**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019**

**IRE P235/3**

**MARKING GUIDE**

1. Examine the prevailing way of life during the pre Islamic Arabian era that necessitated the coming of Prophet Muhammad (p b u h)

Pre-Islamic Arabia: This is the period before the preaching of Islam in Arabia. It is also known as the Jahiliyyah (the Day of ignorance).

Prevailing conditions

* Social life 5 marks
* A general assembly was held once a year.
* Those who gave the best poetry were like heroes.
* They used to drink alcohol.
* They practiced polyandry (the custom where a woman is married to more than one husband).
* Women were considered as property of the whole tribe.
* Generosity and hospitality was very significant in their lives which was modified by the coming of the prophet.
* They used to burry their daughters alive in order to avoid poverty and shame.
* Widows were inherited by heirs of the deceased as any thing good could be inherited.
* Women did not inherit from their relatives
* There was no limit for polygamy. A man could marry as many women as he wish.
* Tribal inclination was at its highest. One was ready to die for his tribesmen even if they were wrong.
* Gambling was part and parcel of their daily life.
* Economic conditions 5 marks
* They practiced hoarding of goods.
* They practiced false measurements while transacting business.
* They practiced the selling of expired goods
* They practiced the selling of rotten goods
* Bribery and corruption.
* They practiced curving i.e. stone and wood carving.
* Swearing
* They practiced riba (lending money on interest).
* They practiced slavery (human traffic)
* Religious conditions 5 marks

Religiously, the inhabitant of Arabia can be classified into five:

1. The idolaters

* Many Arabs practiced idol worship
* There was about 360 Idols around the Kaabah
* Every home had an Idol
* Four Idols were held in great esteem by Arabs i.e. hubal, al- lat, al- uzza and manat.

1. The Hanifs

* These are the people who tried to maintain the belief from the teaching of prophet Ibrahim and Ismail.
* Hunafaa (singular Hanif) are those who turn away from the Idol worship.
* They lived righteously and upright life.
* When Prophet Muhammad (p.b.u.h) started preaching Islam they readily accepted it.He had to complement the teachings of Ibrahim

1. The jews (Judaism)

* They were followers of Prophet Musa (Moses)
* They preached the unity of God
* The Jews in Arabia were in grown community, practicing and guided by their own laws and customs i.e there was need to reveal the Quran to act as guidance of the society.

1. The Christians

* They were the followers of Prophet Isa (Jesus)
* Christian who ran away from persecution which took place in the eastern church in third century moved to Arabia
* They preached Christianity in Arabia and some Arabs embraced it.

1. Zoroastrianism

* They worshiped fire.
* They believe anything good come from the light and anything bad come from the darkness.
* Some Persians who came to Arabia as traders or as rulers brought together with them this belief.
* Political condition 5 marks
* There was no central government in Arabia; each tribe had its own tribal leader.
* The Arabs existed in form of many tribes each living independently from the other, each had its own habits, customs and cultural development-tribalism existed.
* The leader or chief of each tribe was called sheikh or sayyid .He exercised his authority over his own people settled in undefined area and he ruled through the council of elders.
* The sheikh had to prove that he had the necessary qualification before being chosen i.e. a sense of fairness, courage and kindness.At times there was unfairness through nepotism.
* There were also some foreign colonies in Arabia. These were Persian, Jews and Christians.

In some areas like southern Arabia they had kings as the rulers-Dictatorship could also arise because of absolute powers.

2.a)Describe the social boycott of Banu Hashim

* The failure of their mission to Africa and the news of conversion of Hamza and Umar alarmed the non-Muslims very much.
* Abu-Talib persistently refused to remove his protection from the Prophet. Quraysh family in Makkah organized a boycott against Banu Hashim.
* During the boycott the Banu Hashim were expelled from Makkah and stayed in the valley of Shiib Abi Talib.
* Terms of the boycott:
* They were cut from supplies of food and water.
* They were not allowed to have normal dealing with other Muslims.
* They were not allowed to conduct any form of business transaction with them.
* They were not allowed to intermarry with them.
* Social relations with Muhammad and his supporters would discontinue until the Prophet (saw) was handed to them to be killed.
* After three years the boycott was lifted and Muslims and Banu Hashim were allowed to return home.
* The boycott indeed brought many hardships to them.
* Khadijah, the wife and the supporter of the Prophet died a short while after the boycott due to suffering she endured. Two months later, Abu Talib died. This is known in the History of Islam as the year of sorrow (10thyear of Prophet hood or 619 AD).
* Due to the difficulties and hardship that the Muslims faced when they were at the valley of Abutalib two close relatives of the Prophet (saw) passed away. (Abutalib and lady Khadija).
* Grief and psychological pain over took him as it had never taken him before.
* The death of Abutalib was the greatest calamity for him because he had loved Abutalib more than any man ever loved his father.
* Abutalib had been more than a father to him. He was his best friend and protector on this earth.
* The death of Khadija made matters still worse. She who had loved him so dearly and comforted him in his physical and mental troubles was no longer there.
* Revelation also stopped for sometime.
* Surely it was a time of great sorrow thus called the year of sorrow.
* The figures had been the main protector of the prophet against the Quraysh since the early stage of Islam.

2 b)Explain the role of Lady Khadija in the Prophet`s (saw) mission

* She created employment for the Prophet in her business.
* She assisted the Prophet in his basic needs.
* She invited people to Islam.
* She financed Islamic mission (d`awa) whenever necessary.
* She consoled and encouraged the Prophet (saw) whenever he was faced with difficulties in revelation.
* She defended him from the enemies due to her position in the society.
* She gave him love and comfort that a husband could expect from his wife.
* She is the mother of almost all of the children of the Prophet (saw).
* 3 .(a) Give an account of the battle of the camel. . 17 marks
* Before Ali marched towards Syria to face (the) Muawwiya, a strange thing happened. Aisha turned against Ali and said she was shocked by death of Uthman.
* Just like the public, Aisha wanted the assissins of Uthman to be put to justice.
* Before this, Zubair bin Awan and Talha bin Ubaiddullah told Aisha that they supported her.
* They further said that they had pleged loyalty to Ali under duress and so they wished Ali could put the assassins to justice.
* The three organized an army of 3,000 men and it marched to the city of Basra and they captured all of the city.
* They also captured and surrounded the supporters of Ali there.They murdered any one who was found guilty of Uthman’s death.
* On realizing this,Ali organized a larger army which met the army of Aisha outside the city of Basra and a serious battle was going to take place.
* Ali suggested that negotiations be made instead of war and Aisha’s army agreed.
* The two armies met before dawn .The army of the enemies attacked Aisha’s army .Aisha’s army clearly thought it had been attacked by Ali’s army .Ali’s army was also surprised to hear that the opposing army had attacked it.
* Soon two armies waged war and Aisha’s army was defeated. In this war Zubair and Talha died. Aisha was taken as a prisoner of war but later released.
* It was called the battle of camels because it is on a camel that Aisha rode.

(b)What were the consequences of this battle? 7 marks

* There was loss of life and destruction of property on both sides.
* Resulted in the defeat of Lady Aisha and her forces by Ali’s forces.
* It also resulted in the reduction of religious faith.
* It also increased hatred between the two clans of the Banu Hashim and the Banu Umayyads.
* It also resulted into the transfer of the Islamic headquarters from Medina to Kufah and later Damascus.
* The battle led to the outbreak of the fitinah period i.e. period of civil wars in which Muslims started fighting each other.
* This battle resulted in another battle among the Muslims i.e.the battle of Siffin between Ali and Muawiyya

4(a) Why was Yazid bin Muawiyah opposed by the Muslims?

* Yazid was son of Muawiyah who became the second Ummayadcaliph
* His caliphate met great resistance from the Muslims due to the following.
* His nominations by his father Muawiyah was a violation of agreement makes with Hassan.
* He was not a suitable candidate for the office of the caliph.
* He was irreligious and paid no attention to the principle of Islam.
* He never respected piety and propagation of Islam.
* He degraded his juniors and considered himself superior.
* He was very arrogant which created a of opposition.
* Her was a dictators who did not make use of the Shura council.
* He was immoral as demons traled in the following activities.
* He was actively involved in wine drinking and inknamedYazid the drunkard.
* He has concubines
* He loved music and was actually a music composers.
* Was very extravagant and turned the state treasury into personal property.
* Because of his moral bankruptcy the people of Hijaz rejected him and chose their leader.
* Imam Husein bin Ali was also against Yazids leadership and was floated by the Sharia.
* The Kharijites opposed him because of his failure to respect the principles of Islam.
* The sunni Muslims opposed him because of his immorality.

13 x 1 = 13

b) Which strategies did he use in an attempt to silence the prevailing problems?.

* Yazid employed the following strategies to solve the challenges.
* He sent delegations to call for order an appealed to people to recognize him.
* He used the Umayyad who were elevated to high post to suppress the Hashimites.
* He recruited non muslims in the army.
* He separated the political and religious duties and concentrated on the political win.
* He sent his army to deal with rebellious groups.
* His army murdered Imam Hussein at Karbala.
* He also sent the same force to stop opposition in Hijaz.
* As a result Madina was plundered a lot of Muslims killed.
* The Kaba was attracted in the haunt of Abdullah hinZabair.
* He Mercilessly dealt with the people of Kufah which was headquarter of Ali and hi descendants
* All the above made Yazid to ranked the most irreligion and cruel Umayyad caliphs.

8 x 1 ½ = 12.

5. Discuss the methods used by the Umayyad rulers in administration of the Islamic state.

* Umayyad Dynasty was a kingship responsible for the religious and political administration of the Islamic state. Made up of several caliphs from the Umayyad house. They chose a system that favoured their hereditary governance.
* The system was hereditary in nature, with a caliph being succeeded by his son or brother-people from the same blood.
* The caliph held both the political and spiritual offices, as the head of the state.
* There was a consultative council made up of top close allies, sheikhs who were knowledgeable in Islamic principles.
* The caliphal court was the centre of justice and official administrative duties for the caliph.
* Islamic law was the source of justice for the state, based on teachings of Quran and Hadith.
* The caliph appointed Khadhis and provincial governors for each province to administer justice and state affairs. They were expected to be loyal to the caliph and to implement caliphal and state duties.
* Each province had revenue collector appointed by the caliph to officiate on matters of revenue administration.
* They gave top priority to Arabs, and specifically to tribes menthe Banu Umayya, in all aspects of social,political,economic etc
* The caliphs lived in palaces, specially made to their positions, they were lavish.
* There were king’s body guards, a team of soldiers specifically for keeping and protecting safety of the caliph.
* They highly considered the military, which was responsible for security and defense of the empire, as long as executing conquests for state expansion.
* An Amir was appointed for each province, with full charge of political and military administration in his province.
* State revenue was derived from sources e.g. tribute from subject people.
* Non Muslim subjects were allowed autonomy under their own religious heads.
* In the provinces, all expenditures of local administration, soldiers’ allowances etc were met from the local income, only the balance went to the caliphate treasury.
* Education was based on the study of Quran and Hadith.
* They adopted a system of sidelining the Alids; oppressing and torturing them.E.g. In the Friday sermon they cursed Caliph Ali, Hassan and Hussein. They also praised and prayed for the reigning Umayyad caliph.
* Construction of canals to boost agriculture.
* Minting of coins during the reign of Abdul-Malik bin Marwan improved trade.
* They were brutal in their administration e.g. Yazid.
* Division of the Empire into different provinces. 16x 1 ½+1=25 marks.

6 a) .Examine the factors that led to the rise of internal conflicts during Al-Ma’mun’s reign.

* Al Ma’mun was a prominent Abbasid caliph 813-833, who succeeded his brother Amin, both sons of Haruna Al Rashid.
* Like all Abbasid caliphs, Al Ma’mun was opposed by rivals /critics of the regime. These included mainly the Umayyad people, the kharijites.
* When he became caliph, he kept away from active participation in leadership and administration of the empire. Instead of Bagdad the seat Ma’mun stayed at Meru, concentrating on education.
* Al ma’mun left administration of the empire to Fadhl b Sahl,at Bagdad,which led to misuse of power, thus conflicts with those who wanted to streamline administration.
* People took advantage of Al-Ma’mun’s laxity and absence to claim caliphate for example Muhammad b.Ibreahim.He caused trouble in the empire.
* Shiates caused rebellion in Iraq whose claim for leadership continued as well as their dissatisfaction on the way administration was run.
* Although there were several conflicts and rebellions throughout the empire,e.g Hijaz,Persia,Yemen etc this information was kept hidden from Al Ma’mun.Thus the inability to adequately deal with the situation at hand.
* The divisions/rivalry between Amirs,i.e Arab Amirs and Persian Amirs.The nobles and dignitaries of the court were split into two camps,Arabs had been supporters of the late caliph Amin,Persians were for Ma’mun.The latter had hopes in their own ,despite his inability to sustain administration.
* The army had been divided into two,right from the timeof their father,Harun Al Rashid.There were those loyal to Amin ,who felt lukewarm towards Al-Ma’mun.
* Some of Amin’s diehards were meant to believe that Al-Ma’mun had a hand in Amin’s death.They therefore challenged Al-Ma’mun’s leadership.
* Later on ,Al-Ma’mun fell under Shia influence.This raised fear that the caliphate was to shift from Abbasid to Alid,Bagdad revolted.There was a lot of anxiety surrounding the caliphate.
* Failure to consolidate what his father Haruna Al Rashid had put up in administration.
* Succession disputes that occurred in the dynasty following the death of his father Haruna Al Rashid. 1x13

6 b) Explain the significance of Al-Ma’mun’s character and personality in overcoming such conflicts.

* Al-Ma’mun was a great scholar enlightened and knowledgeable.He ably handled court issues and internal conflicts with appropriate advice from capable courtiers surrounding him.
* Al-Ma’mun received political training from his father ,this political wisdom enabled him to handle rebellious groups in the empire.
* His ability to command the armed forces and lead them to victory over the rivals and to unite those soldiers who had been entrusted to Amin together with his own.
* Al-Ma’mun exercised patience and understanding, especially seen in the first six years of his rule.
* He took great care for peace and prosperity of his subjects. He approved capable ministers and he together with them would move around to assess the conditions of the people. He had hands on and effective administration.
* He exercised a high degree of justice and was above bias.
* He had a wide and generous mind that tolerated all people of different backgrounds, races religion.
* His devotion to Islam, piety and commitment to religious duties won the hearts of his subjects, gave him respect and loyalty that enabled him to smoothly handle administrative issues.
* His approach to religion was through reasoning and urguments.As a scholar and knowledgeable person in Quran, Hadith and jurisprudence; he encouraged rational thinking and liberal existence of schools of thought. This minimized ideological conflicts.
* His impartiality and generosity towards Umayyad and other political rivals reduced the rate of rebellions in the empire.
* He was a unifier, through his administrative strategies he managed to bring together army commanders, Amin’s supporters, and Arabs and Persians together ,and end divisions that had engulfed the courtiers.
* He was accommodative in nature that he accommodated worrying groups in the empire.
* He was aggressive and highly determined in nature.1x12

7. Explain the contribution of the Abbasids to intellectual development during their existence.

* Education system of the Abbasids was initial informal.
* Children could be taken to elementary schools
* The schools attracted ad admitted boys and girls.
* However the boys proceeded after elementary level.
* Graguates of elementary schools were not certifies.
* They translated a lot of philosopcal work from Greek to Arabic.
* They promoted the development the development of many Art subject such History geography fine Art Literature.
* They also made tremendous development in the field of science.
* Such subjects like physics, chemistry biology Agriculture prospered.
* Advances were mail in mathematics and new branches of mathematics such as Algebra came on line scene.
* The discovery of labilities and longitudes was also made.
* Discovery of telescope was made to ease movement and detections of enemies from a distance.
* The recording of the instory of the prophet also started during the Abbasid caliphate.
* Mobile clinics started during the Abbasids.
* Discovery of paper was also done by the Abbasids.
* Discovery of the campus made the movement of Arabs from one place to Apotheosis easier.
* The emergence of the six sound compilers of Hadith also emerged during the Abbasids
* Astronomy became a common areas of study.
* Renown astronomers such as Ali –Hussein emerged.
* Several researchers were conducted and some books published
* 16 x 1 ½ + 1 = 25.

8. How far did the vastness of the Abbasid dynasty contribute to the collapse of the dynasty?

The Abbasid dynasty was established in 750AD with Abu Abbas al-Saffa as the first caliph and collapsed in 1258AD.

* Before the collapse of this dynasty, it had expanded far and wide especially during the time of outstanding caliphs.
* However, this vastness of the dynasty to some extent was responsible for the eventual downfall of this dynasty as seen below.
* The later caliphs of this dynasty, failed to control the big dynasty leading to break away of some province hence downfall.
* The later caliphs preferred leisure to work hence failing to attend to concerns of the majority.
* Effective communication was a challenge between the central administration and Baghdad and the provincial governors especially during the time of later caliphs.
* Effective service delivery to the different provinces was hard especially during the time of weak caliphs due to poor information flow.
* However, besides vastness of the dynasty, the there were some other factors responsible for the downfall of this dynasty such as;
* Weakness of some Abbasid caliphs
* Neglect of the army especially the later caliphs.
* Disobedience of some provincial governors.
* The effect of over decentralization of the dynasty.
* Liability of some Abbasid caliphs to complete and consolidate original conquests.
* Rise of independent dynasty e.g Fatimid.
* Effect of national economic decay.
* Invention by Christian crusaders.
* Effects of national calamities e.g floods
* Role of karmathians who were immoroal
* Effects of succession disputes
* Role of mudharites and hymarites
* Hostility of Arabs over non arabs
* Conversion by the mongols.

9. Describe the political and social life in Egypt under the Fatimid rule

* Egypt was the only land of the once far flung Fatimid domain where the successors of ubaidullah al- mahdi impressed the stamp of their cultural characteristics
* For the first time, since pharaonic days, there was a sovereign power full of vitality and founded on a religious basis
* The two preceding dynasty had neither national nor religious faction in the country
* Their rise and existence they owed to the military ability of their soldier founders and to the dilapidated condition of the Abbasids state
* Egypt in the time of al-mustansir was the leading country of Islam
* In its general organization , the Fatimid shietes followed the Abbasid
* The army constituted of the principal ranks,anirs,ustadh, hafidhiya
* The men of the pen included the qadi,muhtasib and the treasurer
* The prosperity which the country enjoyed under the first two caliphs in Cairo is a prosperity worthy of the pharaonic days
* The prosperity was reflected in the sphere of art
* The oldest surviving structure is the azhar mosque built by Jawhar inn 972
* Of the great gates that testify the grandeur of Fatimid buildings three are existent , bab zawilah, ba nasr and al- futuh
* These massive gates of Cairo built by edessence architecture on a byzantine plan are among the most enduring relics of the Fatimid Egypt
* Among g the treasures of the Arab museum at Cairo are several panels of curved wood dating from the Fatimid period
* The earliest known Islamic book binding came from Egypt and may be assigned to the 8th or 9th century, the Fatimid era
* Wearing featured in many attires dinyat, dabiq etc in Egypt
* Ceramic and metallic art also flourished during this period included glazed earth ware
* Private life was spent in enjoyi8ng luxury they had accumulated e.g. the caliph palace housed 30000 people of whom 12000 were servants and 1000 horses
* Fatimids followed a hereditary system of administration
* The caliph was a supreme leader and was not answerable to his subjects
* The viziers were of several classes and the highest were men of the sword who supervised the army

10. “The excellent preparation for the invasion of Egypt was primarily responsible for the rise of the Fatimids.’’ Discuss

* The Fatimid dynasty was founded by said bin Hunan who later assumed the title of ubaidullah al mahdi
* The excellent preparation for the invasion of Egypt was one of the factors for the rise of the Fatimid
* Construction of a good number of roads up to the border of Egypt by al-muizzi
* Digging of wells along the road sides for the welfare of the attackers
* Construction of the rest houses at regular intervals in which planning took place
* Having competent personnel in different department
* Prepared in most of the required resources e.g. military hard ware and money
* Having good knowledge of the geography of the once of the operations
* Besides preparation, there were other factors which enabled the Fatimid to rise
* Existence of conflicts between Arabs and non Arabs which gave ambitious shias an opportunities to rise
* Existence of economic challenges in Egypt which could not enable Egyptians to resist the Fatimid
* The long harboured ambitions to rule the muslims empire right from after the death of the prophet
* The long distance between Baghdad and Cairo, hence administrative challenges
* The weakness of the then rulers in Egypt hence easy manipulated
* Plundering of the north Africa by qaramatians which weakened the area economically
* Effect of famine and plague e.g. this calamity claimed over 600000 people giving chance to Fatimid rose
* Shia propaganda which made them win sympathy of the masses in support of Fatimids
* Leaking of the Abbasid secrets and Fatimids hence influencing their rise
* The support of the barbers of north Africa towards Fatimid cause
* Good organization of Fatimid army

Any 16X 1+1

Total=25 mks

11. Account for the rise of the Safavids to power.

The safavids dynasty was founded by Sheik Safil Din Ishaq in 1252 AD.

* The Transformation of the Sufi Order into a religious movement.
* The military organization of Ismail made many people look at the safavids as saviours.
* The influence of Turkish shiasm.
* Desire by Ismail to revenge the death of his father.
* Lesson from the Ottoman Domains inspired the safavoid.
* Weakness of the Jamal –sunnitraiqas.
* The determination of safavids.
* Assistance from the neigbourse.g Persians.
* Conflicts between salim of the ottom and the mumlinks of Egypt
* Role of the Turkish soldiers.
* Collapse of strong difrasties
* Industrialization and boosting trade in Persia.
* Conflicts between the shia community in Persia and sunni neighbours
* Conflict between the Ottoman and the safavids.
* The shelter offered to the ottoman prince by the safavids.

12x2+1=25 marks

12. a)Describe the political organization of the ottoman empire

* The Ottoman Empire was established in 1299AD in turkey. Its capital was Anatolia and it existed for over 600 years
* Politically, it was organized as follows
* It had a centralized system of governors with the sultan as the head
* The sultan had absolute powers with the exception of issues concerning sharia
* Below the sultan in hierarchy were ministers headed by the prime minister all answerable to sultan
* Below the minister was secretary of state charged with international relations
* They had the daffar darr a special minister concerned with finances
* The empire had a strong army known as al-nashriyya and a strong pillar of the state
* Appointment to administrative positions was subject to military training
* The empire had a strong judiciary head by sheikh Islam
* Sheikh Islam had powers to reverse some decisions of the sultan especially to do with religion whenever they were not proper
* The empire was divided into provinces for easy administration and each province headed by a governor(pasha)
* Other religions managed their people according to their scriptures

Any 13X1=13 mks

b) Analyze the factors behind the downfall of this empire

The following factors were behind the downfall of the Ottoman Empire

* Weakness of the ottoman sultan, hence causing people disloyalty to them
* Increasing power of Christian forces, most of whom had been recruited in Turkish forces hence taking advantage
* Rampant corruption, nepotism and favoritism which led to creation of political parties that stood to challenge the ottoman empire
* Decline of state revenue due to sultan’s failure to control outlying areas of the empire
* Increased competition due to industrial revolution in Europe
* Social disorder due to influx of people of different backgrounds in the empire hence famine and other economic crises
* Rise of rebellions of local and provincial rulers e.g. Muhammad Ali of Egypt
* Rise of nationalism as each race deemed its independence e.g. Serbs, Croats etc
* Failure of reforms which were aimed at safe guarding the empire i.e. advise sought only from Europeans due to European influence
* Rise of the wahabi movement which spilled over many parts of the empire
* Resistance to change , where ottoman could not adjust to the tunes of the day i.e. they believed to be superior for all times
* Vastness of the empire
* Rise of Mustafa kamala attack and his modernization policies
* External forces from European states which wanted to regain their territories e.g. Serbia, Balkan states etc
* Outbreak of world war i. at the end of the war among the resolutions was to declare turkey a republic

Any12 X1=12 marks

**END**