***MARKING GUIDE***

QUESTION 1.

-In the introduction the student is required to hint on the historical treatment/position of the women and slaves by their masters. Before 570AD.

-The year 610 saw the coming of Prophet Muhammad. P.B.U.H and revived everything.

**Note**: the student should show how they were treated and how Islam steered the will.

* Arabs Were divided into classes. rulers and ruled

Lowest were slaves, poor, windows, and women. Islam came with equality.

* Infanticide- Islam rendered it a sin.
* Polyandry- a woman would have more than one man, Islam taught against it
* Foster breast feeding for money. Even the married women should be paid.
* Men would marry more than 4 women. Restricted to only 4.qn chp 4
* Women were to consent in marriage.
* They were entitled to mahr of their wish.
* Slavery was abolished.
* Killing of baby girls was made a grave sin.
* Women were now entitled to inheritance.
* Women could not participate in public affairs.eg politics
* Slaves could be mistreated and flogged after un paid heavy work done.
* Women were a public good for sexual desires. This was forbidden
* Men were now instructed to look after their women and the family.

***ANY 11 EXPLAINED POINTS X2=22***

***3 MARKS FOR AN ELABORATE INTRODUCTION=25MKS***

***QUESTION 2***

-Give the back ground of Prophet Muhammad PBUH.(his birth, child hood, marriage,messengership)

-Discuss the former prophets and messengers of God pointing out their Islamic teaching.

-and show how Prophet Muhammad reformed the already existing Islamic practices.

* Fasting
* Prayers
* Pilgrimage
* Inheritance
* Zakat
* Belief in the one god
* Sent to whole world
* Circumcision prophet Ibrahim
* Marriages restricted 4
* Came with the holy book,,
* Spread Islam. Through jihads
* Changed the kiblah to mecca.
* Death penalties
* Distinguished halal from haram. Wine drinking.
* Hoarding prophet hood
* Came with adhan.

***QUESTION 3***

-Note when it was Signed (620 AD) sighting its clauses.

-the scribes and the 2 parties. (Muslims and the Jews of medina.

-Explain further to show that was a treaty later followed as a constitution

-show how the clauses helped in the spread and consolidation of Islam.

* Freedom of worship
* Showed the prophet as a political/religious leader.
* Protected the Muslims against meccan attacks.
* Muslims increased in number.-ansals
* Muslims got allies. Banu-bakar
* Ended the jahiliyah practices.
* Added political laws to Islam.
* Brought peace in medina.
* United different tribes.
* Appointed the prophet as a political and religious
* Prophet sent missionaries to far places.
* Islamic brotherhood strengthened through sharing.
* Increased the faith and trust of Muslims in there God
* Madinatulnabbi was named from yathrib.
* Increased trade activities.
* Medina became a holy city.
* The first mosque was built.

**QUESTION 4**

-Historical b/ground of the caliph, ie early life in mecca, his conversion to Islam.

-His relationship with the prophet

-show his achievement after 632AD as a savior of Islam when the prophet could no longer lead.

* Led the 9AH pilgrimage.
* Announced prophet’s death
* Led prayers at the grand mosque
* Initiated the Quran compilation
* Fought zakat defaulters
* Fought false prophets.
* Enriched baitul-mal.
* Spear headed prophet’s burial.
* Maintained the shura council.
* Accomplished prophet’s mission led by Usamah.
* Sent missionaries to different parts of Arabia

**QUESTION 5**

a) -B/ground of Mu-awiyah bin Abusufiyan his child hood, -conversion to Islam,Muawiyah was a son of Abu-Sufiyyan. He was born before 622 AD, he converted to Islam after the fall of Mecca in 630 AD and on his conversion, he became one of the prophet secretaries, during the Umar’s reign Mu-awiyah was appointed governor of Shami and when Uthuman took over power (644AD), he made him a full governor of Syria.

-His strength can’t be estimated in the rise of the Umayyad dynasty.

* Declared himself a caliph. After Ali’s demise
* His greed for power.
* Aroused Umayyad nationalism.
* Exaggerated Uthuman death.
* His attacks on the different areas of Islamic dynasty.
* Refused to recognize Ali as a caliph
* Diplomatic political skills of Muawiyah-Amir bin Al-ass
* Ensured unity among the Umayyads. Unlike the Ali’s camp
* Mu-awiyah was economically strong
* Wood wicked Hassan- promised him to stand & set up elections.

b) -changes made by Muawiyah and there impact.

* Muawiyah began the postal system, were by information could be delivered from his headquarters to other parts of the empire. He was also the first to use Mail (letters) for good communication. He trained horses which were always ready at stations for transportation of Message to all parts of the empire thus new system came to be Diwaan Al-Bariid.
* Muawiyah also introduced body guards in Islam who were even available to offer protection to the caliph, they had to ensure that the caliph was safe all the time, the caliph was even protected during prayers time. Hence tightening security.
* Muawiyah began kingship in the Islamic politics and in this, case he introduced hereditary rule of administration, on his death bed Muawiyah nominated his son Yazid as his successor contrary to what was done by the orthodox caliphs.
* Muawiyah transferred the headquarters from Kufa to Damascus leading it to prosperity, this was because he had Most of his supporters based in Syria than in Hijaz, and on the other hand Kufa was dominated by Ali’s supporters who proved to be hostile to Muawiyah.
* Muawiyah unlike the orthodox caliphs conducted Friday summons while seated this sharply contrasted with what was done by the orthodox caliphs some historians have however, argued that it was because Muawiyah was tall enough and could be seen by everybody in the Mosque even when he was seated.
* Muawiyah also created a peaceful environment which reduced the fitna period, the chaotic period which had started shortly after the death of Uthuman came to an end through Muawiyah diplomacy. He managed to secure royalty of Hassan and Hussein in 41 A.H and because of peace which existed in that year; it came to be known as the year of unity and reconciliation.
* In his foreign policy, Muawiyah did a recommendable work by extending the frontier of the Islamic empire to achieve his goal, Muawiyah built a strong army with 700 war ships which enabled him to conquer Cyprus from the Romans thus weakening them greatly in Africa.
* In Africa Muawiyah sent his famous general known as Uquba to lead an army to the Magrib, Uquba conquered what is today known as Tunisia for the Muslim empire thus widening the influence of Islam on the African continent.
* Muawiyah also sent an army to the East to complete the conquest of Iran. After this conquest Muslims crossed and went to Russia were they attacked Bukhara and by the time Muawiyah died, he had extended the Islamic empire as for as Lahore in Pakistan. His army also captured Kabul the capital of Afghanistan.

***QUESTION 6***

-Trace the origin of Umar II.(UmarIbn Abdul Aziz )

-His father was Abdul Aziz his mother was ummul asm.

-He ruled for a period of 3 years from 717-720 AD after the reign of Sulaiman Ibn Abdul Malik.

-He learnt the holy Quran when still young was later sent to medina for further studies till the demise of his father.

-In the reign of walid I, he held a post of governor, for 7 years he was a pious and honest leader. Thus his faith was equated to that of the orthodox caliphs especially Umar bin Khatab.

-He lived a simple life, and used to mix with common men. Those who criticize the Umayyad caliphs reserve him. In his short term rule, he made commendable reforms which created a happy atmosphere for the empire.

* He appointed new men in offices of responsibility based on merit. He very much considered piety, hard work, honesty, and effectiveness, which credited his reign among Umayyad rulers unlike Muawiyah bin Abusufiyan who groomed Muawiyah II.
* He stopped the evil act cursing Caliph Ali on the pulpit during Friday prayers an act which was started by Muawiyah I.
* He returned the garden of Fadaq to prophet’s family, which was taken from them in the battle of Kaybar during the reign of Marwan I, he divided it into plots to the supporters of Ali, with its return, people re-united.
* He stopped the luxurious life of the Umayyad leaders, through selling of the royal horses to the public, he asked his wife to return back the expensive Jewelry to the state treasury she had got them from her Dad and brother Yazid I.
* He stopped wars on non-Muslims, he returned to persuasions to call people to convert to Islam, those who converted were exempted from paying tax and were raised to the same footing with other Muslims.
* He prohibited the practice of testing the readiness of new converts by their willingness to be circumcised, arguing that the prophet was sent to call men to faith not to circumcise them.
* He elevated the new converts ie the “Mawalis” who were Muslims but not of the Arab origin. Muawiya had put up such classes like majuus’ referring for non-Muslims and the slaves. He advocated for equality among all people
* He ordered for the compilation and collection of the hadiths, he wrote such orders to governor of medina and asked him to pass over the same message to the empire.
* He was very just and kind in his administration, this can be seen from the orders he gave to his governors, like don’t think lightly of any sin, don’t depopulate what is populous, don’t try to extract anything beyond what people can afford. He even warned governors to deal justly or even quit office. All the above worn him reputation in the history of Islam.
* He stopped the Mawalis from paying land tax (Kharaj) and Jizia, from non-Muslims. This was done in the reign of Muawiya, instead received pension from the state.
* He restored pensions to the children of fighting Arabs a policy which had been removed by Muawiya I, he came up with a very big and strong army.
* He stopped the oppression and the burdens non-believers Hujaj had imposed on them an iron hand. Muslim aimed at suppressing all non-believers.
* Poets and orators found no favors at his hand, unlike Muawiya who had many beautiful wives like Aisha who used to sing for him among other entertainers. Umar’s reign was filled up with men who lived a simple life reading the Quran
* He put more importance to the judges than governors, this was aimed at creating justice among the led in the different areas of medina, Mecca and Egypt.
* He was not in favor of employing the Jews and the Christians in his government. However he restored the churches and the Synagogues back to their owners. These prayer places were taken from them wrongly.
* He prohibited land ownership by Muslims in the foreign land, arguing that it speeded up migration were people over populated the town areas. He further abandoned Jizia and Kharaja taxes to create a peaceful atmosphere.
* He ruled out that Muslims should not practice agriculture extensively on the foreign land, for fear, that if enemies won back there land it would cause frustrations.
* However to a small extent, Umar II also had some weakness,
* In the finance institution, he wasn’t successful since the royal treasury was highly depleted due to exemption of taxes and selling off the royal treasures.
* He also abandoned the idea of expansion and conquest. A policy the previous rulers had begun, this weakened the state army and little reforms were done.
* His apologetic compromise with Mawalis and Shias was politically dangerous to the Umayyad dynasty. the Mawalis and Shia were given a hatching ground to breed, which later contributed to the collapse of the Umayyads
* His rule was however of prosperity development and happiness he died at the age of 39 years and succeeded by Yazid II the third son of Abdul Malik. The rest of the Umayyad caliphs proved very weak and no wonder the Umayyad caliphate collapsed in the year 750AD at the hands of Marwan II.
* Note: For the great reforms Umar Abdul Aziz put in place, he was compared to Umar bin Khatab of the orthodox caliph and won himself the name Umar II

***QUESTION 7***

***-***The Abassid creed was the over whelming desire to topple the Umayyad

-it was majorly their un dieing zeal, hope and propaganda that contributed to their rise to power

***-***However other factors also had a hand. - siting their origin.

-In taking over power, the Abbasids used more force than the Umayyads.

-Masses welcomed them and had higher expectations from them in the concept of true caliphate based on the Islamic principles and no doubt they clothed themselves in the religious characters.

-On Friday’s they clothed like the prophet and surrounded themselves with men versed with sharia laws.

-They impressed people as true religious men, but later on, they were highly taken up by worldly pleasures during their term of officer, from 750-1256AD.

* They trace their from uncle of prophet, who took long to convert to Islam, only to convert after the conquest of Mecca 630Ad. Before this conversion, he always sympathized with the prophet, even he wrote him a letter, to guide him in the battle of Uhud. He died during Uthman’s reign but left behind children like Abdullah bin Abbas who gave birth to Ali who gave birth to Muhammad who gave birth to the 1st and 2nd Abbasid caliphs, Abu Abbas and Jafar Almansoor.
* The Abassids and Shias propaganda. The death of Ali left a great mark in the hearts of many believers when Hassan died and later Hussein, the matters became worse. When the Ummayads oppressed the Alids. When an opportunity availed to over throw the Ummayads from power, they supported the Abbasid movements hence its raise to power.
* Divisionism among the Ummayads this was brought about by the succession disputes due to spread rumor of them being un faithful.
* The weakness of Ummayads in political arena. This did cost them leadership hence raise of Abbasid eg Yazid III and Marwan II neglected to raise up a strong army.
* The Immoral, irreligious and scapular nature of the Ummayads leaders made them lose support of masses eg Yazid I was a drunkard
* Absence of a strong army to crush the Abbasids propaganda movement, the army was neglected in the reigns
* The existence of clan and tribal conflicts, tribes started to fight each other eg the quys fought the Arabs in the south to make matters worse some caliphs supported one tribal over the other like Yazid I. the ban Hashim hated the Ummayads and unrests were common in the dynasty. it was this internal instability that caused it’s downfall.
* Neglect of the army by the later Ummayads caliphs during Umar ii reign, he reduced the size of the army, suspended wars and conquests, by the time Ishami came to power the army was discontented and further weakened by the Marwan I by 750AD the Ummayads were no more.
* The mistreatment of non-Arabs (Mawalis) at first these fought to protect Muslims and served in the different sectors of administration like Persians. They were later heavily taxed, sent out of army and office the result of such actions was hatred very much spread by the Abassids and always longed for the downfall of the Ummayads.
* The very big empire at the hands of the weak caliphs. by 720 AD, the empire was too big yet the rulers like Marwan I Yazid II Yazid III and Marwan II were no leaders but speculators, however strong they would have been the far distant state would never have been controlled like East China, and Spain these were grounds of the discontented groups who saw it as a must, to fall Damascus. Spear headed by Abassids
* Economic constraints brought about by the luxuriant life of the caliphs, they massively wasted the state treasures, yet heavily taxed people (Kharaja &Jizia) to the extent that they even failed to pay the army by 750, the empire saw its downfall.
* The constant attacks of Byzantine, initially Muawiyah I had an agreement with its emperor consigns II, when he stabilized the trace was concerned constantly and repeatedly they fought for 7 years. The biggest lose was that of Sulaiman’s commander against Emperor Leo, he used the “Creek fire”, attacked the Ummayads serious, when they retreated, he followed them up, and hammered them, only 5 were allowed to reached Syria to report the misfortune. Such a weak army couldn’t maintain Ummayads in power beyond 750.AD
* The role of Christians, who used to prepare troops to the empire, to help them fight against their enemies the empire used to pay them 1600 dinars, which was too much and left the measure bankrupt, yet the Sunni Muslims criticized this very much, they wished to maintain a pure muslin culture, this costed them support of masses
* The rise Abbasids, this was the last below of there rule they were from Abas, under of the prophet they support Hashimites clan, and joined the shiats and Kharijite movements, they proved real defenders of Islam and soon become champions of Anti –Ummayad dynasty by 750AD the days of Umayyad dynasty darkened base on the wide spread discontents.
* Umar II, Ishami and Marwan II the army was not paid for a long period of time and it lost confidence in the government when Abbasids raised revolts, there was no army to stop them.
* The existence of clan and tribe differences the Ummayads made matters worse by playing one tribes against the other ie they supported the Karisites against the Yamanites who later both ended up hating the Ummayads. When such tribes saw the coming of the Abbasids they made the Ummayads throne a very hot sit, hence their down fall and the raise of Abbasids.
* The wide spread campaign of Abbasids; they did it secretly and later openly, the talked ill of the Ummayads leaders as irreligious, which won them support in cities like Basra, medina and Syria.
* The Abbasids had strong generals and military personnel who completely out competed the Ummayads weakened army not only did they fight courageously, but also planned their moves to over throw the Ummayads.
* The Abbasids determination to rule the Muslim world acted as their key to success they were well organized compared to Umayyads, who only worked to enjoy Luxurious life at the expense ofMasses. This brilliant element coupled with the opportune movement saw the Abassids rise to power.

***QUESTION 8***

-Historical Background of Abuja far Al-Mansoor

-He was a son of Muhammad bin Ali, son of Abdullah, son of Abbas uncle of prophet. -His mother was a barber slave, he supported the Abbasids campaign to over throw the Ummayads.

-Alsafar had nominated him as his successor on his death bed, he proved more capable than Alsafar. He laid a foundation for the next Abbasids rulers and 5 of them sprang from him (sons). Among his achievements included the following

* Opposition of Abdullah bin Ali, this one contributed the downfall of Ummayads and rise of Abbasid, he thought that he would be the next ruler after Ali-safa but was frustrated. Abujafar maintained himself in power.
* The revolts in Iran were Abu Muslim lived, he also contributed to the rise of Abbasids, he had popularity in Iran, a thing that scared Abu-Jafar therefore he conspired and Abu Muslim was killed, which raised revolts in Iran. only to grip himself in power.
* Revolts of Shias, these fought the battle of Ummayads on the side of Abbasids thinking that they would come to power.Their hope didn’t materialize, were suppressed instead, so they fought Abujafar, but were defeated.
* The Persians also described the caliph as a leader who loved the worldly luxurious life this annoyed him and sent an army to crush them in their city of Rawandia. They registered success.
* He was both a political and a religious leader he assumed the title of imam, and stressed the importance of religion.
* The city of Bagdad was found and made the capital in it, trade culture flourished which attracted many people around the empire.
* He conquered the Bazentine empire, the Romans had raised again with the collapse of Ummayads he sent them in army which capture many of parts, such as India and Pakistan

He also came up with a number of reforms and polices in his government, which greatly attributed to his failures.

* He claimed to derive authority from God not from people this showed his degree of dictatorship.
* He put leadership and authority in the hands of the learnt people, though at times they were over looked.
* He gave Abbasid much power and authority saying that they were the true leaders of Muslims ad came from Prophet Muhammad’s lineage.
* He adapted the Ummayads system of electing more than one successor, one after the other,and this caused enmity among the people outside Abbasids royal house.
* His attempt to suppress Abdurrahman led to his collapse in Spain were he had established the Ummayads dynasty. He sent them an army which was seriously defeated, commanders killed, heads cut off, wrapped in a piece of cloth, smeared with gold and silver, which was sent to him as, it found him in Mecca on Haji, he couldn’t believe his eyes on opening the gift, he collapsed and died in 775 AD.

**QUESTION 9**

(25 marks)

The opener of the Abbasids caliphate was AbusbasAlmansur, the middler was Al-mamun and the closer was Amultadid.

As time went by, the leaders became more weak and weaker. Due to internal weaknesses the kingdom that started 750 saw its last days in 1256 AD because it was very big, smaller kingdoms started forming within, the Fatimid’s in Egypt and in the magrib region. Many reasons are put fore-ward for the fall of Abbasid dynasty.

* Failure of Abbasid rulers to consolidate their conquered areas the conquered territory failed to consider their authority. This created a lot of up heaved and later unrests hence collapse of Abbasid.
* Neglect of state duties by some Abasid rulers, most of them lived aluxulious life and care less about the masses much time was spent enjoying music and no effort to consolidate them selves in power was made.
* They were very extravagant and masses support was not the maniage of ma much to 18 years old girl, was celebrated by a big sum of money from state treasury which left it bankrupt
* There administration was exploitative, harsh and repressive the leaders elevated their and were above the law their Abasids confiscated the riches of Persians and led to the collapse of Barmakids family many hated them for that and worked for their downfall.
* Trible and racial conflict, among the Arabs and non Arabs, Iranians and Persians and the turks these increased their enamity slowly but steadily the Abbasids failed to unite them, and instead they united against the Abasids rule and fell it down.
* Neglect of military sector, their success and properly partly was duet to the strong army, when the empire expanded far and wide, the army was neglected at the time it was needed most to control revolts hence collapse of Abasids
* Existence of notinous religious conflicts, like the shiates, fatimids who captured N. Africa and established their leadership this undermined the Abasid leadership.
* The poor economic policies like heavy taxes imposed on the industries, discouraged development the massive killing of people reduced man power and the living longed for the downfall of Abasids
* The empire was too big to be ruled by weak leaders who came after Jafar Almansoor no wonders the Fatimid formed a sect in Egypt and established their leadership.
* Natural calamities like flood in Mesopotamia resulted into femene and made people hopeless the frequent epidemic diseases like malaria, small pox and fever made the populstion stand powerless the weak population could not put up any resistance when the Mongols attacked the Abassids
* The Christian crusade from Europe, these engaged muslims in several wars, weakened them, they mounted to much pressure on Abasids and Mongols found them already weakened they only surrounded and ended the Abbasid rule.
* The invasion of Mongols under commander Halagu. This began in 1220AD with the purpose of destroying muslims caliphate mosques were destroyed, many killed and other taken as captives in the year 1258AD, Abasid saw real signs of death when Halagu killed the last Abasid caliph
* Thus the collapse of Abassids dynasty, was caused by both external and interna circumstances. (ANY 13 X 0NE & A HALF)

**QUESTION 10**(12marks)

The Fatimid dynasty was founded by sayid bin Hussein who later got title of Imam UbaidullahAlmahd. His supporters said his mother was Fatumah, daughter of prophet. Hence the name Fatimid dynasty. The empire 1st operated in the magrib region, near Tunisia and later shifted to Cairo in 973AD.

It should be remembered that the move to over through the Ummayads by Abbasid, was as if they were helping the shias, to avenge the death of Ali, Hassan and Hussein. But later they were not to live to their expectation; this annoyed the shias, hence establishing the Fatimid dynasty in N0rth Africa to challenge the Abbasids in Bagdad. One historian said,

* The conflicts between Arabs and non Arabs, this gave them the opportunity to rise to power.e.g the Arabs and the Turks, yet the Turks out numbered the Arabs in the Abbasid army, therefore such confusions helped the shias to rise to power.
* Their determination and ambition to rule the Islamic world, this had started way back after prophets rule, but the opportunity was never availed, the Ummayads over powered the Shia, when the Abbasids come into power, they further frustrated them. And fought courageously to get into power.
* Egypt in North Africa was far away from Bagdad, Controlling it proved very difficult, in terms of monitoring and fighting rebellions, the shias exploited such chances and struggled to rise to power.
* The weakness of the Abbasid rulers, un like the Ummayads, the Fatimid’s found it easy to over through the Abbasids, without stiff resistance the last rulers failed to control the masses, yet was very oppressive, and hated by many, an advantage to the Fatimid dynasty. They capitalized on such weaknesses and rose to power.
* The plunder of North African by the kamathinians, these originated from Iran, with the help of the Romans, they destroyed their economic base, by the time Fatimid revolts started, they had no enough resources to put up resistance.
* Famine and plague had weakened North African people in that period, before the invasion of the Fatimid. Many lives were lost; N.Africa was vacated leaving behind a very small group the Fatimid fight with ease.
* The Fatimids were highly united, yet inhabitants of N.Africa were not, as they always at loggerheads with each other. So the Abbasids themselves in Bagdad, the Fatimids used this chance to rise into power, more so they had a war cry, of Hussein, Hassan and Ali’s death.
* The shiats had carried out a lot of propaganda through Abdullah bin Hussein, in N.Africa, this won them a sympathy vote, hence there rise to power. They ill talked about the Abbasid rulers as being irreligious like Abusafar-Aimansoor who befriended Christians.
* Before the conquest of N.Africa, the shias had prepared the area in terms of infrastructure, mainly done by shiat governors, operating in western Arabia. Good roads up to Boarder areas to Syria were built wells and rest houses which all together facilitated Shia take over.
* The inability of the Abbasids to lead a vast big empire, since they were economically crippled, they bothered less about far distant areas, including the hatching grounds of the shiat movement, in Egypt.
* The shiats members had for long served in the Abbasid government, they used their positions, knowledge and secretly promoted the shias in positions of responsibility like governors, when chance availed to over throw the Abbasid, it was a walk over.
* The support of Berbers in N. Africa, they had hated the oppressive nature of the Abbasid rulers, they joined the shiat fighters to over throw the Abbasid rule hence rise of Fatimid’s.

At last, the Abbasid army revolted against the Abbasids in favor of the Fatimid’s, for long they had not been paid, there ill treatment that they would be granted positions of leadership in the Fatimid government

**10 b)** **(13marks)**

He was a son of Muhammad bin Ali, son of Abdullah, son of Abas uncle of prophet. His mother was A barber slave, he supported the Abbasids campaign to over throw the Ummayads.Alsafar had nominated him as his successor on his death bed, he proved more capable than Alsafar he laid a foundation for the next Abbasids rulers and 5 of them sprang from him (sons).

* He claimed to derive authority from God not from people this showed his degree of dictatorship
* He put leadership and authority in the hands of the learnt people, though at times they were over looked
* He was both a political and a religious leader he assumed the title of imam, and stressed the importance of religion
* He gave Abbasid much power and authority saying that they were the true leaders of Muslims ad came from Prophet Muhammad’s lineage.
* He adapted the Ummayads system of electing more than one successor, one after the other this caused enemity among the people outside Abbasids royal house.
* The city of Bagdad was found and made the capital in it, trade culture flourished which attracted many people around the empire.
* He conquered the Bazentine empire, the Romans had raised again with the collapse of Ummayads he sent them in army which capture many of parts, such as India and Pakistan
* His attempt to suppress Abdurahman led to his collapse in Spain was he had established the Ummayads dynasty. He sent them an army which was seriously defeated, commanders killed, heads cut off, rapped in a piece of cloth, smeared with gold and sliver, which was sent to him as, it found him in Mecca on Haji, he couldn’t belie his eyes on opening the gift, he collapsed and died in 775 AD.

**QUESTION 11** (13marks)

The crusade movement was a reaction of the Christians in Europe against Muslim world they had conquered a number of areas in Syria, Asia, Spain, Sicily far back during the orthodox caliphate

In reaction, the Christian wanted to win back there land in Palestine, and other areas in the mid-east. They started the movement in 1092, AD up to 1144A.D which was a period of civil war’s and un rest.

The inspiration of Christian crusades against Muslims and reasons behind the crusade attacks included,

The reasons behind crusade attacks on Muslims were political economic, social and on the other hand religious.

* Desire of Christians to revenge the Muslims who had dominated the world for centuries together with conquering of many places belonging to Europe like Palestine.
* The need to revive the former Roman and Persian empire and the Greeks, the rise and spread of Islam had shadowed there empires, the Christian world felt it was their duty to revive their lost territories
* The spread of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, many people were converting to Islam which completely had a different belief. This raised up conflict between the 2 groups which culminated into resistance and civil wars.
* There were political motives of the crusade leaders, like Bohemian, who hoped to get provinces in middles east in case of victory of their attacks, thus hiding under the umbrella of crusaders to revive Christian glory hence attacking the Muslim territories
* The desire for economic gains, the crusaders needed raw materials and market for their good, so as to boost up their economic position hence launching of the crusades.
* To the criminals in Europe, the, movement provided them an opportunity to exert a self-punishments on themselves by serving in the name of crusades.
* The love for adventure made the Christian stage the crusade, as a way of looking for adventure, and tripping, they did hide themselves under the name of Christians crusades, they wished to fulfill their intensions.
* Some people wanted to avoid problems at home in this respect, the big numbers from France, they Sicily and Northern Europe, had faced economic depression to travel and fight the Muslim would be as a relief.
* The immediate cause was the pope’s call to the entire Europe with intention of uniting Greeks and Roman churches. Different leaders a preached to the pope, to mobilize Christians so as to regain control of all the regions under the Muslim Command. Pope Urban II, called upon all the Christians to carry the cross and Constantinople become there Centre of operation.

**11 b)** **Assess the effects of these crusades to the Muslim world**(12marks)

* Very many Muslims killed e.g. in 1044 and the crusaders stormed Jerusalem and did indiscriminate massacre, regardless of age or sex.
* The king of France ruled over parts of Muslims area, in North Africa due to the movement.
* Muslims were economically exploited by the crusaders through taxing, as well as robbing there valuable property.
* They came with new plants in the area like Carob, Millet, nice, Melons, shallots, and apricots.
* Movements on water and international trade increased as crusader constructed more water vessel to travel from Middle East, to the rest of the world.
* The inter-marriage gave rise to birth of new breeds of people like the blue eyed people with golden like hair.
* They introduced different military tactics, like building of Castles, and forts these were mainly Italians.
* New fighting tool were also introduced like gun power, Greek fire, more water more blazing.
* They brought the knowledge of using cross bows and arrows, the knights and their horses maintained and governed the conquered areas.
* They sharpened the enmity between Muslims and Christians, which has leaved for ages up to today.
* There was increased spread of Christianity in the Muslim territories .e.g in the Middle East very many prominent families were influenced into Christianity. E.g.Faranjia in Lebanon.
* Many historical mosques in Middle East we were destroyed.

**QUESTION 12.** (25marks)

Before the establishment of the Ottoman Empire, the areas acted as aspring board for many emperors ie. theBazentine empire, whose capital was Constantinople. This empire started way back in the 3rd century, it ruled with about 70 emperor and empresses till it collapse in 124AD.

Between 1261-1453AD, the Bazentine empire was reduced greatly, the Latin (Italians) were expelled from Constantinople the Mongols followed and destroyed the Asia minors.

It was after the destruction of Serujuks and collapse of Bazentine Empire that Ottoman was established by the Turks.

The founder was Uthuman Ottoman, an Italian (Osuman). The Turkish had been put the under Islamic state by Abbasid caliphs.

When Abbasids weakened, the Turkish people in their army become unruly, and started up raids. Uthuman was the leader of such groups. Many towns were destroyed, at the fall of Basra, it marked the fall of Bazentine and rise of Ottoman Empire

The rise of ottoman empire can be explained by the following factors.

The personality of Uthuman, he was strong spirited, courageous and an daring, he created banners for fighters, which were based on in the creation of Ottoman empire.

The elevation of Turkish people by the Abbasids, they used them as dependable soldiers they got a lot of power and authority, to the extent of influencing political decision, the Abbasid became weak.

Decline and fall of Bazentineempire, in political, social and economic circles, this gave room to the Turkish to rise into a power. The oppressed people under them rebelled and welcomed the Turkish as new leaders.

Failure of Abbasids to control the large empire, the Ottoman founders took advantage of the distant territories and created a magnificent dynasty.

The assimilation and accommodation policy of the Turkish (Gaziz) raiders, they welcomed all strange fighters from Greeks and areas, which strengthened there fighting force.

There was disorder in the Muslim world in the years before establishment of the Ottoman Empire. These were due to the revolts against the Abbasids. The force would not be mobilized to fight the raiders.

The expansion of Ottoman Empire was gradual; this allowed the enough time to organize governmental control system, which later led to their expansion without too much force.

Ottoman empire peace attracted very many people from far and wide including merchants, jurists, theologizes and fiscal experts hence establishment of Ottoman empire.

The Ottoman establishment had very many Christian allies, like empower John 6thorchan, the successor of Uthuman married the Ordorah, the daughter of John 6th this cemented there relationship and was very much helped The restoration of peace in Asia minor by Turks. this brought a new chapter, which facilitated the rise of in the different conquests.

The meriting of silver Coins made trade and commerce most vital in the area, this was all controlled by the Turkish a thing they used to influence many to start the Ottoman empire.

The first part of Ottoman rule was spent conquering many areas like Asia minor, magrib state, Syria, Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula.The empire’s establishment had a lot of effects and in 1921, it had to collapse because it was shaky.