

**ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**  
**MARKING GUIDE 2023.**  
**“O “ LEVEL IRE 1**

**1. (a) Describe the economic activities practiced during the jahilliyah period.**  
**(13marks)**

- It was a period of ignorance and darkness which has been termed as jahiliyah.
- The economic activities practiced by the Arabs included.
- They used to graze animals like sheep, goats, horses
- Those lived around oasis areas used to grow crops
- They used to practice ribbah as they used to charge high interest rates
- Slave trade was very common as a business
- They used to earn a living through haram /un lawful
- They used to pay tributes /taxes to die gods
- They used to sell expired goods to their customers
- There was hoarding of commodities
- People who failed to pay interest their properties were to be confiscated
- They used to cheat their customers in weight and measurements during their business transactions
- Gambling was very common
- They used to charge high prices of goods sold to their customers.

**(1x13=13marks)**

**(b) How did the coming of prophet Muhammad (PBUH) changed the above practices**

**(12marks)**

- Ribbah was abolished and no one was allowed to charge interest from money rendered.
- Islam discouraged hoarding of goods which was a habit withdrawing commodities from the market and sell them at a higher price after words
- They were given freedom to participate in trade
- They were no longer sold as goods and used for transporting goods.
- Islam discouraged the use of correct measurements and weights
- Islam discouraged gambling
- Islam encouraged the masters not to over work their workers since they are also human beings
- Islam encouraged fair lending of money that was not involving interest of any time

- Islam encouraged trust worthy in trade so that their business could be blessed
- Islam encouraged slaves and women to participate in trade.
- Islam encouraged fair treatment of workers and slaves      *(1x12=12marks)*

**2. (a) Explain the events that led to the agreement between prophet (PBUH) and the meccan's in 628AD** **(13marks)**

- It was a treaty signed between Muslim and the meccans at hudaibiyah a place south of mecca.
- When the prophet migrated to medina, he still had love for mecca
- In the 6th year of Hijra, he had a dream visiting mecca for Umra.
- He informed the companions about it and they got excited
- He mobilized a huge following of 1400 companions who marched to mecca
- They carried no weapons except for personal security
- When the meccans learnt of the prophet's march, they sent Khalid bin Walid to attack the Muslims
- The Muslims took a different route and camped at Hudaibiya
- Meccans sent a number of spies to assess the strength of the Muslims and see if there any chances for negotiation
- Meccans realized there was a chance to negotiate and they took it up
- However, some Quraish devised a plan to infiltrate the Muslims and provoke war
- Muhammad-Bin Musailama took these Meccan captives but the prophet set them free
- The prophet wanted Umar to represent him as an envoy of peace among the meccans
- However, Umar didn't have strong family ties to protect him
- Instead Uthman Bin Affan whose family was so influential was given the task
- He informed the meccans that Muslims had come to only perform Umra
- The Quraish were not ready to allow Muslims to access the kabah
- When he delayed to return, Muslims wished to avenge his death for they thought he had been killed
- When the Quraish realized Muslims getting ready for war they chose to negotiate. *(1x13=13marks)*

**(b) What were the terms of the agreement.** **(12marks)**

- Muslims were to return to medina without performing hijra that year
- Muslims were to perform pilgrimage the next year and were to stay for only 3 days
- Any person fleeing to medina without the permission of his guardian would be returned
- Any Muslim coming over to mecca from medina would not be allowed.
- There would be no war for a period often years between the two groups

- Each party would remain neutral in the event of a war between the other and a third party
- While going for pilgrimage next year they would not carry weapon
- Any Muslim already living in Mecca would not be taken to do so
- Any tribe that wished to join the treaty was free to do so (*1x12=12marks*)

**3. (a) Account for the battle of Badir of 624 AD? (13marks)**

- Continued hatred and hostility in the hearts of the Meccans
- Desire to destroy Islam by the Meccans
- Meccans hoped to get support from the communities living between Mecca and Medina
- Presence of war mongers on the side of Meccans
- Muslims desire to defend their religion from the mischiefs of the Meccans
- Permission to fight had been granted to the Muslims in the Quran
- Ever growing influence of Muslims in Medina was envied by the Meccans
- Meccans feared Medina to grow and over shadow Mecca since it had become a base for the Muslims
- To avenge the sudden escape of the prophet by the Meccans
- To punish the Yathribites for helping the prophet and Muslims
- Disappointment of Abdullah Bin Ubbay who was going to be the leader of Medina.

*(1x13=13marks)*

**(b) What were the consequences of the above battle 12marks)**

- ✓ Led to the closure of the trade route to Shami
- ✓ Was the first Muslim military victory
- ✓ Laid foundation for the outbreak of the battle of Uhud
- ✓ Gave Muslims courage to continue with their religion
- ✓ Did not please the Jews and got more envious of the Muslims
- ✓ Showed Muslims readiness to fight for their religion
- ✓ Showed that victory doesn't depend on numerical strength but rather on courage and determination
- ✓ Showed God was always on the side of the Muslims
- ✓ Showed the art of war that the prophet had
- ✓ Showed the kindness of the prophet as he allowed the enemy to take water before the battle.
- ✓ Showed that the prophet and Muslims should have a regular army
- ✓ Showed that Islam had come to stay
- ✓ Lowered the military position of Meccans in Arabia

- ✓ Loss of lives and property especially on the side of the Meccans
- ✓ Muslims collected a lot of war booty (1x12=12marks)

**4. (a) Give an account for the conquest of mecca in 630AD (13marks)**

- Desire by the Ansars to see the birth place of the prophet
- Desire by muhajroons to liberate their birth place
- Need to purify the Kaaba
- The Quran had informed the Muslims that they are the guardians of the Kaaba
- The prophet's dream to perform pilgrimage
- Muslims had courage to conquer mecca due to the previous victories over the Meccans
- Mecca was a city in which the prophet was born so it had to be controlled by the Muslims
- Devine help which was always demonstrated through the prophet accepting the terms of the hudaibiyah treaty
- Conversion to Islam of the Meccan leader Abu Sufiyan
- Prophet's action of moving Abu Sufiyan around his army spoilt all Meccan hopes to challenge the Muslims
- The Muslim army were highly determined
- Meccan violation of the treaty of Hudaibiyah
- Gods promise of victory to the Muslims after the hudaibiyah treaty.

**(b) Show its significance in the history of Islam. (12marks)**

- The Kaaba was purified
- Showed the truthfulness always wins over falsehood
- Led to conversion of so many people to Islam
- Showed that treaties should always be honored
- It Ended enmity between the Muslims and meccans
- Showed that the prophet's mission had come to an end and was about to die
- Mecca became a Centre of worship for the Muslims
- Prophet granted general amnesty to the meccans
- Greatness of Islam and its prophet were proved beyond doubt
- Fulfilled God's promise to the Muslims after the treaty of hudaibiyah
- strengthened the political position of the prophet
- irritated the Banu Thaqif of taif and led to the battle of Hunain
- showed the kindness of the prophet as he pardoned the Meccans
- The Muhjroons liberated their place of birth (1x12=12marks)

## **SECTION B**

### **THE CALIPHATE OF THE FOUR RIGHTLY GUIDED CALIPHS**

**5. (a) examine the challenges faced by caliph Abubakar during his caliphate (13marks)**

- ✓ Hypocrites who tried to separate the Muslims
- ✓ Disunity in the state and it was worse in Medina
- ✓ Some people had abandoned Islam and there was need to bring them back
- ✓ Need to consolidate himself to power
- ✓ Had a task of teaching the new converts
- ✓ Need to centralize the government as Arab tribes wanted to be independent
- ✓ Tribalism and clan struggles began to show up
- ✓ The Banu Gatafan and other tribes were planning to attack and destroy Medina
- ✓ Task of bringing back people towards the following strict moral code of Islam
- ✓ Some people refused to pay zakah
- ✓ Rebels began to kill zakah collectors
- ✓ Jews on the Northern border planned to attack the Muslims
- ✓ An expedition had to be sent to attack Syria and Iraq
- ✓ Looking after the family members of the prophet
- ✓ The Bedouin Arabs (desert dwellers) had planned on attacking Medina
- ✓ The Islamic state never had a regular army *(1x13=13marks)*

**(b) How did he solve the above problems? (12marks)**

- Led an army that defeated the internal rebels like Dhi-hassi, Dhul-Qissa
- Preached brotherhood to solve the clan conflicts and tribalism
- Missionaries were sent to various parts of the empire to teach the new converts
- Crushed the false prophets and their supporters using an enemy e.g. Aswad, Musailama etc.
- Ensured strict observance of Islamic principles
- Sent expeditions to Syria and Iraq
- Protected Medina from the attacks of the Bedouins (desert dwellers)
- Used the consultative assembly/Shurah Council
- Made tribal heads swear/pledge allegiance to him
- Divided the empire into provinces for easy administration
- He formed a regular army and put it under able commanders

*(1x12=12marks)*

## **6. Discuss the reforms made by caliph Umar in the following fields**

### **a) Administration**

**(13marks)**

- For important questions, the consultative assembly was called
- Daily reports from districts and provinces had to be made and brought to the caliph
- He encouraged citizens through their representatives to air out their views to the consultative assembly
- He was too ordinary in his administration for there were no favours for him
- Made administrative divisions in the state like districts, provinces
- All provinces were put under strong officers e.g. governor, chief secretary
- He appointed his officers on grounds of merit
- He gave powers to the consultative assembly to appoint some officials
- He appointed officials and were given instruments of instruction to follow
- All officials could make promises or pledges before taking up office
- Began a system of checking the change in the financial position of office
- There was compulsory presence of officials at the time of annual pilgrimage
- A special office was set up to receive the complaints of people
- Officers who never visited the sick or had courts where the poor found no ready acceptance were dismissed

**(1x13=13marks)**

### **b) Judiciary**

**(12marks)**

- Separated the judiciary from other departments i.e. it was made independent
- Established courts of law in every district or province
- Appointed judges and were paid high salaries to avoid bribery
- Created a special board to issue decrees (laws) on issues that needed special attention
- For one to be a judge, he had to be wealthy or rich
- Judges were not to engage in trade or buy and sale in the market
- The number of judges had to be matching with the population to avoid delay of justice
- Contributed to the creation of the police department to keep law and order
- He invented the punishments of deportation
- He established jails where criminals were to be held
- He selected the best judges e.g. Abdullah bin Masud
- Practiced impartial justice that knew no friend or enemy
- Doubled the punishments of wine drinking from 40 to 80 lashes
- Upheld security for individual freedom

**(1x12=12marks)**

**7. (a) Explain the allegations made against caliph Uthman during his reign. (13marks)**

- Appointing incapable and weak governors
- Un authorized use of money of the Baitul Mali
- His son Harith was allowed 10% of the sale of produce on every deal effected in Madina
- Allowed his weak governors to acquire a lot of wealth
- Allowed his relatives to graze their animals on state farms
- Appointed his cousin Marwan as chief Secretary
- Accused of recalling Hakam bin Aas to Madinah yet he had been exiled by the prophet
- Failed to fulfill his pledge which he made to an Egyptian delegation and this even led to his murder
- Accused of changing the rituals of Hajj at Mina
- Accused of burning copies of the Holy Quran except Thabit's collection
- Accused of exiling great companions of the prophet e.g. Abu Dhahar
- Stopped the payment of the allowances of Abdullah Bin Masud
- Awarded large fields of land to his relatives
- Gave a lot of precious jewelry and gem stones to his daughter
- Marwan was given a 5th of war booty collected after the fall of North Africa.

**(1x10=10marks)**

**(b) Explain the achievements of Uthman's leadership. (15marks)**

- ✓ Expanded the Muslim empire to areas of Tripoli, Barqa, Afghanistan etc.
- ✓ Formed the naval force during his reign
- ✓ Preserved the functioning and operating of the Shurah system/consultative assembly
- ✓ Formed a council of governors to compile and write reports to the caliph
- ✓ Created new provinces and made adjustments to those left by Umar e.g merged Syria into one
- ✓ Created a new post of commander of the army
- ✓ He carried out strict supervision of his officials and put up a special inspection team
- ✓ Increased the income of the state treasury through the war booty
- ✓ Carried out several constructions works e.g. several roads and bridges were constructed
- ✓ Increased the allowances of people to 100 Dirhams and more 10 in the month of Ramadhan
- ✓ Controlled flooding in medina by constructing a dam
- ✓ Beautified the prophet's mosque at medina and even expanded it

- ✓ He separated the military from the general administration
- ✓ Established several military stations in Tripoli, Cyprus
- ✓ Established new grazing grounds for horses and camels. at Naqee
- ✓ He propagated Islam to non-Muslims e.g. by preaching to prisoners
- ✓ Saved the Quran from pollution by standardizing it
- ✓ He defeated the rebels who were creating chaos e.g. in areas of Armenia
- ✓ Expanded and extended the holy Qaaba
- ✓ Constructed more markets and appointed market officers
- ✓ A number of wells were dug to provide drinking water
- ✓ He made Jeddah the new site for the sea port
- ✓ He changed the rituals at Mina e.g. lighting fire and building tents

*(1x15=15marks)*

**8. (a) Examine the achievements of Ali before becoming a caliph (13marks)**

- Ali was a writer and religious authority
- He established Islamic religion and his quotation contain the unity of God
- He learnt Arabic literature and pioneered in the field of Arabic grammar and public speaking
- Ali had many wives and Fatima being the most believed wife
- He interpreted the sharia and ruled with justice
- He was among the youth to join Islam
- He was given the title Asadullah due to his energetic and determination character
- He was given the responsibility of returning the prophet
- He was a member of shura of the prophet
- He prepared the prophets burial
- He was in group that signed the treaty of hdayibiyyah
- He was one of the most knowledgeable people during the prophet's time
- He was left in prophets' bed when the prophet was migrating to medina
- He was entrusted by the prophet and raised the flag during the conquest of Khayber
- He participated in many battles during prophet's life time *(1x13=13marks)*

**(b) Explain the conditions under which Ali became a caliph (12marks)**

- Was born in 600Ad in mecca
- He belonged to Hashim family of the Quraish
- He was the fourth caliph after the death of Uthman
- The pressure from the murderers of Uthman
- The courage given from the noble companions of the prophet
- The intensified clan differences
- He was one of the most knowledgeable companions



- His background right away from a youth
- His competence
- Pledges of loyalty from the majority of the population
- He was among the first converts to Islam
- Being Asadullah (the comment name)
- He was courageous during the battles
- His care about the disadvantaged ones *(1x12=12marks)*

## SECTION: C

### ISLAM IN UGANDA

**9. Describe how Islam spread in the following regions;**

**(a) Northern Uganda (13marks)**

- ✓ The Mahdist revolt which made Muslims to migrate to Northern Uganda
  - ✓ Nearness to Islamized areas e.g. Egypt & Sudan
  - ✓ The R. Nile which facilitated Movement of Muslims
  - ✓ Role of Sudanese soldiers/Nubians
  - ✓ Role of intermarriages (Sudanese & people of Northern Uganda)
  - ✓ Uganda Kenya railway which facilitated movement of the Muslims there
  - ✓ Presence of trade items which attracted traders e.g. Simsim
  - ✓ Long distance trade route (Northern route) used by the Khartoum
  - ✓ Similarity of local practices with those in Islam e.g. polygamy
  - ✓ Role of local leaders
  - ✓ Hospitality of the people of northern Uganda
  - ✓ Lack of a dominating religion in the area
  - ✓ Role of Khedive Ismail who wanted Uganda to be part of the equatorial province
- (1X13=13marks)*

**(b) Eastern Uganda (12marks)**

- Role of Buganda Muslim refugees e.g. Ali Lwanga
- Trade i.e. L.D.T
- Trade items e.g. cotton
- Uganda Kenya railway that facilitated transport
- Nearness to Kenya where Islam was already spread e.g. in Mumia Nabongo's kingdom
- Similarity of local cultures with Islam e.g. Circumcision, polygamy
- Sudanese soldiers who settled in the region
- Role of local chiefs/ leaders e.g. Munulo

- Colonialists who gave Muslims role e.g. work as interpreters
- Role of Baganda sub imperialists e.g. Semei Kakungulu
- Role of intermarriages
- Producing of many children e.g. the Muslim refugees like Ali Lwanga
- Raids Buganda made on Busoga (1x12=12marks)

**10.(a) Give an account for creation of Uganda Muslim supreme council? (13marks)**

- To provide religious guidance and information regarding Islam
- To represent the Muslim community to local and foreign entities
- To look after / oversee and safeguard Muslim property
- To construct schools and take charge of them
- To collect and distribute zakat
- To look after the disadvantaged members in the Muslim community
- To construct mosques and be in charge of their administration
- To organize religious ceremonies e.g. mauled, idd
- To conduct marriage ceremonies
- To settle disputes among Muslims
- To act as a mouth piece for Muslims to the central government
- To educate and train sheikhs for preaching Islam.
- To announce the beginning and end of the month of Ramathan
- To get funds or aid from the Arab world
- To connect the Muslims of Uganda to the outside world
- To safe guard the Muslim property in the country. (1x13=13marks)

**b) What were the problems facing the council since its establishment. (12marks)**

- Lack of transparence among leaders
- Insufficient structures of administration and weak policies
- Greed from money
- corruption and embezzlement
- Weak leadership and administration
- Lack of creativity by the Muslim community and its leaders
- Greed for power and leadership
- High level of poverty, dependence of members
- Recurrent Muslim leadership wrangles
- Ignorance among Muslims especially in rural areas
- Political interference
- Foreign interference /influence
- Tribalism among Muslims

- Emergence of semi-independent groups
- Duplication of duties and roles
- Lack of funds
- Un qualified staff in some departments of the council (1x12=12marks)

**11.(a) Give the biography of Menha Munuulo (12marks)**

- He was one of the Bagweri chiefs
- He accepted Islam in 1896
- He was influenced by some Baganda Muslims who went into exile in Busoga
- He accepted to be circumcised but it was against their tradition
- He complained to the birth of district commissioner and was advised to bring rebels to justice
- He was alter arrested by the British
- He was later taken to Kenya

**(b) Explain the role of Menha Munuulo in the spread of Islam in Busoga region (13marks)**

- He converted to Islam and influenced his chiefs to get circumcised with him
- He was supported by the British to kill the rebels
- He became cruel to opposers and colonialists put him in prison but later released by the Sudanese soldiers
- He was proceeded to become Christian and he refused
- He stopped the traditional practice of burying the dead while facing Bunyoro
- He encouraged many people to get circumcised ie Adam Bwire
- He enforced the observance of Islamic practice
- During his time Bugweri became a Centre of Islamic teachers
- Many mosques were constructed during his time
- He refused to denounce Islam (1x13=13marks)

**12.(a) Give the beliefs and practices of the Tabliq youths in Uganda. (12marks)**

- Do not celebrate mauled
- Do not perform the last funeral rights
- Do not read the Tahalili during burial ceremonies
- Do not recite the Talakini during burial ceremonies
- Opposed to the drumming of Matali
- Friday Khutubah shall be translated into languages
- Opposed to taking of photos/snaps

- Opposed to listening to Music
- Discourage the women from working
- The woman's best prayer is that performed at home
- Growth of beards and cut the mustache
- Shortening of the trousers
- Muslims may opt to leave on their shoes when conducting funeral prayer
- Put emphasis on dressing islamically for both men and women.
- Encouraged Using wooden tooth brush for brushing teeth frequently.
- Opposed to the 40 days Duwa for the dead
- During prayer should stand foot to foot
- Encouraged simplicity of the marriage ceremony.
- Emphasized cleanliness by performing prolonged ablution

*(1x12=12marks)*

**(b) Explain their contribution towards the progress of Islam. (13marks)**

- ✓ The ways it influenced the Muslim community are both positive and negative which include
- ✓ It has taught pure orthodox Tawheed to void shirk
- ✓ They have made Muslims aware of innovations that were introduced in Islam
- ✓ They have emphasized Islamic dress code among the Muslim community
- ✓ Popularized the mosque Halaqat
- ✓ It made Muslims participate in politics e.g. for the first time, Muslims started a political party called JEEMA (Justice Forum)
- ✓ They have constructed schools
- ✓ They have popularized Islamic religion
- ✓ They have strengthened Islamic brotherhood
- ✓ They have instilled the spirit of help in the distressed communities
- ✓ It has acted as a mouthpiece for the Muslim community
- ✓ They have encouraged women and girl education, which has been catered for
- ✓ Negatively, further divided the already divided Muslim community
- ✓ They have radicalized the teaching of Islam
- ✓ Their approach to missionary work was Repulsive
- ✓ They have created a gap between the traditional sheikhs and the youth
- ✓ They have deepened the gap between the old Muslims and the youth by constructing their own mosques
- ✓ They have introduced fundamentalism in Ugandan Islam
- ✓ Islam in Uganda acquired an image of violence and rigidity through their activities
- ✓ Islamic spirit of flexibility, accommodation and tolerance disappeared

- ✓ Old institutions of Islam in Ugandan e.g. mauled, Tariq were seriously compromised
  - ✓ They paved the way for the dominance of the Hambali school of legal thoughts over the shafie school which existed since the introduction of Islam in Uganda
  - ✓ The Ash'ari school of theology was replaced by the Wahabi/salaf school of theology
  - ✓ They set up a rival administration among the Muslim community. All Muslims were expected to be under UMSC, unfortunately, the movement set up its own administration
  - ✓ Important aspects of developments were neglected e.g. Muslims welfare, economic empowerment etc.
  - ✓ Da'wa become the central theme much as it targeted fellow Muslims rather than non-Muslims.
- (1x13=13marks)*

**END**