

# MATIGO EXAMINATIONS BOARD



225/1

## ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

### MARKING GUIDE 2023

#### PAPER 1

Qn	Answer
1(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Jahiliyyah Arabs believed in the existence of the supernatural power they thought resided in shrubs.</li> <li>• The Arabs also believes that the worshippers could not communicate directly to supreme being but through intermediaries like idols, stone and other objects.</li> <li>• The pre Islamic Arabs were essentially idols worshippers' idols worshipping was of many types and each tribe had a different idol to worship.</li> <li>• The holy shrine (the Kaaba) was surrounded by as many as 360 idols. Each had its name and a different idol was worshipped each day.</li> <li>• The Jahilliyyah Arabs had priests and fore foretellers whom the Arabs used to consult in case of problems and they were supposed to predict the future of the society</li> <li>• The Arabs used to perform pilgrimage around the Kaabah during the month of Dhul hajji to pay respect to their Gods</li> <li>• The Arabs performed pilgrimage practices going around the Kaabah several rounds while naked, clapping, shouting, and singing obscene songs.</li> <li>• The Arabs who were un able to make it to Makkah for pilgrimage organized small idols in theirs home areas to which they performed pilgrimage rituals</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The arbs took their idols with so much respect and consideration that they named their children after their idols e.g. Abdul Izah servant of idol Izah</li> <li>• The Arabs used to offer sacrifices to their Gods from the good they reserved out if their valuables</li> <li>• There also existed Christianity especially in Yemen and Madinah. The followers of Christianity believed in the teaching of Jesus.</li> <li>• Within Arabia there were also a group of people who believed in the teachings of prophet Ibrahim and based on the strict monotheism. There also called the Hanafi's.</li> <li>• There was also Judaism which stressed the worship of one god the followers of this religion were called the Jews and believed the teachings of prophet Moses. The Jews were mainly found in Madinah and Khaybar.</li> <li>• There was also another believe called Zoroastrianism which originated in Persia and started by Zoroaster these called their god ahura Mazda who they believed to reside in fire temple and therefore believed in fire.</li> <li>• Nature worship. this was when people worshipped creations like the sun, starts, moon, tress, and water bodies.</li> </ul>
	$1 \times 13 = 13 \text{ marks}$
1(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Islam came with the revelation of the Quran which guided all mankind in all mankind in all aspects of life.</li> <li>• Islam abolished idol worship and introduced the worshipping of one God. Monotheism.</li> <li>• With the coming of Islam, a universal was established which helped to strengthen the structure of the nation.</li> <li>• Islam managed to transform mankind morally and spiritually in the view of the Jahiliyyah practices.</li> <li>• Islam did not only fight idolatry and idol worship but also with its advent, all the idols around the Kaaba and other parts of Arabia were destroyed.</li> <li>• Islam organized prayers which were irregular and in coordinated during Jahiliyyah by putting in place the regular five daily prayers.</li> <li>• During the Jahiliyyah period, fasting was also irregular and un coordinated but Islam streamlined fasting to the month of Ramadhan and stipulating it to begin from dawn to dusk.</li> <li>• Islam abolished the practice of communicating to God through intermediaries and introduced direct worshipping of God.</li> <li>• Islam abolished the practice of performing pilgrimage naked and introduced the code of dressing for pilgrims called Ihram.</li> <li>• Sacrifice to idols was abolished by Islam and replaced with sacrifice to Allah.</li> <li>• Traditional Arab ceremonies which were held at any time of the year were replaced with two Idd festivals.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Islam introduced the Quran and hadith as the major sources of Islamic Law.</li> <li>• Islam strengthened and emphasized the concept of monotheism which stressed the worshipping of Allah alone.</li> </ul>
	<i>12 × 1 = 12 marks</i>
2(a)	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>INTRODUCTION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Medina Covenant is also known as the Medina Charter or constitution which was the first document to be signed between the Muslims and people of Medina.</li> <li>• All the people signing the agreement or covenant were to constitute one political entity Ummah called the Muslim Ummah or Islamic State.</li> <li>• No one among the Medina community was to go to war except with permission of the prophet.</li> <li>• Neither the Quraish of Mecca nor their allies were to be offered refugee or shelter in Medina.</li> <li>• It was made unlawful for one to commit evil or any other act of injustice which would bring insecurity among people.</li> <li>• The agreement was not to protect anyone who committed sin and crime in society or violated other terms of the treaty.</li> <li>• The Jews and Muslims were help to help one another in case of any attack, aggression or injustice.</li> <li>• Medina was to be treated as a holy place by all people signing the agreement.</li> <li>• The Jews were to contribute to the cost of war as long as they contributed to the side of Muslims.</li> <li>• Any group signing the charter was responsible for its own expenditure, but each should pay blood money on cooperative basis.</li> <li>• Whoever killed a believer without a just cause would also be killed, and that all Muslims were to join as one against the murderer.</li> <li>• The hand of every believer was to be against whoever seeks to spread enmity and persecution</li> <li>• A believer was not to enslave a believer nor should a believer support a non-believer.</li> <li>• Those signing the agreement were to free prisoners at their own expense or treat them with justice and kindness.</li> <li>• There was to be religious freedom that is the Jews and Christians were to maintain their religion and the Muslims theirs.</li> </ul>
	<i>13 × 1 = 13 marks</i>

2(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It was an agreement bringing all parties signing it together, thereby providing them with a sense of direction</li> <li>• The constitution fodedged unity among various groups and communities of Medina.</li> <li>• The charter granted protection and security to all those who signed it.</li> <li>• The charter provided for fundamental rights of man such as freedom of worship right to exist etc.</li> <li>• The charter provided allies to all those who supported the prophet at times of difficulties and attacks.</li> <li>• It ended the old Arab customs of Jahiliyyah that it fought all evils that characterized the Jahiliyyah period.</li> <li>• With the charter, the non-Muslims officially recognized Islam as a religion of God.</li> <li>• The constitution elevated the status of the prophet, who was recognized as a spiritual leader and head of Islamic state.</li> <li>• It led to formation of a single brotherhood that is the Muslims ummah in which people got united.</li> <li>• The medina charter became the first written constitution in the world after the Greek age.</li> <li>• It provided agreements for settlement of the Meccan refugees in Medina.</li> <li>• The charter made the Prophet the overall controller of all affairs in Medina political and military matters.</li> <li>• The charter brought about revolution in Islam by adding political laws to the religious structure of Islam.</li> <li>• The charter provided for the creation of an Islamic state with Medina as its capital.</li> <li>• 1x2= 12 marks</li> </ul>
	12 × 1 = 12 marks

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| 3(a) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The battle\ the wrangles that took place between the Pegans and the Muslims in 625AD was the battle of Uhud, it was the second major battle fought between the Muslims and the Pegans at Uhud just one year after the battle of Badr</li> <li>• Course of the battle</li> <li>• The quraish Pegans, one year after the battle of Badr, matched towards Medina to crush the Muslims, their religion and their prophet.</li> <li>• The Meccan army arrived at the area of Uhud which was five miles away from Medina.</li> <li>• When Muslims learnt the impending Mecca attack, they met and mobilized a force about 1000 men.</li> <li>• The Muslims force proceeded to Uhud where they met the enemy numbering to more than 3000 fighters.</li> <li>• The prophet went on deploying his forces placing them in strategic positions and never to leave them whether the Muslims defeated the Pegans or the Pegans did.</li> <li>• However, before the battle about 300 hypocrites led by Abdallah Bin Ubbay deserted the Muslims claiming that that they had wanted to fight with Medina.</li> <li>• The Muslims force was now reduced to 700 fighters which were no match to the 300 men of the enemies</li> <li>• The placed fifty marksmen at the slope of the mount of Uhud directing them to protect the back of the Muslims against the pagan casalsy which was led by Khalid ibn Al waheed</li> <li>• As an Arab custom, fighting began with individual combats and later developed into full scale fighting.</li> <li>• The Muslims at first displayed a spirited fighting that victory seemed to go their side.</li> <li>• Indeed, many pagan flag bearers were killed and the Pegans were forced to flee and leave their camps.</li> <li>• Realizing that the victory was going their way the Muslims abandoned their strategic points they were supposed to guard, to collect war boot.</li> <li>• The Muslims entered the pagan camps and went on collecting what they found of equipment and material without meeting any resistance from the Pegans.</li> <li>• The Muslims gave Meccans a chance to penetrate the Muslims defense and attacked them from the rear.</li> <li>• The Meccan inflicted heavy casualties on the Muslims forces including Hamza.</li> <li>• At one time the prophet was left unguarded and one Meccan hit him on the face and lost two teeth</li> <li>• He also fell on the ground unconscious</li> <li>• At this point, one pagan soldier shouted that the prophet had been killed.</li> <li>• This demoralized the Muslims and there was confusion with in their ranks as they scattered in valleys around</li> </ul> |
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uhud.</li> <li>• The Muslims thus lost and victory at battle field went to the Meccans though their aim of destroying Islam flopped.</li> <li>• In this battle, the Muslims lost as many as seventy men including Hamza, Mus'ab bin Umay among others.</li> <li>• The Meccans began to run away from the battle field rejoicing that they killed Mohammad and Islam had come to an end.</li> <li>• With too much anger, before leaving the battle field some Meccans mutilate the bodies of the dead Muslims.</li> <li>• It was reported that Hindu wife of Abu Sufyan mutilated the body of Hamza by cutting from it some parts which she ate.</li> <li>• The battle ended with both Muslims and Pegans registering heavy losses though the meccans suffered more causality.</li> </ul>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><math>13 \times 1 = 13 \text{ marks}</math></p>
3(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The following are the causes of the battle of uhud</li> <li>• The Meccans had the desire to avenge the earlier humiliating defeat suffered during the battle of Badr</li> <li>• The Meccans wanted to restore their lost glory and prestige to prove that they were still powerful.</li> <li>• The role of Abu Sufiyan the leader of the Meccans who wanted to show his might by dragging his people into the battle of Uhud.</li> <li>• The Meccans still harbored the desire to destroy Islam which they hoped to achieve through the battle of Uhud.</li> <li>• The Jews in Medina were not happy with the Muslims victory of Badr that they incited the Meccans to attack the Muslims again.</li> <li>• The Muslims action of closing the trade route to shami annoyed the Meccans and they responded by fighting the Muslims in the battle of Uhud.</li> <li>• The Muslims were determined to fight the Meccans to end their evil deeds and mischief</li> <li>• Hindu, the wife of Abu Sufiyan was also not happy with in the Muslim victory at Badr thus she persuaded her husband to go into another battle.</li> <li>• The neighboring Medina tribes looked at Muslims as threat to their existence that they assured the Meccans support if they attacked Muslims.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Muslims went into battle to punish the Meccans for their continued action of feeding their animals on the Muslim corn plantations outside Medina.</li> <li>• The role of the Meccan poets who composed poems praising the right of Meccan force and discrediting the Muslims incited the Meccans to attack Muslims.</li> <li>• The Jews in Medina had got tired of the Muslim growing influence after the battle of Badr so they started telling the Meccans all the development about Muslims and this raised their morale for the battle.</li> </ul>
	1x12 = 12marks
4(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The factors that led to the conquest of mecca are seen below.</li> <li>• The violation of the treaty of Hudaibiya by the Meccans was the most immediate factor for the conquest of Mecca.</li> <li>• Mecca was the city in which the prophet was born it had to be controlled by Muslims.</li> <li>• The Muslims were confident to conquer mecca since they had registered victory over the Meccans in the previous encounter</li> <li>• The Muslims wanted to purify the Kaaba by destroying idols in and around it.</li> <li>• The prophet thought that by conquering mecca he would liquidate the influence of the Meccans</li> <li>• The prophet wanted to strengthen his political position in mecca by defeating the Quraish</li> <li>• The conquest was meant to facilitate the spread of Islam since mecca was a major commercial and religious Centre.</li> <li>• The move by the Muslims to exaggerate their numbers worried the Meccans to offer any resistance to conquerors.</li> <li>• The Muslims were highly determined to take over mecca at any cost even if it meant dieing in big numbers.</li> <li>• The prophets dream to perform pilgrimage inspired many Muslims to actualized the dream and establish control over the city</li> <li>• The Muslims wanted to clear mecca of any obstacle that would prevent subsequent pilgrims.</li> <li>• The muhajroons wanted to liberate mecca so as to re unite with their relatives.</li> <li>• The conversion of Abu Sufiyan and Hakim the prominent Mecca chiefs led to many of their subjects also to convert and made the conquest of Meccan easy.</li> <li>• The Muslims had all along desired to punish the Meccans for their plots and treachery against the Muslims over the past years.</li> </ul>



$1 \times 12 = 12 \text{ marks}$ 

- 4(b)**
- The Muslim takeover of Mecca was the conquest of Mecca in 630AD which came as a result of the Meccans violating the treaty of Hudaibiyah.
  - There had existed alliances at the time, the Meccans allied with the Banu Bakr and Muslims allied with the Banu Khuza'a.
  - It had been agreed in the treaty that there would be no attacking of allies by one of the parties in the treaty.
  - Meanwhile the Banu Khuza'a who had allied with the Muslims were attacked by Meccans and the allies the Banu Bakr.
  - The Banu Khuza'a took refuge in the Kaaba but they were followed up and many of them were slain. The survivors sought assistance from the prophet and their allies the Muslims.
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  - The accused the Quraish and their allies of violating the treaty and slew the Banu Khuza'a in the Kaaba. The prophet reacted by setting three conditions to the Meccans which included the following.
  - He demanded that the Meccans identify the killed and compensate them by paying blood money to the relatives of the victims.
  - The Meccans withdrew support from the Banu Bakr so that the Muslims would deal with them directly.
  - The Meccans should declare the treaty of Hudaibiyah null and void.
  - Due to the arrogance the Meccans opted the third condition.
  - The Muslims were left with no option but to punish the Meccans for the misbehavior.
  - The prophet mobilized a very strong force of about 10,000 fighters to fight Meccan ally and take over Mecca.
  - Before they reached Mecca, the Muslims camped at Mar al Zahran just outside Mecca.
  - The prophet then ordered the Muslim force to exaggerate their numbers and to warn the Meccans of the impending danger.

 $1 \times 13 = 13 \text{ marks}$



## SECTION B

	SECTION B	
5(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the death of prophet Mohammad, disputes arouse among the Muslims as to who would succeed the prophet.</li> <li>• The prophet had not mentioned a successor and therefore four groups of people alaimed right to succession. These included the ansvars, muhajroons, umamayads and the legitimatis.</li> <li>• The ansvars alaimed succession because they had protected the prophet and the Muslims.</li> <li>• The muhajroons {migrants} wanted to produce a successor because they were the early converts who supported the prophet while in mecca protected him and migrated with him to medina.</li> <li>• The legitimists wanted Ali to be successor of the prophet's house and was his relative.</li> <li>• The Umayyad's led by Abu Sufian claimed leadership because they were the leaders of mecca before the coming of the prophet.</li> <li>• The Ansvars therefore called a meeting to decide on the successor from among themselves. They elected Said Bin Ubayy .</li> <li>• Realizing that people had started discussing succession issues Abubakar Umar Abu Ubaidah quickly went and attended one of the meetings.</li> <li>• In the meeting, Abubakar proposed that the earliest prophet's companions were most suited for succession.</li> <li>• He proposed either Umar Bin Khattab and Abu Ubaidah quickly went and attended one of the meetings.</li> <li>• The proposed Umar bin Khattab Abu Ubaidah as caliph but the two stood down in his favor.</li> <li>• The entire Ansvars group offered support to Abubakar as the non-Muslim leader.</li> <li>• On his election as Caliph Abubakar delivered a famous speech which remained unique in the history of Islam.</li> <li>• "oh you people! I swear by Allah that I never desired this leadership. I'ms charged with your affairs although I'm not the best among you. So if I do well follow me and If I make a mistake correct me....."</li> </ul>	
	$1 \times 13 =$	
5(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There was a group of hypocrites who had not entered Islam whole heartedly and caused a number of problems.</li> <li>• After the death of the prophet some people got divided on a number of issues Abubakar had the task of uniting them.</li> <li>• Some people could not imagine the prophet of God dieing and so abandoned Islam. Abubakar had a task of bringing them back to Islam.</li> <li>• Abubakar had a challenge of teaching the new converts the laws and principles of Islam.</li> </ul>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abubakar had a problem of consolidating his power as there were people who rejected his orders.</li> <li>• Tribalism and clan struggle began to rise and Abubakar had to fight against them.</li> <li>• Some people refused to pay zakat and those who decided to pay were paying half of what they were supposed to pay.</li> <li>• After the death of the prophet, false prophets emerged like Musalimah, talaiha and Aswaad and Abubakar had to fight them.</li> <li>• There was killing of zakat collectors, these were killed mainly by the people who did not want to pay zakat.</li> <li>• This was needed to fulfill a mission of Qada a in the North which the Prophet had planned before his death.</li> <li>• The Jews and Christians along the Northern border revolted against the new Muslim government.</li> <li>• There was a problem where the prophet would be buried as the Ansvars wanted him to be buried in Medina and Muhajroons favored Mecca.</li> </ul> <p>1x 12= 12 marks</p>
<b>6(a)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He expanded the Muslim empire far and wide by capturing many areas like Persia, Syria, Iraq, Palestine etc.</li> <li>• He established registers in which names of all Muslims in the state were to be recorded.</li> <li>• He organized a regular and standing army which was always on standby all the time to defend the Muslim empire.</li> <li>• The army were paid a high monthly salary with additional allowances and were not allowed to conduct any form of business to ensure efficiency.</li> <li>• He started an Islamic calendar which began with the prophet's migration from Mecca and Medina.</li> <li>• He started the idea of population census where the people were always counted for proper planning of the state.</li> <li>• He improved the state treasury in which savings were made to pay soldiers, feed the poor and needy and cater for other state activities.</li> <li>• Umar introduced a system of keeping the army in military barrack and were not supposed to stay with their families in the barracks.</li> <li>• He also organized and enforced them observation of Islamic practices like marriage, inheritance and many others.</li> <li>• He dug several irrigation canals and constructed dams which boosted agriculture in the state.</li> <li>• Many new cities were established which included among the Bassrah in Iraq, and fustat in Egypt.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He made contribution to architectural work where infrastructures like roads, bridges, public buildings etc.</li> <li>• Umar introduced an efficient postal system in order to facilitate provinces and army units.</li> <li>• He departmentalized the administration of the state by creating several departments to deal with different matters.</li> </ul>
<b>6(b)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Umar opened up schools in all provinces of the Muslim empire for the teaching of Quran hadith and Islamic disciplines</li> <li>• He made education compulsory to all children and as a result, many people memorized the Quran</li> <li>• He began the formulation of the principle of Qiyas or analogical deductions in matters of law.</li> <li>• Muslim missionaries were sent all over the conquered areas to teach new converts basics of Islam.</li> <li>• He initiated the system of covering the floor of mosques to beautify them during prayers.</li> <li>• He allowed people to recite the Quran in their own dialects which led to seven variant readings of the Quran.</li> <li>• He introduced and fixed the Islamic calendar which began from the day of Hijra or migration to Medina.</li> <li>• It was during Umar's caliphate the formular "prayer is better than sleep "was inserted in the call for morning prayers.</li> <li>• He introduced Muslim social quarters om all big cities where Muslims were reminded about Islamic culture.</li> <li>• He made education compulsory to all children and as a result many people memorized the Quran.</li> <li>• He constructed rent houses and water reservants along the road from mecca to medina for comforting of pilgrims and travelers.</li> <li>• Caliph Umar ordered that the Quran be produced in many copies to be distributed throughout the Muslim state.</li> <li>• Umar was very strict on prayers and also made provisions to have prayers observed.</li> </ul>
<b>7(a)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was accused of nepotism and that he favoured his relatives whom he gave valuable property and high posts in the state.</li> <li>• He was accused of burning copies of the Quran when he ordered that all copies not in the Quraish directly be destroyed.</li> <li>• He was accused of appointing Marwan, his cousin, as his chief secretary, yet he was unpopular with people.</li> <li>• The enemies claimed that the caliph was a weak leader and extravagant.</li> <li>• He gave a lot of public money to his relatives.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He was accused of employing the Umayyad governors who were inefficient, oppressive and misused public wealth.</li> <li>• The caliph was accused of allowing the provincial governors to acquire a lot of wealth contrary to the limits left by the previous caliphs.</li> <li>• He was accused of allowing his kinsmen to graze their animals on the state farms.</li> <li>• He was accused of making unwise step of calling Hakam bin al Aas back to Medina yet he had been exiled by the Prophet</li> <li>• He was criticized of enlarging the Kaaba during which people, houses were demolished against their will.</li> <li>• He was accused of appointing young men in higher positions of responsibility who turned out to be luxurious and inefficient.</li> <li>• He was accused of introducing taxes on horses which never existed originally.</li> <li>• He was accused of being aged which meant that he couldn't easily react to the situations that required immediate attention.</li> <li>• He was accused of appointing young and inexperienced people in offices of responsibility and ignored senior companions.</li> </ul>
<b>7(b)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Caliph Uthman Bin Affan was assassinated by rioters from Kufah and Egypt to overthrow the caliph.</li> <li>• When Uthman heard of the plans against him, he called a meeting of his governors and prominent men to discuss the problem.</li> <li>• In the meeting some of the members in the meeting wanted the rebels to be crushed, but the caliph refused claiming that he never wanted to be the first one to shed blood.</li> <li>• Uthman instead asked Ali to speak with the rioters, however the rebels demanded that the Caliph resigned and another Caliph be selected.</li> <li>• Nevertheless, the rebels decided to take action against Uthman when he refused to resign from the duty given to him.</li> <li>• The rebels surrounded Uthman's house threatening to kill him if he didn't resign but he replied that he wasn't afraid of death.</li> <li>• The rebels forced themselves into Uthman's house. He was found reciting the Quran</li> <li>• His wife Nailah, seeing one rebel making a bee line for the caliph, threw herself on her husband's body trying to protect him</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• She raised her hand to deflect the sword, but her fingers were chopped off in the process. Assailant pushed her aside and his next blow of the sword left fatal wounds on Uthman</li> <li>• Uthman fell in a pool of blood and breathed his last. According to some traditions, the blood stained Quran he was reciting from is still preserved in the museum in Tash kent Uzbekistan.</li> <li>• After Uthman's death, there was violence in Medina and his body wasn't buried for three days.</li> <li>• However on the third day tension eased a little and Uthman's body was buried still dressed in blood soaked clothes.</li> <li>• Caliph Uthman is reported to have been killed on June the 17th 656AD at the age of 80 years.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
8(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Despite the victory in the Battle of Camel Ali came up with another threat of Muawiyah who had a big following in Syria.</li> <li>• After the Battle of Camel, Ali turned his attention to Syria where Muawiyah was the governor.</li> <li>• Muawiyah had refused to pledge loyalty to Ali, had become powerful winning support of the people Ali had removed from their positions as governors.</li> <li>• With an army of about 50,000 men, Ali moved to Syria and met Muawiyah's army at Siffin.</li> <li>• Ali first offered for peace talks to Muawiyah but he [muawiyah] refused and war became inevitable.</li> <li>• In the battle, Ali's army gained an upper hand nad was destined to defeat Muawiyah, when Amr bin Al-As, Muawiyah's commander changed the course of the battle.</li> <li>• Amr ordered his fighters to hang copies of the Quran and shout. [LET THE BOOK OF ALLAH DECIDE BETWEEN US].</li> <li>• These were cunning words that influenced Ali's supporters to shout the same words.</li> <li>• Ali did not trust Muawiyah's move and wanted the war to continue Unfortunately some of Ali's men didn't agree with him and threatened to desert him if he pressed on with fighting.</li> <li>• Ali became helpers when his army split into two and therefore agreed on peaceful settlement to solve the conflict.</li> <li>• The two sides agreed to arbitration, where each side was to choose an arbitrator. Ali was represented by a weak minded Abu Musa and Muawiyah was represented by a cunning Amr bin Al Aas</li> <li>• The two sides agreed to first meet and Amr fooled Abu Musa and Muawiyah should be dismissed and fresh elections take place.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each arbitrator was to denounce his master and they were to announce their decision to the public after six months.</li> <li>• On the appointed day, Abu Musa was the first to speak and he disowned Ali as not being fit to lead the Muslim empire and a new caliph had to be elected.</li> <li>• Amir bin Al-As on his turn agreed with Abu Musa that Ali was not fit to be Caliph. He confirmed Muawiyyah to the vacant post.</li> <li>• The result annoyed many of Ali's supporters who accused Abu Musa of having been manipulated by Muawiyyah's camp.</li> <li>• They suggested that Ali declared a renewed war against Muawiyyah but Ali refused.</li> </ul>
<b>8(b)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ali was one of the early followers of Islam, becoming a Muslim as a child, his support and dedication to Prophet Muhammad and Islam were clear from the outset.</li> <li>• He contributed to the preservation of the holy Quran when he memorized the verses of the Quran as and when they were revealed to Prophet Muhammad</li> <li>• In times of sorrow, like when Lady Khadija died, Ali was around to console and strengthen the Prophet.</li> <li>• Ali sacrificed his life for Islam, like when he stayed in the prophet's house the night the Quraish planned to murder the Prophet.</li> <li>• Ali was left behind to return the property which was in custody of the prophet to the owners when the prophet was leaving for Medina</li> <li>• He was among those who recorded down the verses of the Quran as they were revealed to the Prophet.</li> <li>• He was constantly harassed and tortured by the pagans for his conversion to Islam but he did not give up his faith.</li> <li>• In 613AD, when the Prophet declared his mission to the public, Ali vowed to protect the Prophet when other members of the family were not ready to support him.</li> <li>• Ali Bin Abu Talib was among the strong advisors of Prophet Muhammad who advised him about matters concerning Islam since he had become a great scholar.</li> <li>• Ali's conversion to Islam inspired a group of youth to embrace the faith. These youth later became instrumental in spreading Islam.</li> <li>• As a young man, Ali always composed poems about the goodness of Islam to convince the Meccans especially the youth to embrace the faith.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Right from the onset of the mission of Islam, Ali acted as a chief body guard of the prophet, a service he rendered until the death of the Prophet.</li> <li>• Ali bin Abu Talib was always in company of the prophet and eager to learn from him about practices of Islam.</li> <li>• When Ali converted to Islam, he became the second person ever after Lady Khadija accept the faith of Islam.</li> <li>• He played an important role in calling other people to Islam, one of whom was Zaid Bin Harith the Prophet's servant.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
	SECTION C
9(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Islam was the first religion to be introduced in Uganda. However, before the introduction of Islam the area that came to be known as Uganda had its own way of life which could be viewed in many aspects.</li> <li>• The pre Islamic Ugandans believed in a supreme God whom they gave various names like the Baganda called Him Katonda, the Basoga Kigumba among others</li> <li>• People practiced African Traditional religion which influenced their thinking for example witchcraft belief</li> <li>• The religion had no written holy books but just imbedded in the history, hearts and experience of people.</li> <li>• The African traditional practices in the pre- Islamic Uganda did not have founders like the case of Islam</li> <li>• Religion was expressed through myths and legends that is was taught to the people through stories.</li> <li>• Certain Art pieces and symbols like pots, calabashes were used to express religion.</li> <li>• People made sacrifices to God either by slaughtering animals or offering items like food</li> <li>• People had religious objects through which they worshipped their God like mountains, lakes, caves, trees, e.t.c</li> <li>• People believed that God is communicated to through prayers, singing, and dancing.</li> <li>• Some musical instruments such as drums were also used as a symbol through which the people praised the religion</li> <li>• There were religious leaders and priests and these were thought to have more religious knowledge than others</li> <li>• There was a belief in the universe which they divided into three components, the heaven, earth, and underground</li> <li>• People believed that God resided in Heaven, living in earth and underground is the abode for the dead.</li> <li>• There was a belief in spirits which formed the unseen part of the universe and occupy an intermediary position between God and man.</li> </ul>



**9(b)**

- The presence of trade routes that ran from the coast to Uganda. These were used by the Arabs to come to Uganda and they hence spread Islam.
- The trade activities that were going on in Uganda attracted the Arab traders in Uganda who in turn spread Islam.
- The presence of tradable goods in Uganda like slaves and ivory, attracted Arabs in Uganda.
- The accommodative and hospitable nature of Ugandan societies, like Ganda who welcomed Arabs and through interaction Islam was spread.
- The nearness of Uganda to the already Islamised areas like Nyamwezi land made Muslim traders from such areas to come to Uganda and in the process Islam was spread.
- The role of local and the kings gave a warm welcome \reception to Arabs who introduced Islam in their areas.
- The permanent settlement of the Arabs and the Swahili into Uganda made them to interact with Ugandans and this influenced them to islam.
- The intermarriages between Arabs and Swahili Muslims with Ugandans increased the Muslim population in Uganda as children born were Musilms.
- The construction of the Kenya-Uganda Railway made many Swahili and Asian Musilms to come to Uganda and in turn spread Islam.
- The role of Indian Muslims who set up infrastructures such as Mosques, schools, which acted as bases for spread of Islam.
- The role played by Sudanese soldiers who worked for the British when they were demobilized, they settled in the areas like Bombo where they started to spread islam.
- The political religious wars in Uganda forced many Muslims to move to other areas as refugees and in the process introduced Islam in such areas.
- Sayyid Said`s transfer of his capital to Zanzbar, made Arab traders to move in land with Islam as far as the great lakes and later Uganda.
- 13marks.

10(a)

**SHEIHK ABDUL RAHMAN MIVULE.**

- He was born in 1897 in Nakifuma Bulemeezi, His father was Mualim Musa Wamala and his mother was Aisha Nansubuga .
- During his child hood, his father took with him to Busia where they stayed until the death of Mualim Musa. On the death of Mualim Musa Mivule and all other children were brought back to Buganda by sheihk Abdullah Ssekimwany.
- Mivule had studied from his father and later studied Islamic Education from Sheik Ssekimwany. He became a mualim and conducted Juma prayers at Katikamu regularly.

**CONTRIBUTIONS**

- He was one of the greatest Muslim scholars in the early struggle of spreading Islam in Uganda.
- He was a great scholar highly knowledgeable about the principles of Islam.
- He together with Sheik Swaib Ssemakula formed the Jamiat Islam at Kawempe which popularized Mauledid and Matali.
- It was he, who Advocated for the formation of Juma Zukuri sect in 1947.
- He was among the Muslims who bought five acres of land at Kawempe where a big mosque was constructed and served as headquarters for Juma Zukuri sect.
- He also established many learning centres both primary and secondary schools which have produced many outstanding learned Muslims.
- He was behind the formation of UMEA which has helped check on the performance of Muslim schools.
- He served as a trustee of UMEA under the chairmanship of Prince Badru Kakungulu.
- He assisted many Muslims to access education by securing scholarships for them both from within and outside Uganda.
- He led members of his Juma and Zukuri sect to join the Democratic party to fight for Uganda Independence.
- He was a very pious Muslim and his piety made many people to emulate him and converted to Islam.
- He acted as Imaam for Kawempe Mbogo Mosque for quite along period of time.
- He was once the leader of a big Muslim community which influenced people on matters concerning Islam.
- He died in 1979 at the age of 82 years
- 13 marks

10(b)

**SHEIK SWAIB SSEMAKULA.**

- He was born in 1879 at Buwaya in Busiro, he was a son of Bukiikamuganda and belonged to Lugave clan of Baganda tribe. He was born in a Christian family, therefore he was not born a Muslim.
- When he grew up, he went and worked as a porter for Arab –Swahili traders carrying their goods at Kisumu.
- Ssemakula was confirmed as Sheik in 1911 by his teacher in Kiziba Tanzania.
- He taught Islam in many centres like Mbale Namasumbi, Kawempe and Katuumu.
- He established many learning centers, especially in Buganda which helped in training many Muslim scholars like Al sidiq Islamic Institute, Kabonge primary school etc.
- His thorough knowledge of Arabic and Swahili language helped him spread Islam to areas outside Buganda.
- He taught many people who in turn helped in the dissemination of Islam in Uganda.
- He carried out Islamic missionary work to various parts of the country such as Mbale, Kumi, Masaka
- He started Maulidi practices in Uganda which helped to cement Muslim unity and brotherhood.
- He enforced the observance of Islamic principles, like praying five daily prayers, fasting and payment of zakat.
- Together with Abdul Rahman Mivule, he started Jamiat Islamia at Kawempe in 1934 which popularized Maulidi.
- He established Islamic infrastructure like schools and mosques like Kawempe Kyaddondo mosque.
- He acted as a role model to the Muslim community when he helped Muslims in several occasions.
- He promoted Dawah programmes like seminars and workshops which disseminated Islam farther.
- As a senior teacher and religious leader he influenced many people to embrace Islam.
- He promoted the spread of Islam and preservation of the Quran by encouraging memorizing Quranic competitions.
- He acted as the official reviewer of the translated text of the Quran that was prepared by Sheikh Abdul Razak Matovu.
- He died in 1973 at the age of 94 at Katuumu in Bulemeezi-Luweero District.

12 marks.

11(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The UMSC was formed in 1972 during Amin`s regime to act as a single administrative body for all Muslims of Uganda.</li> <li>• Formation of the UMSC constitution contained irregularities which hardened the working of the council for example it allows the Mufti to lead until the age of 75 years</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>CAUSES OF THE PROBLEMS WITH IN THE UMSC.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of defined scope of authority for top administrators has led to crash of intersts.</li> <li>• The council lacks officials who have skills in modern management stressed by Islam.</li> <li>• Poor economic back ground of most officials, when they reach the council the only work to liberate themselves from the poor economic position.</li> <li>• Lack of sincere and honest leaders in the council who have embezzled council funds to promote self-interests</li> <li>• Lack of defined qualifications of who should lead the council has brought in officials who are not the fittest.</li> <li>• Greed has also led to council officials to miss allocate Muslim funds for personal economic gains.</li> <li>• There is a high level of Ignorance among council members which makes them look half –baked.</li> <li>• Power struggle between different groups of people who instead of coming to the round table to solve burning problems fight to gain top positions in the council.</li> <li>• Unemployment as many Musilms went to religious schools and therefore cannot find jobs in the secular world. These think to get cover in the council.</li> <li>• The impact of the media like radios,TVs and newspapers which miss represent council affairs that bring about conflicts.</li> <li>• The council has put emphasis put on religious Education at the expense of secular education which has led Muslims to continue being ignorant on many Islamic matters like calculating Zakat and inheritance.</li> </ul>
11(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It has failed to unite all muslims in Uganda as there still exits all sects in Uganda.</li> <li>• It has failed to produce adequate qualified personnel to manage its intitutions.</li> <li>• It has failed to draw a preaching programme relevant to the needs of the people.</li> <li>• Many muslims in Uganda are still ignorant about Islam due to poor sensitization.</li> <li>• The council has failed to channel muslims problems to the government. This is because even the government doesnot trust muslim leaders.</li> <li>• It has failed to curb down power struggle among the muslim leaders right from the time its inception.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Muslim education especially at primary level has been neglected as most muslim schools are substandard.</li> <li>• The council has failed to stand independent to prevent foreign interference into muslim affairs.</li> <li>• The council has been so weak that it had not been able to properly work as mouth piece of muslims.</li> <li>• It has failed to fight corruption among the muslim leaders in Uganda that has led to selling of Muslim property.</li> <li>• The council has failed to mobilize funds from local sources hence over depending on foreign donations.</li> <li>• The council has over emphasized religious education at the expense of the secular education.</li> <li>• The council has failed to stop tribalism in its ranks for example Mufti Mubajje claimed to fought against because of his not being a Muganda.</li> <li>• It has failed to shoulder the responsibility of Muslims of Uganda from yoke magnalisation.</li> <li>• It has failed to organize staff training and development programs at all levels of their structure.</li> </ul>
12(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tabliq literally means (To propagate Islam). Tabliq is also used to refer to those muslims youths who are identified by growing beards, shortening of trousers.</li> <li>• The Tabliqs trace their origin from salafiyya movement which is claimed to have started in 115AH in the city of Uganda by sheikh Muhammad Ibn Abdul Wahab.</li> <li>• They emphasized cleanliness by performing prolonged ablution and brushing teeth regularly.</li> <li>• They encouraged using wooden tooth brush frequently.</li> <li>• They made shaking of hands with opposite sex unlawful except with close relatives.</li> <li>• They preach against taking snaps or possessing photographs.</li> <li>• They don't allow listening to music which they call transgression.</li> <li>• They emphasize the shortening of clothes on the side of the male Muslims.</li> <li>• They consider mauled, last funeral rites, as innovations (Bid-a) among others.</li> <li>• They put strong emphasis on the Islamic dress on both Muslim men and women.</li> <li>• Muslims may not opt to leave on their shoes when conducting funeral prayers.</li> <li>• They stress the growing of long beard and those who slave are castigated.</li> <li>• That the dead must be taken to the grave yard quietly.</li> <li>• They don't cover the dier Jeneza of the dead Muslim man except that of the dead Muslim woman.</li> </ul>

**12(b)**

- They tarnished the image of Islam especially when they instigated fighting among Muslims.
- Their activities have in some cases led to death of people like in 1991 three police officers were killed at Old Kampala Mosque.
- The Tabliq movement has led to more divisions among Muslims.
- The rate of development of Muslims has slowed due to wrangles instigated by the Tabliqs.
- They have made Islam to appear as a difficult religion when they emphasize on small issues like growing of the beard and shortening of the trousers.
- Their focus is mainly put on Muslims they find in mosques leaving the non muslims out.
- They developed a proud attitude branding themselves as the only righteous people.
- Their preaching affected Muslim brotherhood by discouraging social gathering and feasting.
- They fueled enmity between non Muslims when they abuse them in broad day light calling them disbelievers.
- However their activities have affected people positively as seen below.
- The movement has helped in the teaching of the Quran, Hadith and other teachings of Islam.
- They have promoted the spirit of brotherhood by encouraging study circles.
- They influenced the Friday sermons to be delivered in local languages from easy understanding.
- They cultivated the spirit of courage and bravery in Muslims when fighting for their rights.
- They maintained Islamic principles, which has resulted to nominal Muslims to be brought to proper folds of Islam.
- They have promoted awareness in religion by organizing classes every after prayers and going out to preach.
- They have helped in the spread of Islam in many parts of Uganda through moving far and wide while preaching the word of God.
- They have influenced sheikhs and the general Muslim community to be cautious while practicing certain rituals.