**225/1 IRE**

1. **(a) How did the Arabs conduct their economic activities before the Prophet Hood of Muhammad (PBUH)?**

* Arabs before the advent of Islam lived in a period of complete darkness
* Their ignorance showed up in every aspect of life social, economic and others
* They carried out a number of economic activities but all full of evil
* They had activities like agriculture which was mainly done by villagers
* It was done around the oasis on the shops of hills
* The crops involved were the dates, grapes and others.
* Pastoralism was also done by these Arabs but mainly in villages.
* They were nomadic in nature as they moved to look for pastures.
* The animals involved were mainly sheep, goats, camels and others.
* Trade was another activity done by the Arabs
* It was done by town dwellers who delt in items like glass, spices, animal products and others.
* They moved long distances to go for trade using special trade routes
* They usually moved in caravan for security reasons
* Slaves were used to carry goods to market centres
* Slavery was also a common practices
* It's nature was mainly barter therefore money was not very common

**10 x1 = 10 marks**

**(b) How unfair was their trade to the lower class?**

* Trade as an activity was very unfair to lower class members
* These members were mainly the commoners who were actually the consumers
* It was the class for women, slaves, the poor and others.
* Its characteristics made it unfair in the way that.
* They practiced slavery which is a form of human suffering
* Slaves were used for long distances with no pay and on empty stomachs
* Slaves and other lower were not allowed to participate which was unfair.
* The goods that sold were of poor quality which was unfair to the consumer
* Wrong weights were a form of cheating
* False measures were equally bad to the lower class
* The system of lending attached to interest was very exploiting
* Lower members suffered because of hording of goods
* There was over pricing of goods which was a form of cheating
* Telling lies about goods was equally unfair to the consumers who were in the low class.

**10X1 = 10 marks**

1. **(a) Give the contents of the promises made by Yathribites to Muhammad in 621 and 622 AD.**

* The contents of the promises made to mh'd 621 Ad
* These were the pledges of Aqaba where in 621 the first pledge was made
* A group of 12 yathribites who had completed their hajj rites met Muhammad at aqaba.
* They were 10 khajiraj and 02 Aus
* Secretly at night they told Muhammad that;
* They will believe in the one God
* Never to associate with God anything
* They were to believe in Muhammad as a messenger of Allah
* Were to follow whatever Muhammad tells them to do
* Never to committee any Jahliyah evil as before
* As they went back to Yathrib Muhammad gave them a special teacher Musab bin Umayr
* In 622AD another group of 73 Muslims came during the hajj time
* After their rites they met Muhammad secretly one again to talk to him
* This time even uncle Abbas attended the discussion
* They promised him that;
* They will believe in the one God
* Never to associate with God anything
* Will believe in Muhammad as a true prophet of God
* To follow all Muhammad's guidelines
* Never to commit any of the previous evils
* To help and support Muhammad fully as much as they could
* To protect Islam and Muslims as they do to their own children and wives
* Finally they invited Muhammad to migrate to medina from mecca
* Uncle Abbas cautioned the two sides but yahthribites were firm
* They went back and Muhammad promised to come soon

**12x 1= 12 marks**

**(b) How did they facilitate the progress of Islam?**

* The two pledges helped Islam to advance in a number of ways e.g.
* They gave courage to Muhammad to continue
* Gave birth to Hejira with all its advantages
* They strengthened other Muslims about the future of Islam
* Created peace of mind for Muhammad and the Muslims
* They acted as a signals that Islam was to continue
* They led to more conversions especially after the 1st pledge
* They created security to the Muslims in future
* They acted as support to Muhammad's prophet hood since in them they confirmed him
* They promoted the principle of Tauheed as the 1st pillar of Islam
* They laid a foundation to its reduction of Jahliyah evils from Yathrib

**8× 1 = 8 marks**

1. **(a) How did Muhammad (PBUH) visit his God in 621AD?**

How Muhammad visited God in 621 A.D refers to the night special journey from mecca-Jerusalem then Jerusalem to heaven

* Its referred to as Isra-wal- miraj and it was divided into two parts
* The one from mecca to Jerusalem
* Another from Jerusalem to heaven and back in one night
* As during the month of Rajab Muhammad was asleep and visited by Gibreal
* Gibril informed him about God's command as a special animal Buraq was instructed to accept Muhammad board it.
* Muhammad was taken by Buraq to Jerusalem where he met earlier prophets
* He miraculously led them in prayers
* In Jerusalem he was given two glasses of drinks I for wine and another for milk
* Muhammad chose that of milk and it was interpreted to him by Gibreal
* From Jerusalem Gibreal escorted Muhammad to heaven by God's powers
* They went through seven levels where at each level they met one earlier prophet and an angel
* Muhammad was saluted and given due respect and they would continue
* When they reach heaven Gibreal stopped at a special point and left Muhammad to continue
* Muhammad finally reached God's throne and talked to God directly without seeing him
* He heard God's voice with only glittering light around.
* He was given 5 prayers after pleading twice from 50-25
* Was advised by prophet Musa to plead
* Muhammad got opportunity to tour and witness life in heaven and that in hell
* He was then back to earth (Mecca) in one night
* In the morning when he tld his people many rejected him apart from very few e.g. Abubaker
* He got the tittle of Al-swiddiq.

**10 x 1 = 10**

**(b) What role did the above visit play in advancing Islam?**

Isra-wal –miraj helped Islam in advancing because

* Many people converted to Islam after the event
* It strengthened the Muslims to continue with their religion
* It gave Muhammad courage to continue preaching
* Muslims officially received prayers which is a key in everything
* It helped in confirming Muhammad's prophet hood
* The journey showed God's power of having unique creatures
* It confirmed to the Muslims the belief in early prophets having existed
* To some Muslims like Abubaker it helped him to get a special title (sundiq)
* It acted as a consolation to Muhammad who had a bad experience therefore now able to continue
* It acted as a lesson to the Muslims to know God's mercy upon mankind
* To women it helped them to check their character so as to avoid hell
* It helped in confirming the life after death therefore prepare for it
* It showed God's power

**10× 1 = 10**

1. **(a) Give the key issues handled by Prophet Muhammad in his last speech.**

Muhammad's last speech was delivered by him after performing his last Hajj rites in 632 AD

* At mountain Rahma seated on his beloved camel he handled a number of issues as a way of talking to his people
* He talked of issues like;
* That he was not sure whether they will meet again
* Tauheed is real and must be respected
* The day of judgment is equally real and should be believed in
* Nobody is above the other except in matters of piousness
* Married people have rights over one another therefore respect to be kind to each other
* Leaders of whatever origin must be respected
* Servants must be fed on the same food as their masters
* They should equally be clothed like other
* Return anything kept with you as a trust to the true owners
* Avoid Ribbah (Interest) because its forbidden by God
* Fight shaitan in matters of worship
* Remember to pray pay zakat, go for hajj and others
* Those present should Passover information to those absent
* He left two things to the Muslims and whoever follows them shall never go astray.
* A Muslim is a brother to a fellow Muslim
* No any other prophet to come after him

**10x 1 = 10**

**(b) Explain its values to the Muslim community**

The speech gives value to the Muslims since they learn a lot out of it e.g.

* It promotes social responsibility especially with those we live with (feel for others)
* Shows the value of networking in Islamic matters
* It teaches them to share with others
* Helps in promoting trustworthiness among people
* Trains Muslims in respecting their leaders
* Sends a lesson of marital mutual respect for each other
* The speech protects the poor who borrow from the rich (Interest)
* Enables Muslims to prepare for the day of judgment
* It helps in moral improvement since it promotes fighting of shaitan
* It promotes the five pillars of Islam
* It promotes da'wah since he encouraged them to Passover to those absent
* It confirms the superiority of the Quran and hadith
* Promotes human rights of the married people
* Promotes equality among people in society
* Promotes unity among the Muslims
* Helped to confirm Muhammad last prophet.

**10× 1 = 10 marks**

1. **(a) Give the biography of Abubakar up to the time of his conversion.**

* AbuBaker was a son of salma (ummKhair and Abu Quhafa
* Born in 573 AD in Mecca
* Belonged to the Ban Tamim clan of the Quraish tribe
* Was among the most helpful youth of his time
* He lived a very simple life and an exemplary one
* Was never in the Jahliyah evils of the time
* As adult he became a trader who was very trust worthy and considerate to all
* Though very rich was a down to earth person and very friendly
* He became a trusting friend of Muhammad that's why he believed in him on the spot
* Originally he was called Abu Kaaba
* After his conversion prophet gave him the name of Abu dallah

**8 x 1 = 8 marks**

**(b) How did the Muslim community benefit from his conversion?**

The Muslim community benefited from his conversion in number of ways e.g.

* He advised Muhammad not to give up
* He encouraged Muslims to continue with Islam
* He advised Muhammad to preach openly
* He gave a public speech to the Muslims for the 1st time in Mecca
* Advised Muhammad to send a letter to Negus
* He taught Islam to Muslim converts
* Encouraged other people to convert to Islam
* He bought freedom for Muslim slaves who were being mistreated
* He helped party Muslim convert in need
* War among those who recorded the Quran as it was being revealed
* He migrated with Muhammad to Mecca
* Gave in his house for meetings and prayers
* Gave in camels at the migration time
* Under his instructions that were supplied with food in the cave by A5399.389890sma and his servant
* He was bitten by a snake in the cave of Hira
* Even in medina he continued helping Islam.
* Bought land for first mosque

1. **× 1 = 12**
2. **(a) For what reasons did Caliph Umar fight his wars of conquest wars?**

* Caliph Umar was the 2nd caliph after the death of Abu Baker
* He ruled the empire for 10 years and it was the greatest time for the expansion of Islam and the Islamic empire
* A number of conquests were made by him to different areas e.g. Syria, Egypt and others
* Umar had to carry out these conquests because
* He had to spread Islam beyond the original boundaries
* Had to fulfill the campaigns left behind by Abu Baker.
* For purposes of breaking the dangerous alliance between the northern Arabs and the Romans
* To revenge for what the Persians act done to Muhammad's letter before
* Need to guard the Islamic boarders which were being threatened by the Romans and the Persians
* The Persians had frequently attacked the Islamic empire
* The Romans had the Persians had wanted to capture Arab fighters therefore Umar had to guard this.
* Need to fulfill Muhammad's prophecy
* Umar had wanted to end the long standby enemity between the Muslims and the romans the Persians

**10 x 1 = 10 marks**

**(b) How was Persia conquered by the above Caliph?**

* The conquest of Persia by Umar was a continuation from Abubaker's work
* Abu Baker had died without completing it therefore Umar chose Abu Ubaida to head the army for it is
* At river Euphrates the Muslim army and the Persians met.
* It's known as the battle of the Bridge
* At the Bridge the Persians defeated the Muslim and even Abu Ubaidah lost his life
* Umar chose Al- muthena to lead the Muslim army next
* Under al-muthana the two armies met at Buwaiba in a battle known as the battle of Buwaib
* The Persians were defeated thoroughly by the Muslims
* It marked the final blow of the Persians in Iraq
* After al-muthana's victory he died and Abi- Waqqis was the next commander (for Islam)
* Abi Waqqis's time saw the two armies met at the battle of Qadisiyah
* At Qadisiyah the Persians were defeated thoroughly by the Muslims
* Muslims were able to get booty and a number of weapons
* They extended to other areas like river tigris, caspiar river and the black sea.

**10×1 = 10 marks**

1. **(a) What false claims were put against Caliph Uthman?**

* Caliph Uthuman’s time of 12 years saw a number of challenges facing the caliph but within the last 6 years opposition was at its climax and this is when his rebels spread a number of false accusations.
* These were claims forged by the hypocrites and rumourmongers so as to decampaign the caliph.
* Men like Abdallah bin Saba moved from one area to another spreading these accusations so as to incite the masses against Uthuman
* They equally claimed that he had burnt the holy book of God yet he was saving it
* He was accused of appointing many young leaders who had experience.
* They claimed that Uthuman practiced nepotism by promoting his relatives to most of the political positions
* He was accused of allowing freely his relatives to get a lot of wealth at the expense of public duties
* They equally claimed that he was too wrong to promote Marwan who was unpopular to the post of a chief secretary.
* By allowing his uncle Hakam back from exile which had been maintained by earlier caliphs was equally criticized
* They accused him of disturbing the residents of medina as he was expanding muhamads mosque.
* That he neglected senior companions of the prophet e.g. Ammar bin yasir
* They claimed that Uthuman changed Muhammad's Sunnah when he allowed tents at minah and when he offered full prayers at the same place.
* That his governors were oppressive and not minding about their duties.
* They claimed that it was wrong for him to use zakat money to facilitate war fare
* Equally that it was bad for him not to punish the rebels who were against him
* That he mistreated senior companions like Abu Dahar whom he left to live in the remote village of Rabdha.
* The claimed that it was wrong for him to leaves his relatives to graze on the state pastures
* Was accused of introducing a new tax not known before (horse tax)

**13 x 1 = 13 marks**

**(b)** **Explain his achievements.**

* Uthuman's leadership achievements in 12 years included;
* He expanded the Islamic empire
* Muhammad's mosque was also expanded by Uthuman
* He managed to deal with some rebellion e.g. those in Amenia.
* He built a library which was good for information storage
* A huge dam was constructed by him to regulate water, supply in medina
* He saved medina from floods through the dam constructed
* Guest houses were constructed to help the travellers in trade
* He spread Islam by sending teachers to the different areas of the empire
* Farms for breeding camels were established which was good for their use
* A number of roads were constructed by Uthuman to improve on communication
* Bridges were equally constructed by him
* He introduced a new tax (horse tax) which increased funds in the treasury
* Promoted peace and brother hood
* He remained an exampery leader

**7× 1 = 7 marks**

1. **(a)** **How was Caliph Ali challenged between 656 – 660 AD?**

* Caliph Ali was the last and 4th leader after the death of uthuman
* In the 4 years of leadership he faced a number of challenges which included
* He was always disturbed by muaiwiyah the governor of Syria who refused to recognize him
* The ambitious nature of Muawiya for leadership greatly disturbed Ali
* The demands of lady Aisha towards Ali for the murderers greatly worked against Ali
* Other companions like Talha and Zubair always disturbed Caliph Ali by joining Aisha
* The hypocrites who existed by this time also disturbed the caliph
* The murder of Uthuman disturbed Ali because it was used by many as an excuse
* The Khawanjites who came up after the negotiation at siffin were a problem that they even led to his murder.
* The fact that Ali could not make independent decisions was a clear challenge to him as a leader
* The poor state treasury at the time gave a very hard time
* He was equally disturbed by the already disorganized empire which he inherited
* The negotiation he made with muawiya at siffin was very disturbing as it led to the emergency of khawanlites.
* The disunity within Ali's camp was a big disturbing factors to him
* The ban Ummayads were equally a challenge to him since they kept on demanding for the murderers.

**10 x 1 = 10**

**(b) Explain the benefits of his leadership.**

For the four years of his leadership Ali managed to register the following achievement

* He managed to spread Islam by sending teachers to different areas
* He lacked loyal troops
* Was a strict supervisor therefore service delivery was at it's peak
* Muhammad's mosque was also expanded by him for the growing Muslim population
* The poor and the needy were highly catered for that's why the treasury had to be opened full time.
* A strong building in Iran was constructed by him to host the treasury
* Was an exemplary leader even to those that opposed him e.g Iran they revolted against him
* Catered in a special way for women and children’ security by constructing a fort (Hassan)
* Promoted state security by constructing boarder points around the empire (e.g. Syria)
* A good bridge was constructed at the river emphrates which was good for transport
* He brought back Muslims who had converted to Christianity in Armenia
* He punished inefficient leaders in the empire e.g. Abdallah Ibn Abbas.
* Brought the idea of punishing criminals depending on the crime e.g. the drunkards (80 lasties)
* Promoted democracy by following the footsteps of Muhammad (PBUH)

1. **× 1 = 10 marks**
2. **(a) How was Prophet Muhammad’s mission received in the following areas;**

**Islam was first introduced in Buganda but later after the religious wars it went out to such** **(i) Eastern Uganda**

* It was the work of the Muslim refugees from Buganda e.g Ali Lwanga
* Some spread it at individual level e.g adam Kakeeto
* It was also through the work of Semei Kakungulu in areas like Mbale
* The role played by Menhya Munuulo in Bugweri was great
* It's nearness to Kenya which had received Islam already helped the area through easy access.
* The good relation between Eastern area and the king of Kenya Nabongo Muhammad
* The easterners had similar practices like Islam so they didn't find it strange
* Intermarriages between Muslims the easterners
* Presence of trade items in the area like slaves
* Trade as an activity helped through the interactions involved
* The Kenya-Uganda railway helped in transporting the agents of Islam into the east
* The Indian coolies who were constructing the railway were Muslims and they interacted
* Some few sheiks from TZ also preached Islam
* The skilled refugees e.g. Lwanga in soap making attracted the easterners.
* His knowledge of Arabic and Swahili attracted people to him.

**10 x 1 = 10**

**(b) Northern Uganda received Islam through combination of factors like;**

* Arab traders from Egypt had penetrates it long time ago
* The presence of trade items which attracted the already Muslim traders
* Adventures from outside areas e.g. Sudans Egypt were Muslims they interacted
* Sudanese soldiers as they kept law and order they interacted
* The intermarriages between Muslims and the local northerners
* Khedive Ismail of Egypt declared northern Uganda as his leadership area therefore Muslim administrators sent in
* Local leaders who converted used their officers positively for Islam
* Individual preaches helped Islam in the area
* The new healing style of the Arabs attracted northerners to the Muslims.
* Captured northerners from the area to Sudan came back when they were already Muslims
* The nearness of the north to Islamic areas like Sudan.
* The Mahdhist revolt in Sudan forced interaction with the northerners in form of refugees.
* The river Nile played a role of transporting the agents of Islam

**10 x 1= 10 marks**

1. **For what reasons has the period between 1856-1884 been labeled the Golden age of Islam in Uganda?**

* The period between 1856 – 1884 is referred to as the golden age of Islam because it was the time when Kabaka Mutesa I was the leader of Buganda;
* Islam reached it's climax at this time through a number of ways e.g.
* It was now declared the state religion therefore on top
* It's principles were promoted e.g. fasting and prayers
* Spies were in place to check on these principles
* A number of mosques were put in place starting with that of Nabulagala
* Land was given in by Muteesa I for the constructions of mosques
* A full department for mosques was put up by the Kabaka
* Most of the political posts went to Muslims by then
* All pagans were to be skilled under the orders of the Kabaka
* Circumcision was a must to all men of the time
* On Fridays Islamic flags were to be up in respect to Islam
* All animals had to be slaughtered by Muslim in the country
* At all functions where the Kabaka was Quran was to be recited first.
* Many more Arabs were invited to the area and they preached Islam
* Every Muslim home had to have an ablution stone to encourage prayers
* The Kabaka made it a must to his subjects to convert
* To his fellow leaders he encouraged them to convert to Islam
* Hunting with dogs was prohibited since against Islam
* Taking of wine was equally abolished since its against Islam
* Islam was even Spread outside Buganda e.g. to Bunyoro
* The Burial styles had to change from the Traditional to that of Islam
* Salaam was to be the official way of greeting
* The Kabaka of Himself fasted for ten years which was a boost to Islam
* He led prayers as an example to others
* The Islamic dress was to be respected and followed
* Kabaka memorized some verses of the Quran which was good

1. **× 1 = 20 marks**
2. **(a)** **Explain why NAAM (National Association for the Advancement of Muslims) was established.**

* NAAM was formed in 1965 by Obote under the UPC government
* It was formed due to a number of reasons
* To weaken the influential Baganda Muslims e.g. Kakungulu
* To help unite the Muslims in Uganda
* Spread Islam in Uganda
* To use it as a way of penetrating Muslim affairs by the government
* To promote tribalism among Muslims so as to weaken them
* Use it as the recognized and governing body for the Muslims
* Through it government policies were to be passed over to the Muslims
* It's composition was
* Chairman Akbar Adoko Nekyon
* Security Shaban Nkuntu
* Publicity secretary – Abbas Balinda
* Members – Rwakaikars
* Members SL. Obed Kamulegeya

**10 x 1 = 10 marks**

**(b) Give its effects to Islam and the Muslims at large.**

The effects of its formation were mainly negative i.e.

* Congregational prayers were negatively affected since people deserted NAAM led mosques
* It led to move enemity between Muslims
* The rate of spreading Islam declined because of wrangles
* Some lost their lives in the process
* Many properties were destroyed in the process
* The Muslims became more divided due to political; affiliations
* It weakened the Muslims and they became easily to penetrate by politicians
* After the fall of the UPC government many Muslims revenged upon each other.
* It sent a signal to politicians that they can never take Muslims for grated
* It laid a foundation for the formation of the UMSC.

1. **× 1 = 10marks**
2. **(a) Give Prince Badru Kakungulu’s background.**

* He was son of a great Mulsim leader Nuhu Mbogo Kyabasinga
* Born in 1907 in Buganda
* Belonged to the royal family
* Son of Amina Nantume of Fumbe clan
* He grew up in an Islamic environment
* He grew up in a well disciplined enviroment
* He received Islamic knowledge from sheik Khalifan from Zanziba
* Was also taught by local sheiks
* For primary education on Kibuli primary
* For secondary he went to kings college Buddo where he was a geat intelligent academician
* Was a great sportsman and very active in all areas.
* When still at Buddo his Father died in 1921 which disturbed him a lot.
* He became a muslim leader after Mbogo at a tender age although some didn't like it.
* After Mbogo kabaka Daudi Chwa II brought him up and always protected him greatly regardless of Islam.
* He left Buddo at 21 years and continued as a leader until his death in April 1991 at Kibuli
* He was buried at Kibuli

**08 x 1 = 8marks**

**(b) Explain the benefits of his personality to the Muslims in Uganda?**

He benefitted Islam in Uganda in a number of ways e.g

* He supported the formation of the UMSC
* After the fall of Amin he strongly opposed those who wanted to manipulate Islam.
* Donated land for Muslim projects e.g schools
* Donated land to the UMSC for its operations in kawempe
* Was among the founders of Umea to promote Muslim education
* He formed the young Muslim men's Association to promote their welfare.
* Was among those who represented Muslims at the Muslim world league which helped in connecting Muslims to others
* He represented Ugandan Muslims at the East African Muslim welfare association which was for the benefit of Islam
* Always struggled &preached Muslim unity and brotherhood,
* He organized mauleds frequently which helped in renewal of Muslim brotherhood
* He frequently advocated for Muslim rights and fully negotiated with the government
* He offered leadership services at all times and could be consulted over Muslim affairs
* He spread Islam throughout Uganda in different ways
* Participates in fundraising to support Muslim education
* Facilitated the construction of various mosques
* A number of mosques were constructed through his efforts e.g. wandegeya
* Idd parties were always organized by him to address Muslim affairs more
* He handled Muslim leadership crisis after the fall of Amin
* He even handled the same after the fall of NAAM

**12×1=12 marks**