

Study Skills Revision Booklet

Summer Assessment Week 2026

Year 8

Name:

Form:

Top Tips:

1. Remember the revision cycle: **Prepare - Retrieve - Apply**. All three parts are needed to make your revision effective!
2. When planning your revision, focus on the areas you find difficult.
3. Don't spend too long on one topic. Short and regular sessions are the most effective (aim for 20-30 minutes before having a break)



Curiosity



Empathy



Integrity



Positivity



Reflection



Resilience

Year 8 Assessment Week Revision Overview

- This booklet is designed to give an overview of all the topics you have covered this year in your subjects in order to help you start your revision.
- The booklet also gives you a list of recommend resources to use for each subject to help you revise.
- It also includes **some of the core knowledge needed for some subjects. Please note, this is only a starting point for you revision. You must use the overview to find further resources to help with your revision.**
- It also contains some blank pages to help you prepare for your revision.

Effective Revision Methods

Effective Revision is a cycle. This cycle needs to be repeated continuously for core knowledge to ensure it gets stuck in our long-term memory.

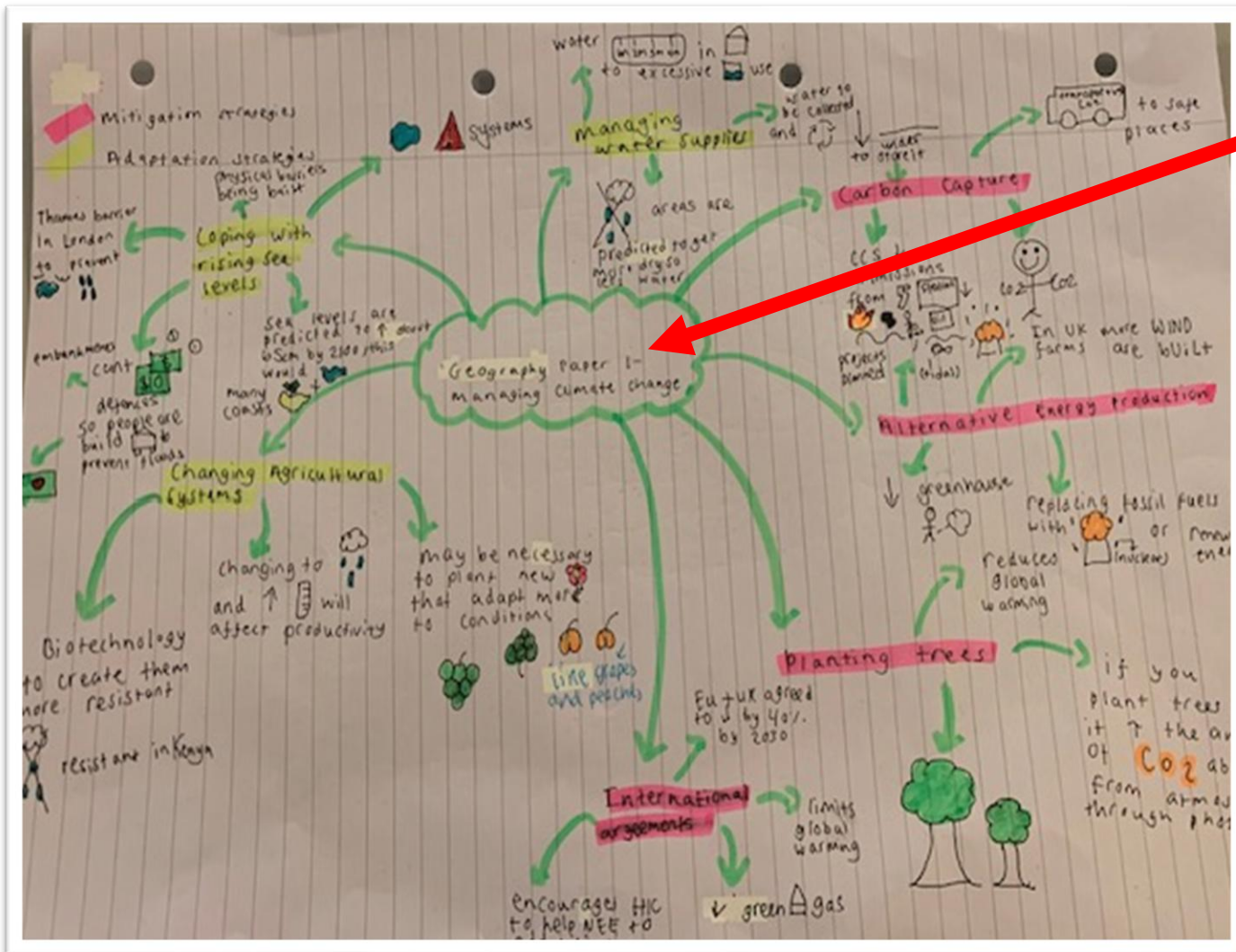
- 1) **Prepare:** Making flashcards and revision mind maps
- 2) **Retrieve:** Using look, cover, write, check, or getting someone else to test you at home
- 3) **Apply:** Applying the knowledge correctly to practice questions

Part 1) Prepare: First, you need to break down the important information into your own words. Making revision material is an important part of revising. When you make your own resource, you are aiming to reduce larger amounts of content from a revision guide or knowledge organiser so that you can remember it.

Part 2) Retrieve: This step is about checking your knowledge. Here you need to work out what is sticking in your brain and what you are struggling to remember so that you can go back over it

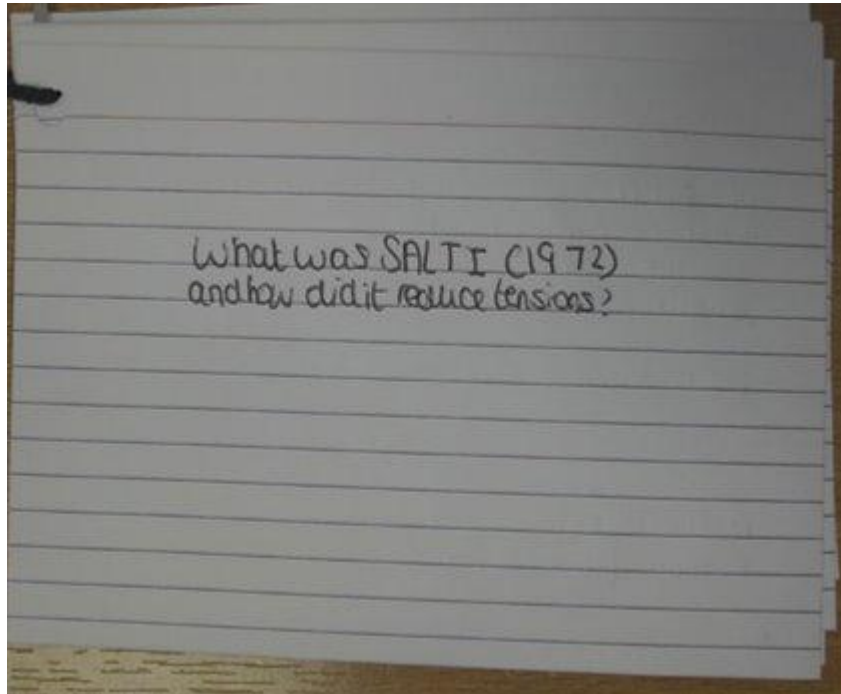
Part 3) Apply: Attempt your questions FROM MEMORY, do not copy from your notes - it is important for you to find out what you can remember

Example Mind Map



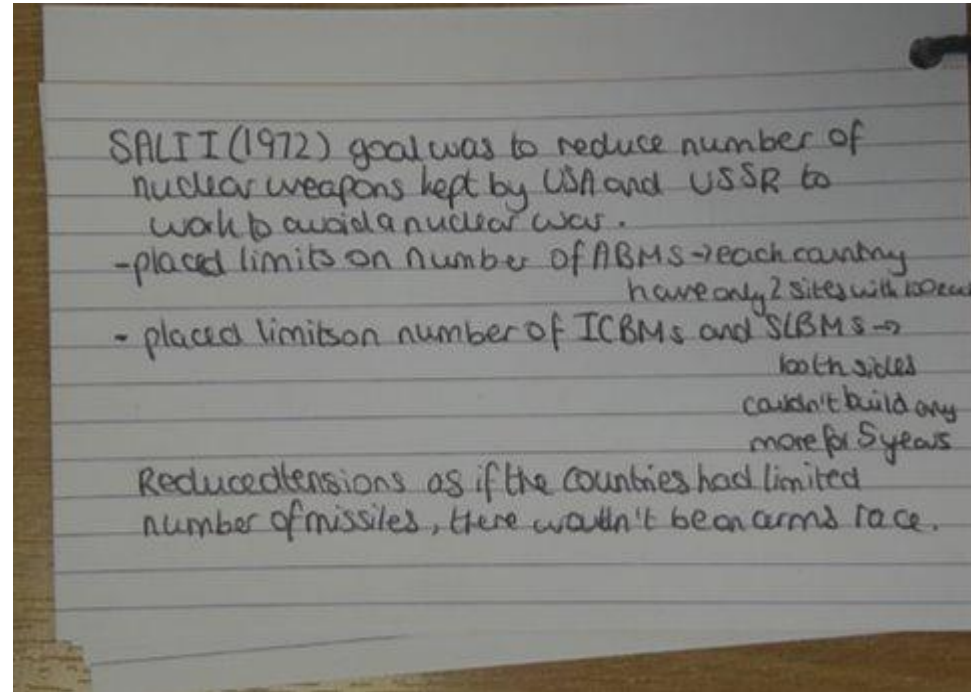
- Main topic is in the centre
- Key information is broken up into different sections
- Use of images as visual cues to help remember certain points
- Colour coding for different sections

Example Flash Card



Front of the flashcard

- Has a key question



Back of the flashcard

- Has a number of short responses, with the key detail, which answer the question

Date	Subject	Topic revised	Time spent	What you did

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Year 8		
Subject	Topics	Resources
Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acrylic paint application • Acrylic paint blending techniques • Accurate shape • Composition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tIyqMTKFmC0 • https://www.youtube.com/shorts/G7U4Yr3Nmzc
Computing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Computer Networks • Modelling Data • Software Skills • Scratch • Impact of Technology • Networks • Computational thinking • Data Representation • Web development • App development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Folders • Knowledge organiser • https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zvc9q6f • https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z8mtsbk
Design and Technology (expect for	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design • Market • Sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise book • DT - Mindful Chef - The Future of Recipe Boxes - Revision Guide v2.pdf

8VP - Mr Webb to provide separately)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ACCESSFM • Shape • Drawing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drawing videos: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cube and Cuboid - Sketching and Isometric Drawing ○ How to draw a trapezoid • CAD: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cube > Cuboid - Isometric and Net (Cube and Cuboid) ○ Trapezoid - Isometric and Net
English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identity Poetry Anthology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Tyger, William Blake ○ close text analysis (PEEL) ○ Poetic devices • Descriptive writing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ sentence variation ○ noun phrases ○ asyndetic/syndetic listing ○ active and passive voice ○ figurative language choices 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red exercise book • Adventures in Poetry - They Tyger https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m0008b23 • Poetic Devices: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zck22v4 • Yellow exercise book • KS3 Grammar: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z4hrt39
French	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports and free time - naming the sports and free 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise book • Purple Grammar book • K.Os in exercise books

	<p>time activities and using the correct verb with it</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Present tense - verb conjugations, infinitive verbs, and present tense time expressions • Near future tense - formation of near future, near future time expressions • Weather - saying what you do depending on the weather • Holidays - preterite tense • My town - adjectives, places in town and inviting someone to go out in town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DIP tasks and improvement tasks • www.linguascope.com Username: yardleys Password: redbat11 • www.languagenut.com (login details glued into back of exercise books)
<p>Geography</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coastal landscapes - processes, landforms and OS map skills. • Atmospheric hazards - Typhoon Haiyan • China - a country study of development • Volcanic hazards - causes and consequences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise book • Knowledge Organizers on VLE - https://www.yardleys-vle.com/course/view.php?id=1095#section-9 • BBC bitesize - https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zrw76sq

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Population studies - how to measure or control populations • Climate change - causes and consequences • Living off the Earth's resources - how to live sustainably • Hot desert ecosystems - the challenges of living in deserts • Local fieldwork - how high is the flood risk at Yardleys School • UK energy mix - how does the UK generate electricity and how is this changing? 	
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scramble for Africa • British Empire and enslavement • Industrial Revolution • First World War <p>Year 7 knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Norman Conquest • Reformation • Mansa Musa • English Civil War 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise book • Booklets • Knowledge organisers (VLE) • https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zk26n39

<p>Maths</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prime Factorisation and using Prime Factors • Probability • Calculating with Mixed Numbers • Rounding to Significant Figures • Working with decimals • Ratio calculations • Speed • Percentages (of, increase, decrease with a calculator) • Negative numbers • Expanding, Simplifying and Factorising • Scale Factor and Enlargement • Solving Equations • Averages - Sets of Data (focus on problem solving) • Area and Circumference of Circles • Area of Trapezia and Compound Shapes • Volume of Prisms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corbett Maths • https://corbettmaths.com/contents/ • (scroll to find the topic videos and practice questions) • Knowledge organisers and questions (VLE) • Exercise book • Assessment Book (includes previous weekly and half-termly assessments) • MathsWatch

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Angles and Properties of Triangles and Quadrilaterals • Averages - Frequency Tables • Linear Sequences and Graphs 	
Music	<p>Masterworks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to play with two hands together • Learn how to play 7th chords • Learn how to play in time with a backing track. • Use musical elements of increasing complexity to analyse and describe music. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VLE Lesson PowerPoints • 'What's Going On' sheet music.
RE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Messianic Prophecy in Judaism and rejection of Jesus as the Christian Messiah • Parables of Jesus - Good Samaritan and the Sheep and Goats • Jesus' Disciples and his crucifixion, resurrection and ascension. Pentecost. • Early Christian martyrs - Perpetua and Paul 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge Organiser with practice questions (quotes to learn too) • • Exercise book

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Holy Trinity• The Orthodox Church and The Great Schism of 1054.• Roman Catholicism and the Pope selling indulgences.• Martin Luther and the Protestant Reformation.• Henry VIII and the break of Rome in England.• RC 7 sacraments vs CofE 2 sacraments.• Prophet Muhammad as the seal of the prophets and the Sunni/Shia divide.• The role of the four caliphs and Ali as the first Imam and Shia beliefs about the Imamate.• The death of Husayn at Karbala.• Sunni and Shia differences in the Five Pillars.• Hinduism, Sikhism and Judaism (Y7)	

Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electricity and Magnetism • Atmospheric Chemistry • Influences of life • Cycles of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zng4d2p • Exercise books • KS3 revision guides given out in lessons
Spanish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports and free time - naming the sports and free time activities and using the correct verb with it • Present tense - verb conjugations, infinitive verbs, and present tense time expressions • Near future tense - formation of near future, near future time expressions • Weather - saying what you do depending on the weather • Holidays - preterite tense • My town - adjectives, places in town and inviting someone to go out in town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exercise book • Purple Grammar book • K.Os in exercise books • DIP tasks and improvement tasks • www.linguascope.com Username: yardleys Password: redbat11 • www.languagenut.com • (login details glued into back of exercise books)

Year 8 Maths – Assessment Week 2 Preparation

Example Questions:

Question	Suggested Method																						
<p>Steve and Molly each buy <u>480 tea</u> bags.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Small pack</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><u>Large pack</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">80 tea bags for <u>£1.90</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;">160 tea bags for <u>£3.25</u></td> </tr> </table> <p><u>Steve</u> buys only <u>small</u> packs. <u>Molly</u> buys only <u>large</u> packs.</p> <p>In total, how much <u>more</u> than Molly does Steve pay?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Steve – Molly Steve's total should be higher</p>	<u>Small pack</u>	<u>Large pack</u>	80 tea bags for <u>£1.90</u>	160 tea bags for <u>£3.25</u>	<p>How many packs does each person need?</p> <p>Steve: $480 \div 80 = 6$ small pack Molly: $480 \div 160 = 3$ large packs</p> <p>Steve: 80 tea bags = £1.90 x6 x6 480 tea bags = £11.40</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Careful with units</p> <p>Molly: 160 tea bags = £3.25 x3 x3 480 = £9.75</p> <p>$£11.40 - £9.75 = £1.65$</p> <p>Steve pays £1.65 more than Molly</p>																		
<u>Small pack</u>	<u>Large pack</u>																						
80 tea bags for <u>£1.90</u>	160 tea bags for <u>£3.25</u>																						
<p>The table below shows the <u>probability</u> of selecting some counters out of a bag.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Colour</td> <td>Red</td> <td>Blue</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Pink</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Probability</td> <td>0.3</td> <td></td> <td>0.34</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>The probability of selecting a <u>Blue</u> counter is <u>double</u> the probability of selecting a <u>Pink</u> counter.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Blue = Pink x 2</p> <p>Work out the probability of selecting a <u>Blue</u> counter.</p>	Colour	Red	Blue	Green	Pink	Probability	0.3		0.34		<p>Adds to 1</p> <p>$0.3(0) + 0.34 = 0.64$ $1 - 0.64 = 0.36$ left between Blue and Pink</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Blue</td> <td>Pink</td> <td>Total</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x0.12</td> <td>x0.12</td> <td>x0.12</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0.24</td> <td>0.12</td> <td>0.36</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">Blue = 0.24 or 24%</p> <p style="text-align: right;">0.36 ÷ 3 = 0.12</p>	Blue	Pink	Total	2	1	3	x0.12	x0.12	x0.12	0.24	0.12	0.36
Colour	Red	Blue	Green	Pink																			
Probability	0.3		0.34																				
Blue	Pink	Total																					
2	1	3																					
x0.12	x0.12	x0.12																					
0.24	0.12	0.36																					

Try these

Question 1	Question 2										
<p>Two shops sell tins of beans.</p> <p>Shop A 1 tin = 64p 4 tins for price of 3</p> <p>Shop B 1 tin = 62p Packs of 3 tins = £1.70 10% reduction on all packs</p> <p>At which shop is it cheaper to buy 20 tins of beans? You must show your working</p>	<p>The table below shows the probability of selecting some counters out of a bag.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; text-align: center;"> <tr> <td>Colour</td> <td>Red</td> <td>Blue</td> <td>Green</td> <td>Pink</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Probability</td> <td>0.2</td> <td></td> <td>0.32</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>The probability of selecting a Blue counter is three times the probability of selecting a Pink counter.</p> <p>Work out the probability of selecting a Blue counter.</p>	Colour	Red	Blue	Green	Pink	Probability	0.2		0.32	
Colour	Red	Blue	Green	Pink							
Probability	0.2		0.32								

Example Questions:

Question	Suggested method												
<p>An indoor play gave its customers either a free badge or a free keyring.</p> <p>The ratio of free badges : free keyrings is 2:5</p> <p>There were less than 100 visitors to the indoor play.</p> <p>What is the largest possible number of visitors who received a free badge?</p>	<table border="1" data-bbox="768 321 1210 570"> <thead> <tr> <th>Badge</th> <th>Keyring</th> <th>Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>5</td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>x14</td> <td>x14</td> <td>x14</td> </tr> <tr> <td>28</td> <td>70</td> <td>98</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Try large multiples of 7 $12 \times 7 = 84$ $13 \times 7 = 91$ $14 \times 7 = 98$ ✓ $15 \times 7 = 105$</p> <p>Badge = $2 \times 14 = 28$</p>	Badge	Keyring	Total	2	5	7	x14	x14	x14	28	70	98
Badge	Keyring	Total											
2	5	7											
x14	x14	x14											
28	70	98											
<p>A bus route had 90 000 passengers last year.</p> <p>The number of passengers was predicted to increase by 3% this year and then by a further 8% next year.</p> <p>Is the predicted number of passengers for next year more than 100 000 ?</p> <p>You must show your working.</p>	<p>Rate: $100\% + 3\% = 103\%$ Multiplier: $\frac{103}{100} = 1.03$</p> <p>$90,000 \times 1.03 = 92,700$ after this year then</p> <p>Rate: $100\% + 8\% = 108\%$ Multiplier: $\frac{108}{100} = 1.08$</p> <p>$92,700 \times 1.08 = 100,116$</p> <p>So yes it will be more than 100,000</p>												

Question	Question
<p>To get to college, 120 students either walk, cycle or travel by car. of the students walk.</p> <p>The ratio of students who cycle : students who travel by car is 1 : 2</p> <p>How many students travel by car?</p>	<p>Last season a football club sold 4000 season tickets at £250 each. This season the season ticket price is reduced by 20% to £200</p> <p>If the club sell 20% more tickets, will the amount of money they receive increase, decrease or stay the same?</p> <p>You must show your working</p>

Mindful Chef – Future of Recipe Boxes – Revision Guide

Key Vocabulary	
Design and Technology	The study of how products are designed and made for people to use that make life better.
Project Outline	An initial starting point for the project.
Empathise	The ability to understand and share the thoughts and feelings of another ('to put yourself in their shoes').
Consumer/user	Someone who buys/uses the product or service.
Research	To find something out.
Market	Where, when and to whom (the user or consumer) the product or service is sold. It also includes other similar products or services (that you are competing against).
Market Research	Finding out information about the market, i.e. the user or consumer and competition.
Design Brief	Statement of intent that addresses how the product will solve the problem and/or satisfy a user's want or need.
Design Specification	Provides more detail from the brief with a list of points of what a product should do once made.
ACCESSFM	Aesthetics, Cost, Consumer, Environment, Size, Safety, Function, Material.
Sustainability	The use of natural resources without impacting the availability of them in the future.
6Rs (of sustainability)	Reduce, recycle, reuse, repair, re-think. refuse
2D	Two dimensions: height and width/length
3D	Three dimensions: height, width/length and depth
Drawing: sketching	Freehand drawing.
Drawing: isometric	3D shape using vertical lines and lines drawn at 30° to the horizontal.
Net	Flat pattern that can be folded into a 3D shape.
CAD	Computer Aided Design.
Orthographic Projection	Presents a 3D shape as a set of 2D drawings (i.e. front and back).

Design

Project outline: an initial starting point for the project.



Research is to try to find out something.



Design Brief: statement of intent that addresses how the product will solve the problem and/or satisfy a user's want or need.



Design Specification: provides more detail from the brief with a list of points of what a product should do once made.

Market



Not necessarily a physical space, i.e. online or market in the abstract form.

Sustainability – 6Rs



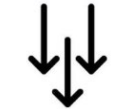
Re-Think



Refuse



Repair



Reduce



Reuse



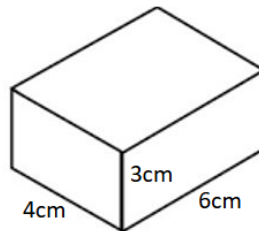
Recycle

ACCESSFM

A esthetics	Appearance: the way the product should look, shape, colour, etc.
C ost	How much the product/service should cost
C onsumer	Who the product/service is aimed at
E nvironment	The impact on the environment
S ize	Measurements: how big or small
S afety	How the product will be made safe
F unction	How the product should work
M aterial	What the product should be made from

Maths

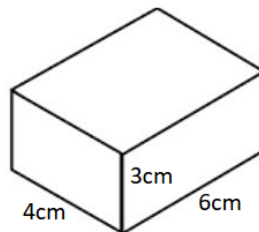
Total Surface Area = area of all of the sides (including those you cannot see).



- $(4 \times 3) \times 2 = 24$
- $(3 \times 6) \times 2 = 36$
- $(4 \times 6) \times 2 = 48$

$$= 108\text{cm}^2$$

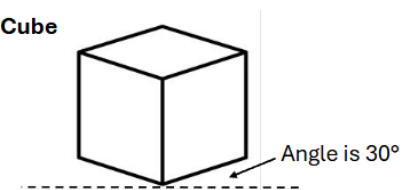
Volume = the total amount of space that an object occupies > for a cuboid, area of one side (height x length/width) multiply by the depth).



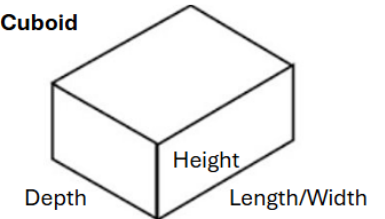
$$\text{➤ } (6 \times 3) \times 4 = 72\text{cm}^3$$

Shape

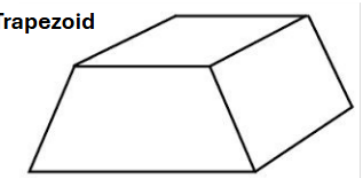
Cube



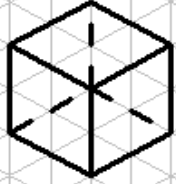
Cuboid



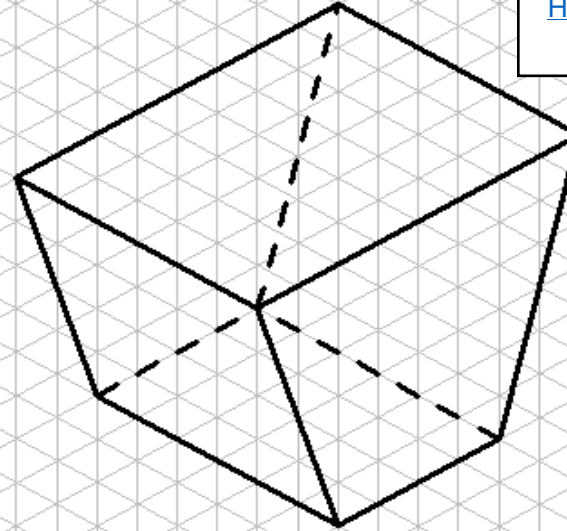
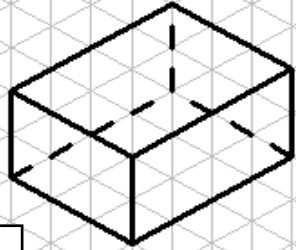
Trapezoid



Practice drawing cubes, cuboid and trapezoids

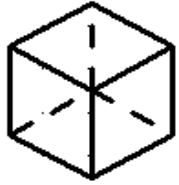


[How to draw an isometric cube and cuboid video](#)



[How to draw an isometric trapezoid video](#)

Practice drawing nets for the different isometric shapes

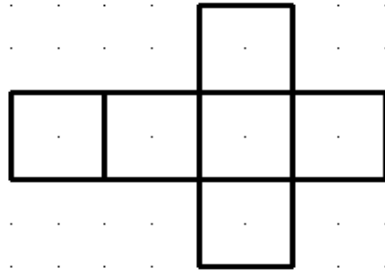


Videos:

[Cube](#)

[Cuboid](#)

[Trapezoid](#)



Year 8 Revision Guide

Orthodox Church

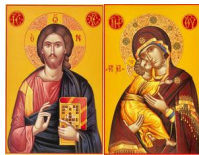
The first major Christian Church was the Orthodox Christian Church.

Here are some of the main teachings and practices for the Orthodox Church:

- Bible translated in Greek.
- Important form of prayer is Jesus Prayer.

"Lord Jesus Christ, Son of God, have mercy on me, a sinner." (Bible)

- Consecration (blessing) the bread and wine truly become Jesus' actual body and blood - it is given on a spoon.
- Icons (2d images) are of great importance, and they kiss them as a sign of respect.
- Orthodox bishops are male, remain unmarried and normally do not shave their beards.
- Christmas is celebrated on the 7th of January - take part in walking to the sea, river and lakes to bless the water.



The Great Schism of 1054

Schism - a split within a religion.

Great Schism of 1054 - Christian Church split into two:

- Roman Catholic Church
- Eastern Orthodox Church

Reasons behind the Great Schism:

- Translating the Bible - Roman Catholics wanted it in Latin. Orthodox wanted to keep it in Greek.
- Geography - Catholics centred in Rome whereas the Orthodox was centred in Constantinople (Istanbul, Turkey).
- Leadership - The Catholic Church followed the Pope as the supreme authority and the Orthodox followed independent bishops.
- Celibacy - Catholic priests had to be celibate whilst Orthodox priests were allowed to marry before becoming priests.



East vs West

Eastern Orthodox Church:

- Reject the Pope figure, instead they are self-government by a group of bishops.
- Priests can marry before becoming a priest but may not marry after this ceremony.
- Bible and church services are done in Greek.
- They fast in four main fasting periods throughout the year.
- Icons are important - showing Jesus, Mary and scenes from the Bible.
- They believe after death the soul will be judged depending on their actions.



Roman Catholic Church:

- Pope is the supreme authority and speaks infallibly (without mistake)
- Can only be a priest if they are male and celibate (unmarried).
- Traditional prayers like 'Lord's Prayer' - all done in Latin.
- They fast for a period leading up to Easter (known as Lent) - eat small portions and try not eating meat.
- Allow the use of icons
- Believe in purgatory - a place where the soul waits to be cleansed before entering Heaven when they die.



Martin Luther Reformation

The Second Schism within Christianity when Martin Luther disagreed with Pope Leo X about the Church selling indulgences, which got him kicked out and started the Protestant Reformation.



Indulgences - a letter granted by the Pope which allowed for a reduced time of punishment in the afterlife.

Martin Luther (a German friar) believed that salvation (being saved from sin) came through repentance (asking for forgiveness) rather than money.

He nailed 95 theses to the church door, criticizing the Pope for the use of indulgences and wanted others to start questioning the Catholic Church.



Martin Luther Criticism

Martin Luther questioned the Catholic Church because of these reasons:

- Indulgences - granting "indulgences" to provide forgiveness to sinners became increasingly corrupt. Wealthy people were buying indulgences and continued committing sin with the idea of being punished less in purgatory.
- The Bible does not mention purgatory or indulgences. Instead, sins are said to be forgiven through repentance and faith.
- "So, Christ was sacrificed once to take away the sins of many." (Bible)
- Corruption within the Church - money coming from purchasing indulgence letters were being used to rebuild the basilica of St. Peters and going into the pockets of the Pope.

Henry VIII break from the Catholic Church

Henry VIII was King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. He was angry at the Pope in Rome too, but for his own reasons. He eventually set up his own church - The Church of England.

- Love - Henry couldn't produce a male heir with his first wife Catherine of Aragon so wanted to seek a separation to marry his new romantic interest, Anne Bolyn. The Pope denied his request since the Bible teaches: "what God has joined together let no man separate." (Bible) which makes divorce sinful in the Catholic Church.
- Money - Henry VIII fought three wars and was left in a lot of debt. He knew Pope Leo X had a lot of money by owning monasteries in England. So, Henry closed the monasteries down so he could sell the land they were built on to get more wealth for himself.
- Power - The Pope had more power than Henry and this annoyed him. Henry didn't have a male heir, and the Pope was not allowing him to marry Anne Bolyn, so he wanted to have supreme authority in England to do as he wished.
- Religion - Martin Luther had already protested the Catholic Church for selling indulgences, so Henry saw this as his opportunity to start up his own Church.



1. Explain **two** reasons why Martin Luther criticised the Roman Catholic Church. (6 marks)

P:	E:
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P:	E:
----	----

Q: Origin of quote _____

2. Explain **two** reasons Henry VIII wanted to move away from the Catholic Church and create his own Church. (6 marks)

P:	E:
----	----

P:	E:
----	----

Q: Origin of quote _____

3. Explain **two** reasons for the Great Schism of 1054. (4 marks)

P:	E:
P:	E:

4. Explain **two** practical differences between the Eastern Orthodox and the Roman Catholic Church. (4 marks)

P:	E:
P:	E:

Examples of 9-mark essays (agree paragraph; disagree paragraph; opinion paragraph):

- 'Henry VIII had stronger reasons to criticise the Pope than Martin Luther.'
- 'The Orthodox church has more differences with the Catholic Church than similarities.'
- 'Power was the main reason for Henry VIII wanting to start his own Church.'

Year 8 Revision Guide

Muhammad as a seal of the prophets

- 570 CE - Muhammad was born in Mecca (now in Saudi Arabia). Both parents died so he was brought up by his uncle.
- In his early 20s, Muhammad began working for a wealthy merchant woman, Khadijah. They later married and had children together, but only his daughter Fatima survived.
- 610 CE - Muhammad was meditating in a cave (Mount Hira) when Angel Jibr'il appeared and revealed the word of God: **"Recite in the name of your Lord who creates."** (Quran)
- 622 CE - Muhammad was offered to become leader of Medina; he proved to be trustworthy and honourable by uniting tribes and establishing rights for those discriminated against such as the poor and women.
- 630 CE - Muhammad took an army from Medina and marched back into Mecca to destroy all the idols around the Ka'ba.
- 632 CE - delivered his last sermon (speech) on Mount Arafat and died at 62 years old.
- He is seen as the seal of the prophets - final prophet who completed God's word. **"Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah and the seal of the prophets."** (Qur'an)

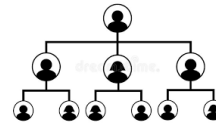


Schism - Sunni and Shia

- The first split within the religions (schism) came after the death of prophet Muhammad, as he left no male heir, so the community was unsure of who should lead the faith.

The religion split into two groups:

- Sunni Muslims - majority believed a vote was the best way to choose a successor. They chose Abu Bakr as the first successor as he was regarded as wise leader and could best teach the Hadith (Muhammad's sayings) and Sunnah (actions). Then came Umar, Uthman and Ali to succeed after him.
- Shia Muslims - a minority believed prophet Muhammad's successor should be someone within his family bloodline (Ahl ul Bayt) as they would be considered 'faultless'. Ali was Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law (married Muhammad's daughter Fatima). He is considered the first imam. Shia means 'Party of Ali'.



Four Caliphs

-The Four Caliphs were the first four leaders of Islam that succeeded the Prophet Muhammad. Called the "Rightly Guided" Caliphs - each learned about Islam directly from Muhammad.

Here are the Four Caliphs:

1. Abu Bakr - ruled from 632-634CE. He was an early convert of Islam, known as 'The Truthful' and cared for the poor. He fought alongside Muhammad. He helped create the Quran by gathering material. He died of fever.
2. Umar ibn al-Khattab - ruled from 634-644CE. Chosen by Abu Bakr, known for his violent temper but a great warrior. He introduced a tax system whereby money was taken from the rich and given to the poor. Islamic empire expanded greatly under his rule. He was murdered by a Persian slave.
3. Uthman ibn Affan - ruled from 644-656CE. He was chosen by a council of six men. He created an official version of the Quran which was copied and used as the standard version. He was murdered by rebels because - seen as a weak leader.
4. Ali ibn Abi Talib - ruled from 656-661. He was the first cousin and son-in-law of the prophet (bloodline of the prophet). He was known as a wise leader who wrote many speeches. He fought alongside the Prophet and was killed whilst praying in the Great Mosque in Iraq.



Ali and the Imamate

-Imamate - Shia Muslims believe that all Imams should be spiritual successors of Prophet Muhammad through his family (Ahl al Bayt) and are appointed by God. This is why they add to the Shahadah, "and Ali is a friend of Allah."

-The Prophet Muhammad is recorded by some Hadith authors as saying that he leaves behind 'two weighty things': the Qur'an and his household." (Hadith) Shi'a Muslims see this as evidence that authority should be passed to the Imams, the Prophet's descendants and that this was the prophet's wish.

-Imams are believed to be without sin or mistake (infallible) - so they can interpret the teachings of the Quran without error. They are necessary because people need guidance on how to live correctly. Ali is considered the first Imam. The second and third Imams were named Hassan and Husayn both sons of the first Imam Ali - beginning of the Imamate. Shia Muslims obey the teachings of these men.



"Obey those in authority." (Qur'an)

-The Twelvers - is a branch of Shi'a Islam whose followers believe in twelve legitimate Imams. The twelfth imam, however, has been kept alive by God and is hidden on earth. He is known as the Al-Mahdi. Isma'ili Shi'a Muslims - known as Seveners believe that the seventh imam is called Isma'il.

Story of the death of Husayn

-The fourth caliph Ali had two sons that would later succeed as the next Imams for Shia Muslims- Hassan (eldest) and Husayn (youngest). But Muawiyah's I (5th caliph) son Yazid had tension with Husayn over leadership. This would lead to the Battle of Karbala in 680AD.

-Yazid the son of Muawiyah led his army to meet Husayn's army at Karbala in Iraq. Yazid had a large army of 40,000 men outnumbering Husayn's army which was only 72 men.

-After seven days of waiting in the battle camp, Husayn's followers began to run out. He approached Yazid to ask for food and water for his followers with his 6-month-old baby in his arms. A member of Yazid's army shot an arrow at Husayn and the baby died in his arms. Husayn retreated but was beheaded by Yazid's army and they slaughtered the remaining soldiers of Husayn.



-The women and children loyal to Husayn were taken as prisoners for a year by Yazid. Husayn's sister Zainab condemned the brutal treatment of these prisoners and were eventually released.

Remembering Imam Husayn

Shia Muslims and some Sunni Muslims remember the events of the Battle of Karbala each year during the festival of Ashura. Here is how they remember this event: "Obey those in authority." (Qur'an)

- Self-flagellation - Shia Muslims will beat their backs with rope, sometimes even blades to feel the pain of Husayn at the Battle of Karbala.
- Shia Muslims will perform battle re-enactments where they dress up as Husayn's army and Yazid's army and act out the battle.
- Sunni Muslims choose to fast. Sunni Muslims will do this to remember Husayn as the grandson of Muhammad who had no food or water.
- Shia Muslims will visit the tomb of Husayn in Iraq - this is where his body has been laid to rest. They might kiss the tomb as a sign of respect.
- Shia Muslims and some Sunni Muslims pray on this day. Shia Muslims ask God to help those who have been mistreated.
- Shia Muslims might choose to donate blood to those who need it in hospital, remembering those in Husayn's army and family who lost their blood in the Battle of Karbala.



1. Explain **two** key events in Prophet Muhammad's life that would have impacted him. (6 marks)

P:	E:
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P:	E:
----	----

Q: Origin of quote _____

2. Explain **two** beliefs about the Imamate in Shia Islam. (6 marks)

P:	E:
----	----

P:	E:
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Q: Origin of quote _____

3. Explain **two** reasons why Abu Bakr was elected as the first caliph by a majority of the early Muslim community. (4 marks)

P:	E:
P:	E:

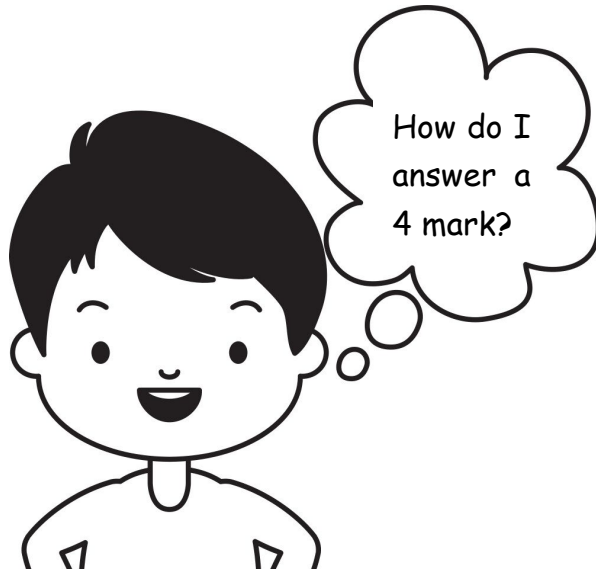
4. Explain **two** ways Shia Muslims remember the Battle of Karbala in the modern day. (4 marks)

P:	E:
P:	E:

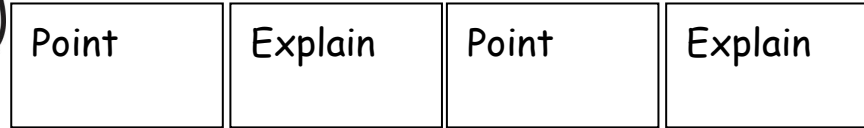
Examples of extended essays (agree paragraph; disagree paragraph; opinion paragraph):

- 'Abu Bakr was more qualified and worthy to be the successor of Muhammad than Ali.'
- 'The best way to choose a leader after the Prophet's death was by keeping it within his family's bloodline.'
- 'Re-enacting the battle of Karbala is the most effective way for Shia Muslims to remember Imam Husayn during Ashura.'

Year 8 Model Answers for Revision



4-mark question is always answered as:



1. Explain **two** reasons why the Sanhedrin did not accept Jesus as the Messiah (4 marks)

P: The Sanhedrin expected a strong leader who would fight the Romans and become a king.	E: But Jesus was peaceful and taught about love and forgiveness, so they did not believe he was the Messiah.
P: The Sanhedrin expected the Messiah to rebuild or restore the Temple in Jerusalem.	E: The Temple had been destroyed by the Roman Empire, and it was important because Jews worshipped Yahweh there. Since Jesus did not rebuild the Temple, the Sanhedrin believed he was not the Messiah.

2. Explain **two** beliefs Christians have about Jesus' ascension (4 marks)

P: Jesus Christ ascended into heaven to be with God.	E: The Bible says that after 40 days, Jesus was taken up into the clouds while blessing his disciples. This shows he returned to God the Father and is divine.
P: The ascension shows Jesus prepares a place in Heaven for believers.	E: Christians believe Jesus is in heaven getting a place ready for them, so they do not need to fear death and can hope to be with God.

3. Explain **two** religious practices found in the Orthodox Christian Church (4 marks)

P: One practice is that they read the Bible in Greek.	E: This is because they want to keep the original language of the Bible and follow the tradition of the early Church.
P: Another practice is that they use icons in worship.	E: Icons are pictures of Jesus, Mary, and the saints. Orthodox Christians pray in front of them to feel closer to God and remember holy figures.



6-mark question is always answered as:

Point	Explain	Point	Explain	Quote	Origin
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4. Explain **two** Christian beliefs about the Trinity. (6 marks)

P: One belief is that God is one being in three persons.	E: Christians believe the Trinity means God exists as the Father, the Son (Jesus Christ), and the Holy Spirit. Each is fully God, but they are not three separate gods.
P: Another belief is that each person of the Trinity has a different role.	E: The Father created the world, the Son saved humanity through Jesus, and the Holy Spirit guides and comforts believers. Together, they work as one God.

Q: "In the beginning God created the Heavens and earth."	Origin of quote: (Bible)
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5. Explain **two** Shia beliefs on Imamate (6 marks)

P: One belief is that the Imams are chosen by God.	E: Shia Muslims believe that after Prophet Muhammad died, God chose special leaders called Imams to guide the Muslim community. The first Imam was Ali.
P: Another belief is that Imams are infallible and they are spiritual guides.	E: Shia Muslims believe Imams do not make mistakes and always teach the right way to follow God. They help guide people in their faith and daily life.

Q: "Obey those who are in authority among you."

Origin of quote: (Qur'an)

6. Explain **two** beliefs Christians have about the resurrection of Jesus (6 marks)

P: One belief is that the resurrection proves Jesus is the Son of God.	E: Christians believe that after being crucified, Jesus Christ came back to life. His tomb was empty, and he appeared to his disciples. This shows his power and that he really is God.
P: Another belief is that the resurrection shows that death is not the end.	E: Christians believe that because Jesus rose, they too can have eternal life if they follow God. The resurrection gives hope that life continues after death.

Q: "He is not here, he has risen."

Origin of quote: Hebrew Bible

