understand how these beliefs impact on the daily lives and thoughts of Muslims around the world
- familiarity with the Qur’an and Hadith in Arabic.

Prior learning

Candidates beginning this course are not expected to have studied Islamiyat, Islamic Studies or Religious Studies previously.

Progression

Cambridge IGCSE Certificates are general qualifications that enable candidates to progress either directly to employment, or to proceed to further qualifications.

Candidates who are awarded grades C to A* in Cambridge IGCSE Islamiyat are well prepared to follow courses leading to Cambridge International AS & A Level Islamic Studies, or the equivalent.

1.4 Cambridge ICE (International Certificate of Education)

Cambridge ICE is a group award for Cambridge IGCSE. It gives schools the opportunity to benefit from offering a broad and balanced curriculum by recognising the achievements of learners who pass examinations in a number of different subjects.

Learn more about Cambridge ICE at www.cambridgeinternational.org/cambridgeice

1.5 How can I find out more?

If you are already a Cambridge school

You can make entries for this qualification through your usual channels. If you have any questions, please contact us at info@cambridgeinternational.org

If you are not yet a Cambridge school

Learn about the benefits of becoming a Cambridge school at www.cambridgeinternational.org/startcambridge

Email us at info@cambridgeinternational.org to find out how your organisation can register to become a Cambridge school.
2. Teacher support

2.1 Support materials

You can go to our public website at www.cambridgeinternational.org/igcse to download current and future syllabuses together with specimen papers or past question papers, examiner reports and grade threshold tables from one series.

For teachers at registered Cambridge schools a range of additional support materials for specific syllabuses is available from the School Support Hub. Go to www.cambridgeinternational.org/support (username and password required). If you do not have access, speak to the Teacher Support coordinator at your school.

2.2 Endorsed resources

We work with publishers who provide a range of resources for our syllabuses including print and digital materials. Resources endorsed by Cambridge International go through a detailed quality assurance process to make sure they provide a high level of support for teachers and learners.

We have resource lists which can be filtered to show all resources, or just those which are endorsed by Cambridge International. The resource lists include further suggestions for resources to support teaching. See www.cambridgeinternational.org/i-want-to/resource-centre for further information.

2.3 Training

We offer a range of support activities for teachers to ensure they have the relevant knowledge and skills to deliver our qualifications. See www.cambridgeinternational.org/events for further information.
3. **Assessment at a glance**

All candidates take **two** written papers and answer in English. Both papers must be taken for the candidate to be awarded a grade.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper 1</th>
<th>1½ hours</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper 1 contains <strong>five questions</strong> of which candidates must answer <strong>Question 1, Question 2</strong> and <strong>two</strong> others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Major themes of the Qur’an:</strong> <strong>Three</strong> passages will be set from the list in Appendix 1, of which candidates may choose any <strong>two</strong>. [8 marks]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>The history and importance of the Qur’an:</strong> This question is usually set in more than one part, and requires an essay length answer. [14 marks]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>The life and importance of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh):</strong> <strong>One or two questions</strong> are set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [14 marks]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>The first Islamic community:</strong> <strong>One or two questions</strong> are set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [14 marks]</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total mark = 50.</strong></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper 2</th>
<th>1½ hours</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paper 2 contains <strong>five questions</strong> of which candidates must answer <strong>Question 1, Question 2</strong> and <strong>two</strong> others.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. <strong>Major teachings in the Hadiths of the Prophet:</strong> <strong>Four</strong> passages are set from the list in Appendix 2, of which candidates may choose any <strong>two</strong>. [8 marks]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <strong>The history and importance of the Hadiths:</strong> This question is usually set in more than one part, and requires an essay length answer. [14 marks]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <strong>The period of rule of the Rightly Guided Caliphs and their importance as leaders:</strong> <strong>One or two questions</strong> are set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [14 marks]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <strong>The Articles of Faith and the Pillars of Islam:</strong> <strong>One or two questions</strong> are set, usually in more than one part, requiring essay length answers. [14 marks]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total mark = 50.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Availability

This syllabus is examined in the June and November examination series.

This syllabus is available to private candidates.

All Cambridge schools are allocated to one of six administrative zones. Each zone has a specific timetable. This syllabus is not available in all administrative zones. To find out about the availability visit the syllabus page at www.cambridgeinternational.org/igcse

Detailed timetables are available from www.cambridgeinternational.org/timetables

Combining this with other syllabuses

Candidates can combine this syllabus in an examination series with any other Cambridge International syllabus, except:

- Cambridge O Level Islamic Studies (2068)
- Cambridge O Level Islamiyat (2058)
- syllabuses with the same title at the same level.

Please note that Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge IGCSE (9–1) and Cambridge O Level syllabuses are at the same level.
4. Syllabus aims and assessment objectives

4.1 Syllabus aims

The aims of the syllabus are to enable candidates to:

- acquire a knowledge of the major sources of Islam, its main beliefs and its early history
- develop an enquiring approach to the study of Islam
- identify and explore the religious, historical and moral questions raised in the material they study.

4.2 Assessment objectives

Candidates should be able to demonstrate that they have closely studied the topics set. They should be able to:

AO1: Recall, select and present relevant facts from the main elements of the faith and history of Islam
AO2: Demonstrate understanding of their significance in the teachings of Islam and in the lives of Muslims.

The following two grids give descriptions of the expected levels of response in the examination, and the marks allocated in the parts of Questions 1 (8 marks) and Questions 2–5 (14 marks).
Levels of response

**AO1: Knowledge – part (a) questions**

Question 1 (a) has a maximum mark of 4 and Questions 2–5 have a maximum mark of 10.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark Question 1</th>
<th>Mark Questions 2–5</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4     | 4               | 8–10                | • A well-structured, clear and comprehensive response  
|       |                 |                     | • Demonstrates extensive and accurate knowledge relevant to the question  
|       |                 |                     | • Points are detailed, well-developed and relevant  
|       |                 |                     | • Likely to quote Qur’an verses and Hadiths to support points made or other relevant quotations |
| 3     | 3               | 5–7                 | • A well-structured and clear response  
|       |                 |                     | • Demonstrates sound accurate knowledge which is relevant to the question  
|       |                 |                     | • Points are elaborated upon and generally accurate  
|       |                 |                     | • May quote Qur’an verses and Hadiths to support points made or other relevant quotations |
| 2     | 2               | 3–4                 | • An attempt to present a structured response to the question  
|       |                 |                     | • Response lacks cohesion or is undeveloped  
|       |                 |                     | • Demonstrates some knowledge of the subject covering some of the main points but without detail  
|       |                 |                     | • Points made are sometimes relevant and accurate but limited |
| 1     | 1               | 1–2                 | • Some attempt to answer the question  
|       |                 |                     | • Lacks cohesion and structure  
|       |                 |                     | • Demonstrates limited knowledge of the subject  
|       |                 |                     | • Responses made are limited with little connection to the question |
| 0     | 0               | 0                   | No creditable content |
AO2: Understanding – part (b) questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2     | 3–4  | • Responses demonstrate a clear understanding of the question  
• Able to use own opinions to engage with the question and present reasoning that demonstrates their understanding |
| 1     | 1–2  | • Responses demonstrate some understanding of the question  
• There are descriptive and factual references to the question with limited discussion of the material |
| 0     | 0    | No creditable content |

4.3 Weighting for assessment objectives

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assessment objectives</th>
<th>Weighting</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AO1 Recall, select and present</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AO2 Understanding</td>
<td>32%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **Syllabus content**

Candidates should study the whole of the syllabus.

5.1 **Paper 1**

1. **Major themes of the Qur’an**

Three groups of passages are set for close study. These relate to the themes of:

- God in himself
- God’s relationship with the created world
- God’s Messengers.

Candidates should explore:

- the major theme or themes of the Qur’an that appear in each passage, and
- the importance of these themes in the lives of Muslims today.

Candidates should study the passages in a recognised English translation, but with reference to the original Arabic text. In the examination passages will be set in both Arabic and English. Candidates should demonstrate knowledge of the original as well as the translation.

Appendix 1 lists the passages for examination in 2021. These are reviewed periodically and may change.

2. **The history and importance of the Qur’an**

Candidates should study:

- the revelation of the Qur’an to the Prophet (pbuh) between the years 610 and 632
- the account of the compilation of the Qur’an under the Rightly Guided Caliphs
- the major themes of the Qur’an as contained both in the passages set for special study and in other similar passages
- the use of the Qur’an in legal thinking, and its relationship with the Hadiths, consensus (ijma’) and analogy (qiyas)
- its significance as the basis of all thought and action in Islam.
3. The life and importance of the Prophet Muhammad (phuh)

Candidates should study:
• the main events of the Prophet’s life from his birth to his call to prophethood
• the main events of his activities in Makka and his experiences with his opponents
• the main events of his activities in Madina, his leadership of the community there and his conflicts with the Makkans and others
• his actions and character
• the importance of his actions as examples for Muslim individuals in their personal conduct and relations with others including women and non-Muslims
• the importance of his actions as examples for Muslim communities in their relations with other states
• his significance as Seal of the Prophets and last Messenger of God.

Candidates should be able to give accounts of the main events of the Prophet’s life, and his significance in Muslim beliefs. They should also be able to explain the importance of his actions and experiences in the history and beliefs of Islam, particularly in the way they provide examples for present day Muslim individuals and communities.

In the examination, there will be either one or two questions on this topic.

4. The first Islamic community

Candidates should study:
• the Prophet’s wives
• his descendants, including his children, grandchildren and the direct line recognised among Shi’ā Muslims as Imams
• his leading Companions, including the Ten Blessed Companions, his Scribes, the major characters who surrounded him in his ministry, the Emigrants and Helpers, and the four Rightly Guided Caliphs during his lifetime. (Note that the period of the Rightly Guided Caliphs’ rules after the time of the Prophet (pbuh) is included in the syllabus under Paper 2.)

Candidates should know the names of the main characters who lived with and near the Prophet (phuh), and the significant facts of their lives. They should also be able to explain the importance of their actions and experiences in the history and beliefs of Islam.

In the examination, there will be either one or two questions on this topic.
5.2 Paper 2

1. Major teachings in the Hadiths of the Prophet

Two groups of passages are set for close study. These relate to:

- individual conduct
- life in the community.

Candidates should study the teachings contained in each passage about what Muslims should believe and how they should act.

Candidates should study the passages with reference to the original Arabic text as well as the English translation. In the examination, passages will be set in both Arabic and English.

Appendix 2 contains the passages for examination in 2021. These are reviewed periodically and may change.

2. The history and importance of the Hadiths

Candidates should study:

- the history of the compilation of the Hadiths
- the earliest collections
- the main musnad and musannaf collections
- the main compilers and their activities
- the methods based on examination of the chain of transmitters (isnad) and the text (matn) of a Hadith to test the reliability of the Hadith
- the main features of the six collections of Sunni Hadiths and the four collections of Shi’a Hadiths
- the major themes of the Hadiths as these are contained both in the passages set for special study and in other similar passages
- their use in legal thinking, and their relationship with the Qur’an, consensus (ijma’) and analogy (qiyas)
- their significance in thought and action in Islam.
3. The period of rule of the Rightly Guided Caliphs and their importance as leaders

Candidates should study:

- the main events of the rules of the four Caliphs
- their policies in maintaining and expanding the state
- their approaches to leading the community
- their main achievements
- the main difficulties they encountered
- their significance as examples of leadership
- the importance of their rules as models for government today
- their importance as examples for Muslim communities in their relations with other states.

(Note that the lives and activities of the Caliphs during the Prophet’s lifetime are included in the syllabus under Paper 1.)

Candidates should know the main events of the rules of the four Caliphs, and should explore the significance of these events for the early and later history of Islam. They should also understand the importance of their rules as examples for later times.

In the examination, there will be either one or two questions on this topic.

4. The Articles of Faith and the Pillars of Islam

Candidates should study:

- the Six Articles of Faith:
  - God, including what Muslims believe about him
  - angels, their nature and duties
  - books, their contents and purpose
  - prophets, their character and function
  - God’s predestination and decree, its meaning and significance
  - Resurrection and the last day, the main events and its significance.

- Jihad in its range of meanings, physical, mental and spiritual.

- the Five Pillars of Islam:
  - the declaration of faith, shahada, including the significance of what it contains
  - prayer, salat, including preparations, its performance and importance, congregational prayers on Fridays and festivals, times of prayer, the place of prayer, private prayer, delayed prayer
  - alms-giving, zakat, how it is performed and its significance in the community
  - fasting, sawm, including the way it is observed, its significance and those exempted
  - pilgrimage, hajj, including the main observances involved and their significance.

Candidates should know about each of these beliefs and observances, and should also understand their significance in the faith and action of individual Muslims and of Muslim communities.

In the examination, there will be either one or two questions on this topic.
6. Appendix 1: Passages from the Qur’an for special study

Allah in himself

1 Sura 2.255

للّ كَبْرُهُ وَ رَحْمَتُهُ لَا تَأْخُذُهُ سَبْعَةٌ وَلَا نَوْمٌ لَّهُ مَّا في السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا في الْأَرْضِ مِن ذٰلِكَ الَّذِي يُنفِّقُ عَلَيْهِ بِإِذْنِ اللَّهِ يَعْلَمُ مَا بِنْنٌ أَيْدَيْهِ وَمَا حَلَقُهُ وَلَا يِحْيِطُونَ بِشَيْءٍ مِّنْ عِلْمِهِ إِلَّا بِمَا شَاءَ وَسِعَ كَرِيْسَيِّ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَلَا يُؤْوَدُ حَفْظُهُمَا وَهُوَ الْعَلِيمُ العَظِيمُ

Allah. There is no god but He, the living, the self-subsisting, eternal. No slumber can seize Him nor sleep. His are all things in the heavens and on earth. Who is there that can intercede in His presence except as He wills? He knows what is before or after or behind them. Nor shall they compass any of His knowledge except as He wills. His Throne extends over the heavens and the earth, and He feels no fatigue in guarding and preserving them for He is the Most High, the Supreme.

2 Sura 6.101–103

بَدْعُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالأَرْضِ أَلَّا يَكُونُ لَهُ وَلَدٌ وَلَمْ تَكُن لَّهُ صَانِعَةٌ وَخَلَقَ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيمُ عَلِيمُ

ذُكْنُ اللَّهِ رَبُّكُمْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ خَالِقُ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ فَاعْبِدُوْهُ وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ كَبِيرٌ

لا تَحْرُكَ الْأَنْبَأَرَ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيمُ الْعَظِيمُ

101. To Him is due the primal origin of the heavens and the earth: how can He have a son when He has no consort? He created all things, and He has full knowledge of all things. 102. That is Allah, your Lord! there is no god but He, the Creator of all things: then worship Him: and He has power to dispose of all affairs. 103. No vision can grasp Him, but His grasp is over all vision: He is above all comprehension, yet is acquainted with all things.

3 Sura 41.37

وَمَنِ اْلْيَتَّهِ السَّمَاءَ وَالْجِبَلِ وَالْشَّمَسِ وَالْقَمْرِ لَا تَسْجَدُوا لِلْشَّمَاسِ وَلَا لِلْقَمْرِ وَأَسْجَدُوا لِلَّهِ الَّذِي خَلَقَهُمْ إِنَّ كَثِيرًا دَخَلَ عَلَيْهِ

37. Among His signs are the night and the day, and the sun and the moon. Adore not the sun and the moon, but adore Allah, who created them, if it is Him you wish to serve.

4 Sura 42.4–5

لَهُ مَا فِي السَّمَاوَاتِ وَمَا فِي الْأَرْضِ وَهُوَ الْعَلِيمُ العَظِيمُ

تَكَاثُ السَّمَاوَاتِ بَيْنَ الْقَبْدِ وَالْمَلَائِكَةِ يُسْتَجِبُونَ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّهِمْ وَيُعَفَّرُونَ لَهُ مَنْ فِي الْأَرْضِ إِلَّا إِنَّ اللَّهُ هُوَ الْغَفُورُ الرَّحِيمُ

4. To Him belongs all that is in the heavens and on earth: and He is most high, most great. 5. The heavens are almost rent asunder from above them, and the angels celebrate the praises of their Lord, and pray for forgiveness for beings on earth: Behold! Verily Allah is He, the oft-forgiving, the most merciful.
Appendix 1: Passages from the Qur’an for special study

5 Sura 112

قلَّ هُوَ اللَّهُ أَحَدٌ
اللَّهُ الصَّمَّادُ
لمَّ يَلِدُ وَلَمَّ يُولَدْ
وَلَمْ يَكُونَ لَهُ كَفَّارٌ أَحَدٌ

1. Say: He is Allah, the one and only; 2. Allah, the eternal, absolute; 3. He does not beget, nor is He begotten; 4. And there is none like Him.

Allah’s relationship with the created world

6 Sura 1

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
الحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
مَالِكِ يَوْمِ الْدِّينِ
إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ
اْهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ

1. In the name of Allah, most gracious, most merciful. 2. Praise be to Allah, the cherisher and sustainer of the worlds; 3. Most gracious, most merciful; 4. Master of the day of judgement. 5. You we worship, and your aid we seek. 6. Show us the straight way. 7. The way of those to whom You have given your grace, not those who earn your anger, nor those who go astray.

7 Sura 2.21–22

بِيَأْيَهَا النَّاسُ اْعْبِدُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ وَالذِّينَ مِنْ قَبْلِكُمْ لَعَلَّكُمْ تَتَّقُونَ
ذَٰلِكَ جُعلَ لَكُمْ الأَرْضَ فِرَاشًا وَالسَّمَاءَ بَناَءًا وَأَنْزِلْنَاهَا مِنَ السَّمَاءِ مَآءَ فَاخْرُجُوهُ مِنَ الصُّرُّاتِ رَزَقًا لَكُمْ نُشْقُوا لَهُ

21. O people! Adore your Guardian-Lord, who created you and those who came before you, so that you may have the chance to learn righteousness; 22. Who has made the earth your couch, and the heavens your canopy; and sent down rain from the heavens; and by it brought forth fruits for your sustenance; then do not set up rivals to Allah, when you know.
Appendix 1: Passages from the Qur’an for special study

8 Sura 96.1–5

1. Read! in the name of your Lord, who created, 2. Created man out of a clot of congealed blood: 3. Proclaim! And your Lord is most bountiful, 4. He who taught by the pen, 5. Taught man what he did not know.

9 Sura 99

1. When the earth is shaken to her utmost convulsion, 2. And the earth throws up her burdens, 3. And man cries out: ‘What is the matter with her?’, 4. On that day will she declare her tidings: 5. For that your Lord will have given her inspiration. 6. On that day will men proceed in companies sorted out, to be shown their deeds. 7. Then shall anyone who has done an atom’s weight of good see it! 8. And anyone who has done an atom’s weight of evil shall see it.
10 Sura 114


Allah’s Messengers

11 Sura 2.30–37

30. Behold, your Lord said to the angels: ‘I will create a vicegerent on earth.’ They said: ‘Will You place there one who will make mischief there and shed blood? – whilst we celebrate your praises and glorify your holy (name)?’ He said: ‘I know what you do not know.’ 31. And He taught Adam the names of all things; then He placed them before the angels, and said: ‘Tell me the names of these if you are right.’ 32. They said: ‘Glory to You, of knowledge we have none, save what You have taught us: In truth it is You who are perfect in knowledge and wisdom.’ 33. He said: ‘Adam! Tell them their names.’ When he had told them, Allah said: ‘Did I not tell you that I know the secrets of heaven and earth, and I know what you reveal and what you conceal?’ 34. And behold, We said to the angels: ‘Bow down to Adam’. And they bowed down. Not so Iblis: he refused and was haughty: he was of those who reject faith. 35. We said: ‘Adam! You and your wife dwell in the Garden; and eat of the bountiful things in it as You wish. But do not approach this tree, or you will run into harm and transgression.’ 36. Then Satan made them slip from there, and got them out of what they had been in. We said: ‘Go down, with enmity between yourselves. On earth will be your dwelling-place and your means of livelihood, for a time.’ 37. Then Adam learnt from his Lord words of inspiration, and his Lord turned towards him; for He is often-returning, most merciful.
12 Sura 6.75–79

…and as for those blind and the lepers by My leave, and as for the dead by My leave. And behold, I restrained the Children of Israel from you when you showed them the clear signs, and the unbelievers among them said: ‘This is nothing but evident magic.’

75. So also did We show Abraham the power and the laws of the heavens and the earth, so that he might have certainty. 76. When the night covered him over, he saw a star: He said: ‘This is my Lord.’ But when it set, he said: ‘I do not love things that set.’ 77. When he saw the moon rising in splendour, he said: ‘This is my Lord.’ But when the moon set, he said: ‘Unless my Lord guides me, I will surely be among those who go astray.’ 78. When he saw the sun rising in splendour, he said: ‘This is my Lord; this is the greatest.’ But when the sun set, he said: ‘O my people! I am indeed free from your giving partners to Allah.’ 79. ‘For me, I have set my face firmly and truly towards Him who created the heavens and the earth, and never shall I give partners to Allah.’

13 Sura 5.110

Then will Allah say: ‘Jesus son of Mary! Recount my favour to you and to your mother. Behold! I strengthened you with the holy spirit, so that you spoke to the people in childhood and in maturity. Behold! I taught you the Book and Wisdom, the Law and the Gospel. And behold! You make out of clay, as it were, the figure of a bird, by my leave, and you breathe into it and it becomes a bird by my leave, and you heal those born blind, and the lepers, by my leave. And behold! You bring forth the dead by my leave. And behold! I restrained the Children of Israel from you when you showed them the clear signs, and the unbelievers among them said: ‘This is nothing but evident magic.’
14 Sura 93

والضُّحَى
والليل إذا سحى
ما وَدَعَكَ رَبُّكَ وَمَا قلِي
وَلاَخَرَةٌ خَيْرٌ لِكَ مِنَ الْأَوْلِيَاء
وَلَسْوَفْ يُعْطِيكَ رَبُّكَ فَتُرْضَى
إِنَّمَا يَجِدُكَ بِيمَامًا فَاوَرِي
وَوَجَدْكَ ضِلَالًا فَهَدِئَ
وَوَجَدْكَ غَابَةً فَاغْنِئِ
فَأَمَا الْيَتَيمَ فَلَا تَقَيرُ
وَأَمَّا السَّائِلِ فَلا تَثَيَّرُ
وَأَمَّا بَعْمَةٌ رَبِّكَ فَخَذِّبْ

1. By the glorious morning light, 2. And by the night when it is still, 3. Your Lord has not forsaken you, nor is he displeased. 4. And truly the Hereafter will be better for you than the present. 5. And soon your Lord will give you so that you will be pleased. 6. Did He not find you an orphan and give you shelter? 7. And He found you wandering, and He gave you guidance. 8. And He found you in need, and made you independent. 9. Therefore, do not treat the orphan with harshness, 10. Nor drive the beggar away; 11. But tell about the bounty of your Lord!

15 Sura 108

إِنَّا أَعْطَيْنَاكَ الْكُوْثْرَ
فَصَلِّ لِرَبِّكَ وَأَحْنَرِ
إنَّ شَابَائِكَ هُوَ الْأَبْيَضُ

1. To you have We granted abundance. 2. So pray to your Lord and sacrifice. 3. For he who hates you, he will be cut off.
Appendix 2: Hadiths for special study

These Hadiths are all recorded by al-Bukhari or by Muslim in their Sahih collections, many of them by both.

1. ‘Religion is sincerity.’ We said: ‘To whom?’ The Prophet said: ‘To Allah, his Book, his Messenger, the leaders of the Muslims and to their common people.’

2. None of you believes until he wants for his brother what he wants for himself.

3. Let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day either speak good or keep silent, and let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day be generous to his neighbour, and let him who believes in Allah and the Last Day be generous to his guest.

4. A man asked the Messenger of Allah (may Allah bless him and give him peace): Do you think that if I perform the obligatory prayers, fast in Ramadan, treat as lawful that which is lawful and treat as forbidden that which is forbidden, and do nothing further, I shall enter paradise? He said: Yes.

5. Every person’s every joint must perform a charity every day the sun comes up: to act justly between two people is a charity; to help a man with his mount, lifting him onto it or hoisting up his belongings onto it is a charity; a good word is a charity; every step you take to prayers is a charity; and removing a harmful thing from the road is a charity.

6. Whosoever of you sees an evil action, let him change it with his hand, and if he is not able to do so then with his tongue, and if he is not able to do so then with his heart, and that is the weakest of faith.
Appendix 2: Hadiths for special study

7. قال رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صُلِّي الله عليه وسلم): «مُؤْمِنٌ يُحَاذِهُ في سَبِيلِ الله بَنْفَسِهِ وَمَالِهِ».

It was said: O Messenger of Allah, who is the most excellent of men? The Messenger of Allah (may Allah bless him and give him peace) said: ‘The believer who strives hard in the way of Allah with his person and his property.’

8. قال رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صُلِّي الله عليه وسلم): «مَا تَعْدُهُنَّ الشَّهِيدَانِ فِي جَمِيعِهِمْ؟» قالوا: «يَا رَسُولُ اللَّهِ مَنْ فَتَلَ في سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ» قال: «إِنَّ شَهِيدًا امْتَنِي إِذَا لَقَلَّةٌ مِنْ فَتَلِي فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ، وَمَنْ مَاتَ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ، وَمَنْ مَاتَ فِي الطَّاعُونَ فَهُوَ شَهِيدٌ».

The Messenger of Allah (may Allah bless him and give him peace) said: ‘Whom do you count to be a martyr among you?’ They said: O Messenger of Allah, whoever is killed in the way of Allah is a martyr. He said: ‘In that case the martyrs of my community will be very few! He who is killed in the way of Allah is a martyr, he who dies a natural death in the way of Allah is a martyr, he who dies in the plague in the way of Allah is a martyr, he who dies of cholera in the way of Allah is a martyr.’

9. مَأْكُولٌ أَحَدُ طَعَامًا قَطَّ خَيْرًا مِنْ أَنْ يَأْكُلَ مِنْ عَمَلٍ يَدَهِ.

No one eats better food than that which he eats out of the work of his hand.

10. السَّاعِيَ عَلَى الْأَرْضَةَ وَالْمُسْكِينُ كَالْمُجَاهِدِ فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ، وَالقَائِمِ الْيَلِّ الْصَّانِعِ النَّهَارِ.

One who manages the affairs of the widow and the poor man is like the one who exerts himself in the way of Allah, or the one who stands for prayer in the night or fasts in the day.

11. أَنَا وَكَافِلُ اللَّيْلِيَّةِ فِي الْجَنَّةِ هَذَا، وَقَالَ بِالْبَصِيبِهِ السَّبِيِّةَ وَالْوَسْطَى.

‘I and the man who brings up an orphan will be in paradise like this.’ And he pointed with his two fingers, the index finger and the middle finger.

12. بْعَثَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ (صُلِّي الله عليه وسلم) آبَا مُوسَى وَمَعْادَ بْنَ جَبْرِيلَ إِلَى الْيَمِينِ، وَبَعَثَ كُلْ وَاحِدٍ مَّنْ هَمَّهَا عَلَى مَخَالِفِهِ. ثُمَّ قَالَ: «يَسِيرًا وَلا تَصْرَحًا وَيَسِيرًا وَلا تَنْفَرًا».

The Messenger of Allah (may Allah bless him and give him peace) sent Abu Musa and Mu’adh ibn Jabal to Yaman, and he sent each of them to govern a part. Then he said: ‘Be gentle and do not be hard, and cause rejoicing and do not alienate.’

13. إِنَّمَا مَثَلُ صَاحِبِ الْقُرآنِ كَمَثَلُ صَاحِبِ الْإِبْلِ المُقْعَدِ: إِنْ عَاهِدَ عَلَيْهِ أَمْسَكَهَا، وَإِنْ أَطْلَقَهَا، ذَهَبَتْ.

He who studies the Qur’an is like the owner of tethered camels. If he attends to them he will keep hold of them, but if he lets them loose they will go away.
Appendix 2: Hadiths for special study

23


14

May God show mercy to a man who is kindly when he sells, when he buys, and when he demands his money back.

15

God will not show mercy to him who does not show mercy to others.

16

The believers are like a single man; if his eye is affected he is affected, and if his head is affected he is all affected.

17

Modesty produces nothing but good.

18

He who has in his heart as much faith as a grain of mustard seed will not enter hell, and he who has in his heart as much pride as a grain of mustard seed will not enter paradise.

19

The world is the believer’s prison and the unbeliever’s paradise.

20

God does not look at your forms and your possessions, but he looks at your hearts and your deeds.
8. Textbooks and resources

For students


For teachers


Martin Lings, *Muhammad, his life based on the earliest sources*, Lahore: Suhail Academy, 1997


Fazl Ahmad, *The Four Caliphs of Islam*, Delhi: Taj Company, 1983


M A Khan, *Muhammad the Final Messenger*, Muhammed Ashraf, Lahore, Pakistan, 1983


[www.islamonline.net](http://www.islamonline.net)

[www.muslimheritage.com](http://www.muslimheritage.com)
9. Grade descriptions

The following grade descriptions are intended to give a general indication of the standards of attainment likely to have been achieved by candidates awarded grades A, C and F.

At **Grade A** the candidate will be expected to:

- demonstrate a detailed knowledge and clear understanding of the syllabus content, a balanced coverage of the syllabus and the ability to select appropriate features of the information required; organise and present the information in a consistent and appropriate manner.
- demonstrate a thorough understanding of the areas concerned with the study of Islamiyat, including: a thorough understanding of religious language and concepts; an understanding of the influence of particular individuals, writings, etc. on Islamic communities; an understanding of principal beliefs, and the ability to express them clearly and to show the relationship between belief and practice.
- demonstrate the ability to see the significance of specific issues and to express clearly a personal opinion supported with appropriate evidence and argument.

At **Grade C** the candidate will be expected to:

- demonstrate a wide knowledge of the syllabus content and the ability to select appropriate features of the information required; show some ability in organising and presenting the information.
- demonstrate a reasonable understanding of the areas concerned with the study of Islamiyat, including: some understanding of religious language and basic concepts; some understanding of the influence of particular individuals, writings, etc. on Islamic communities; an understanding of principal beliefs, and the ability to show the relationship between belief and practice.
- demonstrate the ability to see the significance of a specific issue and to express a personal opinion supported with some evidence and argument.

At **Grade F** the candidate will be expected to:

- demonstrate some knowledge of the syllabus content and the ability to select some features of the information required; attempt some organisation of the information.
- demonstrate some understanding of the areas concerned with the study of Islamiyat, including: a limited understanding of religious language; a simple understanding of the influence of particular individuals, writings, etc. on Islamic communities; a limited understanding of some principal beliefs and the relationship between those beliefs and practice.
- express clearly a personal opinion, supported by limited argument.
10. Other information

Equality and inclusion

We have taken great care in the preparation of this syllabus and assessment materials to avoid bias of any kind. To comply with the UK Equality Act (2010), we have designed this qualification with the aim of avoiding direct and indirect discrimination.

The standard assessment arrangements may present unnecessary barriers for candidates with disabilities or learning difficulties. Arrangements can be put in place for these candidates to enable them to access the assessments and receive recognition of their attainment. Access arrangements will not be agreed if they give candidates an unfair advantage over others or if they compromise the standards being assessed.

Candidates who are unable to access the assessment of any component may be eligible to receive an award based on the parts of the assessment they have taken.

Information on access arrangements is in the Cambridge Handbook at www.cambridgeinternational.org/examsofficers

Language

This syllabus and the associated assessment materials are available in English only.

Making entries

Exams officers are responsible for submitting entries to Cambridge International. We encourage them to work closely with you to make sure they enter the right number of candidates for the right combination of syllabus components. Entry option codes and instructions for submitting entries are in the Cambridge Guide to Making Entries. Your exams officer has a copy of this guide.

Exam administration

To keep our exams secure, we produce question papers for different areas of the world, known as administrative zones. We allocate all Cambridge schools to one administrative zone determined by their location. Each zone has a specific timetable. Some of our syllabuses offer candidates different assessment options. An entry option code is used to identify the components the candidate will take relevant to the administrative zone and the available assessment options.

Retakes

Candidates can retake the whole qualification as many times as they want to. This is a linear qualification so candidates cannot re-sit individual components.

Grading and reporting

Cambridge IGCSE results are shown by one of the grades A*, A, B, C, D, E, F or G indicating the standard achieved, A* being the highest and G the lowest. ‘Ungraded’ indicates that the candidate’s performance fell short of the standard required for grade G. ‘Ungraded’ will be reported on the statement of results but not on the certificate. The letters Q (result pending), X (no result) and Y (to be issued) may also appear on the statement of results but not on the certificate.
How students and teachers can use the grades

Assessment at Cambridge IGCSE has two purposes:

- to measure learning and achievement
  
  The assessment:
  
  - confirms achievement and performance in relation to the knowledge, understanding and skills specified in the syllabus, to the levels described in the grade descriptions.

- to show likely future success
  
  The outcomes:
  
  - help predict which students are well prepared for a particular course or career and/or which students are more likely to be successful
  - help students choose the most suitable course or career.
'While studying Cambridge IGCSE and Cambridge International A Levels, students broaden their horizons through a global perspective and develop a lasting passion for learning.'

Zhai Xiaoning, Deputy Principal, The High School Affiliated to Renmin University of China