**225/1**

**ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**(History of Islam)**

**Paper 1**

**Jul/Aug.2016**

1½ hours

**MARKING GUIDE**



**UGANDA TEACHERS’ EDUCATION CONSULT (UTEC)**

**Uganda Certificate of Education**

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

(History of Islam)

**Paper 1**

1 hour 30 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

*This paper consists of* **three** *sections* ***A, B*** *and* ***C.***

**All** *questions carry equal marks.*

*Answer* **three** *questions, taking one from each section.*

*Any additional question(s) answered will not be marked.*

**SECTION A:**

**THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (P.B.U.H) AND THE EARLY MUSLIM COMMUNITY**

1. (a) Describe the economic activities of the Arabs during the Jahiliyya period.  *(10 marks)*

* *Jahliyyah is a special term used to refer to the time in Arabia before the advent of Islam.*
* *This was specifically before Muhammad became a prophet in 610AD.*
* *A number of activities took place economically within this period e.g.*
* *They carried out trade as the major activity since it’s a desert*
* *This activity was mainly for the 1st and 2nd class members*
* *It was a very profitable activity among the Arabs handling such goods like slaves*
* *Their trade was full of injustices e.g. selling of poor quality goods*
* *Trade was both local and international involving prominent local places e.g. Mecca, Medina etc*
* *Externally areas like Syria, China etc were involved*
* *Agriculture was yet another activity during this though it was not as popular as trade.*
* *It was mainly done by villages around the fertile areas e.g. in Medina*
* *Agriculture was around the hills and slopes of the chosen areas.*
* *It was around the oasis since they had some water. They grew crops e.g. dates*
* *Pastoralism was also practiced by the Arabs dealing with animals like sheep and camels*
* *It was mainly nomadic in nature as they moved to look for pastures.*

***1 x 10 = 10***

(b) How did those activities affect the lower class members of the society?

*(10 marks)*

* *The Arabian society by then was divided into three different classes , the nobles (1st class), the middle class (merchants and traders and the lowest of the low (women, slaves, and the poor).*
* *The economic activities of the Arabs by then greatly affected the lower class members negatively*
* *Trade for example affected these members in a number of ways e.g.*
* *They practiced slavery which caused human suffering*
* *Such members were not allowed to participate in this trade which was discriminative*
* *Slaves were made to move very long distances on empty stomachs*
* *They went without any pay or very little pay*
* *They were publically punished in case they failed to complete given tasks*
* *The commoners bought poor quality goods but with no option*
* *They received wrong weights from the traders*
* *So many times they were told lies by the traders*
* *Over pricing was very common which made commoners to loose money*
* *Hoarding was equally normal but it caused scarcity of goods to the commoners.*
* *A lot of interest was charged to the poor by the rich*
* *On the side of Agriculture, slaves who were used in farming could not get time to rest*
* *They could still carry agriculture products to the trading centres under harsh conditions*
* *In pastoralism still the workers were treated inhumanly.*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

1. (a) Describe the hard experiences of the early Muslim converts before 622AD.

*(10 marks)*

* *The early Muslim converts were a group of people who accepted Islam in its stages of infancy*
* *It was mainly during the Meccan time i.e. 610 – 622AD*
* *These were mainly from Muhammad’s family, close relatives and friends*
* *They were the people who accepted Islam during the days of Muhammad’s secret preaching and part of the public preaching*
* *Such people included lady Hadja, ali, Abubaker, Harith etc*
* *They went through a very rough life experience e.g.*
* *They were highly discriminated by their own relatives*
* *Many were killed by the Meccan Quraish in the process of opposing Islam e.g. Sumaya*
* *Others were tortured mercilessly by the meccans because of Islam e.g. Bilal*
* *Their property was always destroyed.*
* *They could not be allowed to worship their God freely*
* *During their prayers, they would always be interrupted*
* *Although Kaaba was an important place to the Muslims, they were not allowed to access it freely*
* *They were forced to migrate indirectly because of the persecutions*
* *They were put under the social boycott by the Qraish*
* *Even when they went to Abbysna, they were followed up by the Quraish*
* *Some others like women were divorced by their husbands for having accepted Islam.*

(b) Why did those early converts experience difficult times? *(10 marks)*

* *They had to undergo such experiences basing on a number of reasons e.g.*
* *Muhammad their leader refused to stop preaching Islam*
* *Their numbers kept on increasing which greatly annoyed the Meccans*
* *The determination they displayed towards the Meccan challenged them greatly*
* *The converts kept on promoting the concept f unity of God which the Mecans could not believe in*
* *They promoted other teachings like that equality yet the Meccans wanted their social classes*
* *The Muslims kept on being against the Meccan social evils which they didn’t like e.g. wine drinking*
* *Idols were preached against by the Muslims which greatly annoyed the Meccans*
* *All their economic evils by then were hated by the Muslims yet for them they enjoyed them e.g. interest*
* *Since Muhammad was from the Ban Hashim, other clans could not treat these converts well because of the differences they had.*
* *The Meccans looked at the Muslims’ teachings as being difficult therefore they resorted to torturing them*
* *Since the Muslims were following their prophet who was not well known, they had to be tortured or treated bad.*
* *The concept of brotherhood practiced and promoted by the Muslims annoyed the Meccans who preffered master – slave relation.*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

1. (a) Describe the way Muhammad (P.B.U.H) and the early converts reached

Madina in 622AD.  *(10 marks)*

* *Muhammad and the Muslims left Mecca for medina in the year 622AD*
* *The event in which they moved is known as Hijira*
* *How they moved in the course of the time was after the 2nd pledge of Aqabah*
* *In this pledge the Yathribites had invited Muhammad to migrate to Medina*
* *Muhammad accepted the invitation but did not personally move at 1st*
* *As he was waiting for Allah’s permission he instructed the Muslims to start moving*
* *A number of Muslims secretly moved from Mecca to Medina as Muhammad was waiting*
* *Later on after receiving a message from God through Gibreal, Muhammad also migrated*
* *He migrated with his close friend Abubaker after the meccan plan to kill*
* *That night as the killers waited outside Muhammad’s house gibreal brought him the news*
* *As he acted as instructed by Gibreal, the killers overslept and Muhammad was able to move out*
* *He left Ali his cousin in his bed and went to Abubaker’s plce*
* *A. Baker offered camels which they used in this journey at night*
* *They moved while avoiding the main route and finally they landed and entered the cave of Thawr*
* *By morning time, the disappointed killers searched Muhammad’s house and even went to A. Baker’s home but all in vain*
* *A good gift of 100 camels was put up for anybody who would bring Muhammad dead or alive*
* *The search team reached the mouth of the cave which was covered with web*
* *On top of the web were pigeon eggs which made them to retreat*
* *After three days, the two moved out of the grave to Yahrib where they were warmly welcomed*
* *Muslims were now in a new area where they settled for a new life.*

***1 x 10 = 10***

(b) Why did they decide to leave Macca for Yathrib?  *(10 marks)*

* *Yathrib was the old name for Medina before Hajira in 622AD*
* *The Muslims chose to undertake this journey basing on a number of factors i.e.*
* *It had been a command form Allah therefore they had to respect the order*
* *Muhammad himself had allowed the Muslims to migrate therefore they could not disobey him*
* *The Meccans had planned to murder the prophet so ahe had to save his life*
* *There were a number of persecutions in mecca hence the need to look for security*
* *Islam had been rejected in Mecca therefore the Muslims had to try somewhere else.*
* *Islam was not sent to only the meccans therefore the need to spread Islam led to this migration*
* *The Muslims had love for their religion so they had to find all ways of having it survive*
* *They were looking for freedom of worshipping which had not existed in Mecca*
* *The Yathribites had invited Muhammad at the 2nd pledge of Aqaba hence they had to be honoured.*
* *Muhammad had already promised them to come so he had to fulfill this promise*
* *There was need to form an Islamic state so as to build and sustain Islam elsewhere*
* *Muslims wanted spaced where they could freely spread their religion uninterrupted.*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

1. (a) How did Makka fall into the hands of the Muslims in 630AD? *(10 marks)*

* *Mecca fell into the Muslims’ hands in 630AD in the event of the conquest of Mecca*
* *It took place after the MEccans violating the terms of the Hudaibiyyah treaty signed in 628AD*
* *Among the terms agreed upon was that of getting allies with the nearby tribes*
* *Also that incase of any war involving the ally both sides would remain neutral*
* *The meccan ally (Ban Bakr) developed a conflict and a fight with the Muslim ally (Ban Khuza)*
* *The Meccans supported their friends against the friends of the Muslims*
* *A number of people were killed over the issue of a well. the Ban Khuzah reported to their friend Muhammad*
* *In response, Muhammad sent a reminder to the meccans about the previous terms but with no response*
* *He even set for them some terms which would help the two sides to resolve the matter*
* *Among the conditions were;*

1. *Identify those affected and compensate*
2. *Stop their friendship with the Ban – Bakr*
3. *Declare Hudaibiya null and void*

* *Because of their arrogance they chose option three*
* *Muhammad was left with no option but to take another step after all this is what the Muslims were waiting for*
* *He had to punish them for the defiance hence, he mobilized his men who started moving to mecca*
* *They reached marrzahran and made a camp*
* *At night they lit fire to scare the meccans and exaggerate their numbers*
* *The meccans were in panic and they were even forced to send spies*
* *Abu Sufyan was among the spies but were caught and presented to Muhammad*
* *Discussions took place between the two sides. The spies were even advised to give up their opposition by uncle Abbas.*
* *At the end Abusufyan converted, was taken around the Muslim camp which was a great news.*
* *He was sent back to the meccans with conditions of security*
* *He wnet back home, announced his conversion which already softened a number of people*
* *Muhamaad finally divided his army in different groups to enter mecca from all directions*
* *Under his as the overall, they entered mecca at once.*
* *He used his she camel, idols were removed, went around the kaaba and instructed for Adhan.*
* *He finally led them in midday prayers*
* *He then addressed them in a big gathering*
* *He even instructed them to destroy all other idols within mecca led by Ali*
* *After everything was done he had to move back to Medina having forgiven majority of the meccans save a few.*

***1 x 10 = 10***

(b) What were the consequences of that conquest?  *(10 marks)*

* *The conquest came with a number of results e.g.*
* *Muslims were able to go back home which was good (received)*
* *They were able to meet their relatives whom they had left in 622AD*
* *The Amsars were also able to visit Muhammad’s birth place*
* *They were also able to see the people who rejected and tortured a full prophet of God*
* *The conquest led to the extension of the Islamic state from Medina to Mecca*
* *It marked the end of idolatory as a religion in Mecca*
* *Mecca became an important worshiping centre for Islam till today*
* *All the social evils that were still existing in Meccas came to an end*
* *Islam was spread further more in Mecca and Arabia*
* *Muhamad’s political position was strengthened by this event*
* *It gave a death blow to enemity that was still prevailing*
* *Many meccans converted to Islam after this conquest*
* *It led to the battle of Hunaina which resulted into Ban Thaquif’s conversion*
* *The conquest displayed Muhamad’ as a great leader of character and foresight*
* *It marked the fact that Muhammad’s mission was soon ending.*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

**SECTION B:**

**THE CALIPHATE OF THE FOUR RIGHTLY GUIDED CALIPHS**

1. Explain the way Caliph Abubaker al – swidiq brought the following areas under his control;
2. Iraq  *(10 marks)*

* *Abubaker was the 1st Caliph who led the Muslims after the death of Muhammad in 632AD*
* *He led the Muslims for a period of two years during a number of events took place*
* *He expanded the Islamic empire to such areas like Iraq and Syria*

***Iraq***

* *This area was formerly not a Muslim area*
* *It was basically a Christian country under the Persian empire*
* *It was controlled by Christians who were always against Islam*
* *They had never liked Islam at all that’s why during Muhammad’s time of calling leaders to Islam outside his area they misbehaved.*
* *Its leader received Muhammad’s letter of invitation to Islam but he mistreated the envoy and even tore the letter!*
* *Muhammad got annoyed and foretold that the same would happen to their empire soon*
* *During Abubaker’s time this country got conflicts with other Arab leaders*
* *Abubaker had not forgotten their bad action therefore he used this as an opportunity to attack them*
* *He teamed up with Arab leaders like Muthana to fight the Persians in Iraq*
* *The combined army of Abubaker and other leaders faught the Persians in a number battles*
* *One by one a number of cities were conquered e.g. Babylon and others*
* *With this he used his strong commander Khalid bin Waleed and others*
* *The Persians were defeated therefore the biggest part of Iraq was brought under the Islamic influence.*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

1. **Syria**  *(10 marks)*

* *This was also not a Muslim country but a Christian one*
* *It was under the Christian Romans who had always been a threat to the Islamic empire*
* *They kept on threatening the Muslims therefore Abubaker knew that in the North there would be a possible attack*
* *He knew that he could not control all other areas when the Romans were in control in this area.*
* *He chose to act before them – he dispatched his soldiers divided into four different groups.*
* *Each group had a commander for effectiveness*
* *As they matched to the area the Roman leaders also got the news and they also chose to prepare*
* *As the two armies were engaging each other and the Muslims were challenged, Abubaker sent for a beef up*
* *Khalid between Waleed also joined the Muslim army which finally defeated the Romans*
* *With this even Syria was taken over to be under the umbrella of Islam*

***1 x 10 = 10***

1. (a)  **Identify the judicial reforms introduced by Caliph Umar.** *(10 marks)*

* *Caliph Umar was the 2nd in the series of leaders who came in after the death of the prophet*
* *He came after the death of Abubaker and controlled the Islamic empire for a period of 10 years (634 – 644)*
* *For all these years, a number of reforms in the different departments were made e.g. in the judiciary*
* *The following reforms were made in this sector*
* *He made the judiciary independent therefore not to be influenced by anybody*
* *Himself was the chief justice so as to check on other judges*
* *He always appointed judges on merit to ensure quality work*
* *The judges had to fulfill particular qualities before service which led to good services*
* *They were to be paid well to avoid corruption in the judiciary*
* *The use of Quran and Hadith was a must for justice to prevail fully*
* *In every province he put up a court of law so as justice is not delayed*
* *Umar emphasized the idea of keeping records by the judiciary so for proper follow up.*
* *Dated were also to be fixed for the cases to be heard*
* *Justice for all was a must during this time that why he was even murdered because of being fair.*

***1 x 10 = 10***

(b) What leadership qualities do you learn from the Caliph?  *(10 marks)*

* *In the process of executing his leadership, Caliph Umar displayed a number of qualities that can be learnt by any leader*
* *He was a very determined leader in whatever he did e.g. when he checked of every home for welfare*
* *The lesson of being principled is also learnt for example when he would punish those who did not want to work*
* *He was a caring leader which can be emulated by anybody especially to those in need*
* *Justice is another quality learnt from him to an extent that he was killed for it.*
* *Being a brave leader can also be copied from him because he would always do whatever it takes in the interest of his religion or empire e.g. the conquest he made*
* *He was a foresighted leader which can be emulated e.g. the actions he took to conquer others with the interest of acting first*
* *He was very creative in administration which is a great lesson e.g. when he carried out a population census for planning*
* *Being realistic as a leader can be learnt from him e.g. the way he paid well public servants to prevent corruption*
* *Any leader can learn the lesson of being religious even when you are in politics e.g. he fully promoted religious interests*
* *Being mindful about the development of your country can also be learnt from him e.g. he constructed Canals, education was compulsory etc*
* *Leaders and other people can learn to be hardworking from Umar e.g. he would always be together with his soldiers at war*
* *Being organized as a leader is also learnt from Umar e.g. the way he divided the empire into provinces, the idea of the calendar etc.*
* *Generosity is another quality learnt from him because he would even use his own resources to support the soldiers.*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

1. (a) Give the usefulness of Uthuman bin Affan during the days of the Prophet.

*(10 marks)*

* *Uthuman bin Affan son of Arwa and Affan was among the early muslim converts*
* *He accepted Islam at a time when his caln (B. Ummayads)were great enemies of Muhammads’s clan (B. Hashim)*
* *He became a strong companion who was very useful to Islam throughout the days of Muhamad till his death*
* *He was not yet a leader by then but his usefulness is seen in the following areas;*
* *He used his resources to help converts in need especially in mecca*
* *Was among those greatly tortured for islam in mecca but he didn’t give up*
* *He was amont those who recorded the Quran as it was being revealed to Muhammed*
* *He always gave courage to Muhammad to continue during the hard times in Mecca*
* *Uthuman taught Islam to fellow muslims whenever he could*
* *Was among those who protected Muhammad against his enemies in bogh mecca and Medina.*
* *He led Muslim migrants to Abbysnia so as Islam can survive and be spread*
* *In mecca he used his influence to call other people to Islam*
* *He left his relatives and property and migrated for the sake of Islam*
* *In Medina he bought a well when Muslims lacked pure water.*
* *He used his money in Medina to resettle Muslims*
* *Was among those who faught for Islam in medina*
* *He frequently financed Islamic battles to ensure the religion’s survival*
* *At the Tabuk attack when it was almost failing, he was among the few who supported it*
* *He accepted to be sent to negotiated with the meccans in 62AD which resulted into the signing of Hudaibiya*
* *Even at the conquest of Meccan in 630 AD he was among the participants.*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

(b) Why was his leadership so challenging?  *(10 marks)*

* *Uthuman’s leadership lasted for 12 years out of which 6 years were good and full of success but the last 6 years were so challenging that he was even murdered*
* *His time was so challenging because of a combination of factors e.g.*
* *The empire by then had become too big for him to have effective control over it.*
* *There was a group of hypocrites led by Abdallah bin saba which greatly disturbed him*
* *Tribalism among Muslims created enemity especially the Arabs Vs the non arabs*
* *Clan differences were also rampant that the caused a great challenge*
* *The Ansars who realized that they had lost influence also gave some trouble to its Caliph.*
* *He made a number of changes among the governors therefore those who were affects also became a problem*
* *Some of his governors were very young and careless to state duties which caused excitement against the Caliph*
* *The action of reciting the Quran differently had also caused a big challenge to the Caliph*
* *Many Arabs by then were full of jealousness especially to the Caliph which was a big problem*
* *Uthuman’s character to being too kind and soft caused him trouble since many people misinterpreted it*
* *His own action sometimes caused him trouble since they were not approved by society e.g. allowing Hakam back from exile*
* *The extravagant nature of his governors caused trouble in society yet they were not fully serving the public*
* *Some people had started converting to Christianity which was too big in an Islamic empire e.g. in America*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

1. (a) What problems did Caliph – Ali bin Abu Talib face?  *(10 marks)*

* *Caliph Ali came in as the 4th and last Caliph after the murder of Caliph Uthman*
* *He controlled the Islamic empire for a period of 4 years which were very challenging to him*
* *They were too challenging that he was finally murdered by the Khawarijites*
* *He faced a number of problems as a leader which included the following;*
* *He was being opposed by lady Aisha over the issue of Uthuman’s murderers*
* *Other strong companions like Talha and Zubkir were also a problem when they chose to join lady Aisha in the challenge.*
* *Muawiya’s refusal to recognize Ali as a leader was a great problem to his position.*
* *The same person refused to step down as demanded by Caliph Ali which was a great challenge*
* *Ali had a problem of lack of funds within the state treasury which was not good*
* *By then he didn’t have a loyal army to him yet it’s vital to any leader*
* *Muawiya’s political ambition was a problem to Ali because he manipulated every situation to come into power*
* *Uthuman’s murder turned out to be a problem since it was being used by many as an excuse*
* *The murderers of Uthuman were many which complicated the work of tracing for them*
* *Related to the above, they were scattered in different areas of the empire which worsened the hunting job*
* *By then, there were hypocrites within the empire which was problem to his operations*
* *The Khawarijite movement was a great problem that they even ended up planning his murder*
* *The disunity within the empire in terms of clans was worsening the situations for Ali*
* *Even tribalism was still going on among the Muslims which could not allow the Caliph to settle*
* *He did not have many canning politicians which even made him to lose the peace talks at Siffin because of Abu musa*
* *He could not make independent political decisions since he had been suggested by the suspected killers*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

(b) How did the above situation impact the people and the spread of Islam? *(10 marks)*

* *The political situation above impacted upon society mainly negatively e.g.*
* *It led to a lot of enemity among the people (muslims) instead of development*
* *A lot of blood shed later occurred e.g. at the battle of the camel*
* *It slowed the rate at which islam was being spread within the empire*
* *The situation did not allow a good environment to Ali to serve his people well*
* *The bankruptcy levels by then must have affected the living standards of the people*
* *With tribalism and clan differences in place, a lot of hatred was promoted among the people*
* *The situation led to Ali’s murder which was so unfortunate to the empire*
* *The murder even caused more problems like that of sects in Islam e.g. the Shiates and the Khawerijites*
* *It was a situation of infighting (civil) which led to the downfall of the caliphate time which was so moral and democratic*
* *Mua’wiya’s taking over soon brought in a new system of administration i.e. hereditary leadership*

***1 x 10 = 10***

**SECTION C:**

**ISLAM IN UGANDA**

1. Why was the period 1856 – 1884 referred to as the golden age of Islam in Uganda?  *(20 marks)*

* *Islam was the 1st international religion to be introduced in Uganda by the Arab traders coming from the East African coast*
* *It was during Kabaka Ssuuna’s time however after his death his son muteeesa I became the kabaka between 1856 – 1884*
* *During Muteesa’s time Islam flourished a lot that this period is known as the golden period of Islam in Uganda*
* *It was golden because*
* *Islam was dickered the state religion in Buganda therefore above others*
* *Salaam was to be the official greeting within the kingdom*
* *Whenever the Kabaka was to officiate Quranic verses had to be recited*
* *All men were to be circumcised without any fail*
* *Pagans were to be killed under the Kabaka’s orders*
* *Prayers were a must and even spies for the same were put up*
* *Every house had to have an ablution stone in the compound which was a direct relation to prayer*
* *Fasting was also compulsory followed by punishments to those who defaulted*
* *Spies to that effect were well distributed throughout the empire*
* *The Kabaka donated land at Nabulagala where a mosque was constructed*
* *He even put up a full committee in charge of constructing and maintaining mosques*
* *Every Friday Islamic flags were to be hanged up since its special day*
* *Traditional burial styles were to be abolished and Islamic way was to be followed*
* *Most of the political positions were given to the Muslims by Kabaka Muteesa I*
* *He himself declared that he was a Muslim which automatically had to be followed by his subjects*
* *He encouraged his chiefs to accept the Islamic religion*
* *For the commoners he just ordered them to convert*
* *He even tried to spread Islam outside Buganda in Bunyoro*
* *Un Islamic practices like taking of wine were completely abolished*
* *Even hunting with dogs was stopped since it’s against Islam*
* *Sometimes he himself led prayers for the Muslims which was a very big inspiration*
* *He fasted for a period of 10 years therefore acting exemplary to his people*
* *Kabaka memorized a number of chapters in the Quran which forced his subjects to the same*
* *He invited Arabs to come in Buganda therefore promoting Islam*
* *He even gave them facilitation that allowed them to preach e.g. land*
* *Muteesa went ahead and allowed these Arabs to preach to his people*

***1 x 20 = 20***

1. (a) Why were the different religious groups in Buganda at loggerheads in the

1880s?  *(10 marks)*

* *By the 1880’sBuganda already received more than one international religions.*
* *There was Islam, Christianity and the African traditional religion*
* *During the same time of existence the three religions were at war with each other because;*
* *Each of them was looking for converts therefore the chances of clashing were very high*
* *They were existing within the same place yet preaching different ideologies*
* *Each of the religious groups wanted to win the Kabaka’s favours since he was a very influential person*
* *They had all gotten guns therefore each felt strong enough*
* *The long term enemity between the religions made them to clash*
* *They were preaching while insulting each other which caused trouble between them*
* *Although hiding but they were looking for political colonies since it was the time for partitioning of Africa*
* *The favours earlier on given to the Muslims by Muteesa I annoyed the Christians*
* *The Buganda Kabaka’s also caused trouble because they failed to be clear about which religion they professed*
* *The teachings of the different religions were completely different therefore it was difficult to co – exist*
* *The Christians had run away from Buganda where politics was not favoring them, therefore they needed to come back*
* *The Christians were revenging upon the Muslims for having conquered the earlier on in Europe*
* *Kabaka Kalema’s Jihad policy of circumcising all men in Buganda annoyed the Christians*
* *The role played by captain Lugard who incited and supported the Christians against the Muslims*
* *None was ready to be below the other*
* *The need to revenge for the Uganda Martyrs killed by Mwanga who they suspected for favouring the Muslims*
* *The death of a good leader Muteesa I caused a leadership vacuum*
* *Mwanga’s character and inexperience in leadership accelerated these clashes.*

(b) How did the above situation impact the people and the spread of Islam?

*(10 marks)*

* *The religious groups being at loggerheads impacted upon Islam and its spreading in a number of ways e.g.*
* *It caused a lot of suffering to the Muslims who would be spreading Islam*
* *Many of them were forced into exile e.g. to Bunyoro which helped Islam to be spread in such new areas*
* *Other Muslims lost their lives in the process yet they would be the ones to spread Islam*
* *Since Muslims were at a disadvantage in the above process, they earned a lot of enemity which negatively impacted upon the religion*
* *Many properties including mosques were destroyed in the process which was a disadvantage*
* *Muslims were highly persecuted in the process which demoralized many of them in the process of spreading Islam*
* *They were equally marginalized in different areas e.g. politics which would not give them advantage of progressing*
* *Some of them even converted to Christianity due to the persecutions which made the numbers to decline*
* *Because of the above clashes, Muslims lost economically having been allocated very poor and unproductive countries e.g. Butambala.*
* *They lost political support and all other services influenced by politics which was a disadvantage to the progress of Islam.*

***1 x 06 = 6 marks***

1. (a) Why did Dr. Milton Obote encourage Muslims to form N.A.A.M.?

*(10 marks)*

* *NAAM stands for the National Association for the advancement of Muslims in Uganda*
* *It was an association backed up by the then Ugandan president Dr. Obote*
* *It was formed in 1965 under the UPC government with its headquarters at Wandegeya*
* *It was chaired by Adok Akbar Nekyon and other members*
* *Obote encouraged Muslims to form NAAM because;*
* *He wanted to help the muslims to get united under one umbrella*
* *Obote wanted NAAM to be the leading and governing body for the Muslim community in Uganda.*
* *It was also meant to be the mouth piece for the Muslims so as that their ideas are passed over to the government*
* *The UPC government wanted to use NAAM as a vehicle to win support from the Muslims to the government*
* *He also wanted NAAM to help and link the Ugandan Muslims to the international muslims*
* *It was also to help in the spreading of islam in all parts of Uganda*
* *NAAM was to train Sheiks so that they can help to teach or spread Islam*
* *It was to help in the organizing Muslim ceremonies which would promote Islam*
* *NAAM was to be used to weaken the Baganda Muslims who were political threats to Obote e.g. Badru Kakungulu*
* *It was to be used by the government to promote tribalism among Muslims so as to weaken them*
* *NAAM was also to help in promoting the general welfare of the Muslims in Uganda*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

(b) How did the formation of M.A.A.M.U affect the Muslim community

in Uganda?  *(10 marks)*

* *NAAM’s formation affected the muslim community iin Uganda in a variety of ways e.g.*
* *Many Muslims deserted congregational prayers since they hated the leaders in these various mosques*
* *NAAM divided the Muslim community in terms of UPC supporters and non – supporters*
* *It led to a lot of enemity basing on which side each Muslim supported*
* *NAAM sometimes led to a lot of struggle for mosques which resulted into a lot of fighting or clashes*
* *Sometimes the above led to the destruction of property e.g. the mosque*
* *It also led to loss of lives among many muslims as a result of the fightings*
* *It made the muslim community easy to be penetrated and used by politicians e.g. UPC*
* *It even led to the suffering of strong Muslim leaders e.g. Prince Badru Kakungulu who was imprisoned*
* *At times Muslims lost image due to the struggles caused by NAAM*
* *The Muslim community lost time which would have been used for spreading their religion*
* *NAAM helped in organizing a number of ceremonies which advertised Islam e.g. Mauleds.*
* *A number of radio talk shows were organized by NAAM which gave good information to the Muslims*
* *To those who supported it, they were given jobs and favours which helped in increasing their standards of living*

***10 x 1 = 10***

1. (a) What has caused the continued divisions among the Muslims in Uganda?

*(10 marks)*

* *Muslim disunity has been an old event in the history of Islam in Uganda*
* *It started way back in 1913 when Taib magatto was opposing prince Nuhu Mbogo over leadership*
* *Until today Muslims are not yet united under one umbrella*
* *At different times they are being divided by different factors e.g.*
* *The differences in the way Muslims preach Islam divides them*
* *The differences in the way they understand and interprete the teachings of the Quran and Hadith*
* *At times its caused by lack of enough knowledge about the religion*
* *Muslims are disunited because of rigidity or extremism regarding the teachings of this religion*
* *Political interference has also divided the Muslim community*
* *The issue of struggling for leadership has also caused a lot of disunity*
* *Sometimes simple issues like Juma on Friday with Dhuhr have also caused trouble*
* *The international Muslim countries have also transferred their differences to Ugandan Muslims*
* *The need to purify Islam by some Muslims also has caused trouble e.g. the Tabliqhs*
* *Lack of patience and tolerance among Muslims has greatly divided them up*
* *Tribalism sometimes has also divided the Muslims since some tribes claim fro more attachment to Islam than others*
* *Hypocrisy among the Muslims has equally caused a lot of trouble*
* *The dishonest leaders within the community have greatly facilitated more disunity*
* *Lack of a universal common leader some times leads and facilitated disunity*
* *At times its just the peer influence that they get divided up with no strong reasons.*

***1 x 10 = 10***

(b) Explain the impact of the disunity to the Muslim community of Uganda.

*(10 marks)*

* *Ever since it started todate, Muslim disunity has greatly impacted upon this community e.g.*
* *It led to a lot of enemity among the Muslims themselves*
* *Some times it resulted into fighting which is bad in society*
* *The fightings sometimes lead to loss of life in the process*
* *A number of properties have been destroyed due to the continued disunity*
* *It has made some groups to be imprisoned because of their activities*
* *The imprisonment leads to a lot of human suffering in their families*
* *A lot of time is wasted in the differences instead of spreading the religion*
* *Time for development has also been lost in the process of accusing and quarreling with one another*
* *Muslims have become a laughing stock in the public because of this disunity*
* *It has made them easy to be penetrated and used by politicians*
* *A very bad image has been sent to the young generation of this community*
* *Many times Muslims have lost political opportunities because of disunity*

***1 x 10 = 10 marks***

**END**