

PRIMARY SEVEN C.R.E LESSON NOTES

TERM ONE NOTES

THEME: CHRISTIANS AND THE HOLY SPIRIT

TOPIC: ENRICHED IN THE SPIRIT

NATURE OF HUMAN BEINGS

- God created Adam from dust (Gen 2:7)
- Eve was created from Adam's rib.
- God breathed into the nostrils of human beings.
- God created human beings in his own image (Gen. 1:27).
- Human beings have a free will either to serve God or Satan.
- Human beings have the ability to talk to God through prayer.
- Human beings have a large and complex brain.
- Human beings can talk to each other.
- Human beings walk on two legs.

Roles of human beings

- To look after all living things (Gen 1:26)
- To participate in God's work of creation by producing young ones (genesis 1:28)
- To cultivate land and grow food (Gen. 2:15)

Animal freedoms

- Life
- Movement
- Feeding
- Reproduction
- Care

Respect, care and protection of all life including animals and plants.

- Human beings need to feed the animals.
- Provide shelter where necessary.
- Protect animals from danger.
- Treat them when they fall sick.

How human beings failed to live up to God's standards.

- Eve was tempted to eat the forbidden fruit by the serpent.
- Eve ate the forbidden fruit and gave some to Adam.
- They ate the forbidden fruit because they wanted to become as wise as God.

Congruencies of disobedience to mankind.

- God's relationship with human beings was broken.
- Fear amongst people
- Embarrassment amongst people.
- Women giving birth in pain.
- Sickness and death of body, soul and spirit.
- Hard work in order to get the basic needs of life.
- Quarrels and fights among people.
- Adam and Eve were sent out of Eden.

How we fail to live up to God's standards today.

- Failing to respect other people.
- Fighting with others.
- Quarreling with others.
- Worshipping false gods.
- Murdering people.

GOD'S PLAN FOR SALVATION

- God calls Abraham (Gen. 12:1-3)
- God rescues Israelites from Egypt (exod. 24:3)
- God makes a covenant with the Israelites (exod. 19: 5-6)
- Israelites reach the promised land.
- God prepares his chosen people through leaders and prophets.
 - David – Psalms 51:10 – 13
 - Amos – 5:14 – 15
 - Micah – 6:8
 - Isaiah 9:5-7
 - Jeremiah 31:31
 - Ezekiel 36:25-27

Teaching about God's plan for salvation.

- John the Baptist was the last prophet to prepare people for the coming of the saviour.
- His message was "Turn away from your sins" (Mathew 3:1-12).
- God sends his only son to die for our sins (John 3:16)
- The birth of Jesus Christ (John 1:14)

Note: The process by which God the son put on flesh is called **incarnation**.

- Jesus dies for our sins.
- Resurrection of Jesus

Jesus life as a perfect example.

- . his birth (conceived by the holy spirit)
- He loved all people equally.
- He never committed any sin.
- He aimed at solving rather than creating problems.
- Jesus lived a prayerful life.
- Jesus loved sinners.

Topic two:

Ancestors, ourselves and the Christian spirit and African traditional beliefs.

- Before the introduction of Christianity, Africans knew God as a creator, protector and provider.

They had local names for God and believed in African Traditional Religion.

Tribe	Name of God	Meaning
Baganda	Katonda	Creator
Banyoro	Rugaba	Giver
Iteso	Lokasuban	Creator
Kakwa	Nyuleso	God in the sky
Luhya (Kenya)	Nyasaye	Beseeched one
Basoga	Kibumba	Creator

Similarities between ATR and Christian beliefs.

- Both believe that God is the creator and sustainer of life.
- Both believe in life after death.
- Both believe in forgiveness and reconciliation with one another and God.
- Both have sacrifices and rituals.
- Life is believed to be a gift from God in both religions.

Differences between A.T.R and Christian beliefs.

- A.T.R believes in witch craft unlike Christians.
- A.T.R believes in polygamy unlike Christians.
- Christians believe in the resurrection of the body on the day of judgement while A.T.R doesn't.
- A.T.R believes that the living dead can cause misfortunes to the living while Christians do not.

Evil practices and beliefs of A.T.R

- Polygamy
- Witch craft
- Appeasing the dead
- Sacrificing human beings
- Charms and amulets.

Reconciliation

- Reconciliation means bringing back a broken relationship.

Causes of misunderstandings

- Adultery
- Back biting
- Greed
- False accusation
- Suspicion of witchcraft.

Importance of reconciliation

- It restores friendship and love
- It restores personal communications.
- Prevents bitterness and revenge.
- Working together is restored.

Traditional ways of reconciliation.

- Arbitration
- Paying fines
- Apologizing
- Sharing meals.

Christian ways of reconciling with God.

- Believing in Jesus Christ.
- Accepting Jesus as a personal saviour.
- Repenting for our sins.

Christian ways of reconciling with one another.

- Arbitration
- Paying fines
- Ask for forgiveness
- Sharing meals

Life after death

According to tradition some people believe that the dead continue to live in another form of life. They remember their dead by practicing the following:

- Naming children after them.
- Caring for their graves.
- Swearing in their names.
- Cursing people through them.
- Sacrificing for the dead
- Constructing for them small huts

Biblical teaching on death and life after death.

- Those who believe in Jesus Christ believe in life after death.
- Christians will resurrect in their bodies on Judgement day.
- On Judgement day Jesus will come back to take those who died believing in him.

Topic 3: Enriched by other Nations and Religions.

World religions.

- Religion is a belief in spiritual beings.

Examples of world religions.

- Christianity
- Islam
- Judaism
- Hinduism
- Bahdi faith
- Buddhism

How we can respect and relate to people of other religions.

- Being polite and respectful.
- Do not disregard founders of their religions.
- Be willing to listen.
- Use common similarities.

Common religious beliefs

- The belief in the existence of God or gods (Theism).
- Belief that there is no God (Atheism)
- Belief in existence of the creator (Deism)
- Belief that all-natural objects e.g. plants, animals have life (Animism).

World organization

- United Nations Organisation
- The Common wealth Organisation.
- The East African Community.
- The African Union.

How we benefit from people of other countries

- Culture
- Trade
- Relief
- Development.

TERM TWO NOTES

Topic 1: serving others in the spirit.

- Service is the action of helping or doing work for others.
- A servant is a person who helps to do work for others.

Examples of servants

- God's servants e.g. bishops, pastors, prophets.
- Civil servants e.g. teachers, doctors.
- Domestic servants e.g. porters, house maids.

People who accepted God's call for service.

- Mother Theresa.
 - Found the order of sisters and brothers.
 - Served the sick
- William Wilber force
 - fought to stop slave trade
- Dr. Lucille Teasdale
 - Built St. Mary's hospital Lacor in Gulu.
 - She treated sick people.

People who need service

- Poor
- Old
- Disabled
- Young
- sick
- The orphans
- Refugees

Biblical teaching on serving others.

- Luke 13: 32 – 34, Mathew 25: 31 – 40
- Luke 16: 19 -25 John 13:8
- Acts 6:1 – 3

Relief organization. (voluntary organisations)

- These are organizations that help needy people

Examples

- Uganda Women's Effort to save Orphans. (UWESO)
- The AIDS support organisation (TASO)
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- World Vision International
- Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)
- Carry American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
- Plan international
- Sanyu Babies home
- Save the children fund. (SCF)
- Christian children fund. (CCF)
(Teacher to give roles of each)

Topic 2 living in the spirit of love.

- Bible laws on love. (Mathew 19:3-6)
- Marriage is the legal union of man and woman as husband and wife.
- Why is marriage called a social institution?
 - It unites families, clans, tribes and other races.

Types of marriage

- Religious marriage
- Conducted by religious leaders
- Called holy matrimony in Christianity

Activities done in church

Exchanging vows

Signing marriage certificate

Exchanging rings.

Customary marriage

- carried out following traditional customs.

- involves paying bride price.

Bride price is money and property a husband pays to the wife's family in some societies.

- Civil marriage
 - This is marriage performed by government official.
 - It is mainly conducted by the CAO at the district level.

Purpose of marriage: (Mathew 19:4, Gen 1:27 – 28, Gen 2:1 - 25)

- For company
- To produce children
- For sexual pleasure
- For respect

Biblical laws on marriage (1 corin 7:1-16)

- Every man and woman should have one partner.
- Divorce is not allowed.
- One should marry when he / she fails to control his / her sexual desires.
- Marriage partners should fulfill their duties to each other.

Bible laws on love: (Mathew 19: 3 – 6)

- Love unites man and woman as husband and wife.
- Partners should love each other.

Bible laws on marriage (exodus 20:14)

- Do not commit adultery.

Qualities of a good marriage partner

- Should have a good family back ground
- Should be faithful and should have true love
- Should have good health
- Should be obedient
- Should be hard working
- Should be trustworthy.
- Should be educated
- Should be good looking.

Common marriage problems

- Quarrels
- Fights
- Lack of respect for one another
- Lack of trust
- Neglect of children

Love (mark 12:31, 1 Corinthians 13:4-7)

- True love has the following meaning according to Paul.
 - Patience
 - Faithfulness

- Persistence
- Hopeful
- Kind
- Everlasting

Importance of good friendship and self-control

- People who have good friendship and self-control enjoy the following:
 - getting good advice
 - Being encouraged
 - Being encouraged
 - Assisted in case of trouble
 - Social satisfaction
 - Sharing work

Sexual deviations

- Sexual deviations
- lesbianism
- Beastiality
- Homosexuality
- Incest.

TOPIC: THE SPIRIT MAKES US FREE

Freedom and Authority

- Authority is having control over other people.
- Freedom is not being under control of someone else.

Biblical teaching on freedom and Authority.

- Titus 3:1, Rom 13:1 -17, math 22:15-22 mark 10:42-45
- All authority comes from God
- leaders should serve people they lead.
- leaders should give freedom to their people.

Types of Authority

- Divine authority – possessed by God
- Apostolic authority – messianic power Jesus gave to the Church.
- Marital authority – husbands over their wives

- Civil authority – Husbands over their people.
- Symbolic authority – received from objects e.g. constitution.

Proper use of authority and freedom

(Romans 13: 1 -7)

- To keep law and order
- To defend people's rights
- Caring for the needy
- Promoting unity
- Creating peace

Misuse of authority and freedom

- Leaders mistreat the people they lead.
- Leaders embezzle public funds.

Ways people misuse freedom

- Dressing badly
- Use of obscene words on radio shows
- Abusing people in public
- Civil servants misusing their offices

Relationship between freedom and authority

- Both are God given
- Authority affects the use of freedom and freedom affects the use of authority.
- The misuse of authority and freedom breeds evil.

Responsibilities of leaders

- To guide people
 - To protect people
- To promote unity among people
To mobilize people for development.

Lessons from Jesus perfect use of freedom and authority (John 13:5)

- He used it to benefit all people
- He used it to solve problems / difficulties
- He used it to serve others.

Eligible voters

- In Uganda all people above 18 years can register to vote.

Free and fair elections

- It is the duty of the electoral commission to preside over free and fair elections.

Topic 4: the spirit helps us to use his gifts

Talents :

- A talent is a natural ability to do something well

Examples of talents.

- Singing
- Dancing
- Acting
- Debating
- Writing
- Drawing
- Playing football / net ball

Way of identifying talents

- Through practice
- Through the guidance of other people.
- Through praying

Using available resources to serve God and fellow human beings.

- Making machines used for building.
- Making medicine to cure diseases.
- Making education better.
- Making communication better

Uses of resources that break God's commandments.

- Making medicine to carry out abortion.
- Making weapons of mass destruction.
- For disputing God's existence.
- Making poisonous chemical to poison other people.

Conscience

This is a feeling that tells one whether what he / she is doing is right or wrong.

How the holy spirit helps us through our conscience

(John 16 : 6 – 15, 1 corin 12:1 – 11)

- The holy spirit reveals the truth to our conscience.

THE GIFTS AND FRUITS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Fruits of the holy spirit (Gal 5: 22 – 23)

- These are new characters we get from the influence of the holy spirit.

Examples

- Love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness.

Gifts of the holy spirit (Corinthians 12 : 27 & 12 : 8 – 10)

- These are abilities to do services we get from the influence of the holy spirit.

Examples

- Wisdom, knowledge, faith, power to heal, speaking God's message.

- Ability to distinguish gifts of the holy spirit.

- Speaking in strange tongues.

TERM THREE NOTES

TOPIC 5: STRENGTHENED BY THE SPIRIT WE ACCEPT THE EVENTS OF LIFE.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE

- Success means achieving a desired goal.
- Failure is when one doesn't get what he / she aims at getting.

Causes of failure.

- Lack of faith in God
- Lack of self confidence
- Pessimism (believing that the worst can happen any time)
- Poor advice
- Illiteracy
- Pride

How to cope with success or failure.

- Concentrating on available privileges and chances.
- Fighting satans temptation using God's words.

What Christians should view as success

- Harmony with God and fellow beings.
- Loving others
- Service for others
- Respect for God and other people
- Thinking more of others than ourselves.

What Christians should not view as success

- Money
- Popularity
- Prestige
- Wealth

Fear

- Fear is the feeling that something bad may happen.

Forms of fear

- Real fear – afraid at objects that can harm
- Imagined fear – general fear to fail

- Anxiety – state of being worried.

Causes of fear

- Being lonely
- Lack of confidence
- Death
- Embarrassment

Values of fear

- Helps us to avoid dangerous situations
- Makes us do tasks better
- Makes us respect those who can protect us
- Makes us to seek for God's help.

Biblical teachings on fear (mark 14:32 – 36 Joshua 1:5 – 9 Isaiah 41: 10 – 13 / 14)

- Always pray to God for strength and courage
- Have determination, confidence and obey God's commandments.
- Leave all our worries to God.

Emotions

- An emotion is a state of one's mind.

Examples of emotional feelings

- Sadness, Anger, fear, cheerfulness

How to control emotions

- Being patient
- Avoiding anger
- Avoiding revenge
- Being kind
- Believing in God in all situations.

TOPIC 9 PRAYING IN THE SPIRIT

- Communication is the sending and receiving of information.

How God communicates to us

- Through the bible
- Through visions
- Through prophets
- Through priests

How we communicate to God

- Through prayer
- A prayer is a special way of communicating to God.

Types of prayer

- Praise prayer
- Thanks -giving prayer
- Confessional prayer
- Petition prayer
- Intercession prayer
- Liturgical prayer

Teacher to explain to learners

Importance of prayer

- Brings us closer to God
- Helps us to control our emotions
- Helps us talk to God
- Helps us find peace in times of stress and sorrow.

Reasons why people pray

- To thank God
- To praise God
- To confess our sins
- To ask for protection

Ways of praying

- Praying silently
- Praying loudly

Principles to follow during prayer

- Have faith
- Being humble before God
- Turn the whole mind to God (be focused)
- Present all your desires and needs.

When should a Christian pray?

- When in need
- Any time
- During joy / sorrow

Jesus teaching on a prayer (Mathew 6:9 – 13)

- Jesus taught his disciples the Lord's prayer.

Teacher mentions what we ask for in the Lord's prayer

Lessons learnt from the Lord's prayer.

- To praise God
- To request God for our daily needs
- To ask God for forgiveness
- To ask God to protect us from evil
- To forgive others.

Reasons why Jesus prayed.

- To get food (Luke 8:6)
- To forgive his enemies (Luke 23:33-34)
- To know God's will (Mathew 26:42)
- To ask for strength and courage (matt. 26:39)

Places where Jesus prayed from

- Gethsemane (matt 26:39-42)
- On top of the hill (Mark 6:46)
- At the grave yard (John 11:41 – 43)

TOPIC 10 GROWING IN THE SPIRIT

- Prayer in the early church
- Arrest of Peter and John (acts 4: 1 -4)
- Release at Peter from prison (acts 12: 1 -10)
- Peter resurrects Tabitha (acts 9: 36 – 41)
- Paul and Barnabas (acts 14:21 – 23)

Creeds.

- Creeds are statements of Christian beliefs.
- Examples of creeds:
 - apostles' creeds
 - Nicene creed
 - Athanasius creed

Sections of creed.

- God the father
- God the son
- God the Holy Spirit

Sacraments

- A sacrament is a symbolic religious celebration through which Christians believe that they receive God's grace.

Characteristics of sacraments

- Must have a material sign e.g. wine, bread.
- Must have a system of giving (receiving)
- Must confirm the presence and power of Jesus.

Examples of sacraments

- Baptism
- Confirmation
- Holy matrimony
- Penance
- Holy order / ordination
- Anointing of the sick
- Holy Communion / Eucharist.

Holy Spirit and prayer

- The holy spirit gives people the power to:
 - Believe in God
 - Believe in God's teachings as written in the Bible.
 - Have knowledge and wisdom
 - Send our prayers to God
 - Become members of God's family through Baptism.

Holy Spirit in the church today

- A church is a group of Christian believers. The presence of the holy spirit in the church is called **New Pentecost**.
- The following scriptures show the presence at the Holy Spirit in believers.
 - Gal 3:14
 - Rom 8:9
 - 1 Cor. 6:17
 - Rom 8:14 – 17.
- **The New Pentecost**
 - Roman 12:6

P.7 ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION LESSON NOTES.
TERM ONE NOTES

THEME I: READING FROM THE QUR'AN.

SUB THEME: QUR'ANIC EXTRACTS REGARDING THE DAY OF JUNDGEMENT.

Selected Verses

6:51, 7:187, 33: 63, 56: 11- 56, 45: 46

Relating the verse to our daily life and lessons learnt from the verse.

- No one is going to have a protector during judgment day apart from Allah.
- Fearing and respect in Allah will lead us to success during judgment.
- Allah will raise us from death and we shall gather before him for judgment.
- Life after death is a reality although many people deny it.
- Nobody knows the judgment day and hour apart from Allah.

Events on the judgement day.

- The angel will blow the trumpet two times.
- The dead will come back to life.
- Human justification before God.
- The believers will receive their books in their right hands.
- People's deeds will be put on a weighing scale.

Significance/importance of judgement day

- Allah will judge according.
- Allah's powers over creatures.
- People will judge themselves before Allah makes his final ruling.
- Allah will reward his people depending on what they did.
- Prophet Mohammed (P.B.U.H) will plead for his group. (Muslims)
- To help believers cross bridge.

THEME II: TAWHIID (MONOTHEISM)

SUB – THEME: HYPOCRITES

Defn. Is an act of pretending to what one is not or to feel what one does not feel.

Hypocrite: Is a person who pretends to be what he or she is not.

The Islamic term for a hypocrite is **Munafiq** and in plural

Munafiqun

The Surah in the Qur'an that talks about the evil practice is called **Surat Munafiqun**.

Chapter 63.

Characteristics of Munafiqun.

- They pretend to be good whereas they are not.
- They are always yes men or yes women.
- They have a weak character. They cannot stand on their own.
- They are great liars.
- They always have a pleasant and excellent outlook by being smart.
- They never fulfill their promises.
- They normally think that other people's complaints are directed at them.

Characteristics of munafiqunas in Medina

- Oppose leadings of Prophet Mohammed.
- Encourage Quraish to fight the Prophet.
- Ran away from battle field of Uhud.
- Announced the death of Prophet Mohammed when he was not.

Dangers and threats of hypocrites.

- They spoil Islam.
- They reveal our secrets to our enemies.
- They lead to destruction
- They cause enmity among people in the community.
- They can cause wars from one country to another.
- Can break people's marriages
- They are more dangerous than a non-believer.
- It leads to hatred.

Ways of avoiding hypocrites in society today.

- We can avoid hypocrites by sticking to the word of Allah.
- By isolating from them after knowing them.
- By advising them to stop practicing it.
- By telling hypocrites the consequences of it.
- By not taking every one's advice or comments.
- Asking Allah to expose them to us.
- Praying for them in order to stop that bad practice.
- Guiding and counseling them.
-

TYPES OF HYPOCRITES

1. **Hypocrisy in belief:** This refers to pretense of a person to be a believer in Allah while he/she is not.

Its characteristics:

- Feeling unhappy at the victory of Islam.
- Feeling happy when Islam is disgraced.
- Hating prophet Mohammed (P.B.U.H)
- Saying that the whole message of the prophet was mere lie.
- Saying that prophet Mohammed was not a true Prophet.

2. **Hypocrisy in actions and deeds:** This refers to people whose practices are made up of pretenses of being good when they are the opposite.

They do the following: -

- Telling lie.
- Regular breaking of promises.
- Taking things which kept with him/her as a trust.
- Becoming treacherous whenever involved in an agreement.

Relevance of the topic to daily life.

- We should not practice hypocrisy because it is against the Islamic teachings.
- We should not associate with hypocrites after knowing them.
- Hypocrites will be throwing in hell after judgement day.
- Hypocrites are nice looking guys talking nicely in order to win your heart.

- Many people are enemies to each other because of hypocrites.
- Allah is against hypocrisy and hypocrites.
- We should be very careful to people talking to you against someone.
- Many people's marriages are broken

THEME III: FIQH (PRACTICE)

SUB THEME: RIGHTS OF HAJJ

Defn.:Hijj/Hajj/Hijjah:- A pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hajat : A title given to a woman who has visited Mecca

Hadith: Teachings of Prophet Mohammed

Haji/ Al-haj: A man who has made pilgrimage to Mecca

Importance of Hajj

- A pilgrimage gets a big reward from Allah because it is an act of worship.
- Hajj is a fulfillment of the fifth pillar of Islam.
- A person who performs Hajj with sincerity is forgiven his/her sins by Allah
- It brings Muslims together from various parts of the world and therefore it creates brotherhood amongst Muslims.
- It pleases Allah
- It strengthens one's faith.
- It is a good reminder of the judgement.

Relevance of hajj to daily life

- It trains a person to persevere and work hard.
- It develops the heart of sacrificing.
- You get a title of Haji and Hajat.
- It creates friendship amongst people from different parts of the world.

Religious symbols in Mecca and Medina

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| - Kaaba | - Care Thauri |
| - Mosque HArām | - Nnabawi Mosque |
| - Quiblatayin Mosque | - Baque |
| - Quba | - Care hira |
| - Ritnah of Hajj | |
| - Sacrificing animals | |
| - Throwing stones | |
| - Sharing hair | |
| - Tawaf | |

Terms connected to Hiji

1. Umra-Optional pilgrimage to Mecca.
2. Sa'yi -Running between Safa and Marwa
3. Tawaf-Running around the Kaaba seven times.
4. Arafat-A mountain where Pilgrims get the title of Haji and Hajat.-It is a mountain where Adam and Hawa met after searching for each other.
5. Mina-It is a place where Pilgrims throw stones to the three pillars representing Satan
6. Jamarat-The three pillars representing Satan

Rites of Hajj

- Getting niyya (intention)
- Dressing Hiraam
- Tawaf

Pillars of Hajj

- Niyya (intention)
- Going around the Kaaba
- Running between Safa and Marwa
- Attending Arafat
- Cutting of hair

Conditions before making Hajj

- Have enough money for the journey.
- Leave enough money for family.
- The journey should be from known danger.
- Should be Muslim with a sound mind.
- Pay all debts.
- Pay for the journey without using dishonest ways and for no good reason because of hypocrites

THEME IV: HADITH (PROPHETIC TRADITIONS)

SUB THEME: UPHOLDING GOOD HEALTH

Content:

Extract from the Qur'an (7: 55,24: 2,17: 32)

Visiting the sick

The prophet said: Procedure to follow:

- i) You give a sick person Salaam
- ii) Respond to invitations
- iii) Encourage the sick not to think otherwise but to continue worshipping God.
- iv) It is Allah who makes one sick and He is the one who cures.

Problems of early sex and pregnancy

- It leads to STDs and STIs.
- It leads to school dropouts.
- It leads to punishment.
- You can be forced to get married.
- Loss of dignity and respect.
- It leads to death during delivery.
- It causes disobedience to Allah's command.

Examples of STDs and STIs and their control

- HIV / AIDS
- Syphilis
- Gonorrhoea
- Candida

Moslems Medicine

- ZamZam
- HabbatSauda
- Qur'an
- Dates
- Honey

Religious implications in control of STDs.

- Being faithful in relationships.
- Preaching against adultery.
- Abstinence from sex before marriage.

THEME V: HISTORY OF ISLAM

SUB THEME: ASIAN MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN UGANDA

CONTENT:

1. Asian communities in Uganda

The Ismailia Muslims Community.

They have a spiritual leader as Handir (See: MK IRE by NCDC Bk7 by Zakeand IsaKatamba)

2. Ag'a Khan

- Their headquarters are at Kibuli Mosque.

- Ag khan's grandfather is Sir Sultan Muhammad Ali sha Aga khana

- They have built schools in Uganda e.g. Masaka S.S, Kibuli S.S

- They have built mosques in Uganda e.g. Kibuli mosque, Wangeya etc.

- They have provided scholarships to Ugandan students to Harvard University.

3. Bohras

- It is a shia group

X-tics of Bohras.

- They have three daily prayers i.e. Subhi, Magrib and Ishai.

- They have two Idd festivals.

- They fast the day of Idd-al-Ghadir (the day Ali was made a successor of Prophet Muhammad)

The Asian Communities.

a) Punjabi

b) The Baluchis

c) The cutchhi Muslims

d) The kokni Muslims

e) IthnaAshris

f) The Ahmadiyya

Contributions of Asian communities in Uganda.

- They build mosques e.g. Aga khan

- They set up business to provide jobs.

- They build schools e.g. Masaka S.S.

- They participated in the building of the Uganda Railway.

- They increased the number of Muslims in Uganda.

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION LESSON NOTES

TERM TWO NOTES.

THEME I: READING FROM THE QUR'AN

SUB THEME: QURANIC EXTRACTS REGARDING HIJJ

Forbidden Practices in Hiji.

- You are not supposed to hunt or kill animals.
- You should not cut grass.
- Covering the face is not accepted.
- Anointing of hair

Importance of Arafah Assembly.

- Pilgrims complete all the activities during hijj
- Pilgrims get titles of either Hajj or Hajjat.
- They learn patience.
- It enables Moslems to gather in a place where Adam and Haawa were reunited after disobedience.
- Qur'anic Extracts regarding hijj (by Sheiks)
(2:196, 2:197, 2:198 – 199)
Recite, interpret and relate the verses to our daily life.
of MK Bk 7 NCD pg. 75 – 82

THEME 2: TAWHID (Monotheism)

SUB THEME: ISLAM AND OTHER RELIGIONS

Concept of God according to Islam

- There is nothing worthy of worship but Allah
- Suratul Khas chapter 112 says
 - o He is God the one and only
 - o God is eternal and absolute
 - o He was not born and nor did he produce
 - o There is no one like Him.

Similarities between Islam and other religions (Christianity, Judaism, Bahai)

- They all believe that the Supreme being God has attributes like omnipotent, omniscient, eternal, omnipresent)
- They believe in Prophet hood who brought messages from god.
- They believe that there is life here after.

- They believe that God's revelation is contained in holy books.

Differences between Islam and Christianity.

- Islam believes in oneness of god but Christianity emphasizes Trinity.
- Islam considers Isa as a prophet but Christianity Jesus is the son of god.
- Christians hold general prayers on Sunday but Moslems on Friday.
- Holy books for Moslems pilgrimage to Jerusalem but Moslems go to Mecca.
- Moslems fast for 30 days but Christians fast for 40 days.

Similarities between Islam and Christianity

- Both believe in the Supreme God.
- Both have holy books
- Both have holy places of worship
- Both believe in prophets and angels
- Both believe in the day of judgement.

Other world religions

- Hinduism
- Bahai Faith
- Judaism
- African religion
- Buddhism
- Taoism

THEME 3: HADITH (Prophetic Traditions)

SUB THEME: IMPORTANCE OF HIJJ (For Sheiks to handle)

- A valid Hajj is rewarded by paradise
- A person who makes Hiji and does not indulge in obscene acts is forgiven her sins and becomes innocent like a baby.
- To be interpreted and explained by Sheiks
- State application of the above Hadith in our daily lives.
- Read Surat Al-Hajj from the Qur'an

THEME 4: FIQH (Practice)

SUB THEME:Hijj and Umra

Difference between Hijj and Umra

- Hijj is compulsory while Umra is Sunnah act.
- It is a fifth pillar of Islam but Umra isn't a pillar of Islam.
- It is performed during dhul-hijj unlike Umra.
- Pilgrims visit Arafat during Hijj unlike Umra.
- One gets a title of Hajj or Hajat but with Umra no title gained.
- Animals are sacrificed during hijj unlike during Umra.

Similarities between Hijj and Umra

- Both acts are forms of worship
- Both are performed in Mecca.
- Both involve washing and dressing of Ihram.
- Both visits involve running between sofa and marwa.
- Both involve running around the Kaaba

Types of Hijj

Ifrad:

- Pilgrimage where Pilgrims rites of Hijj only. Here sacrificing is not allowed.

Qiran:

- Pilgrims perform rites of both Hijj and Umra at the same time. Afterwards they offer sacrifices.

Tamattu:

- Here Pilgrims perform rites of Umra first and later those of Hijj fasting is done at the end of the two.

How Hijj and Umra are combined: (Reference to resource person e.g. Sheiks).

THEME 5: HISTORY OF ISLAM

SUB THEME: IMPORTANT MUSLIM PERSONALITIES IN UGANDA

Prince BadruKakungulu

- He was a son of Nuhu Mbogo who a brother to was Kabaka Muteesa I
- Studied from Kubuli and later King's College Buddo
- He spread Islam in and outside Buganda.
- He secured many scholarships to Sheiks and ullhs abroad.
- He provided to build a mosque at Kibuli, a hospital and an Islamic school.
- He started some Muslim organizations like UMEA
- He encouraged the teaching of Arabic in Ugnda to make Quran reading easy.

Sheik ZaidiMugenyiAsooka

- He was a son AsumanGunsiiriza of Butambala.
- He was knowledgeable in Islam
- He translated the Quran into Luganda
- He formed the BukotoNateete an African Muslim Community
- He built 40 mosques throughout the country.
- He built schools to promote Islamic e.g. Kitagobwa in Butambala.

Prince NuhuMbogo

- He was son of Kabaka Suuna II and brother to Muteesa I.
- He led religious wars in Buganda to Kijungute.
- HE united Moslems and advocated for their rights.
- He encouraged Moslems exiles back to Buganda after religious wars.
- He donated land where mosques and schools were built.

Others include:

- Sheik AnnasKinyiri
- JumaMenhyaMunvulo
- TaibMagatto
- Sheik Ssekimwany.

IRE TERM THREE NOTES

THEME 1: READING FROM THE QUR'AN

SUB THEME: QURANIC TEACHING ON WOMEN

- The 4th chapter of the Qur'an is called Surat Nisae with 176 verses is about women Nisae means Women.
- It shows the value of women as members of the society.
(To Sheiks – Qur'an extracts verse 4:34, verse 4:19, 4:127, 4:4, 65:1) and state their relevance.

Status and rights of women in Islam

- A woman in Islam is highly valued and respected.
- Women are the mother of the world.
- Women are supposed to be provided for their needs by husbands.
- A woman has a right to accept or refuse a man to marry.
- A woman has a right to express her feelings in a home.
- Women do inherit property (Mirath) like men.

Status and rights of women according to Allah.

- Marriage in Islam is formalized by an agreement called Nikah.
- A bride is free to ask for Mahr (Dawry) from the groom.
- A woman is allowed to divorce (Huloo) her husband with genuine reasons.

Conditions under which Huloo (Divorce) is done by a woman

- If a man is impotent
- If a man becomes mad
- If a man mistreats the wife.
- If a man is imprisoned for life.

N.B: Idda means waiting period (3 months) after divorce.

THEME 2: TAWHID (MONOTHEISM)

SUB THEME: OBEDIENCE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Obedience is the act of complying the law or authority. Or act of complying with God's orders or commandments.

Whom to obey

- God
- Parents
- Religious /political leaders (those in authority)
- Elders

Obedience to Allah

- He must be obeyed because it's the main reason for man's creation.
- An obedient person is rewarded by Allah after death.
- He is given divine guidance, protection and mercy.

Signs of obedience to Allah

- Practicing teaching of the holy Quran.
- Practicing the Hadiths
- Practicing the pillars of Islam
- Refraining from doing evil acts.
- Encouraging others to do good things.

Signs of disobedience to Allah

- Getting involved in evil acts e.g. adultery, murder
- Worshiping other gods.
- Failure to observe the pillars.
- Failure to respect parents.

Obedience to parents

- A person who respects his parents will enter Jannah (paradise)
- Parents should be treated with mercy, kindness and love.

Signs of obedience to parents

- Showing them love and gratitude.
- Respecting them.
- Helping them with basic needs.
- Visiting them regularly.

Signs of defiance to parents

- Abusing them
- Back – biting
- Undermining them
- Talking to them rudely

Signs of obedience to authority (Quran 4:59)

- We are expected to obey leaders because all authority is from Allah.

Qualities of a good leader.

- He/She should be God fearing
- He/She should be humble.
- He/She should be honest.
- He/She should be exemplary.
- He/She should be kind.
- He / She should be trustworthy.

Ways of obeying those in authority.

- Abide by their rules and regulations.
- Give them due respect.
- Advising them when they go wrong.
- Paying religious tax (Zakat)
- Do not spoil their public image.

How obedience promotes security in home and society

- It reduces crimes
- It promotes friendship and harmony
- It limits dictatorship

Consequences of disobedience

- It leads to death (Hell)
- It spoils good relationship between people and God.
- A child can be punished.
- It leads to domestic violence
- It leads to mob justice.
- People can hate you.
- It can lead a person into prison.

THEME 3: RITES OF UMRA (For Sheiks to teach)

THEME 4: HADITH (PROPHETIC TRADITIONS)

SUB THEME: MARRIAGE AND STATUS OF WOMEN IN ISLAM

Marriage is the legal union between a man and woman as husband and wife.

Why do people get married?

- To produce children
- For companionship
- It protects people from evil acts e.g. fornication.
- Married people get respect from society.
- For sexual pleasure.
- To get protection and care.

Hadith regarding marriage

A woman is married basing on four qualities i.e. beauty, family background, wealth and religious aspect.

Types of legal marriage in Uganda

- Civil marriage
- Religious marriage
- Customary marriage / Traditional marriage

Conditions necessary for marriage

- It should be between a man and woman
- Both partners should have sound mind
- Both partners should have reached the age of maturity.
- Paying of Mahr (Bride price / dowry)
- Approval of parents.
- There must be witnesses.

Factors to consider when choosing a marriage partner.

- He /She should be beautiful / handsome.
- He / She should be having good family background.
- Should be religious.
- Should be chosen from a financially stable family.

THEME 5: HISTORY OF ISLAM

SUB THEME: MUSLIM ORGANIZATIONS IN UGANDA

Muslim organizations in Uganda include: -

1. **UMEA** - Uganda Muslim Education Association
2. **UMSC** - Uganda Muslim Supreme Council

UMSC

- Formed 1st June 1972 with Headquarters at Old Kampala
Reason for its formation

- To resolve Moslem disputes.

Note: The leader of UMSC was at first called chief Kadhi but today is referred to as Mufti.

ROLES OF UMSC

- To preach and spread Islam in Uganda.
- To defend Moslem rights in Uganda.
- To unite Moslems in Uganda.
- To train and educate Sheiks and Mullahs
- To construct schools and hospitals plus Mosques.
- To care for Moslems property in Uganda.
- To solicit for funds so as to develop Islamic projects.
- To organize pilgrimages.
- To unite Moslems with other religious sectors.

HOW UMSC PROMOTE UNITY

- By uniting all Moslems under one leadership.
- Moslems leaders should stop selling Moslem properties.
- By getting new leaders from right electoral processes.
- Knowledgeable Moslems should sit together and produce single interpretation.
- Political interference should be eliminated from UMSC.
- There should be one Supreme leader for all Moslems sects.
- Foreign aid from Arab countries should not aim at driving Moslems

FORMER LEADERS OF UMSC

- Sheikh AbudRazakMatovu
- Sheikh KassimuMulumba
- Sheikh ObediKamulegeya
- Sheikh Husein Rajab Kakooza
- Sheikh Sadi Ibrahim Luwemba
- Sheikh MuhammedSsemakula
- Sheikh ShabanRAmadhanMubajje

CHALLENGES OF UMSC

- Mis-management of Muslim property
- Government interference
- Weak leaders
- Mis-interpretation of Islamic laws.
- Lack of respect among Muslim leaders.
- Formation of several Muslim sects.

UGANDA MUSLIM EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

It was formed in 19400 with headquarters at Kibuli

REASONS FOR ITS FORMATION

- To build more Islamic schools.
- To promote and supervise the standard of Education in Muslim Schools.
- To promote respect for Islamic culture.
- To promote Islam through education system.
- To mobilize funds for running Muslim schools.
- To attract scholarships to Muslim Students.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF UMEA TODAY

- It has built Islamic schools.
- It has sponsored Muslim founded schools.
- It has mobilized and supervised the teaching in Muslim schools.
- It is doing maintenance of infrastructure in Muslim schools.
- It has ensured that Islamic studies are taught.
- It unites all stake holders.

REASONS FOR THE REVIVAL OF UMEA

- To encourage all Muslim stake holders to form PTAs.
- To provide quality leadership of head teachers.
- To plan and improve Qur'anic schools.
- To give special attention to the education of Muslim women.

Other Islamic Organizations (Local and foreign Organizations)

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Other Islamic Organizations (Local and foreign Organizations)

THEME 2; TAWHID (FAITH)

1. What is hypocrisy?
2. What is the Islamic name for hypocrite?
3. Write down characteristics of hypocrite.
4. Suggest one example of hypocrisy in action.
5. Name one hypocrite who died when Prophet Muhammad was stopped from praying for him.
6. Mention one danger of hypocrites.
7. Which Surat talks about hypocrisy in the Qur'an?
8. Why do people practice hypocrisy?
9. Suggest any one way of avoiding hypocrites in one society.
10. Give the difference between hypocrisy and hypocrites.

THEME 3: FIQH (PRACTICE)

1. What is Hijj?
2. Name the first and oldest house of God.
3. Write one pillar of Hijj.
4. Which dress is worn by pilgrims?
5. Why do pilgrims slaughter animals at Mina?
6. Why do Moslems throw stones to Satan at Mina?
7. Give any one forbidden thing done during pilgrimage.
8. Suggest one important reason for Hijj.
9. What do you understand by the following terms:/
 - a. Saa'yi
 - b. Tawaf

THEME 4: HADITH

1. Write down any two Islamic medicines.
2. How was ZamZam well formed?
3. Give one danger of sex before marriage.
4. Mention any one disadvantage of adultery.

5. Write one example of STD.
6. Suggest any one danger of STDs to the youth.
7. Suggest one way of avoiding HIV / AIDS.
8. How can you help a sick person?
9. What should we do when we visit sick people?
10. Why do people take things like drinks to the sick?

THEME 5: HISTORY OF ISLAM.

1. Apart from Ismailia, name any other three Moslem communities in Uganda.
2. Who is the spiritual leader of Ismailia?
3. Give any one characteristic of the Bohras.
4. Apart from the Qur'an name any other holy book in Islam.
5. Name the main group of Asian Muslim Community.
6. Give one characteristic of the Ismailias.
7. Suggest any one contribution of Asian Muslim community.
8. Who are the Bohras?
9. Name the world leader of Ismailia Community.
10. How has the Aga Khan group of Asian Community contributed to the development of Uganda?

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18. Who are the Bohras?
19. Name the world leader of Ismailia Community.
20. How has the Aga Khan group of Asian Community contributed to the development of Uganda?

TERM II.

THEME I: READING FROM THE QUR'AN.

1. What is a pilgrimage?
2. Why do Moslems go for a pilgrimage?
3. Where do Moslems go for pilgrimage?
4. In which month do Moslems perform Hijj?
5. List down one forbidden practice during Hijj.
6. Mention any one dangerous living creature.
7. When do pilgrims attend Arafa?
8. Why is Surat Al Fatiha a very important Surat in the Qur'an?

THEME II: TAWHID (Monotheism).

1. Mention any one act of worship among the Hidhu.
2. Name the founder of Bahai.
3. Name the worshipping place in ATC.
4. Why do people worship small gods?
5. Give one difference between Islam and Christianity.
6. Name one similarity between Christianity and Islam.
7. Apart from Islam and Christianity, name any other world religion.
8. Why do many regions believe in the presence of God?
9. What is a creed?

THEME III: FIQH (Hajj and Umra)

1. When is Arafa day attended during Hijj?
2. Which title is given to a male Moslem pilgrim after Hijj?
3. Where do pilgrims get their titles?
4. What happens when someone fails to attend Arafa?
5. State one similarity between Hajj and Umra
6. Give one type of a pilgrimage.
7. How can a pilgrim combine Hijj and Umra?
8. What do you understand by the term Iharam?
9. Name the two prayers said at Arafa.

THEME IV : HADITH (Importance of Hijj)

1. Why do people visit Kaaba?
2. What is mean by vulgar language?
3. What reward is given for a valid Hijj?
4. Identify one obscene act during Hijj.
5. Who helped Ibrahim to build the Kaaba?

THEME V: HISTORY OF ISLAM (Importance of Moslem Personalities).

1. Write in full
 - a. U.M.S.C
 - b. U.M.E.A
2. Write the contributions of the following people to the development of Islam.
 - a. Prince BadruKakungulu
 - b. NuhuMbongo
 - c. ZaidiMugenyiAsooka
3. Who was the father to?
 - a. NuhuMbogo
 - b. Prince BadruKakungulu
4. Briefly explain how early Muslim converts demonstrated their faith.

TERM III.

THEME I: READIG FROM THE QUR'AN (Qur'anic teachings on Women)

1. Mention one right woman have in Islam.
2. What do you understand by the following terms
 - i. Nikah
 - ii. Mahare / Mahra
 - iii. Huluu
3. State three conditions under which divorce is done.
4. When is a divorced woman allowed to remarry?

THEME II: OBEDIENCE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

1. What is meant by obedience?
2. Why do you obey Allah?
3. Give two signs of obedience to Allah.

4. Give two signs of disobedience to Allah.
5. Why do we obey our parents?
6. Give two qualities of a good leader.
7. How does obedience promote security in a home?
8. Give two examples of obedience to parents.
9. Give two consequences of disobedience.

THEME III: MARRIAGE AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

1. What is marriage?
2. Why do people get married?
3. Give two conditions that should be fulfilled before marriage.
4. Why are unmarried people advised to fast?
5. Mention two factors one should consider before marriage.
6. Why are women regarded as important in Islam?
7. Give two conditions under which Nikah may not be allowed.
8. Define the term Iddat.

SUB THEME IV : MUSLIM ORGANIZATIONS IN UGANDA.

1. Write the following in full.
 - a. UMSC.
 - b. UMEA.
2. In which year was UMSC formed?
3. Who was the first Muslim leader after the formation in UMSC?
4. Suggest at least two aims of UMSC.
5. List any two causes of wrangles facing UMSC.
6. How have wrangles above affected UMSC?
7. Who was the founder of UMEA?
8. Give two reasons why UMEA was formed.
9. What title is given to head of Moslems in Uganda?
10. Who is he current Mufti of Uganda?