



1. (a) **MUSLIM DRESS** (Definition has a mark in this section)

- It must be long enough.
- It must be loose.
- It should not be transparent.
- It should ever be clean.
- It should not resemble that of the non-believers.
- **It should not be excessively ugly.**
- Neither should it be too attractive.
- It should not be of a low price.
- Neither should it be too expensive.
- It should not be a dress of fame, arrogance etc.
- It should not have pictures on it.
- For men, they should not put on dresses with gold and silver.
- Application of perfumes for men.
- Thickness of the dress.
- Mom's dress should not exceed the ankle area.

(b) **DRESS AND IT'S BENEFITS**

- It provides warmth.
- It identifies man as a human being.
- It beautifies the one who puts it on.
- It distinguishes man from an animal.
- It signifies that there are Muslims in the community / society.
- It advertises Islam.
- Source of rewards.
- Form of worship
- For protection from temptations.
- Source of respect.
- Element of concentration while praying
- Comfortability
- Act of obedience towards Allah.
- It regulates extravagancy

2. (a) **PAYMENT OF ZAKAT**

(1x12=12)

- Zakat can be defined as the obligatory charity paid by the rich to the state to meet needs of vulnerable people in the community.
- It is usually paid at the end of the year.
- The payer must have the heart intention. (Niyyah)
- There must be a section of people appointed by the state / Muslim leaders to collect Zakat.
- There are two types of zakat that is Zakatul Maali and Zakatul Fitr.
- One is paid at the end of the year (Maali) and Fitr is paid at the end of the month of Ramadhan.
- There are a number of items from which Zakat is payable.
- Money, the rate is $2\frac{1}{2}\%$
- Agricultural produce the rate is 5% and 10% respectively.

Domestic animals 30 cows – one calf, 5 camels – one goat, 40 sheep / Goats – one she
goat / sheep.

Hidden treasures that is Gold, Diamond, copper, silver etc. (minerals)

- o Gold 52.5 gms – 2.5% of value.
- o Silver 577.5 gms – 2.5% of value.
- o Products from water bodies like fish.
- o Trade items the rate is $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the profits.
- o Land fee is another subject to the payment of Zakat 2.5% of Rental fee.

Zakat of one item is not exchanged for another item.

Zakat defaulter will be punished on the Day of Judgment.

Those who deliberately refuse to pay Zakat can be forced and fined.

Able moslem should pay Zakat

No one pays Zakat unless has reached the required Nisab.

Zakat is payed on lawful items only. (Halali)

(1x13 = 13 marks)

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF ZAKAT

In the Quran, Allah mentions the categories of people who are required to receive Zakat (Qn 9:60).

The beneficiaries are eight in number;

They include;

- The poor
- The needy
- The New converts
- The Travellers
- The Debtors
- The slaves / Prisoners / captives
- Those in the cause of Allah.
- The Zakat collectors
- Zakat from one place may not be transferred to another place.
- The distribution of Zakaful Maali is limited to the Muslims only.
- The distribution of Zakaful Fitr can be extended even to the the member of other faith.

(1x12 = 12 marks)

3. (a) THE PILGRIMAGE

- Defination
- Must be Muslim / believer
- Must be financially able.
- Must be mature
- Must be sane.
- Must be healthy
- Physically able.
- With dear intension
- Must be a free man
- A female must be escorted by a male relative either father, brother or husband.
- Must be free from debts
- Must have knowledge about Hajji (pilgrimage)
- Must ensure safety of the route.
- Should have enough time.

(1x13 = 13 marks)

(b) THE IMPORTANCE OF MAKING THE PILGRIMAGE

- It is a pillar of Islam.
- It is an act of Worship.

- It's a key to paradise.
- It a source of rewards.
- It is a source of forgiveness.
- It is a source of blessings.
- It is a source of unity
- It protects the pilgrims from temptations.
- The pilgrims dress signifies the equality of mankind.
- The holy sites become real to a Muslim.
- It trains one to be patient like lady Hajarrah.
- It is a reminder to the pilgrims about the first pilgrims to the house of God (Kaabah) prophet Ibrahim and Prophet Ismael.
- It reminds the pilgrims of the day of Judgment.
- It promotes Islamic (muslim) brotherhood.
- Promotes physical fitness
- One is given a distinctive title of Hajji and Hajjat.
- Strengthens one's faith.

(1 x 13 = 13 marks)

4. (a) **MAULED AND IT'S FEATURES**

- The Prophet was born on Monday 12th Rabbil Awwal 570 A.D.
- Every year, this date and month are highly honored and respected by Muslims from different corners of the country.
- In East Africa (Uganda) it was first celebrated in the 19th century when there was an epidemic of small pox.
- It is usually organized outside the Mosque.
- The worshippers sit on Mats under a shelter.
- Women are separated from men.
- It attracts both Muslims and Non-Muslims.
- Charity is highly recommended for the Prophet.
- The Quran is recited time to time.
- The Prophet's biography is given to the Worshippers from the BARZANJE.
- The local, regional and National leaders are invited to address the Worshippers.
- Local drums and songs are used to entertain the worshippers.
- Praises and glorifications of Allah are also featuring.
- The ceremony ends with feasting.
- First celebrated in 1918 by Shiek Swaib Ssemakula and Prince Badru Kakungulu.
- Standing up on calling of the prophet's name for respect.

(1x13 = 13 marks)

(b) **THE BENEFITS OF MAULED**

- It brings people together hence unity.
- It improves on the Muslim brotherhood.
- Muslims pray for the Prophet which is a command from God.
- It attracts many local people to Islam.
- The Worshippers gain Knowledge from the preachings of the day.
- It advertises Islam.
- The Muslim community is recognized.
- It promotes charity through feasting.
- It is a source of entertainment which is a source of life.
- It enables the Muslims to address their burning issues to the central government.
- The worshippers are blessed.
- The worshippers are rewarded.
- The worshippers are forgiven.
- It is an act of worship of form or Worship.

(1x12 = 12 marks)

IMAAN (FAITH)

Tawheed is an Arabic word which means the oneness of Allah.
It is the first article and foundation of faith.

- Under Tawheed, we believe that Allah is Single, the absolute. He begets not, neither was He begotten, unique and does not resemble anything.
- Tawheed is of three types.
- Tawheed Rububiyyah (Tawheed in terms of creation)
- Tawheed Uluhiyyah (Tawheed in terms of names and attributes)
- Creation: Everything living and non-living, seen and unseen was created by none other Allah. Therefore He is the creator.
- Worship: Allah created man and Jinn to worship Him alone. Therefore, there is none to be worshipped except Allah.
- Everything good that man does is viewed as an act of worship.
- The major act of worship is a prayer.
- Names and attributes: God Has one principle name Allah.
- He also has 99 attributes, names such as the one, First, Last, Creator, Most High, The Judge, Most Merciful, Most Gracious etc.

(1 x 13 = 13 marks)

(b) THE NATURE OF GOD

GOD (ALLAH)	MAN
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He is the creator - He sleeps not - He is independent - He is self-reliant and sufficient. - Allah is unique - He begets not - He was not begotten - Allah is one - Allah has no partners - Allah is eternal - Allah lives in heaven - Allah does not resemble anything - Invisible 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He is a creature Man sleeps Man is dependent Man is ever in great need of help. Man is so common. Man begets Man was begotten Man is not one. Man has so many partners Man dies Man lives on earth Man resembles his fellow men. Visible.

(1 x 12 = 12 marks)

6. (a) THE DUTIES OF ANGELS

- Angels are the special soldiers (creatures) of Allah.
- Some Angels of Allah were given specific duties to perform.
- Some Angels are in charge of revelation that is Gibriel.
- Some Angels are in charge of distributing God's relief to His creatures that is Mikhael.
- Some Angels are in charge of ending man's life.
- Some Angels are busy protecting man from dangers of any kind.
- Some Angels are busy supervising whatever man does for record purposes.
- Some Angels are busy rotating the heavenly Kaabah.
- While other Angels are busy uplifting the throne of Allah.
- Some Angels are busy while others are to examine man's conduct on earth before death in the grave.
- Some Angels are in charge of paradise and others in charge of Hell.
- Some Angels will blow the trumpet on the day of Judgment

- Some Angels pray for man.
- Praising Allah.

(b) IMPORTANCE OF BELIEVING IN ANGELS

- An article of faith.
- An article of worship
- An act of obedience
- Source of rewards.
- Source of blessings
- Source of forgiveness
- It strengthens faith
- It makes one a true believer.
- It differentiates a believer from a non believer.
- It is a key to paradise.
- It helps man to know how Allah's revelations have been reaching mankind.
- It also helps a Muslim to know that, whatever he does, there is a supervisor.
- It helps man to know that Allah has very many creatures praising him day and night
- Moral improvement

(1 x 13 = 13)

7. (a) THE STORY OF LUT/LOT AND HIS WICKED PEOPLE.

- Lut was the seventh Prophet.
- He lived in main city of Sodom.
- He was related to Prophet Ibrahim (his Uncle).
- God sent him to the city of Sodom as a Prophet.
- His message to the people of Sodom was to believe in one God and warned them of evil acts.
- The more he warned his people the more aggressive and rebellious they became.
- His people were the first in history of mankind to commit the act of homosexuality
- He warned his people against the act and instead requested them to sleep with his daughters.
- Apart from homosexuality, his people also committed highway robbery, betraying friends among others.
- These were people with no shame.
- Prophet Lut warned his people about God's punishment.
- They told him to bring / invoke / invite God's punishment if he was truthful.
- Then Prophet Lut asked God to punish his people for their disbelief and disobedience.
- Before reaching Sodom, the angels visited Prophet Ibrahim and told him about what was going to happen to the people of Lut.
- It was this time that Prophet Ibrahim was given the good news of the child by Sara.
- Prophet Ibrahim pleaded with angels for the people of Lut.
- The angels reached Sodom at Sunset.
- The angels were Gibreal, Mikhael and Israfeel.
- When Lut's people saw the angels inform of handsome men, they tried to rape them.
- But the Prophet requested his wicked people not to touch them.
- As a punishment, their eyes were plucked out by the Angels.
- Before the punishment, the Angels ordered the Prophet and his family to leave the city of Sodom for another place without turning back.
- On their way to a new land, there was a blast then his wife turned back towards her people.
- Therefore she disobeyed God's order, then a stone fell on her and she was destroyed (smashed into pieces).
- The number of cities destroyed was seven in number.

Then, God turned the city of Sodom into a sea but it's water being salty.
 The incident took place where the dead sea is located.
 There were three people who survived the punishment that is LUT and his two daughters.
 The daughters were REETHA and ZAGHRATA.
 Lut's father was Haran.

(1 X 13)

b) LESSONS

- Prophet Ibrahim was always merciful to humanity.
- The angel can change shape.
- God has always saved the believers.
- It is God who grants faith and disbelief.
- God hates sexual relationship between the people of same sex.
- God's messages have always reached man through Angels (Angels with good news to Prophet Ibrahim about the son by Sarah).
- Angels are very harmful.
- That some family members of the Prophet were disbelievers.
- That the dead sea is a LANDMARK of the people who disobeyed God in the past.
- That shamelessness is an evil act.
- God has always punished wrongdoers.
- Man should not tempt God with punishments.
- We learn that Allah is all knowing and seeing.
- Prophets are always patient with their people.
- Man is always encouraged to be hospitable and welcoming.
- Learn to obey our father.

(a) SIGNS OF THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT.

(1 x 12 = 12)

- The Day of Judgment will come soon.
- Nobody knows when exactly it will happen except God.
- A number of signs of the Day of Judgment have already appeared.
- Emergency of incurable diseases like AIDS, Cancer.
- Frequency in wars for example in Congo, Sudan, Somalia etc.
- Emergence of tyrant rulers like Puttin, Kagame. Etc.
- Praising the musicians over the Quran that is Sheebah, Kenzo etc.
- Men resembling women for example Bebe cool, Pallaso etc.
- Emergence of unfair and corrupt leaders.
- Increase in the death of people for example those who died in Turkey, Freedom city etc.
- Prominence of people who were originally very weak politically and economically poor.
- The number of women over numbering that of men in the society.
- Loss of blessings in all man's endeavors / undertakings.
- The increase in immorality more especially wine drinking, fornication.
- Increase in the famine and drought.
- Increased number of false prophets.
- Emergency of many religions.
- Division among Muslims.
- The young will not respect the seniors.
- Lose of kindness to the younger ones.

(1x13 = 13 marks)

(b) LIFE EXPERIENCE OF A SINNER BETWEEN DEATH AND JUDGMENT.

- Every soul shall taste a cup of death.
- The life experience of the righteous will be different from that of the sinners.

- At the death point, the sinner will struggle for his/her dear life.
- Finally the soul will be violently plucked out.
- The soul of a sinner will have a smell which is unpleasant.
- He / she will ask for more time to reform like prayer, Zakat and Shadaq.
- He will face scaring / fearsome angels.
- She / he will not be able to respond to the examining angels in the grave.
- He / she will face many temptations / challenges in the grave like snakes etc.
- The sinner will complain about the day of resurrection.
- They will resurrect in many funny / ugly pictures.
- It will be very difficult for the sinners to cross the narrow bridge of SIRATWA.
- It will take a long time for them to reach the judgment ground.
- They will not be availed with the shade on that day.
- They will sweat to the maximum.
- They will be given their books in their left hands.
- They will be finally sent to Hell.

(1x12=12)

SECTION C

9. (a) A MUSLIM'S RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS SERVANTS.

- Respect the servants' ideas.
- Respect his servant.
- Provide them with basics of life. E.g food, clothes, accommodation.
- Not to blame them in case of minor mistakes.
- Pay them reasonable amount of money.
- Pay them immediately after work.
- Give full payments.
- There must be negotiations between the two before work.
- In case of charity, the servants be considered first.
- In case, the servant is tired of serving leave him to go.
- Mutual respect is recommended
- The master may share the profits with servants.
- Servants should be treated with kindness.
- Not to be sexually harassed
- On the servants side, they should serve their masters with love
- Work should be done effectively.
- They should not incite their colleagues against their masters.
- No work beyond their ability.
- Granted freedom of worship, expression, movement.
- Given time to rest.

(b) BENEFITS OF THE RELATIONSHIPS

(1x13=13)

- It promotes peace.
- It promotes friendship
- It promotes confidence
- It promotes love for work
- It minimizes strikes.
- It minimizes hatred and enmity between the two.
- It promotes charity in the community.
- It improves on the standards of living for the servants.
- It promotes income distribution in the community.
- It checks on the evil acts like theft.

It promotes freedom of expression and movement.
 An act of obedience
 Attract conversion to Islam.
 Shows the right picture of Islam.
 It promotes brotherhoodness.

OBLIGATIONS OF PARENTS TOWARDS THEIR CHILDREN;

(1x12 = 12 marks)

- Naming of their children.
- Looking for a nice partner.
- Praying before sexual engagement.
- Provision of basic needs of life.
- Circumcision in case of a male child.
- Organizing Aqiqah ceremony.
- Protecting the girl child from losing her genitals.
- Giving them good advice.
- Introducing them to their family members.
- To get for them responsible marriage partners.
- Respecting their opinion.
- Loving them equally.
- Being kind to them.
- Praying for them.
- Education
- Avoid divorce
- Breast feeding
- Child spacing
- Good care during pregnancy
- Parents should be legally married
- At 10 years boys and girls should be separated
- Engagement in games and sports.
- Should not abort

(1x13 = 13 marks)

(b) WHY PARENTS NEGLECT THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS THEIR CHILDREN?

- Poverty
- Lack of time
- Ignorance
- Low levels of education.
- Laxity
- Lack of sensitization
- Polygamy
- Instability
- Government policy on children's rights
- Sexual Immorality
- Single motherhood / fatherhood
- High cost of educations
- Influence of witch craft.
- Westernization
- Disability of children
- Some cultural influence
- Weak faith

(1x12 = 12marks)

11. (a) GOOD HEALTH

- Washing the hands before and after meals.
- Washing the hands before and after visiting the places of convenience.
- Eating while seated
- Not eating hot food and cold foods
- Avoid intoxicants
- Avoid dead animals.
- Not eating pork.
- Circumcision
- Brushing the teeth in the morning and before sleeping.
- Islam encourages smiling and laughing
- Sleeping under net.
- Games and sports.
- Exercises also promote good health.
- Burying the dead as soon as possible.
- Playing sex is also good.
- Shaving.
- Clearing the bush around.
- Having a balanced diet.
- Entertainment
- Washing the whole body
- Keeping dogs away from home.
- Covering the mouth while coughing and sneezing.
- Breast feeding
- Prohibition of sexual immorality
- Avoiding abortion unless it is medically necessary.
- Medication
- Eat enough food
- Fasting

(b) CLEANLINESS IN ISLAM.

(1 x 13 = 13 marks)

- Washing hands before and after meals.
- Washing hands before and after visiting toilets.
- Shortening the nails.
- Washing the clothes
- Mopping
- Brushing the teeth.
- Washing the utensils
- Covering the utensils after meals.
- Burying the dead as soon as possible.
- Shaving
- Cleaning and clearing the compound.
- Istinja
- Total abolition after sex (Gusul)
- Abolition (uthu) purification
- Circumcision
- Proper disposal of waste.

12. (a) THE LAWFUL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Farming
- Pastoralism
- Hunting

(1 x 12 = 12 marks)

- Iron working
- Pottery
- Fishing
- Professional Jobs like Teaching
- Sewing
- Food gathering
- Weaving
- Repairing and mending
- Lumbering
- Trade
- Mining
- Transport
- Skill and talent
- Carpentry

(1x12 = 12 marks)

UNLAWFUL MEANS OF ACQUIRING WEALTH

- Begging
- Stealing
- Cheating
- Robbery
- Corruption
- Bribery
- Embezzlement
- Looting
- Ribah (interest)
- Human trafficking
- Child sacrifice
- Witch craft
- Lying about what is being sold
- Swearing upon what is being sold
- Speculation
- Earning through unlawful activities.
- Hoarding
- Dealing in uncertainties
- Gambling
- Monopoly
- False weights and measurements.

(1x12 = 12 marks)

END