

S.4 IRE PAPER 2 SUMMARY SECTION A

SHAHADAH

1. a) Explain the meaning of the first pillar of Islam

- The first pillar of Islam is Shahadah
- It refers to the belief that there is nothing worthy of worship other than Allah and Prophet Muhammad is His final messenger.
- It consists of two parts i.e.
- The testifying about the oneness of Allah.
- Confirming that prophet Muhammad is His final messenger.
- The first part involves testifying that,
- Allah is alone.
- He does not produce.
- He was not produced.
- Nothing can be associated with Him.
- He resembles none and nothing is comparable to Him.
- He is self-sufficient.
- He is self-reliant.
- In the second part of confirming the messenger ship of Prophet Muhammad, a believer should bear in mind that,
- It's Muhammad (PBUH) that received the holy Quran through Gibril.
- He conveyed Allah`s final message to man.
- Muslims should emulate him for he was the best example e.g. Quran 33:21.
- One who denounces it becomes a murtad.
- Shahadah is the foundation of Islam.

b) Explain the importance of the belief in the first pillar

- Makes people become Muslims when they believe in it.
- Source of rewards from Allah.
- Makes a believer surrender his life to God.

- Its an act of obedience to Allah.
- Earns a believer high degree of respect and confidence.
- It's a key to paradise.
- Makes a believer to understand that there is only one Allah with powers over the good and bad.
- Promotes unity among Muslims.
- Makes a believer humble and modest.
- Makes Muslims avoid being proud and boastful over any success.
- Strengthens Islam as a religion since it is a pillar.
- Makes a believer contented in all what he does since he is under God`s care.
- Makes a believer brave in whatever he does.
- Makes a Muslim courageous and determineful.
- Makes Muslims accept Prophet Muhammad as a messenger of Allah and the last.
- Makes Muslims emulate the behavior of the prophet.
- Puts a difference between a believer and non-believer.
- It's a form of worship for the Muslims.
- It's a pillar from Allah and therefore a commandment.

PRAYER

PURIFICATION (TWAHARA)

- In Islam, Purification (Twahara) refers to the act by which a Muslim cleans himself or herself of any kind of impurities (**Najasat**).
- The term **Najasat** refers to anything which Islam considers unclean (impure) and must be washed off one's body or dress or place of worship if it comes into contact with it.
- The following are some of the examples of impurities (Najasat) in Islam:
 - Pork
 - Blood from menstruation.
 - Vomits of a person.
 - Urine and faeces of a person.
 - Prostatic fluids i.e sticky fluid that flows from the sexual organs as a result of thinking about sex, kissing, romance, hugging or masturbation.

- Sperms.
- Stool and urine of wild animals which are not edible.
- Stray dogs and containers licked by a dog.
- Alcohol.
- Cigarettes and any drugs intended for smoking.

THE KINDS OF WATER USED FOR PURIFICATION

In Islam, water is of four kinds:

(a) Pure water which purifies.

This is the type of water which is clean in itself without any kind of contamination and it can be used to get wudhu. Examples are:

- Rain water, dew, water from springs and ice water.
- Water from lakes and rivers.
- Water from zam-zam.
- Altered water i.e water whose form has been changed because of its being in one place for a long time e.g wells.

(b) Water mixed used water.

This is the kind of water that mixes with water drops from a person getting wudhu or ghusul. Such water is pure and can be used to get ablution (wudhu).

(c) Pure water which does not purify.

This is the form of water which is pure in itself but it has been contaminated with pure elements like soap, salt, sugar, tea-leaves and others. This kind of water cannot be used to get wudhu because it has changed its original state.

(d) Impure water.

This is the kind of water which is contaminated with impurities (Najasat) like faeces and urine. This water becomes impure when its taste, colour and smell have been changed by the impurities. It cannot be used to get wudhu.

It can also be considered dirty when an unlawful animal like a dog or a pig drinks from it and change its three characteristics of smell, taste and colour in the process.

ISTINJAA AND ISTIJIMAAL

- **Istinjaa** is the cleaning of private parts using water.
- **Istijimaal** is the cleaning of privates using dry stones or toilet papers if one does not have water.

SOME OF THE TOILET MANNERS IN ISLAM

- A Muslim should not carry anything which bears the name of Allah in the toilet.
- A Muslim should not ease himself or herself in any open place where he or she can be seen.
- A Muslim should not ease himself or herself under shades or alongside the way or in any place where people gather.
- A Muslim should avoid easing himself or herself in any place where water collects like a well or a lake or a river.
- A Muslim should not talk while in the toilet.
- A Muslim should not face in the Qibra or its opposite direction when he or she is in the toilet.
- A Muslim should not urinate or defecate in holes because they are homes for Jinns.
- A Muslim should recite the Duwa for entering the toilet before he or she enters.
- A Muslim should enter the toilet using his or her left foot first.
- A Muslim should come out of the toilet by putting out his or her right foot first.
- A Muslim should recite the Duwa for coming out of the toilet when he or she is completely out.
- A Muslim should not enter the toilet with any copy of the holy Qur'an because Qur'an are words of Allah.
- A Muslim should not perform any form of worship when he or she is in the toilet unless when he or she is **locked inside**.
- A Muslim should not eat or drink anything in the toilet.
- If one is using leaves to clean him or herself in the toilet, they should not be of an edible plant.
- A Muslim should not even brush his or her teeth while in the toilet.
- A Muslim should not rub faeces on the walls of the toilet or make it dirty in any way.
- A Muslim should leave the toilet clean even when he or she found it dirty.
- A Muslim should avoid dirtening his or her clothes while in the toilet like Muslim men who urinate in the toilet while standing.
- A Muslim should carry water or a toilet paper in the toilet to clean his or her private parts after a short or a long call.
- A Muslim should not take any edible thing in the toilet or use it to clean him or herself after a long or short call.

- A Muslim should clean his or her private parts using the left hand.
- A Muslim should not urinate in a bathroom or in still or running water.
- A Muslim should not respond to salaam or any form of greeting or a call while in the toilet **unless it cannot be avoided**.
- A Muslim should clean his or her hands with the soil or strong soap after coming out of the toilet.

ABLUTION

- This is the washing of the whole body or some parts of the body by a Muslim for purposes of worship or purification.

WHEN SHOULD A MUSLIM GET ABLUTION?

- When he or she is going for any type of prayer.
- When he or she is going to the Kaaba or going to circumbulate the Kaaba.
- When he or she is going to touch on any copy of the holy Qur'an.
- When he or she is going to sleep.
- When married couples have finished playing sex and wish to play it again.
- It is Islamic to have wudhu all the time for one to guard himself or herself against Satan.
- When he or she is going to perform ghusul (total ablution).
- When he or she is going to any public place.
- When he or she is going to enter the mosque.

TYPES OF ABLUTION

There are three forms of ablution

- Minor ablution (Wudhu)
- Major ablution (Ghusul)
- Dry ablution (Tayammum)

a) Explain the way Ghusul is performed.

- Ghusul is to make a complete bathing of the whole body
- It is performed following clear steps as follows
- One should have a clear intention
- Mentioning Allah's names at the beginning
- Wash your hands till they are clean
- Clean your private parts thoroughly
- Wash your hands 3 times

- Make a complete ablution as usually done before prayers except the legs
NB: A learner can give all the steps of partial ablution except the legs
- Pour water on your head allowing it to reach every root of your hairs
- Pour water over the entire body starting with the right side then the left (In the process you should wash the armpits, inside the ears, inside the navel and in between the toes)
- It can be done by use of a shower but following the steps described above
- It can be done from any open utensil in case one lacks a good container
- It can even be done through swimming in case one has no container
- Perform partial ablution
- There after finally wash the legs, from right side to the left

(b) Under what circumstances may one perform Ghusul.

- Ghusul is a kind of purification performed by believers involving washing the whole body from head to the feet
- It's when people are preparing for any religious duty e.g prayer, slaughtering
- Before going for Iddi prayers
- Before Friday prayers
- New converts to Islam
- When going to put on Ihram
- Before entering Mecca
- After washing a dead body
- For congregation prayers and gatherings
- After recovering from serious sickness
- When washing the dead
- Before proceeding to Arafah
- After menstruation
- After child birth bleeding
- On conversion to Islam

MINOR ABLUTION (WUDHU)

Describe how a muslim can purify him self from minor impurities
Describe how partial ablution is performed

- This is the washing of some parts of the body for purposes of worship.
- Minor ablution is also called **partial ablution** because only specific parts of the body are washed.
- Getting heart intention (Niyyat).
- Washing the private parts clearly.
- Mentioning the name of Allah at the start of getting wudhu i.e **Bismillah**.
- Washing both hands up to the wrists x 3.
- Rinsing the mouth x 3.
- Sniffing up and blowing out water x 3.
- Washing the face from the hairline to the chin and from one ear to the other x 3.
- Washing the arms up to the elbows starting with the right arm x 3.
- Wiping the head and the ears x 1.
- Washing the feet up to the ankles starting with the right foot followed by the left one until when they are clean.
- Following the prescribed order of getting wudhu.
- Washing one part after another in succession i.e without a long pause.
- Reciting the Duwa after getting ablution.

Give the obligatory acts of wudhu (faradha acts)

- These are compulsory acts of wudhu which must be performed by a Muslim and if any of them is left out, his or her ablution is nullified (destroyed). They are:
 - Having heart intention that one is performing wudhu for Allah's sake only.
 - Washing the face from the forehead to the chin and from one ear to another x 1
 - Washing the arms up to the elbows starting with the right one x1.
 - Wiping the head and the ears x 1.
 - Washing the feet up to the ankles starting with the right foot.
 - Following the prescribed order (sequence) as given above.
 - Washing one part after the other without a long pause.

Explain the voluntary acts of wudhu (sunna acts)

- These are acts of performing wudhu which a Muslim does willingly. If one of them is left out or forgotten, one's ablution is not destroyed. They are:
 - Brushing one's teeth before getting wudhu at every time of prayer.
 - Washing hands
 - Rinsing the mouth.
 - Sniffing and blowing out water.
 - Wiping the ears.
 - Running wet fingers through one's beard if it is thick.
 - Washing each part two or three times.
 - Using water sparingly even if one is getting it from the ocean.
 - Facing in the Qibra while getting wudhu.
 - Keeping quiet while getting ablution.
 - Reciting Duwa after getting ablution.
 - Getting wudhu at one's home before going to the mosque.
 - Having wudhu all the time.

Note:

1. **A Muslim MUST start getting wudhu by first mentioning Allah's name (Bismillah)**
2. **The above Sunna acts are very important when getting wudhu. A Muslim should perform them even if they are not compulsory because they are preferred.**

a) Give the nullifiers of wudhu

These are acts which can spoil one's ablution (wudhu). They include the following:

- If one denounces Islam after getting wudhu.
- If one becomes unconscious in any way like fainting or madness.
- If one eats the camel's meat after getting wudhu.
- If one falls deep asleep after getting wudhu.
- If one deliberately touches on an opposite sex for purposes of love after getting ablution.
- If one washes a dead body or touches on it after getting ablution.
- If a woman gives birth after getting ablution.
- If one touches on his sexual organs without a barrier between the hands and the organs.
- If one plays sex after getting wudhu.
- If a woman experiences menstruation after getting wudhu.

- If one passes out urine after getting wudhu.
- If one goes for a long call after getting wudhu.
- Gasing after getting wudhu.
- If one vomits intentionally after getting wudhu.
- Release of urine or faeces from passages other than the urethra or the anus

b) How should a Muslim purify himself in the absence of water?

- Purification in absence of water is known as Tayammam
- This is the cleaning of one's self using clean earth, you begin by perfecting your intension
- Heart intension, then
- Recite Bisimillahto praise Allah
- Strike the clean earth/ground with both palms
- Shake off the excessive dirt
- Wipe the face once and then
- Strike again, shake off again and
- Wipe the hands up to the wrists
- Recite the closing duwa
- At that stage one is ready to perform prayer.

b) Give the advantages of Purification

- It is a source of cleanliness which Allah emphasizes to His creatures
- It is a source of rewards from Allah
- It's a sign of obeying the prophet's words
- It's step to accepting one's prayer
- Differentiates Muslims from non-Muslims in terms of cleanliness
- It promotes one's confidence in the public
- Cleanses one's heart from envy, jealousy and bad feelings
- Prevents inconveniences in public places, that one's bad smell is avoided
- Improves on one's personal hygiene as his/her body is maintained clean
- Saves Muslims from jinns because they rarely attack people with Wudhu
- It is a sign of obedience to Allah, since purification is a command
- People are saved from being backbitten
- One gains respect from the people around him

- It beautifies our faces and helps one appear good to the other people
- It makes you ready to recite the Quran
- Dental hygiene is maintained which protects our teeth
- Saves man from contracting diseases that are due to poor hygiene.
- It saves people from a bad smell
- It sends a good training to the young people

CONDITIONS OF PRAYER

Explain the conditions that must be fulfilled before prayer

- Before performing prayer, the following conditions must be fulfilled:
- The worshipper must have intention because Allah judges every form of worship by intention.
- The worshipper must be a Muslim because Prayer was prescribed on Muslims only.
- The worshipper must be sane (normal) because a mad person is exempted from any form of worship.
- The worshipper must be mature and responsible who has reached the age of puberty.
- The worshipper must be clean. The Muslim must have a clean body, dress and place of worship.
- The worshipper must be properly dressed. The man must cover the part between his knees and navel while the woman must cover the whole of her body except the face and hands.
- The worshipper must face in the Qibra, which is the direction of the Kaaba.
- The worshipper must pray in the right time because every prayer has its own time.
- The worshipper must have the knowledge of the prayer he or she is going to perform.

2. a).Describe the features of congregational prayer.

- Congregational prayer is a prayer performed in a group
- There must be an imam (leader of prayer)
- There must be more than one person (followers) behind the Imam

- Followers must stand in straight lines close to each other
- No mixing up of men and women, Men are in front, Women behind
- Imam recites it in a loud voice and followers keep quiet to follow his commands
- At the end of the recitation of Al-Fatiha by the imam, the followers recite 'Ameen' loudly
- Worshippers should be clean, that perform wudhu before praying
- The lines should always start in the middle moving to other side.
- The followers are not allowed to do any ritual before the Imam
- They are both sunnah and faradha.e.g Taraweeh and swalat Janaza respectively

b) Give the importance of congregational prayer to the Muslims

- They get extra rewards. The prophet said congregation prayer give 27 extra rewards
- They renew their brotherhood as they mix in the lines, meet after prayer
- It trains Muslims in obeying their leaders
- It creates unity among the Muslims as no one is discriminated
- It is a form of advertising Islam, showing the big numbers of worshippers
- Muslims learn more from one another after prayers
- They are reminded about the history of Islam, their obligations and roles
- Minor sins are forgiven as Allah appreciates those in congregation
- It gives Muslims opportunity to discuss Islamic issues and community problems
- The new Muslims get to learn more
- The Prophet's name and position is made more clear and glorified
- It leads to social responsibility e.g. the poor and the rich interact, the rich help the poor
- The chances of the prayer being accepted are high
- It's a sign of obedience to God by the worshippers
- It sends a good message to the young generation that Islam is a communal Religion
- The Muslims get opportunity of remembering the day of gathering

- People who always go for congregational prayer are not over powdered by Satan easily
- It assists them to improve on their time management
- The big congregation manifest the strength of the Ummah
- Muslims remind one another about the history or optional

JUMA PRAYER

Explain the teachings of Islam on Juma prayer

- Juma prayer is performed by the Muslims on Friday.
- It is performed in group led by the imam in a mosque.
- It is compulsory on Muslim men and optional for women.
- Muslims are advised to put on the best of their dresses.
- They encouraged to bath and Muslim men perfume themselves before coming for Juma.
- Muslims are also encouraged to come earlier and take their seats in the mosque before the imam starts the khutuba (sermon).
- The rewards given to the Muslims who attend Juma depend on the time one entered the mosque.
- Muslims who come early get more rewards than those who come late.
- If a Muslim comes first, it is good that he sits on the first line and those who come late are not allowed to disturb others but they have to sit behind.
- Juma prayer replaces Zuhur prayer and it falls in the same time like that of Zuhur.
- A Muslim who offers Juma prayer does not pray Zuhur unless when he or she misses it.
- Juma prayer starts with a sermon (khutuba) delivered by the imam.
- The sermon is delivered in two parts i.e the first and the second.
- The sermon should centre on the subject relating to the welfare of the Muslims.
- It should also be delivered in a language understandable by majority of the Muslims in the mosque.
- All Muslims must listen to the sermon attentively without talking or playing around.
- When the imam sits after the first khutuba, Muslims are supposed to silently pray for themselves.
- Talking or playing around with anything like clothes or mobile phone renders one's prayer invalid.

- After the sermon, the imam leads the Muslims in prayer which is performed in two units (Rakat)
- A person who misses Juma prayer cannot pray it alone but he or she instead prays Zuhur.
- A Muslim can miss Juma prayer due to excuses like illness, fear of danger on the way, heavy rain and other genuine reasons

IDD PRAYER

Explain the teachings of Islam on the Idd prayer

- It is the prayer offered on either the day of Idd el fitr or Adhuha.
- It is performed twice a year.
- Its performed anytime after the fajr prayer and before noon.
- Its performed in an open square outside the mosque.
- It can be performed inside the mosque incase its raining.
- No adhan is made for the prayer.
- No iqam is made for the prayer.
- Two physical units are performed for the prayer.
- A sermon is given after the two units.
- It consists of several takibras made at the start of each unit.ie 7 for the first and 5 for the second.
- It is led by the imam.
- Even the invalids are allowed to seat and listen to the sermon.
- No sunnah prayer is offered at the place of prayer.
- Cannot be compensated for if missed.
- There is no mixing of sexes.
- Its performed facing the qibla.
- Its performed by muslims.
- Its performed in a congregation.
- It is a form of sunnah muakada ie more emphasized sunnah.

TARAWEEH

How is Taraweeh prayer performed

- It's a special prayer performed in the month of Ramathan.
- It is performed after isha prayer.
- Adhan is not made to start the prayer.
- No Iqama is made for the prayer.
- The Imam leads the prayer.
- One can performed it alone.
- The followers line up behind the Imam if its in congregation.
- People perform ablution before praying it.
- Worshippers stand facing the qibla.

- 8 units are performed as minimum in the main course and 3 for witr if one wishes too.
- Special Supplication is made to Allah in the last unit of witr.
- Pausing/ resting is done after every two or four units.
- Muslim must stand but the weak or disabled can seat.
- The Quran is recited at length.
- Men do not mix with women in the lines.

b)How does prayer impact the life of a believer

- Makes one get rewards from Allah.
- Helps muslims renew their brotherhood as they mix in the lines, meet after prayer.
- It trains Muslims in obeying their leaders.
- It creates unity among the Muslims as no one is discriminated.
- Muslims learn more from one another after prayers.
- Muslims are reminded about the history of Islam, their obligations and roles.
- Makes muslims to be forgiven their sins.
- Makes one obedient to God.
- It assists a muslim to improve on time management.
- Makes one physically fit due to the actions done in prayer.
- Makes muslims communicate to their God.
- Makes muslims to continuously recite Quran.
- It keeps one in a clean condition through performing ablution before prayer.
- Improves the quality of muslims' other acts of worship eg fasting.
- Prayer keeps one away from sinning.
- Makes a muslim different from non-believers

DESCRIBE HOW MUSLIMS PRAY FOR THEIR DEAD ONES?

The prayer for the dead Muslims in Islam is known as Salat ul Janazah and it is conducted in the following ways;

- It is an obligatory prayer and performed in a congregation.
- It is mostly performed in the mosque though sometimes it is done out.
- Both men and women should perform this prayer.
- Muslims preparing for the prayer should perform ablution.
- The body is placed in front of the present worshippers
- The Imam stands facing the direction of the Qiblah.
- The dead body is also facing direction of the Qiblah.

- The Imam stands in the middle if the dead is a woman and near the head if it is a man.
- There is no Adhan nor/IQama performed in this prayer.
- There is no bowing in the prayer and no prostration.
- The prayer is performed silently by all worshippers and performed while standing.
- The prayer has no specific time i.e. it can be performed at any time.
- The worshippers must have heart intension.
- The lines are made in odd numbers by all worshippers i.e. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 etc.
- This prayer has four Takibirahs performed by the Imam followed by the worshippers.
- In the first takibirah, the opening duwa and surat-Al-Fatiha is recited.
- In the second takibirah, the prophet's prayer is recited.
- In the third takibirah, the prayer for the forgiveness of the dead is recited.
- In the fourth takibirah, people pray for themselves such that the death of the person doesn't become a cause of temptation and suffering.
- The prayer ends with proclamation of Salaam.

QN B WHAT MAKES SALATUL- JANAZAH DIFFERENT FROM OTHER PRAYERS

- The prayer for the dead is different from other Islamic prayers in the following ways.
- In Salatul janazah, there is no bowing whereas for other prayers, there is bowing.
- In Salatul Janazah there is no prostration whereas for other prayers there is prostration.
- In Salatul Janazah there is always a body in front of the worshippers whereas in other prayers there is only Imam.
- Salatul Janazah is performed at anytime of the day whereas other prayers have specific time and days.
- Salatul Janazah is a prayer for the dead whereas other prayers are for the breathing or living people.
- Salatul Janazah, lines are made in odd numbers whereas in other prayers it doesn't matter odd or even.
- Salatul Janazah has four takibirahs whereas other prayers have more than four takibirahs.

- Salat al Janazah is performed silently whereas other prayers are performed loudly.
- There is no Adhan or Iqama for salat al Janazah whereas many other prayers have Adhan or Iqama.
- For Salat al Janazah, wearing shoes can be allowed whereas for other prayers wearing shoes is not allowed.

a) Describe how a Muslim body is washed and wrapped for burial (Shrouding)

- When a Muslim dies, his/her body is washed ready for burial
- Water used should be equally the same in quality as the one used for performing ablution
- It should be warm and perfumed soap should be used in washing the body
- It is advisable not to look at the dead body while washing it
- It is recommended that men wash men, dead women to be washed by women
- especially close relatives
- Should be washed in a secret place/not in the open
- If the deceased died of a contagious disease the body should not be washed
- Use the first glove to wash the private parts of the dead as always done during
- "Istinja" Remove the glove and put on another glove
- Should be put in a slanting position for easy cleaning of the private parts
- Should be pressed gently on the stomach to ensure that the filth comes out
- Wash the mouth, nose and the other parts as always done in performance of ablution save the Legs
- If the dead person is a woman, then her hair should be braided into three plaits and placed behind her back
- Get perfumed soap, wash the head then the whole body is washed starting from right side to the left then wash the legs
- After washing, one uses a towel or a soft cloth for drying the body in order not to be wet the clothes for wrapping

Shrouding is the wrapping of the dead body into clothes before burial

- A lady is always wrapped in five pieces of cloth
- The first piece is the skirt, wrapped around her from the waist

- The second is the long covering cloth in form of a blouse
- The head scurf and two clothes for wrapping the entire body
- A slight tying can be done on the head and the legs
- As for the man, three pieces of cloth are required
- A cloth to cover his nakedness (between the navel and the knees)
- Two clothes for wrapping.
- All the clothes used are always white, cream or brown.
- Blankets can also be used if they can be accessed.
- After wrapping the body is put in bier or in a coffin to facilitate the carrying

- Three clothes can be used for wrapping a man

What should be done for a dead muslim

- Immediately a Muslim dies, he should be prepared and be put in a good state from that in which he has died like closing his eyes and the mouth.
- He should be kept in a safe place which is not open to everyone except his relatives.
- It is preferable that a dead Muslim is left in the room where he dies from until he is buried.
- When a Muslim dies, only good things or words should be talked about him because Allah sends angels which record whatever is said about him.
- It is Islamic to cry for a dead Muslim and to console the relatives of the deceased person but the mourners must lower their voices when mourning.
- When a Muslim dies, his body must be washed by the Muslims before he is buried.
- A dead Muslim must be washed by a trustworthy and honest Muslim who should keep as secret as possible whatever he saw when washing him.
- It is better that a dead Muslim is washed by his close relative or friend who knows his private life like a wife for her husband or a husband for his wife.
- It is preferable that a woman is washed by women unless there are no women who can wash a dead Muslim islamically.
- It is also preferable that men are washed by men unless there is no one who knows how a dead body is washed among them.

- If the deceased is a pregnant woman, she should be operated to remove the baby if it is still alive but if it is dead, she is buried together with her baby inside.
- It is allowed to press gently the stomach of the dead body so as to release faeces when washing it.
- A dead Muslim must be properly shrouded in three sheets if he is a man and in five sheets if she is a woman before burial.
- The body of any dead Muslim must be buried. It must not be left to rot on the ground or to be eaten by animals.
- A dead Muslim must be prayed for before he is buried.
- It is also better that the funeral prayer is led by his relative or close friend.
- It is preferable that a dead Muslim is buried in a place where he dies from if it is possible.
- The **will** of a deceased Muslim must be read before he is buried.
- It is a must to find out whether the dead had debts and clear them before he is buried because if it is not done, he is not buried.
- It is Islamic to fast for the dead Muslim the remaining days if he died in the month of Ramadhan or if he had Kafara days or Nadhir days.

FORBIDDEN ACTS ON A DEAD MUSLIM

- It is not allowed for a man to wash a woman when able women are around unless the deceased is his wife.
- Likewise women are also not allowed to wash men unless she is a wife to the deceased.
- It is not allowed to raise the grave above the level of the ground except a hand span.
- It is not allowed to put any type of plaster on the grave.
- It is not allowed to kiss the grave.
- It is not allowed to place incense near the grave.
- It is not allowed to write on the grave.
- It is not allowed to sit or walk on it.
- It is not allowed to place any kind of illumination on the grave.
- It is not allowed to circumbulate around the grave.
- It is not allowed to build a mosque on the grave.
- It is not allowed to place a grave in the mosque.
- Any buildings built on top of graves must be destroyed.
- It is not allowed to say anything one saw when washing the dead.

- It is not allowed to put the dead body in an open space for everyone to have a look at it.
- It is not allowed to wail for the dead (cry for the deceased in extreme voice) but one can shed tears.
- It is not allowed for a woman to mourn a dead person for over three days except for her husband.
- It is obligatory for a woman to mourn for her husband for four months and ten days but in this period she is not allowed to wear any kind of makeup like rouge, eye makeup or to wear jewelry e.t.c
- It is not allowed for a woman to leave the house of her deceased husband during the days of mourning unless there is a necessity and it should be done during daytime.
- It is not allowed to speak ill of a dead Muslim.
- It is not allowed to eat the food of the deceased's family but preparing for them food is allowed.
- It is not allowed to enter the graveyard with the shoes.
- It is not allowed to write the Qur'an on the shroud for fear of defiling it or showing disrespect to it.

What are the importance's of swalat janaza?

- It is offered to ask Allah to forgive the dead person
- In the prayer, even the prophet is prayed for
- It is a form of worship of Allah
- Muslims get to know the oneness of God and Prophet Muhammad as the last messenger
- It unites Muslims as they come together to pray for the dead
- Members of the society are relieved of Allah's punishment when others perform it.
- Makes us get an understanding of the quality of man kind
- The Muslims who pray are also forgiven their sins
- It is a source of comfort to the family member of the dead
- We pray for the dead so that Allah forgives them
- Its an opportunity to pray for ourselves
- Ask for rewards from Allah.
- Ask Allah to keep us together/united as Muslims
- It builds a sense of responsibility among Muslims towards each other.
- Makes one obedient to Allah since it's a command.

ACTS OF PRAYER

Explain the pillars / faradha acts of prayer

Explain the obligatory acts of a prayer

- These are the obligatory acts and words which must be done during the performance of prayer.
- If a Muslim leaves out one of them, his or her prayer is rendered invalid.
- The pillars of prayer are fourteen (**14**) in total and these are:
 - **Standing in prayer (Qiyaam).**
A Muslim must stand in prayer unless one is unable to stand or when he or she is sick.
 - **Saying Takbiiratul Ihram (Allah Akbar)**
These are the opening words which glorify Allah.
 - **Reciting the opening chapter** of the holy Qur'an (**Al-Fatiha**) in every unit of prayer.
 - **Bowing on the knees (Ruku-u)**
This is done by bending while placing the hands on the knees with calmness.
 - **Standing erect from the knees.** A Muslim must stand erect again from the bowing.
 - **Prostration (Sujud).**
A Muslim must prostrate with his or her seven body parts touching the ground i.e face including the nose, two hands, two knees and two feet.
 - **Sitting in between the two prostrations.**
A Muslim must sit and settle until when all the bones are set and still.
 - **Second prostration** in the same unit (Rakat) of prayer.
 - Recitation of the **last** testimony (**Tashahud**).
 - **Sitting** during the recitation of the last testimony (Tashahud).
 - **Saying prayers for the prophet** (PBUH) in the last sitting.
 - Ending prayer with the **first salaam** i.e salutations of peace after Tashahud.
 - Being calm and composed on every act of prayer.
 - Following the order of pillars of prayer as they are prescribed.

Explain the optional acts and words of prayer

Explain the sunnah acts of a prayer

- These are voluntary acts and words done during the performance of prayer. If one leaves them, his or her prayer is not spoilt.

- However, optional acts of prayer are highly recommended in prayer and a Muslim should not leave them intentionally.
- Seeking protection from Allah against Satan when starting prayer.
- Reciting Allah's name when starting prayer (Bismillah).
- Reciting the opening supplication of prayer.
- Raising the hands parallel to the shoulders during the recitation of Takbiiratul Ihram.
- Saying amen after reciting the opening chapter of the holy Qur'an (al-Fatiha).
- Reciting any part of the holy Qur'an after reciting al-Fatiha.
- Placing the right arm up on the left after reciting Takbiira.
- Lengthening the first unit of prayer especially Morning Prayer.
- Reciting the words of remembrance and praising Allah at every state of standing, bowing, prostration and sitting.
- Reciting any supplication before salaam.
- Turning to the right and then to the left when saying salaam.

DISCOURAGED ACTS

Mention the discouraged acts in prayer.

- The following acts should be avoided when one is performing prayer:
- To pass in front of a person praying unless there is something in front of him or her.
- To pray when one is very thirsty or hungry.
- To play with clothes or parts of the body while in prayer.
- To standing akimbo as if one is at leisure.
- To raise one's eyes above or to look at the sky.
- To watch a playful thing.
- To offer prayer when one is sleepy or his or her eyes are closed.
- To offer prayer when one's mouth is closed.
- To offer prayer when one wants to discharge urine or faeces.
- To offer prayer when food is being served and when one is very hungry.
- To think too much in prayer.
- Uncontrolled yawning in prayer.
- Producing a bad smell from one's body or clothes that may inconvenience others.
- To offer prayer when in shabby clothes even if they have wudhu.

PROHIBITED ACTS

Give the acts which destroy prayer

- If one says anything which is not part of prayer.
- If one leaves out any of the obligatory pillars of prayer.
- If one makes unnecessary movements in prayer.
- If one prays without facing in the Qibra intentionally.
- If one loses sense in prayer like fainting.
- If one offers prayer in unacceptable places like a graveyard.
- If one eats or drinks anything in prayer.
- If one exposes any part of the body that is supposed to be covered.
- If one moves his or her body parts unnecessarily like arms, head and legs.
- If one laughs in prayer.
- If one experiences menstruation in prayer.
- If one passes out urine or gas or faeces in prayer.
- If one offers prayer without having knowledge of the prayer he or she is conducting.

Give and explain the types of prayer which may fall in the following categories

(a) FaradhaAyn (obligatory)

- These are compulsory prayers which one must perform and get rewards and when one fails a punishment is written upon them.
The five daily prayers
- The five daily prayers are Fajr, Thuhur, Aswir, Maghrib and Isha-e
- Each daily prayer has its own time in which it is performed
- In such prayers its mandatory upon Individuals but not society
- SwalatulFajr has two Rakats
- SwalatulZuhur has four Rakats
- SwalatulAswir has four Rakats
- SwalatulMaghrib has three Rakats
- Swalatullsha-e has four Rakats
- SwalatulSubuhi, Maghrib and Isha-e are performed loudly
- SwalatulZuhur and Aswir are performed silently

(b) FaradhaKifayah (Collective obligation)

This is a kind of prayer that is a collective obligation for the Muslims in a community. If some people perform it, they get rewards and

others are saved from sin. If all miss it then a sin is written on them.
E.g. Swalatul-Janaza

- SwalatulJanaza is for the dead person
- The prayer is led by the Imam and followers line up in lines
- There is no prostration and bowing in the prayer for the dead

(c) Sunnah (Optional)

This is an optional prayer performed in emulation of the practice of the prophet. Iddi prayers, Salat-ul-Masjid.

- It is not compulsory to the Muslims
- It can be performed or left. There is no sin when one does not perform it
- Whoever performs it gets rewards from Allah
- But it has to be performed the way the prophet did it
- Other examples of Sunnah prayers include the Kabuliya and Ba'adiya prayers

(d) SunnahMuaqada (Emphasized)

These are optional prayers which were very much performed by the prophet. E.g. Taraweeh prayers and Witr prayers

- The prophet performed them throughout his life
- He encouraged his followers to perform them regularly as he did.

ZAKAT

3. (a) Explain the items exempted from Zakat

(Definition) Zakat is the poor due paid by the rich in order to purify and increase their wealth.

- Private property like houses, TVs Vehicles
- Prohibited animals like dogs, pigs etc
- Intoxicants such as alcohol, Marijuana etc
- Mosques and other wakuf used as Muslim property
- Services like schools, hospitals, social centres
- Stolen goods or property
- Property that one has stayed with for less than a year in case of Zakat –Ul-maal.
- Property before Nisab

What are the differences between Zakat and Tax

- Zakat has Nisab Value where as Tax has no Nisab,

- Zakat purifies one's wealth whereas Tax does not purify the wealth
- Zakat has a rate of 2.5% or 5% whereas tax is given out by anyone with no rates clearly
- Zakat of one area is not taken to another whereas Tax can be taken to another area
- Zakat is received by Muslims only whereas Tax is received by government
- Zakat purifies one's fasting whereas Tax has no connection with purifying one's fasting
- Zakat is paid to please Allah whereas Tax is paid to please human beings on earth
- Punishments for defaulters of Zakat are on earth and heaven whereas punishments for defaulters of a tax are on earth
- Zakat is given to the poor and needy whereas tax is given to government or any type of a person
- Zakat is paid by the rich whereas Tax is paid by rich and the poor
- Zakat is given to Muslims only where tax is given to both Muslims and non Muslims
- There are specific items on which zakat is paid whereas Tax is paid on all items.
- Zakat is a religious duty while Tax is not.
- It's a pillar of Islam and taxes are not pillars
- Zakat multiplies one's wealth and taxes don't

Mention the items for which Zakat-ulmaal is paid and describe how much is payable on each item.

- Zakatulmaal is the third pillar of Islam
- It is paid by those who have enough money and other forms of wealth e.g. animals, Minerals etc
- Money - two and half (2.5%) of one's salary's saving
- Sheep - out of 40 sheep, get one or two out of 121.
- Goats - out of 40, get 1 year old then two out of 121
- Sheep and goat mixed - out of 40 get one of the highest
- Cattle and buffalos - Nisab is 30, pick one
- Camel - Between 5 - 19 one sheep or goat
- If the number goes to 20 camels then one she - camel
- Agricultural produce irrigated by rain — 10% of 240kgs is given
- Agricultural produce irrigated artificially — 5kg of 240kgs is given.

- Merchandise and other goods of trade and industry -2.5 % of the Nisab value if business survives for a year
- Buried treasures & precious minerals —e.g Gold pay 2.5g, Silver is 2%

Identify the differences between Zakatulmaal and Zakatulfitri.

- Zakatulfitir payment is done before Idd al-fitr whereas Zakatulmalis paid any time of the year when it becomes due.
- Zakat al-Fitr goes to those in the area but zakat al-maal serves the general public
- Zakat al- Fitr is determined by the number of people in the family whereas
- Zakatul-maal is determined by the amount of wealth possessed
- Zakat al-Fitr is due on dependant in the quantity of food items whereas
- Zakatulmaal is dependent on the value of wealth one has obtained in a year.
- Rate is fixed at 2.5kg of the staple food per person whereas Zakatulmaal rate is normally calculated at 2.5% of some one's annual earnings.
- No Nisab for Zakatul-fitr whereas Nisab is necessary for Zakatulmaal
- Zakatul- fitr is paid even for a child born before sunset of Ramadhan whereas
- Zakatul-maal wealth has to be in a person's Possession for one lunar year.
- Muslim leaders in authority can enforce payment of Zakatulmaal to those who default which is not the case for ZakatulFitr.
- Zakat al-Fitr purifies one's fasting Whereas Zakat al-maal purifies one's wealth.
- Zakat al-Fitr has a specific month which not the case with zakat al-maal

The differences between Zakat and Sadaq are;

- Zakat is a means of giving a specified percentage one's saving on wealth
- While Sadaq refers to voluntary contribution a person gives due to the poor.
- Zakat is a pillar in pillars of Islam and it's the third pillar while Sadaq is not a pillar of Islam

- Zakat is compulsory to all abled Muslims while Sadaq is not compulsory and one gives it when willing
- Zakat defaulters are punished on earth and the day of Judgment while sadaq punishments are not there.
- Zakat has a specific time when it is paid, at the end of the year while Sadaq can be given at any time according to the givers' wishes.
- Zakat is deducted after one reaches the Nisab value of his wealth while Sadaq is payable from any item in a givers possession.
- Zakat is paid only by people who possess wealth while Sadaq is given by both the rich and the poor.
- Zakat has specific people who are entrusted to collect it from those who are supposed to pay it while Sadaq has no collector.
- Zakat has special beneficiaries while Sadaq is given to anybody even when he is a non Muslim
- Zakat has to be assessed first before being paid yet Sadaq is not assessed and a person gives it willingly.
- The rates at which Zakat is paid are fixed while Sadaq has no rate.

Explain problems, facing Zakat collection in Uganda.

- Uganda is not an Islamic state therefore utting strict laws to those who fail to pay Zakat may be difficult.
- Disunity among Muslims hence Muslims do not know to whom to give Zak.at.
- Muslims lack Zakat sensitization hence remain ignorant about it.
- Uganda has no known Muslim population statistics, hence difficult to know how many people are to pay Zakat.
- Majority of Zakat collectors are concentrated in Urban centres thus creating a gap between Zakat payers and collectors.
- The majority of people (Muslims) are poor hence don't reach the value of Nisab.
- Poor infrastructural developments like roads make it difficult for collectors to go to villages hence some Muslims are dodged.
- Muslims are burdened by government taxes thus find it difficult to also pay Zakat.
- Most Muslims have weak faith and refuse paying Zakat deliberately making
- Zakat collection difficult.

- Language barrier has posed a gap in communication between Zakat collectors and payers.
- The majority of Zakat collectors are corrupt hence end up embezzling most of the funds collected as Zaka.
- There is lack of information about Zakat among Muslims and therefore do not know what they have to benefit *from* Zakat.
- Increased tribalism and nepotism where Zakat is distributed basing on clans and tribes neglecting the poor.

Differentiate between Al- Zakat Al-Fitr and Zakat maal

- Fitr is paid in the month of Ramadhan (about 2 days to the end and on Idd day before the prayer while Maal is paid any time
- Fitr is paid to purify fasting while Maal is paid to purify one's wealth
- Fitr is for helping the needy on Idd day while Maal is for helping the needy throughout.
- Fitr is paid in form of food while Maal is paid depending on the kind of wealth
- Fitr is paid by all Muslims while Maal is paid by the rich
- Fitr does not have nisab but depends on the number of dependants while Maal has nisab
- Fitr has no specific time while Maal, one has to have been in possession of the wealth upto a year.

Show how Zakat collection can be improved in Uganda

- Through massive sensitization
- Uniting Muslims
- Preaching to increase faith
- Rich Muslims can set up prefects to employ the poor Muslims
- Proper accountability of Zakat funds
- Training more collectors
- Announcements via the media about zakat
- One collecting body
- Training zakat collectors from the locals of the area to solve the problem of language barrier
- Dismiss officials who embezzle zakat funds
- Set specific days of the month to collect Zakat
- Clearly stipulates the collecting centers.
- Encourage Muslims to declare their worth in terms of wealth
- Population census of the Muslims to ascertain the would be potential payers

FASTING

Describe the historical background of fasting

- Fasting was there before the coming of prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- In the holy Qur'an Allah instructs Muslims to observe fasting as it was prescribed on those before us so that believers can learn to fear Him.
- The followers of earlier prophets used to fast like the followers of prophet Yahaya called the **Sabians**.
- The followers of prophet **Musa** called the Jews also used to fast. They fasted on Monday, the day he went to mount Sinai and Thursday, the day he came back with the Ten Commandments.
- The Jews also used to fast the tenth day of January called **Ashura** to thank God for having liberated them from Egypt.
- The Christians also used to fast forty days which they copied from prophet Isa (Jesus), the days which he spent in the desert.
- When prophet Muhammad (PBUH) reached Madiinah, he also started fasting like the Jews, fasting on Mondays and Thursdays.
- However, in 622AD, Allah instructed the prophet (PBUH) and all the believers to fast the holy month of Ramadhan.
- From then onwards, fasting the holy month of Ramadhan became a compulsory pillar of Islam.

Explain the Sunna and obligatory types of fasting.

Obligatory fasting

- Ramadhan- 9th Month of Ramadhan
- Qadha–Where someone is paying for days of Ramadhan missed
- Kafara– is where someone decides to fast for breaking a religious law e.g eating during Ramadhan, killing someone accidentally.
- Nadhir- Where someone has made a vow to fast to please crowd

Sunna

- Fasting on Mondays and Thursdays.
- Monday The day prophet Musa went to mt. Sinai for the 10 commandments
- It was also the day prophet Muhammad was born.
- Thursday It is the day Musa came back with the 10 commandments

- Its also the day eeds are delivered to Allah
- Fasting the white days (11th, 13th, and 15th of every month)
- Fasting 10th of Muharram (Ashurah). It's the day Allah delivered the Jews from the bondage of Pharoah
- Fasting the first 15 days of shaban. It's a way for training or preparing for Ramadhan
- Fasting the six days of Shawal (Sitat). If one fasts Ramadhans accompanies it with 6 days of shawal, its equivalent to fasting 1 year.
- Fasting during the forbidden months i.e. Rajab, Muharram etc
- Fasting one day and miss the other, the way prophet Dauda used to do it. This is because one might get visitors.

Explain the forbidden fasts in Islam

- **The three days after Idd-Al –Adhuha (Tasreeq)** in the month of DhulHijja shouldn't be fasted since Muslims are still sacrificing their animals and everybody is urged to eat and drink.

- **Fasting on Fridays**

It is forbidden to fast on Fridays because it is regarded as a weekly Idd day for Muslims since they congregate together

- **Fasting on Idd El-fitr**

- **Fasting on Sundays**

Muslims are also discouraged from fasting on Sundays simply because Sunday is a day for Christians where they pray together.

- **The doubtful days**

These are the days when one is not certain whether it is the day of Ramadhan because it may lead to over fasting the days of actual Ramadhan

- **Muslims are always forbidden to fast every day of the year.**

- **Fasting everyday of the year** makes fasting to lose meaning

- **Fasting on Friday.** However if Friday and the seventh day of the week fall on the 13th, 14th and 15th day of the month, then one can go ahead and fast.

- **Fasting the last 15 days of Shaban.** Here one is in preparation for Ramathan.

- **Fasting on a Saturday even if you don't have food** except in the month of Ramadhan

Describe the way a fasting Muslim should behave during the month of Ramadhan.

- Fasting can be obligatory or optional
- Ramadhan is the 9th month of the Muslim Calendar
- It is a month of fasting 29 or 30 days
- Fasting begins at dawn and ends up at sunset
- A fasting Muslim is expected to respect all the standards of the month as follows:
- Ensuring that he takes Suhr because it was encouraged by the Prophet
- He must make sure that he offers as many sunnah acts as possible e.g. Visiting the sick, relative and friends
- Teach religion to other people
- Advised to constantly recite the Holy Quran.
- Spend time repenting for your sins
- Giving sadaqis highly encouraged
- Make Adhikars
- Staying in the mosque for meditation (Itkaf)
- Give good advice to the people
- Teaching the Quran to others
- Speaking the truth all the time
- Should go for SwalatTaraweeh prayers at night
- Teach others Islamic Concepts such as Tawheed
- Listening to others reciting the Quran is also encouraged
- Not to engage in sexual intercourse during day for the married
- Must ensure that when its time to end the fast he should do it quickly in time
- One can make a sleep to avoid evil acts like rumor mongering back biting etc.
- A Muslim is expected to conduct himself in the best way possible

Outline the categories of people exempted from fasting.

- Fasting is abstaining from food, drinking and any other prohibited evils from dusk to dawn.
- It is a pillar of Islam, the forth pillar
- It is performed by able, mature Muslims
- But some people are exempted and they include;
- Menstruating women- those bleeding during their monthly periods
- Very old people who cannot with stand hunger
- Those that do heavy work for a living
- Those who are temporarily sick

- Very young children who cannot withstand hunger
- People travelling long journeys that they cannot handle fasting
- Those that are chronically sick
- A woman who is still bleeding too on child birth.
- The insane or mad people who do not understand their actions
- Pregnant women who may not withstand hunger and thirst.
- Breast feeding mother.

Explain the importance of fasting

- Fasting shows the sincere love Muslims have towards their creator since they do it due to the deep love for God.
- Fasting trains man to be patient since man fasts from morning to evening without eating and drinking
- Fasting trains man to be faithful. This is because one fast; only for the sake of Allah.
- Fasting strengthens a sense of hope in man as he hopes to get rewards from Allah
- Fasting creates unity among all those doing it within the Muslim community.
- Fasting is good for one's health. In that, if one is overweight, he/she may be able to lose weight during fasting
- Fasting is one man's way of showing mankind that they are equal before God since by the end of the day, whether rich or poor will feel hungry
- Fasting encourages a sense of responsibility whereby a person leaves his wants and desires for the sake of Allah.
- The rich come to appreciate the problems of the poor who undergo hunger and the poor come to love them
- A person fasting gains true sympathy with those who undergo hunger
- Fasting itself is a way of spiritual purification Fasting purifies one's heart or soul from all evils.
- Fasting distinguishes all believers from non-believers since fasting was prescribed for only believers
- A person who fasts gets rewards from Allah since the act is rewardable
- It's a sign of obeying Allah's commands
- It enables man to abstain from all evils
- It helps man to improve on his Iman (faith)
- Fasting being an act of worship, it implies total submission and obedience to Allah

- Fasting helps Muslims to fulfill the fourth pillar of Islam

PILGRIMAGE

Explain the prohibited acts when putting on Ihram

Ihram is a special garment put on by the pilgrims.

- The following are the forbidden acts when putting on ihram;
- Shaving the hair of the head.
- Using perfume after entering ihram
- Having sexual relations or intercourse in a state of ihram.
- Touching ones wife with desire.
- Killing game/hunting.
- Wearing sworn clothes by men eg hooded robes ,trousers,turbans etc
- Putting on a veil covering the face for women and leaving only the eyes open.
- Cutting hair from the head or any part of the body.
- A male pilgrim is not supposed to cover his head.
- Cutting or uprooting vegetation.
- Conducting marriage ceremonies.
- Quarreling or fighting.
- Any evil act.
- Wearing of gloves by women.

Under what circumstance may slaughtering an animal become compulsory for a pilgrim?

What qualities should one possess in order to perform Hajji?

- Hajji is the 5th and last pillar of Islam
- It involves visiting the holy Kaaba and performing of its known rites involved
- Hijja is performed by a person who meets the following qualities
- He must be a Muslim as this is a common for only Muslims
- He should be mentally healthy to understand all the rituals involved
- He should have reached the age of puberty/maturity, and not a young person
- Has the freedom to travel/free from bondage or prison
- Should have no illness that will prevent him from doing the hajji rites

- He must be having the economic means needed to pay for transport, accommodation and feeding
- He should have what to leave for his family so that they do not suffer during his absence
- One who is sure of the routes' safety, with no fear
- He must have a strong Niyyat to please Allah, not merely to show off

Give the obligatory and Sunnah rites of Hajji

- Hajji is the fifth pillar of Islam
- It is the visit to the holy places of Mecca and Medina
- In Hajji, there are both obligatory and Sunnah rites

Obligatory rites include;

- To put on Ihram with intention to perform Hajj
- To stay at Arafat in the afternoon on the 9th of Dhul-Hijja
- To run between Safa and Marwa seven times
- To make seven circuits of (Tawaaf) around the Kaaba on the 10th of Dhul-Hijjah
- To shave off at least 3 hairs from the head
- To perform these rites in the order given.

Sunna rites of Hajji include:

- To bath before proceeding to Arafat plains
- To utter the glorification (Labayika) "Here I am"
- To perform a ritual prayer of two Rakahs
- To drink from the spring of ZamZam
- To visit the tombs of the prophet at Medina
- To visit the tombs of the companions in Medina

What important places should a pilgrim visit in Medina?

- Visiting the prophet's grave which is the precedent of the mosque
- Visiting the graves of the strong companions of the prophet e.g. Abubakar
- Visit Quba for two Sunnarakahs
- Visit masjid Quba the first mosque in Islamic history
- Visit the root hill of Uhud where Hamza was buried
- Check in the tombs like that of Fatuma and prophet's family members
- Stay at Medina for 8 days, pray from the prophet's mosque
- Offering all obligatory prayers in prophet's mosque

- Visiting battle field of Badru&Uhud to remember the sacrifice made by Muslim matyrs

What are the significances of the visit to Medina

- Visiting Medinah is one way of fulfilling the last activity of pilgrimage
- The visit helps Muslims to honour and pray for the prophet directly
- The visit helps the Muslims to see where the Prophet was buried.
- The visit to Prophet's tomb shows the love Muslims have for their Prophet. "The prophet said: "Allah visits me after my death is as if he had visited me during my life time."
- The visit to the grave of the Prophet confirms to Muslims that the Prophet was a human being like them, that they should not worship him.
- The visit to Medinah accords/gives Muslims a chance to pray in the Prophets Mosque which act is a thousand times rewardable.
- Pilgrims get a chance to offer greeting to the prophet salaam
- The visit helps to strengthen the Muslim brotherhood (unity) as very many pilgrims visit the city and their experiences.
- Prophet Muhammad promised to intercede on behalf of those who will visit his tomb before Allah on the judgment day
- They get to see how Muslims get a chance to see that spearheaded the spread of Islam.
- They get to see the tomb of Hamza at Uhud
- The place between Prophet's house and the mosque was known to be a place in paradise
- Muslims get a chance of seeing over 60- types of dates grown in Medina

Compare Hajj and Umurah

- Hajj is the greater pilgrimage while Umurah is the lesser pilgrimage.
- Hajj is a compulsory duty upon the able Muslims while Umurah is optional.
- Hajj is performed in the month of dhul hajj while Umurah can be performed anytime of the year.
- Hajj requires one to visit Mina which one may not do when performing Umurah.

- Both require one to put on ihram.
- Both are started at the appointed/allocated miqat.
- Both involve running between swafah and marua.
- Both require making seven circumbulations around the kabba.
- In both shaving of the head is done.
- Proposing the niyatis done in both.
- Pronouncing talibiyais done in both.
- In both there is performing of a ritual prayer.
- They are both a source of rewards from Allah

How does Hajj impact on the life of a muslim

- Makes one get rewards from Allah.
- Performance of different rituals sparks love for Allah.
- Rituals lead to creation of brotherhood.
- Promotes unity when pilgrims of different backgrounds gather.
- Helps renew the unity of the Muslims and their relationship.
- Increases ones love and commitment towards their God and religion.
- Makes Muslims acquainted with the place where the prophet started propagating the religion of Islam.
- Muslims get to appreciate God's action of replacement of Ismail with a sheep.
- Running between swafah and marua makes Muslims emulate the perseverance and endurance Hajara exhibited.
- Pilgrims change of dressing to Ihram that is simple makes the pilgrim ready to change from his old habits.
- The stoning of the pillars of Satan makes Muslims ready to fight Satan.
- The pilgrim realizes himself as a naked soul in front of Allah by suspending all the worldly activities temporarily..
- Pilgrims get the titles of Hajj and Hajj at which may protect them from sinning and are a source of respect.
- Makes one physically fit eg through running between swafa and marua.
- Makes ones sins to be forgiven by Allah.
- Enables ones to enter paradise.
- Talibiyah instills in pilgrims a feeling of answering the call of Ibrahim and remembrance of Allah.
- A muslim is differentiated from non muslim.

MUSLIM CEREMONIES

Describe how the Muslim community should conduct themselves during their Idd celebrations.

- Idd celebrations are Performed twice every year
- There are two types of Idd namely;
- Idd-El-fitr, after the month of Ramadhan
- Idd - al-adhuha, one of the 10th day of the month of Dhul-Hijja
- Takbir must be proclaimed by all Muslims as they go and come back from Idd prayers
- Taking a bath on the occasion, that is in the morning before going for Iddprayers.
- Muslims should dress well and wear pleasant perfumes for men
- Walking to the place of the prayer is recommended unless it's too far away to do so
- The congregational prayer is performed in an open square unless its raining
- It is recommended that the whole Muslim community with exception of invalids and disabled should gather in the open square for the prayer
- It is recommended to wait and listen to the Khutuba/Sermon after the two rakats
- No adhan should be called out for the Iddprayer
- The idd service consists of two units
- In the first unit, there are seven takibiras proclaimed
- Pay Zakatulfitr before prayer incase of Idd el-fitr.
- Make/Proclaim takibirathrough out the day
- Should avoid spoiling the moods of other on Idd day.
- In the second unit, others are proclaimed in the loud voice and worshipers follow the Imam
- For IddAdhuha, it's a service for sacrifice, i.e animals are slaughtered after prayers
- Muslims should be asking Allah to accept their actions and fasting
- It is performed on the 10thday of Dhul-Hijja
- Unlike. Idd-al-fitriMuslims go to the mosque without having eaten
- Its performed earlier than Idd-al-fitri
- Can exchange gifts and even invite others to dine with

- One should take an initiative and congratulate Muslims on this occasion
- After the prayer Muslims are encouraged to help give sadaq/charity
- Muslims should use different routes as they go back and come back home
- Muslims then celebrate the feast with relatives, friends and neighbours
- All Muslims are encouraged to behave well on the Idd days

What are the benefits of Idd day to the Muslims

- It is an opportunity to thank God. for whatever He has done for the Ummah
- Muslims get rewards for the prayer they conduct
- They are able to renew their unity by socializing
- It gives Muslims chance to meet their old friends and other Muslims
- Islamic issues can be discussed on that day, hence developing the Ummah
- Muslims are reminded about the great history of prophet Ibrahim
- The day inspires Muslims to love their God the more:
- It helps them to change their attitude towards God and be ready to sacrifice to him to any cost
- Its opportunity ask God to accept their fasting
- It sends a good image to the young generation about their religion
- To the Muslim Children it inspires them to be obedient to their parents
- It enables man to remember his God and always obey and worship Him
- Its an opportunity for them to share with those that may not be well off.e.g the Poor
- It creates a socially responsible community especially on Idd al-Fitr
- It creates a sense of responsibility in man, as those who have given sadaq to the poor
- It's a day of sharing and good wishes to one another
- Man's sins may be forgiven on this day if they behave well
- Its an opportunity for Muslims to advertise their religion

- Muslim brotherhood is strengthened as the poor and the rich socialize
- It helps Muslim Children to love and appreciate their religion picking the example of Ismail who had accepted to be sacrificed by his father, Prophet Ibrahim

Give the teachings of Islam on sacrificing during Aqiqah

- This is done on the seventh day after the child's birth.
- During sacrificing two goats are sacrificed for a boy and one for a girl.
- However if the parents are not in position of doing it on the seventh day, they can decide on a later date.
- The animal or animals for sacrifice should be from the healthy stock.
- The one slaughtering should seek protection of the Almighty Allah.
- When slaughtering, a sharp instrument should be used.
- One should make the animal face the direction of the kabba.
- The animal's blood should not be collected but is left to spill.
- A breast feeding/lactating animal should not be slaughtered.
- A pregnant animal should not be slaughtered.
- The animal sacrificed should not be dedicated to any other person other than Allah.
- The animals meat should be divided into 3;
 - a) Family and relatives.
 - b) The needy/poor.
 - c) Neighbors /friends

Why is it important to carry out the child birth ceremonies

- It's one of the ways of initiating the new born to Islam.
- Requires a name which gives the child recognition/identification in society.
- Brings people together.
- It strengthens the culture of charity.
- Strengthens Muslim unity.
- Animal sacrifice promotes friendship.
- It's an act of worship.

- It was a Sunnah practiced by the prophet.
- Circumcision promotes hygiene.
- It's a way of appreciating God for blessing the parents with a child.
- It's a source of rewards from Allah.
- Shows the difference between a believer and a non believer.
- Source of happiness and rejoicing through the feasting.
- Ceremonies like shaving promote giving sadaq.
- Adhan and aqam made in the child's ears make it to know that it has to serve Allah.

Describe the Muslim concept of Milad – Al-Nabbi

- The function starts at the point of inviting people
- Mawled Nabbi is a celebration for the birth day of the prophet
- Prophet was born on the 12th of Rabil-Awal(570AD) year of elephant
- So many Muslims celebrate that day as a gesture of honour and respect for the holy prophet
- It is organized outside mosques/under shelters
- Some chairs must be used because of the Non-Muslim guests.
- Muslims usually sit on mats on the ground. There is usually no mixing sexes
- The recitations are got from a second book (Barzanji)
- Some recitations of the history of the prophet are carried out
- There are some invocation of prophet's name
- At a special point Muslims stand up to welcome the prophet
- Offering of contributions as a means of appeasing Allah for sending us the prophet Muhammad
- The sitting is normally in semi-circles with the best reciters at the front.
- Songs locally known as Kaswida are usually sang accompanied by drums (Matali)
- Sheikhs are usually in charge of the function
- There is preaching to the public about the history of Islam
- Non Muslims are invited including local and cultural leaders
- Quran is usually recited and the best recite is appreciated
- Celebration ends with a feast at around 2pm

What are the importance of Mauled Nabbi to the Muslims.

- It's a means of fulfilling Allah's command of loving and praying for the Prophet
- Muslims remember the history of Muhammad
- Muslim learn more about Islam/their religion through the days preaching
- It is a function in which Muslims also get a chance of knowing something about Islam
- Its a chance to renew their brotherhood
- It's a source of entertainment through the Muslims
- New friends are made on this day
- It promotes a sense of sharing
- It's a channel of conversion for non Muslims who decide to join Islam
- It's a platform for Muslim to address political issues affecting the Ummah
- Muslims learn about the history of the prophet hence made known by the Preachers
- Its an opportunity to advertise Islam
- Muslims get rewards for reciting the Quran
- Matali group members earn money on that day
- It sends a good image to the young generation

How should a Muslim treat his newly born baby/child?

- The birth of a Muslim baby should be announced or publicized to friends and family members
- The receivers of the news should equally not be biased
- News for the birth of baby boy should not be more pronounced than that of a girl. They are all the same and equally important
- A supplication should be made by the parent
- Parents should be very grateful to Allah for the gift of a child.
- Adhan should be done for the baby in right ear and Iqamah in the left ear
- Though not compulsory chewing a date and putting into fine liquid in the baby's mouth is recommended
- The child should be named as soon as possible
- It is recommended in Islam that children are given good, beautiful and meaningful names e.g Abdallah, Abdu-Rahman
- On the 7th day, an animal is slaughtered to acknowledge God's blessing and to bless the child
- The hair should be weighed and sadaq be paid

- Still on this day, the baby's head is shaved
- The animal should be chosen following the prescribed rules for the animals that are supposed to be sacrifice to please Allah.
- Islam emphasizes the circumcision of males and so the Male babies should be circumcised after seven days.
- Circumcision can be postponed in case the child is sick
- For the female babies, piercing can be done though not compulsory
- The meat should be divided into three (3)
- The day ends with feasting
- Visitors are allowed to congratulate the family
- They pray for the child and can bring gifts

Give the benefits of the above steps.

- It trains man to be thankful for the good events in life
- Its sign of togetherness by sharing the animal slaughtered to please Allah
- It shows that Islam does not differentiate children or discriminate females
- It's a means of welcoming children to Islam and to the family
- It causes positive change in digestion system of a child when the baby is given Dates
- Enables the child to hear God's name first
- It's a blessing from Allah as we ask Him to bless the baby and family
- Circumcision is good for health purposes
- Promotes sharing of joy with others
- A health animal is offered for respect of Allah
- It encourages parents to fulfill their Islamic obligations
- Being grateful is a sign of appreciation to Allah.
- The occasion unites members of the family and neighbours

Describe how marriage ceremony is conducted in Islam

- There must be two people intending to get married
- Has to be between a male and a female
- There must be at least two male witnesses to witness the vow for the women
- Bride groom should give dowry as asked by the bride
- A man should give his daughter or sister in marriage to another man to give him his in return without marriage
- Wife's guardian must be male and a Muslim
- A woman may not give a woman in marriage

- Muslim judge or Imam is the guardian of a woman who had no guardian
- The concept of the two should be got about their willingness to get married
- The Imam must give a sermon to the two couples

Give the advantages of marriage

- Helps to identify man and woman as husband and wife and officially legalise the playing of sex
- Protects partners from being tempted into illegal sex
- Creates a state of respect for the partners
- Protects the wife from unjustifiable mistreatments
- Provides amicable method of resolving disputes
- Provides/acts as a source of economic empowerment especially to the wife
- Promotes brotherhood between the two families
- Source of amusement for the wife, husband and children
- Sources of inspiration to the young
- Fulfills the other half of one's faith
- Marriage leads to expansion of the family and population through producing children.

TAUHEED

5a) Explain the meaning of Tauheed

- Tawheed means the consideration that there is only one God Allah.
- It can be understood by understanding his essence.(Dhat)
- Essence means understanding the nature of Allah.
- His nature can be understood in two ways
- **Tawheed Rubuubiyya** (Oneness of Allah in terms of creation) means to believe that Allah is the Sole Creator of the Universe.
- He created the heavens and the earth and what is between the heavens and the earth.
- It requires one to believe that it is Allah who created what we see and what we cannot see.
- He was there before everything.
- He is single and has knowledge of everything.
- He created everything so all laws are supposed to originate from Him.

- His laws are universal and not based on anybody's desire.
- He is neither a body nor is restricted to certain regions.
- He is on His throne and has no shape and can not be seen in this world.
- **Tawheed Uluhiyya** (Oneness of Allah in terms of worship) means to believe that there is no god to be worshipped except Allah.
- All forms of worship like prayer, Zakat, fasting, making a vow and the like must be directed to Allah.
- To worship anything else other than Allah is false and must be avoided.
- This form of Tawheed can be seen in one's actions like observing prayer, paying Zakat, fasting, pilgrimage, Sadaq e.t.c
- All prophets preached about implementation of worshipping Allah through practice.

Also interms of attributes

- These are adjectives which describe Allah's best qualities and activities.
- These attributes belong to Allah alone and no creature can possess them.
- The attributes of Allah are found in the holy Qur'an and Hadith.
- The holy Qur'an mentions ninety nine (99) attributes of Allah.
- A Muslim must believe in Allah's beautiful and exalted attributes without changing their meaning and quality.
- Some include, The Compassionate, The Merciful, The Majestic, The Forgiver among others.

b)What are the day today practices in your society that contradict with Tauheed

- People pray to show off.
- Worshipping of small gods.
- Witchcraft is highly practiced.
- Too much respect is given to leaders like kings to the equivalent of God.
- Worshipping of heavenly bodies.
- Worshipping of earthly bodies.
- People believe in superstitions.
- People perform pilgrimage to make a show.
- People always thank others directly other than thanking God first.

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- Explain the teachings of Islam on the uniqueness of Allah**
- Examples of allah's attributes and their meanings:**
- **AL – AHAD: THE ONE:** It means that there is no god but only one God, Allah.
- **ASSWAMAD:** It means that it is Allah alone who should be asked for help in time of difficulty.
- **ANUUR: THE LIGHT:** It means that Allah is the source of light for every creature in heaven and earth.
- **AL – QAWIYYU: THE POWERFUL**
It means that Allah has power over everything and His power has no limit.
- **MALIK – AL – MULIK: THE KING OF KINGS.**
It means that Allah is the giver of power and He can take it from whom He wishes.
- **AL – BASHIR:** It means that Allah hears everything. He hears what is said aloud or in a whisper.
- **AL – ALIIM: THE KNOWING**
It means that Allah is the most knowledgeable and His knowledge has no limit.
- **ARRAKIIB: THE WATCHFUL.**
It means that Allah watches all the activities of His creatures and nothing can hide from Him.
- **AL – HAYYU: THE LIFE:** It means that Allah is living and He will not die like His creatures.
- **AL – KHAALIQ: THE CREATOR.**
It means that Allah is the creator of the heavens and the earths and whatever is in between them.
- **AL – MUHYI: THE GIVER OF LIFE:** It means that Allah is the giver of life to everything.
- **AL – MUMITU: THE CAUSER OF DEATH.**
It means that it is Allah who causes death. Nothing can live when Allah decides that it should die and nothing can die when He does not wish.
- **ASSALAAM: THE PEACE.**
It means that Allah is the source of peace for every creature, place or community.
- **ARAZAAQ: THE GIVER:** It means that Allah is the most generous. He feeds everything on this world like pests, beasts and people.

- **AL – GHANIYYU: THE RICH:** It means that Allah is very rich and self-sustaining. He is the owner of the heavens and the earths and what is in between them.
- **ARRAHMAN: THE MOST COMPASSIONATE:** It means that Allah is very sympathetic to the suffering of His creatures on this world. He desires to help them out of this suffering.
- **ARRAHIIM: THE MERCIFUL:** It means that Allah is very merciful but on the Day of judgement He will have mercy on only believers. He will forgive only who followed His commands.
- **AL – MUGHUNI: THE GIVER OF WEALTH.**
It means that Allah is the source of wealth. He gives wealth to whom He wishes.
- **AL – AZIIZ: THE DIGNIFIED.**
It means that Allah is the most respected and all due respect belongs to Him.
- **AL-JABBAR: THE COMPELLER**
It means that Allah cannot be resisted when He decides to do something.
- **AL-BATIN: THE HIDDEN**
It means that Allah is inward and therefore, He cannot be seen but He can see everything.
- **AL-BARI: THE ORIGINATOR:** It means that Allah is the maker of everything.
- **ALLATIIF: THE SUBTLE (THE KIND)**
It means that Allah is intelligent and experienced enough to make refined judgements.
- **AL-WAHHAB: THE GIVER:** It means that Allah bestows wealth to whom He wishes.

Explain the importance of belief in Allah tawheed

- It makes a believer peacefully happy and satisfied with the way things are because he knows that it is Allah alone who caters for His creatures.
- It makes a believer patient because in whatever problem Allah is there to solve it for him.
- It promotes hope in a believer because he will know that nothing occurs without Allah's will.
- It prevents arrogance in a believer because everything belongs to Allah alone, the giver.
- It encourages a believer to follow Allah's commands because He watches the activities of His creature everywhere.

- It teaches a believer that there is life after death because it is Allah who causes death and resurrects the dead.
- It distinguishes a believer from unbelievers because some people do not believe in the oneness of Allah.
- It promotes peace among believers because they know that Allah is the only source of peace in any place or community.
- It is a source of mercy for the believers since Allah is also merciful to all creatures.
- It explains to a believer that death comes from Allah and that no one can blame another for the death of his friend or relative.
- It makes a believer brave and courageous in his work because he knows that Allah is there to assist him.

Use Surati Iklas and explain the concept of Tawheed as taught by Islam chapter

- Surati Iklas is **112** of the Quran. The Surat is about Islamic Tawheed
- Unity of God as shown includes
- Unity in terms of worship, that God is worthy of worship
- He is one and only worth worshipping
- He is the only one who is eternal, having no beginning and no end
- He is self sustaining, depending on no other being
- Does not produce nor was He produced, so He has no child
- He is independent and does not depend on any other being
- Nobody can be compared to Him in any of His attributes
- He is everywhere at all times
- The only one with His name (Allah)
- He is the overall controller of the Universe and all the things in it
- The initiator of the world, the heavens and all things in them
- The only one with His attributes in their purity
- The only one in His actions and decisions

How is the belief in this concept important to the Muslim?

- One gets rewards from Allah for believing that Allah is one alone
- Prevents one from committing shirk (associating small things to Allah)
- One's faith is strengthened that Allah is alone and one
- One becomes a real and better believer in Allah

- It's a sign of obedience to Allah the supreme being
- One becomes confident that his believe is good
- Believers become humble and honest to their creator
- One learns to be patient with all challenges he faces since they came from God
- It makes one persevere for the best
- One becomes morally upright, avoiding annoying God
- Makes one to know more about God
- Makes one contented that whatever befalls him is adhered by God
- It brings unity among Muslims
- One surrenders his life fully to Allah the almighty

What is the significance of the belief in the oneness of Allah to the Muslims?

- It produces a believer with a high degree of self confidence and respect
- Makes a believer to be humble and never be arrogant because he knows that God is the most high
- Makes a believer not to be in loss, doubt and hence be upright
- Makes a believer to emulate Muhammad who preached the oneness of God
- Makes a believer give his life to God by serving God and His creatures
- One becomes a committed Muslim, practicing the teachings of Islam
- Fulfills the first pillar of Islam of proclaiming oneness of God
- Makes us rely on God since he is the master of all things
- It removes personal blames on loss of life since people will be aware that God is in charge of their life and death.
- Makes a believer contented of his or her belongings since God is the sole giver
- Makes man to be more close to God
- Makes a believer brave and courageous, fearing only Allah
- Makes one to avoid evil in the daily life

ANGELS

Explain the main features of Allah's angels

- Angels are the most honoured creatures of Allah.
- Angels obey Allah's orders without question or delay.
- Angels do not speak before Allah and they act by His orders.

- Angels were created from light.
- Angels are invisible i.e they cannot be seen.
- Angels cannot be touched or felt.
- Angels are immortal i.e they do not die because they have no souls.
- Angels are very many and only Allah knows their number.
- Angels do not eat or drink.
- Angels have no sex i.e they are not females or males.
- Angels do not produce.
- Angels have wings ranging from two to five hundred.
- Angels have unusual powers like bringing rain.
- Angels were assigned different duties by Allah.
- Angels do not sleep or get tired.
- Angels can see and talk to Allah directly like Angel Jibril.
- No space in heaven but it is occupied by an angel who is either bowing or prostrating.
- Angels celebrate Allah day and night without relaxing, boredom or exhaustion.
- Angels are very big in size e.g Nabbi Muhammad saw angel Jibril with 600 wings covering the horizons of the earth.
- Angels descend to earth during the night of power to do certain routine work e.g fighting for the believers.
- By the will of Allah, angels can take various forms.

ANGELS AND

THEIR DUTIES

- **ANGEL JIBRIL**
He is the most honoured angel of Allah.
He is responsible for bringing Allah's message to His messengers.
- **ANGEL MIKA-EL**
This is Allah's angel responsible for bringing rain i.e it is charge of people's feeding and drinking.
- **ANGEL ISRA-FIL**
This is Allah's angel responsible for blowing the trumpet (horn) on the Day of judgement.
- **ANGEL IZRA-EEL:** This is Allah's angel responsible for taking people's souls at the time of death i.e it is the angel of death.

- **MUNIKAR AND NAKIIR:** These are two fierce angels of Allah responsible for asking the dead questions in their graves. They torture infidels (wrongdoers) in their graves. They carry out divine rewards for the good doers in their graves.
- **ATIIDU AND RAKIIB**
These are two Allah's angels responsible for recording people's deeds i.e they monitor each and everything that man does. Atiidu is on the right hand recording good deeds only while Rakiib is on the left hand recording bad deeds only.
- **RIDHIWAN**
This is Allah's angel responsible for guarding paradise (Jana). He is the leader of the angels of paradise.
- **MALIK**
This is Allah's angel in charge of guarding hell (Jahannamah). He is the fiercest angel of Allah and the leader of all the angels of punishment (Hazabaniyya)
- **HAFADHAT (GUARDIAN ANGELS)**
These are Allah's angels responsible for guarding man against dangers surrounding him except what Allah wishes e.g accidents.
- **HARUUT AND MARUUT**
These are two Allah's angels which He sent to test people by teaching them sorcery. They were sent during the time of Nabbi Sulaiman. They taught people magic that could be used to separate men from their wives. However, they did not teach a person before warning him of the danger of magic.
- The eight angels who carry Allah's throne (**Arushi**) and those which circle it.

How is an angel different from Man in nature?

- Angels were created out of light while man was created out of soil
- Angels don't have gender whereas man has gender (male & female)
- Angels don't have parents whereas man was created out of soil
- Have total obedience to God whereas Man disobeys God
- Angels don't commit sins whereas man commits sins

- Praise God day and night regularly whereas man does not praise God all the Time
- Angels are invisible yet man is visible
- They were given special distinct yet man was not
- They are uncounted in numbers yet can be counted
- They communicate to God directly while man does not
- Angels do not eat or drink whereas man eats and drinks to live
- Angels have wings whereas man has no wings, he has hands
- Angels live in heaven and earth, man lives on earth

Explain how Angels differ from Jinns

- Jinns were created out of fire while angels were created out of light.
- Some jinns disobey God while angels do not.
- Jinns are either male or female while angels are not.
- Jinns reproduce while angels do not.
- Jinns live only on earth while angels live on earth and in heaven.
- Jinns will be judged on the day of judgement while angels will not.
- Jinns eat and drink while angels do not.
- Jinns will not intercede on man's behalf on the day of judgement while angels will.
- Some jinns live in dirty places like bathrooms and toilets while angels do not.
- Jinns are not supposed to be believed in by man while belief in the angels is among the articles of faith in Islam.

b) How important is the belief in Angels to Muslims

- Makes one obedient to Allah.
- Strengthens one's faith in Allah.
- Makes a Muslim different from non-Muslims.
- Shapes man's behavior for angels record our deeds.
- Leads a Muslim to paradise for they will intercede on man's behalf on the day of judgement.
- Makes one brave and courageous for he knows angels are protecting him.
- Promotes equality of mankind for all people realize they have angels.
- Makes man understand that Allah has got other creatures which worship Him.

- Makes one get rewards from Allah.
- Man understands how Allah's messages have been coming down to him.
- It is an act of worship that is man believing in the unseen.

Give the different obligations of angel Gibreal

- Angel Gabriel is the leader of all Allah's Angels
- His roles and obligations are mentioned in the Quran and Hadith e.g
- Bringing messages to the prophets of God
- Guiding the prophets to do right, not bad
- Participated in the strengthening of Muhammad
- Communicating between God and his people through the prophets
- Guiding other Angels on their roles and obligations
- Heading the Angels of Allah
- It will help in giving witness to the deeds of man
- Rehearsed the Quran and taught the prophet
- Went with prophet on Isra-wal-miraj
- Fought alongside Muslims in the battles of Uhud and Badr
- During the time of prophets death Angel Gabriel was there and witnessed the death

Explain the roles of Angels on the Day of Judgment.

- Carrying out God's divine punishments
- Pleading with Allah for mankind
- Guiding the prophets of God to their followers
- Guiding his people (the well behaved) to go Janah
- Increasing on the hell fire (malik) for those who did bad deeds
- Keeping Allah's throne safe from any encroachment
- Communicating between God and Prophets the events on the last day
- Keeping the gates of paradise and hell, helping the good people enter Janah
- Giving witness during Judgment i.e about the good and bad deed
- Presenting books of record of man's deeds on earth
- Praising Allah all the time to show man what he is supposed to have done on Earth
- Removing of souls

- Blowing the trumpet (Israfil) to signify the last day

PROPHETS

Outline the Islamic teachings on Allah's messengers

- Belief in Allah's messengers is the fourth article of faith.
- A Muslim must have a strong conviction that Allah sent messengers to every people from their own tribes calling them to worship Allah alone.
- Muslims must believe in all prophets and messengers of Allah without discrimination.
- Allah condemns those who believe in Him and do not believe in His messengers.
- One who denies one messenger denies all.
- Allah sent messengers to all nations (People) of the world.
- Every messenger was sent to his own people.
- Only Prophet Muhammad PBUH was sent to the whole world.
- Allah sent messengers to teach man the oneness of Allah (Tawheed) and to denounce false gods.
- Believing in messengers means that one has accepted that they were trustworthy in what they delivered to man.
- One must believe that Allah's messengers fulfilled their mission of conveying His message to man.
- One must also believe that messengers were the best of all the creatures of Allah.
- Every messenger was given a book containing Allah's laws to His people.
- According to Islam, there are 315 messengers of Allah.
- However, the holy Qur'an mentions only 25 messengers.
- Prophet Nuhu was the first of Allah's messengers.
- Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was the last and final messenger of Allah.
- Every messenger of Allah was given a miracle for people to accept him.
- All messengers were chosen by Allah Himself.
- The messengers received Allah's message through inspiration or through Angel Jibril or by Allah talking to them directly.
- All messengers of Allah were males. No prophet or messenger of Allah was a female.

Explain the differences between a messenger (rasuul) and a prophet Nnabbi)

- A prophet is any person who receives Allah's message while a messenger is a person who receives Allah's message and he is ordered to take it to a given group of people.
- Unlike prophets, all messengers of Allah were supported with miracles.
- All messengers were given books containing Allah's laws while prophets were not given books.
- The messengers of Allah came after His Prophets e.g the first messenger was Nuhu while the first prophet was Adam.
- Unlike prophets, messengers were sent to specific groups of people except Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was sent to the whole world.
- None of the prophets and messengers possessed divine qualities.
- Messengers did not have any knowledge of the unseen except what was revealed to them by Allah.
- Messengers had no power to benefit or harm others.
- All messengers received Allah's message in their own language.
- Messengers never committed shirk with Allah from the time of their birth until death.
- Unlike prophets, messengers have ranks i.e some are more friendly to Allah than others. These are called **Ulul Azmi**.
Ulul Azmi are Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), Ibrahiim, Nuhu, Musa and Isa (AS).
- All messengers were prophets but not all prophets that were messengers.

Explain the features which distinguish Allah's messengers from ordinary men

- Messengers were human beings but Allah distinguished them by commissioning them as prophets and messengers.
- All messengers had special qualities which ordinary people did not have.
- All messengers had a more sound and clear mind than other people.
- All messengers had special powers i.e they were supported with miracles from Allah.
- All messengers were intelligent with guidance from Allah.

- All messengers were chosen by Allah.
- All messengers were trustworthy and truthful.
- All messengers were protected by Allah from committing evil.
- Some messengers spoke to Allah directly e.g Adam, Musa and Muhammad (PBUH).
- No messenger ever claimed to be God or son of God.
- All messengers were friendly to everybody including their enemies.
- All messengers had the most respected morals in society.
- All messengers were sent to specific people except Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) who was sent to the whole world.
- All messengers were tested with various temptations e.g Yusuf, Ayyub, Muhammad (PBUH) e.t.c.
- All messengers never told lies or obscene words.

Explain the message carried by Allah's messengers

- They taught man how to worship Allah as the main purpose for the creation of man.
- All messengers taught the oneness of Allah (Tawheed).
- They taught man the signs of Allah.
- They taught man the equality of people before Allah.
- They taught man the laws of Allah i.e what He wants and what He does not want.
- They also preached the original and final destination of man.
- They brought good promises for good doers (Jana) and wrongdoers (Jahannamah).
- They warned man against evil doing.
- They explained to man the signs and events of the Day of judgement.
- They also preached unity of mankind.
- They taught their people moral and social behaviours.
- They all taught Islam as a true religion of Allah.
- They taught man how to praise Allah.
- They also taught man the benefits of this world and how to get them without forgetting Allah.
- They taught man the dangers of Satan and the ways through which it tempts man into evil.
- They taught man how he can relate with fellow man.

THE 25 MESSENGERS OF ALLAH MENTIONED IN THE HOLY QUR'AN

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Adam | 16. Dhul- Kiful (Ezekeriel) |
| 2) Idris (Enoch) | 17. Daudi (David) |
| 3) Nuhu (Noah) | 18. Sulaiman (Solomon) |
| 4) Hud | 19. Elias |
| 5) Saleh | 20. Eliyasaa (Elisa) |
| 6) Ibrahiim (Abraham) | |
| 21. Yunus (Jonah) | 22. Zakaria |
| 7) Ismail | 23. Yahaya (John) |
| 8) Is'haq (Isaac) | 24. Isa (Jesus) |
| 9) Yaqub (Jacob) | 25. Muhammad (PBUH) |
| 10) Yusuf (Joseph) | |
| 11) Shu'aib (Jethero) | |
| 12) Ayyub (Job) | |
| 13) Musa (Moses) | |
| 14) Haruuna (Aaron) | |

Explain the life history of prophet Adam

- He was the first of the prophets in the history of Islam.
- His coming was after Allah's decision to send angels to destroy many of the jinns on earth that were out of control.
- They were assisted by Ibris one of the Jinns that had been doing good.
- After Allah announced to the angels that He was going to choose some one to lead the earth and not from the angels.
- This pleased Ibris for it knew it was to be the next leader of earth.
- However Allah told the angels that He was to come up with a creation that was going to lead the earth.
- Ibris was so annoyed for it had for 1000's over years been doing good, serving God and had big hope that it was going to get power from God but now God had decided to get another creation to lead the earth and not Ibris.
- Allah created Adam, taught him the names of things that he also taught to the angels.
- After Allah instructed the angels to prostrate to Adam not to worship him but to show that Adam is high in status above all of them.

- However ibris refused to prostrate to Adam and even said it was superior for it was created from fire and Adam from clay.
- Ibris even made a promise to make Adam astray.
- Then Allah sent Adam and his wife Hawa to Jana and told them to eat and have all they need from the garden.
- Allah told Adam that he will not be hungry in Jana, will never be thirsty, will never need clothing nor get tired in it.
- However Allah warned Adam against Ibris and even prohibited him from eating from a particular tree in paradise.
- Ibris after along time went to Adam and tricked him about a tree that will give him eternal life and even have a lot of belongings.
- Ibris made several attempts until Adam succumbed to his woes.
- After eating from the tree, their private parts began to show and went and covered themselves with leaves from trees in the garden.
- The two after turned to Allah in repentance.
- On coming to earth their life continued with their children.
- Hawa is said to have given birth 20 times and each time it was a boy and a girl.
- They were of different colour, size among others.
- At that time as the children grew there had to be marriage.
- One of the eldest children was Khabil and next to him was Habil.
- Khabil was not so good looking while his sister was so good looking.
- Habil was so good looking while his sister was not so good looking.
- They were womb brothers and sisters respectively.
- Adam instructed them to get married for Allah put in the naturally the inclination towards marriage and paternity.
- Khabil objected the idea for he never wanted Habil's sister that she was not so good looking and never wanted to give his sister to Habil and wished to have her for himself.
- The misunderstanding continued and Adam got so annoyed for he had tried to explain to them.
- So Adam turned to Allah for guidance about the issue and Allah instructed him to tell them to offer sacrifice and that the one whose sacrifice will be accepted will be the correct one.
- Khabil was a farmer and Habil was a shepherd. The two gave in their sacrifices but that of Habil was of a very good sheep and

was accepted while that of Khabil was of very poor produce and was rejected.

- This annoyed Khabil and ended up killing Habil from no where by hitting him with a stone.
- After he started regretting and even didn't know what to do. Later he saw two crows, one dug a hole with its beak and buried the other.
- Khabil copied their idea and did the same with Habil.
- Adam started asking the whereabouts of his son from Khabil and Khabil always told him he didn't know.
- Khabil regretted a lot, felt remorse and could even no longer with Adam and he went away.
- After some time, Allah sent Adam a message directing him to a certain place to go and pick something.
- Since he was of age and weak, he sent some of his children, who moved there, found angels but they were carrying unique tools like a pick and a shovel.
- They were escorted to Adam, told him his time was up. Took his soul and after washed his body, wrapped it and prayed for him carried it to the other place where they dug a grave and buried him.

b) What lessons do you draw from it

- Associating any other thing to Allah is the greatest crime for Adam cautioned his children about it on his death bed.
- When your time is up, you can't be protected by anyone like how Hawa had tried to stop the angel of death from taking Adam.
- How to handle the deceased's body i.e. wash, wrap, pray and bury.
- There are always problems/hardships associated with marriage.
- Allah sends messages through his creatures like how the crow buried the other.
- Always be obedient to the parents for they have a better understanding of issues.
- Always give out from our best things when we are offering sacrifice.
- We are all descendants of Adam.
- Never choose to follow Satan.
- Always be content with what we have to avoid falling into Satan's traps.

- Always stick to the directives, guidance and warning from God.
- Turn to God in repentance after committing sin.
- To do good but don't expect more in return for we may get disappointed like Ibrīs.
- Always be ware of satan for he promised to make man go astray.

Give the story of Prophet Ibrahim as taught in the Quran and Hadith

- Ibrahim had married lady Sarah and they had failed to get a child
- Story of prophet Ibrahim found in Surat Swaffat
- That Ibrahim the grandfather of the believers had become too old without a child
- They had a maid whom Sarah suggested to Ibrahim to marry
- He prayed to God to grant him one child who is righteous
- God answered his prayer and He gave him Ismail
- Hajarā became pregnant later got jealousy
- Ibrahim promised to sacrifice the child to God to please the creator
- When Ismail grew up God sent a dream as a reminder
- God later instructed Hajarā and Ismail to Palestine
- Ibrahim shared the idea with his son Ismail
- Ismail instantly accepted the idea and consoled his father that he would find him later among the patient ones in Janah
- At that tender age they moved together to the site of sacrifice
- He laid him down ready for slaughtering
- As he did it the knife became blunt and did not slaughter Ismail
- He had a voice calling him from heaven indicating that he had fulfilled the promise he made to his Creator Allah
- God sent him a Lamb to slaughter instead of his son Ismail
- He indicated that, that's how he rewards his good servants

What lessons does it teach the Muslim Community?

- Man shouldn't lose hope amidst any challenges
- Miracles are always from God
- Always trust in God the Creator as the giver of blessings
- Married couples can always advise one another
- Be patient at all times until Allah the Creator rescues you
- Ask for righteous children the way Ibrahim did

- Depend on only God for any good and accept the bad as from God
- Fulfill any promises you make to God and fellow man
- Consultation with children is okay as Ibrahim did with his son Ismail
- Children can also counsel their parents as Ismail did to his father Ibrahim
- God has different ways of rewarding as he did to prophet Ibrahim
- Those who do good will be rewarded just like God rewarded Ibrahim
- With God everything is possible like when God gave Ibrahim a sheep to Slaughter
- God can always remind His good servants

What does Islam teach about the Mission of Isa the son of Mariam.

- Isa was the second last prophet of God
- He was sent to the people of Israel
- He was born in a miraculous nature, having no father
- Mariam the mother of Isa got news of her pregnancy through Angel Gabriel
- Only person who prayed to Allah to send them another prophet
- He preached in parables to deliver God's message
- He healed the sick miraculously
- Made the lame recover from their sickness
- He made miracles
- He went to heaven while alive
- He was given a book to his followers
- He is expected to come back before day of judgment
- He is expected to fight Dajjaal

How does Prophet Muhammad differ from Prophet Isa?

Prophet Isa	Prophet Muhammad
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given Injiras his holy book - Sent to the Jews - Never died, God called him miraculously - Hoping to see him before judgment - Born by virgin Mariam - Did not produce or marry - Expected to fight Dajjaal - Got prophet hood while young' - Talked while young - Had apostles - Did not fight battles - His book was duplicated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Given the Quran as holy book - Sent to the whole world - He died and buried - its during judgment - Aminah was not virgin - Produced a number of children - Not hoping to fight Dajjaal - Got prophet hood at forty years - Never talked while young - Had companions like Umar - Fought many battles - His book not duplicated, remains pure
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Give the story about Noah (Nuuh) A.S and his Ark as taught by Islam

- He is Nuhu son of Camech the son of Metuselah the son of Idrisi.e Enoch.
- Thus Idris is his great grandfather.
- Lineage is traced to Seth the son of Adam
- When Nuhu had lost hope in his people accepting faith after this long period of time, he became unsettled
- Allah revealed to him that none of his people will accept the faith except the few believers who had already accepted.
- At that point he turned to Allah by praying for the ruin and destruction of his nation for disbelieving Allah
- Allah accepted his prayers and informed him that he was going to destroy them with the flood and that none of them will remain
- Allah inspired him to build the ark (the ship) so that he and the group of believers may ride on it and survive
- Neither Nuh or anyone else had any knowledge of building the Ark, so Allah is inspired him on how to build it.
- Allah ordered him not dispute with him about his people once the punishment has been implemented, it cannot be reversed when Nuuh started to build the ship, his people started to pass by him mocking and belittling him "Oh Nuh yesterday you were a prophet and today you have become a

carpenter". This was their mocking statement to Nuuh
Gathered around him and laughed while he applied he tried to
do his work

- When he finished it, Allah ordered him to take his family and the party of believers with him and take a pair of (Male and female) of every kind of Animal in the boat.
- The time for boarding the Ark would be when the water started gushing up from all parts of the earth
- When the signs appeared, they boarded the ship and Allah sent from the heavens, such rain the world never witnessed before and will never witness
- The water rose above the highest mountain on earth encompassing the length and breadth of the earth, non living thing remained on the face of earth Water drowned everything and swept them away into the bigger water bodies
- Non was saved except those who had boarded the ship
- For this reason Nuuh is called the second father of mankind
- Even the son of Nuuh who did not believe in Allah and did not board the ship with his father was among those who were destroyed.

What lessons do Muslims learn from this story of Nuuh?

- Allah is all knowing and seeing (his warning to Nuuh) came to pass
- Direct our prayers to Allah he will answer our cries
- Allah fulfills his promises as he did with Nuuh
- Societies have ever annoyed Allah
- Allah has different punishments he can inflict on the disobedient
- Allah can make miracles like he did with heavy rains
- Allah has different punishments
- Even our own relatives can oppose us
- Never give up when on the right track
- They are different ways God speaks to man (He inspired Noah) to build a boat
- We are warned over mocking and belittling others seeing what happened to the disbelievers.
- Allah will and command cannot be removed once he decides to implement them
- Nobody can escape Allah's punishment.

- Allah has signs for everything, like he gave signs to the people of Nuuh
- It gives us a lessons of how Nuuh's generation was ended. So we should watch out never to disobey Allah
- Disobeying Allah can be costly

THE POSITION OF NABBI ISA (JESUS) IN ISLAM

- Muslims believe in all the prophets and messengers sent by Allah to mankind.
- They accept Nabbi Isa not as God or son of God but as a slave of Allah and His messenger.
- Nabbi Isa is known in Islam for his miraculous birth since he was born of a virgin.
- In Islam, he is called Isa, son of Mariam.
- Although he is highly respected in Islam, Muslims do not take any idea of his divinity or that he is a son of Allah.
- Muslims believe that he never died on the cross as the Christians say but Allah raised him to heaven.
- Muslims also believe that it was someone else who was actually crucified and christians mistakenly took him to be Nabbi Isa.
- He is a messenger of Allah whom Allah sent to the children of Israel.
- Like other prophets, Muslims believe that he was also supported with various miracles for the Israelites to believe him.
- Among his miracles, he could heal the blind, deaf and dumb, he raised the dead, he spoke when he was still young e.t.c.
- He was given **Injil** as a divine book to guide him in his mission to the people of Israel.
- According to Islam, Nabbi Isa is now heaven.
- Muslims believe that he will come back on earth at the end of time as a major sign of the Day of resurrection.
- He will return to Damascus and when he returns, he will kill Dajjar, invite people to Islam, break the cross and kill the swine.
He will also produce children, complete his earthly life, die and Muslims will perform funeral prayer for him

Explain the significance of belief in Allah's messengers

- Messengers explained Allah's laws to man.

- Messengers taught man good morals in society.
- It shows Allah's love to His people because He sent messengers to guide them.
- It strengthens the faith of a Muslim when he learns the behaviours of the messengers.
- It encourages a believer to love Allah because of His favour of sending messengers to guide us on the straight path.
- It creates unity among the followers of the messengers.
- It teaches Muslims about the stories of earlier Prophets e.g Idris, Ayyub, Lut, Yunus, Yusuf, e.t.c.
- Messengers will lead the believers on the Day of judgement and present them to Allah.
- It is a lesson to believers that Allah has trust in His people.
- It teaches man to be obedient to their leaders just as they are to their messengers.
- Nabbi Adam helps a Muslim to know the story of the creation of man.
- The story of Nabbi Isa helps a Muslim to know that he is not a son of God but just His messenger.
- Also the story of Nabbi Isa teaches man the miraculous power of Allah in how Nabbi Isa was produced without a father.
- It distinguishes believers from unbelievers because some people do not believe in messengers.
- Nabbi Muhammad (PBUH) will intercede on behalf of man on the Day of judgement through prayer.
- Every messenger will have a river from which his followers will drink on the Day of judgement.
- One who accepts and follows Allah's messengers get rewards from Allah.

BOOKS

Give the teachings of Islam about God's book

- God's books contain the holy message God sent to man through the Angels and his prophets
- They were sent for guidance
- They taught Tawheed
- These books teach morality
- There are 5 in number
- They were all sent by God through angel Gabriel
- They were sent to guide mankind
- They were sent to different prophets

- They included Taureet, Zabur, Injil, Quran, Suhf
- The prophets who received these books included Ibrahim, Musa, Isa and Muhammad.
- They were all corrupted save for the Quran which remains pure
- All the previous books were summarized in the Quran
- Muslims are supposed to believe in them without discrimination
- The books must be respected and handled with care
- Muslims do not follow all of them though they believe in them

How does the Quran differ from other revealed books?

- It was revealed in stages but not like the other books which were revealed at once
- It was revealed in Arabic, the other books were in Hebrew
- The Quran is recited in prayers
- One is rewarded after reciting the Quran
- It is the summary of all other revealed books before it
- Quran cannot be corrupt by man as it is protected by God
- One is required to keep quiet when Quran is recited, this does not apply to the other books
- Purification is required before reciting it, this is not the case with the other books
- It has recitational rules unlike other books
- It gives testimonies about itself, the other books are silent about themselves
- Its contents are purely messages from God, the other books have letters and stories written by man
- Cannot be touched by impure
- Some verses were revealed at Mecca, others at Medina but other books were revealed at once

6) Explain the teachings of Islam on the following scriptures

a) Torah

- Torah is among the five books which a Muslim is supposed to believe in.
- It was revealed to prophet Musa.
- It was the second book to be revealed in the order of revelation.
- It is mentioned in several verses of the Quran eg in 32:32.
- It is a book of guidance.

- It was revealed in Egypt on Mt Sinai.
- The book was basically for the guidance of the Jews. As it is in Quran 32:32

“.....We appointed it as guidance
for the children of Israel”

- The original Torah contained the articles of faith.
- It was revealed in Hebrews language.
- It taught the oneness of Allah and good behavior in society.
- It was corrupted by man.
- It contained commandments which prophet Musa preached to his people.
- It gave glad tidings about the coming of prophet Muhammad.
- It was revealed in the month of Ramathan.
- It is a subset of the Quran.

b)Injir

- It was the fourth book in order of revelation.
- It was revealed to prophet Issa.
- It was revealed in the month of Ramathan.
- It was revealed at once ie as a whole.
- Reached prophet Issa through angel Gibril.
- Gave glad tidings about the coming of prophet Muhammad.
- It was corrupted by the people it was sent to.
- It was revealed in Hebrews language.
- Talks about the oneness of Allah.
- Should be believed in by the Muslims.
- Its not recited in prayer by the muslims.
- It's a subset of the Quran.
- It talks about the oneness of Allah.
- Doesn't require ablution to be recited.

a)Suhuf

- It was the first book to be revealed in the order of revelation.
- It was received by prophet Ibrahim.
- It taught the oneness of Allah.
- It got lost ie no longer exists.
- It was revealed in Hebrews language.
- It was sent as a whole.

- It reached Ibrahim through angel Gibril.
- It's a subset of the Quran.
- Was revealed during the month of Ramathan.
- Its not recited by Muslims in prayer.
- It's a book of guidance.

b)Zabur

- It was the third book in the order of revelation.
- It was sent down to prophet Dauda.
- He rose among the Israelites.
- It was a book of guidance.
- It contained wise sayings ,promises and warnings from Allah.
- It was corrupted by man.
- It was also refered to as Psalms.
- Psalms contains poems of 100 other poets.
- The Quran summerises it.
- The source of poems in Zabur is not known.
- It was revealed in Hebrews language.
- It was a continuation of Torah.
- It taught the oneness of God.
- It should be followed by the muslims.
- It was revealed at once ie wholesome.
- Its not recited by muslims in prayer

What should muslims do to protect the holy qur'an

- Every Muslim should make sure that he or she keeps a copy of the holy Qur'an.
- Muslims should ensure regular recitation of the holy Qur'an.
- Muslims should also make sure that they memorise the holy Qur'an.
- Muslims should set up Qur'anic schools to teach the holy Qur'an.
- The holy Qur'an should be translated in local languages but its Arabic version be kept on its side.
- Muslims should set up Qur'anic competitions and reward the participants so as to encourage its recitation and memorisation.
- Muslims should record the holy Qur'an on discs, computers and other modern devices.
- Muslims should take care and know the critics of Islam who want to destroy the holy Qur'an and avoid them.

- Muslims should come out and fight those who fight Islam and the holy Qur'an.
- Muslims should pray to Allah to save Islam and protect the holy Qur'an.
- Muslims should follow Allah's laws in the holy Qur'an and live by its teachings.
- Muslims should also follow the practices and sayings of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) if they are to understand the holy Qur'an.
- Muslims should train sheikhs to teach the holy Qur'an especially in villages.
- Muslims should ensure unity among themselves if they are to fight the enemies of the holy Qur'an.
- Muslims should set up a special department for teaching and preserving the holy Qur'an.
- Muslims should set up special lessons on special days in the mosque for teaching the holy Qur'an.

the significance of belief in Allah's books

- Allah's books are a source of moral guidance in the daily life of a Muslim.
- They help Muslims to spread Islam in different parts of the world.
- The knowledge about Allah's books helps Muslims to guard the holy Qur'an from corruption.
- It shows Allah's love to His people because He sent a book to every nation to guide them on the straight path.
- Allah's books are used by Muslims to praise Allah e.g the holy Qur'an.
- They help Muslims to learn about the stories of earlier prophets like Isa, Nuhu, Ibrahiim, Musa e.t.c.
- Books contain Allah's laws to man in what is good and what is bad for man.
- Books helped Allah's messengers to deliver His message to man e.g Torah for Musa, Injil for Isa, and Zabur for Daudi e.t.c.
- Some books acted as miracles for Allah's messengers like the holy Qur'an for Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
- Books provide scientific research for the Muslims like the holy Qur'an.
- Message in the books strength the faith of the Muslims because it contains Allah's signs.

DAY OF JUDGEMENT

Explain man's experience on the Day of Judgment

- Day of Judgment is a special day talked about God in the holy books
- It's a day of complete change in everything
- It's a day of accountability and new life after death
- It's when spiritual life will become a reality after death
- Man's experience will vary depending on his worldly behaviour
- Whoever will be alive by that time will experience death immediately
- Then he will resurrect from the grave and account to God for his deeds
- Even those who previously had died will rise up again in different shapes
- Man will be wondering over what is happening, not knowing the events and situations
- Everybody will be on his/her own without any kind of relationship or help
- Man will experience the heat of the sun which will be just overhead although some will be under God's shade (those who did good deeds in the earthly life)
- Those who did good will however have something to drink from the respective rivers of their prophets' time
- There will be passing over the narrow bridge (Siratwa). Those who did bad will not manage
- There will be receiving of books of records depending on man's early life
- There will be weighing of our actions and exchange of paybacks before being deployed to his/her final destination
- Those who did good deeds will enjoy and those who did bad will suffer
- Wrong doers will be receiving divine punishments

What can the Muslim community learn from the above experience?

- The God's promises will always come true, that is resurrection after death
- That God can change anything anytime like the abrupt death on the last day
- He acts the way he chooses e.g. rewarding his creatures

- That the worldly life is significant in determining the future life man will live
- Man learns to behave well in preparation for that day to avoid suffering
- That spiritual life may not be easy if you are a wrongdoer
- Man learns to consider himself as an individual in relation to that day, not following others
- That God is too powerful all the time
- That death is a must and can happen any day, any time, so prepare for it.
- No matter how many years one had died earlier, but time to resurrect will come and all creatures will resurrect
- Man learns to treat others well because there will be a time of paying back
- That God is always ready to reward people who do good.
- To avoid wrong doing in this life to escape suffering after death

Explain the experience of the following on the day of judgement

a) Believers (Mu'min)

- Believers are righteous servants of God
- They will resurrect in good shapes
- They will be guided by angels but not dragged
- They will not complain in anyway
- On the day of judgement, believers will rejoice
- They will resurrect with happiness
- Crossing narrow bridge with ease
- Will get their deeds in the right hand side
- Will not feel any hotness, protected by God's shade
- Witness of their body parts will be positive
- Those who believed in Allah will be drinking under Kauthara
- Heavens will be open as if they are doors for the believers to enter
- Will cross siratwa with ease.
- Will not sweat so much on that day.
- Will not run away from others.
- Will not wish to be like animals on that day.

b) Non believers (Kafiruna)

- Non believers are people who oppose God and his teachings

- On the day of judgment, non believers will suffer
- Will resurrect in a very bad shape i.e. Swallah defaulters in shape of pigs
- Those who grabbed property of orphans will resurrect with very big stomachs
- Difficulty in crossing the bridge (siratwa)
- They wont be served with anything to eat or drink
- They will be dragged to the ground painfully
- Chased by fire to the assembling
- Presentation of their deeds from the back
- They will be near the sun to suffer the heat
- Body parts giving witness of their bad acts
- Running away from each other in confusion
- Mans mouth will be sealed and the organs will talk
- Too much wondering (18:49)
- Will wish to be like animals as they will turn into soil.

Explain the way in which the following events will take place on the day of judgment

a) Resurrection and shortly after

- Israfil will blow the trumpet and people will be resurrected.
- People will be naked and bare footed.
- They will gather in one valley.
- Everybody will be on his own.
- Judgment will be delayed.
- There will be a lot of sunshine and heat.
- The righteous ones will be under God`s shade.
- People will sweat depending on the nature of their deeds.
- The righteous ones will drink from kauthar.
- People will run away from people they know.
- Books containing records of work will be distributed.
- People will be looking for an intercessor.
- Reaching the judgment ground will not be easy.
- We shall resurrect in a sorrowful state.
- Eyes will be on top of our heads.
- There will be crossing of siratwa.
- Animals will turn into soil after making their revenge on anyone who mistreated them.

b) Miz`an (The weighing scale)

- The weighing scale will weigh peoples deeds.
- The weighing scale is real.
- If the good deeds out weigh the bad then ones destiny will be paradise.
- If the bad deeds out weigh the good then ,the destiny will be hell.
- However mizan is not the only criterion to determine people`s fate.
- Those who wronged others ,their good deeds will be removed to compensate those they wronged.
- There will be cards with an inscription “Lailaha illallah” which will be given to God`s friends as tickets to enter paradise.
- Every deed however small shall be weighed.
- Some sinners who will be destined for hell will be saved by prophet Muhammad`s intercession (shafa`a).
- Kalimat shahadah will make some ones Mizan weigh heavier.
- Mizan will act as physical proof to determine ones destiny.
- Other wise people will have known their destiny from the books containing their records.
- Belief in the existence of Mizan is part of belief in the unseen.(Ghayb)
- The two angels Raqib and Atiid record peoples deeds that will be weighed on the scale.

Explain the things in your society that show that the day of judgement is soon reaching

- The day of judgement has long-term and short-term signs:
- Long-term signs are the small signs which are already existing and those which are about to appear.
- **Long-term signs** include the following:
 - The coming of Prophet Muhammad's mission (PBUH).
 - The contraction (reduction) of time.
 - The speaking of inmate things.
 - The speaking of animals.
 - Bondwomen giving birth to their own mistresses.
 - Prevalence of commotion.
 - Prevalence of wine drinking.
 - The number of women will exceed the number of men up to a ratio of one man to fifty women.
 - Religious knowledge will disappear and people become ignorant of their religion.

- People will prefer building good residentials (houses) and forget their graves.
- People will praise the fellow human beings and forget to praise Allah the Creator.
- People will develop much need for money and forget Allah's accountability on the Day of judgement.
- Girls will start growing breasts at a very young age.
- Adultery and fornication will spread widely.
- Bloodshed will increase among nations i.e countries will start fighting each other.
- Parents will start eating things their children (girls) get from adultery and fornication.
- The poor will become the rich and most respected members of the society.
- The young will no longer respect the old and elderly people.
- The adults will also no longer respect the young.
- The whole world will be covered with a lot of immoral behaviours.
- Rulers and judges will become unjust and they will judge in favour of the rich.
- People will no longer respect sheikhs (Muslim scholars) but they will only respect musicians.
- Women will no longer be shy in doing work formerly meant for men.
- There will be diseases without cure.

Big signs are the immediate signs that will mark the beginning of the Day of judgement. These signs include the following:

- The coming of Dajjar i.e one-eyed man with a sign of unbeliever on his face. Whoever believes in him will die a non-believer.
- The return of Prophet Isa to complete his earthly life and to kill Dajjar.

Nabbi Isa will also invite people to Islam and break the cross. He will die and Muslims will perform funeral prayers for him.

- Emergence of the **Ajuuja** and **Ma-Ajuuja** (Gog and Magog). These will be large groups of people which will destroy everything on earth.

Nabbi Isa and believers will pray to Allah to destroy them.

- Emergence of the Beast of the earth just before the final hour.

- Outbreak of three (3) earthquakes. One in the East, another one in the West and the third in Arabian Peninsular.
- Outbreak of great fire which will erupt from underground in Aden to drive people to the assembly Land,
- The rising of the sun from West and set in East.
- The heaven will burst and pregnant mothers will be forced to abort.
- Mountains will be flattened like sorted lint.
- People will stand and spread like butterflies.
- The sun will be brought down and it will be very hot.
- The Day of judgement will take place on Friday.

Explain the events that will take place on the day of Judgement

- Staying in the grave: Everything with life will have to die and stay in the grave for unspecified period.
- Blowing of the first trumpet (horn). Angel Isra-fil will blow the trumpet and every with life both in heaven and earth will die except what Allah will save.
- Resurrection: Angel Isra-fil will blow the second trumpet and all the dead will rise from their graves. People will be resurrected uncircumcised, naked and according to their deeds.
- Assembling. All people will assemble for a day in the assembly land, waiting for Allah's final judgement. People will have great shock and will be unconscious like intoxicated people.
- Intercession: Due to the great suffering of the Day of judgement, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) will plead to Allah on behalf of other people so that He starts judging them.
- Accountability: people will be presented before Allah in groups for their deeds to be seen by all and to be questioned. They will be asked on how their lives, youth, wealth, knowledge, responsibilities, blessings and senses were utilised while on earth.
- Presentation of books of records. All the people will be given their records of deeds. Believers will receive their records in their right hands while unbelievers and hypocrites will be given theirs in their left hands and from behind their backs.
- Weighing on the scale. People's deeds will be weighed on the scale such that one whose deeds will exceed bad deeds will go to Jana and one whose bad deeds will exceed good deeds will go to hell (Jahannamah).
- Drinking from the pool. Every prophet of Allah was given a pool from which his followers will drink. Prophet Muhammad's pool is

called **Kauthara**. Only those who accepted him will have a chance to drink from it and they will never suffer thirst anymore.

- Test of the believers. At the end of the day of gathering, the disbelievers will be gathered together with their gods and idols and will be dragged to hellfire. The believers will wait for Allah who will reveal Himself to them and lead them over Siratwa to reach paradise.
- Crossing over the bridge (Siratwa).
- Siratwa is a Narrow Bridge over hell (Jahannamah) over which people will have to pass. While on Siratwa, people's feet will not be firm.
- Siratwa is very sharp than a sword and thinner than a hair. It has hooks and thorns on both sides to pull down whoever it is commanded by Allah.
- All people will cross it but according to their deeds.
- Believers will pass over it swiftly within a twinkle of an eye, others slowly and others will sustain scratches and cuts of its hooks and thorns while others will fall in hell beneath it.
- The first to cross it will be Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) followed by other prophets and then believers.
- After passing over Siratwa, people will proceed to heaven (Paradise) and those who will fail to cross it will proceed to Jahannamah (Hell).

How should a muslim prepare for the day of judgement?

The Day of Judgment is the last day of accountability that Muslims must believe in,

Muslims should prepare in
the following ways;

- A Muslim should keep believing in Tawheed.
- Should treat his/her parents well
- Should be fair and just leaders
- Endeavour to read and memorise the Holy Quran.
- Should be friendly with the believers.
- Taking up both the compulsory and voluntary fasting.
- Make Tauba (repentance)
- Avoid illegal/unlawful earning of wealth.
- Ensure proper usage of the tongue
- Ensure good treatment of the relatives.
- Constructing a Mosque.

- Spread the message of Tawheed or Monotheism as far as you can
- Call many people to Islam.
- Maintain the prophet's traditions.

Describe the life that will be enjoyed by the residents of paradise.

- Paradise is the garden house of Allah full of articles of pleasure and enjoyment for the believers.
- Paradise (Jana) is a reward prepared by Allah for the believers on the day of judgement.
- There are seven gates of Jana prepared for the faithful, each according to his rank, faith and piety.
- Believers in paradise will be nearest to each other in order to enjoy their reward perfectly.
- Residents of paradise will form a mutual society and they will not be isolated like those in hell.
- There will not be struggle for survival in paradise e.g looking for food, water, medical care e.t.c.
- There will not be more struggles for worship e.g praying, paying Zakat, fasting e.t.c.
- Residents of paradise will be served with delicious fruits all the time.
- They will enjoy beauty and grace man has never seen.
- They will have companions with big, beautiful and lustrous eyes.
- There are young girls in green silky garments waiting for the believers.
- There are rivers of water that never get stagnant.
- The roof of paradise is the Throne of Allah, the most merciful.
- The residents of paradise will remain in the youth stage and their clothes will never fade.
- Men in paradise will be fully grown but youthful without beards.
- They will have opposite sexual mates with virginal purity.
- They will never experience any form of sorrow e.g sickness, boredom e.t.c.
- They will enjoy divine peace that man has never enjoyed before.
- They will rest under shades of trees which will spread widely.
- They will see Allah with their naked eyes and talk to Him directly.
- They will occupy palaces decorated with precious ornaments, gold and silver.

- The pebbles of Jana are pearls and coral, its soil is sweet scented musk.
- They will also occupy places under which rivers of honey, milk and wine are gushing without channels and a believer will be able to make them flow as he wishes.
- There are tents in paradise of carved pearls with a width of sixty miles. The believer will have a wife in each corner.
- The Prophet's followers will drink on a pool called Kauthara whose water is whiter than milk and sweeter than honey.
- They will eat any birds' meat of their choice.
- They will be of the same young age.
- They will have shining faces full of joy and smiles.
- They lie up on soft coaches (beds) and look at the unbelievers.
- They will be given to drink of pure wine securely sealed.
- They will stay in paradise forever and ever.

Describe the punishments that will be suffered by the residents of hell (Jahannamah).

- Hell is the final destination for of all sinners (unbelievers).
- The residents of hell are people who deny Allah and His messengers.
- It is also a place for those who associate Allah with other things.
- It is also prepared for those who say that Allah has a son or a spouse.
- It is for those who eat others' wealth through ribah and unlawful means.
- It is for those who make pictures or statues of human beings or animals.
- It is a place of those women who beautify themselves for others other than their husbands.
- It will also be entered by those who commit adultery and suicide.
- The Prophet (PBUH) said that it was ignited for a thousand years until it turned red, and kept burning for another thousand years until it turned white, and continued for another thousand years until it turned black.
- The heat of hellfire is seventy times more severe (hotter) than the hottest fire of this world.
- The flames of hell never fade away.
- The body of disbeliever will be made to grow so that he or she tests the torture of the fire more severely.

- The distance between his or her shoulders is a three days' journey and the size of his or her molar tooth will be like mountain Uhud.
- The skin of the residents of hell will be very thick and it will be changed with a new one every time it burns so as to feel the pain of the scorching (hot) punishment.
- The garments (dress) of its residents are made from fire.
- Their food is the flesh and blood that washes off from the residents of hell.
- They will also feed on the cursed tree called **Zaqqam**, which is very sour and grows at the bottom of hell.
- Their drink is the hot water mixed with bloody lust which cut through the intestines.
- Hell has seven big gates which unbelievers will enter according to their level of disbelief.
- It is also full of scorpions and snakes which will also cause pain its residents.
- Allah has prepared for them chains, shackles and blazing flames.
- They will live in hell forever with neither friends nor supporters.
- They will be in midst of fierce fire blast.
- They will occupy places covered by shades of hot black smoke.
- The least punished will have two burning coals placed on the soles of his or her feet and by this, his or her brain will boil.
- The fuel of hell will be those people who disobeyed Allah and the stones

They will never see Allah nor will they hear His voice

qn5. what did the prophet see in?

A) PARADISE (JANAH)

B) HELL (JAHANAM)

The prophet witnessed the following in Paradise (Janah)

- Beautiful and spotless women
- The different servants
- The raised beds
- Very nice carpets that are raised.
- All sorts of good flavors of everything.
- Flowing rivers of milk, honey and good fruits.
- That there will be no more death in paradise.

- Won't be any kind of suffering.
- The different angels that will attend to believers.
- That man will never grow old.

HELL (Jahanam)

- The Garments of fire that will be cut out for the non believers.
- Rods of iron that will be placed around the necks.
- The very hot drinks and cold ones Quran (78:24:26)
- The various sufferings in hell.
- That the suffering will continuous and for ages.
- The boiling water that would be given to the un believers Qur (14:16-17)
- The never ending fire.

BELIEF IN QADAR

QN: Outline the Islamic teachings on Qadar.

- Belief in Qadar is the sixth article of faith.
- Qadar means firm assertion that all what is good and evil is by Allah's decree (order) and measure and that Allah does whatever He wills.
- It means that Allah is the Creator of all creatures and their acts.
- So whatever they do, good or bad, is in accordance with His decree (order).
- It also means that Allah has created everything and assigned for it a proper measure.
- This article of faith involves the four stages of knowledge, recording, will and creation.
- It requires a Muslim to believe in the **knowledge** of Allah i.e Allah knows what happened in the past, what is happening now and what will happen in future.
- In this case Allah's knowledge includes everything and it is not limited.
- It also involves **recording** i.e that everything that happens is already recorded by Allah on the Preserved Tablet (Book of Decrees).
- It also involves Allah's **will** i.e nothing takes place in the heavens or on the earth without the will of Allah.
- Whatever Allah wills, takes place and whatever He does not, will not take place.

- Finally, Qadar requires a Muslim to know that Allah is the **Creator**. There is no other creator besides Him and that everything other than Allah is His creation.
- Therefore, all what takes place is known by Allah, He recorded it and wills it.

IMPORTANCE OF BELIEVING IN QADAR

- It distinguishes between believers from unbelievers.
- It makes a Muslim a true believer in Allah as the controller of the universe.
- It is a consolation for the believer when he fails to attain something because that is what Allah has decided.
- A believer does not waste time blaming Allah for things which take place because He does what He wants to do.
- A believer works hard to achieve something good even if it is difficult because he believes that with Allah's will he will achieve it.
- It creates peace in society because among believers because true believers know that whatever happens to them is from Allah.
- It strengthens the faith of a believer because he knows that entering Jana depends on Allah's will but not on man's deeds.
- A believer acquires hope in Allah in time of danger because whatever takes place is from Allah.
- It is a measure against evil practices like sorcery, magic, witchcraft e.t.c in society
- It removes arrogance in a believer because what he gets is not by his wisdom but by the will of Allah.

Outline some of the acts in your society that contradict the teachings of Qadar.

- Wearing protective charms and armlets to generate a feeling of security.
- Belief that when a dog barks or when a fox cries at night some body must die.
- Belief that when a person jumps over a pregnant woman the born baby resembles him or her.
- Putting local medicine like skins of animals and herbs on door ways to prevent dangers in the house.
- Other medicines are put in gardens to have high yields and others to catch thieves.
- Visiting local medicine men to get blessings and wealth.

- Applying sorcery to poison others or cause damage to gardens or businesses.
- Belief that relatives or friends die due witchcraft.
- Belief in spirits that they have special power to cause good or evil society.
- Worshipping idols and seeking blessings from them.
- Belief that it is a misfortune to meet a woman in the morning before meeting any other person.
- Having names that are meant to prevent evil or bring blessings or intended to please spirits.
- Fearing to eat totems that it causes harm to such a person.
- Praising and prostrating to traditional rulers yet due respect is for Allah.
- Making revenge on others when something bad happens on them.
- Belief that when a pregnant woman should not attend funeral prayers and passing over cross-roads.
- Belief in superstition that some creatures are signs of good or bad omen.
- Belief that when an owl hoots, something bad will happen.
- Offering sacrifices to others like spirits which is due to Allah.

Praising diviners that they have special powers to tell the cause of events

GOODNESS

GOODNESS TO FAMILY MEMBERS

- A family consists of a husband, wife, children, relatives and servants. Each of them has responsibilities he has to fulfil for other family members. These are discussed as below:

EXPLAIN THE GUIDELINES OF ISLAM ON GOODNESS TO PARENTS

(Responsibilities of a child to his parents)

- Respect to parents is an act of worship in Islam.
- Goodness to parents is a command from Allah which must be followed by every Muslim.

- A child must respect his parents because it is through them that he came to exist on earth.
- Parents also deserve respect due to the suffering they go through in bringing up a child e.g dressing, nursing and feeding him.
- Islam teaches that a child should always follow his parents when going out. He should not walk in front of him or her.
- On any occasion, a child should not sit before his or her parents get where to sit.
- In Islam, a child should always meet his or her parents with a smiling face.
- A child should always be the first to greet his or her parents but not to wait for them to greet him or her.
- In Islam, all parents should be treated equally whether they are Muslims or non-Muslims.
- A child should never disobey his or her parents unless when they tell him or her to disobey Allah.
- A child who disobeys his or her parents will not enter paradise because in Islam the paradise of a child is under the feet of his or her parents.
- In Islam, mothers should receive more love than fathers from the child. The mother should get 75% of a child's love.
- It is a child's responsibility to provide his or her parents with sincere counsel whenever it is necessary.
- A child should always pray for his or her parents whether they are alive or dead.
- A child should always listen to his or her parents whenever they are talking to him or her.
- It is completely forbidden in Islam for a child to argue with his or her parents.
- It is a duty of the child to provide his or her parents with necessities of life if he or she can manage.
- It is also a child's responsibility to always visit his or her parents especially in old age.
- A child should maintain the friendship between his or her parents and their friends.
- A child should never use any abusive or insulting language about his or her parents.

EXPLAIN THE GUIDELINES OF ISLAM ON GOODNESS TO THE WIFE (DUTIES OF A HUSBAND TO HIS WIFE)

- It is an Islamic duty for a husband to always be kind to his wife.
- A good husband should spare sometime and spend it with his wife at home or out.
- A good husband should cater for all his wife's needs as long as he can afford them and they are in the limits of Islam.
- A good husband should never abuse his wife or insult her relatives.
- A good husband should not use his position as the family head to mistreat his wife or ask her to do things she cannot manage.
- A good husband should respect the relatives of his wife in order to strengthen their relationship.
- A good husband should forgive his wife for some mistakes she makes because no person is perfect.
- A good husband should not blame his wife for any mistake made in front of children, relatives or other people.
- A good husband should not ask his wife to work to earn money for the family because it is his responsibility to look after her.
- A good husband should keep their sexual matters as secret as possible without telling others what his wife is in the bed.
- A good husband should always greet his wife and pray for his family when he returns home from work.
- A good husband should keep the odour of his mouth good so that his wife is not offended when he talks to her or when they are making love.
- A good husband should balance his love to the wife without being too soft and not too harsh to her.
- A good husband should not love his wife at the expense of his parents especially his mother.
- A good husband should ensure that Islam is practised in his family e.g praying, fasting, dressing e.t.c
- A good husband should do everything possible to satisfy his wife's sexual needs.
- A good husband should always be there to protect his wife from any external interference.
- A good husband should also be faithful and honest to his wife to maintain good family relationship.
- A good husband should not take drugs which are intended to make him sexually stronger because this can affect his wife when they are in love.

- A good husband should not make excessive love with his wife because it can sometimes be harmful to her like to always demand sex from her.
- A good husband should allow his wife to go for congregational prayers in the mosque if she wants.

GOODNESS TO THE HUSBAND (DUTIES OF A WIFE TO HER HUSBAND)

- A good wife should do everything she can in the limits of Islam to please her husband all the time.
- A good wife should make sure that she looks beautiful in front of her husband all the time.
- A good wife should not refuse to go to bed when her husband calls her for sex unless when she has a good reason like menstruation.
- A good wife should ask permission from her husband when she wants to observe Sunna fasting because she may decide to fast and the husband comes for sex when she is fasting.
- A good wife should ask for permission from her husband whenever she wants to go out of their home.
- A good wife should not allow any person to enter their house without her husband's permission.
- A good wife should not give away her husband's property without his permission.
- A good wife should protect their family property during the presence or absence of the husband.
- A good wife should not expose any part of her body to any person except her husband.
- A good wife should not accept any gift from any person her husband does not know or without her husband's permission.
- A good wife should always obey and respect her husband in everything but in the limits of Islam.
- A good wife should appreciate any form of gift or assistance the husband gives her.
- A good wife should avoid asking her husband for things which he cannot afford. She should be aware of the standards of her husband.
- A good wife should receive her husband from work with a kind, beautiful and smiling face.

- A good wife should not present family problems to the husband immediately he comes back from work but she should allow her to relax.
- She should do everything possible to cater for her husband's needs as an expression of love to him.
- A good wife should respect the relatives of her husband so as to maintain a good relationship in the family.
- A good wife should not converse with strange men whom her husband does not want or does not know.
- A good wife should listen to her husband when he is talking to him. She must not argue with him because this can affect their relationship.
- A good wife should not give sadaq or zakat from her husband's property without his knowledge or permission.
- A good wife should keep their sexual matters as secrete as possible without telling other people what her husband is in the bed.
- A good wife should avoid bad companies that may affect her relationship with her husband.
- A good wife should not demand for equality because in Islam the family is headed by the husband.

GOODNESS TO THE CHILDREN (Responsibilities of parents to their children)

- Mothers are not allowed to abort their unborn children unless when the pregnancy can affect them as advised by a doctor.
- Parents should pray to Allah before having sex so as to bless their act and give them good children.
- One should not marry a relative in order to avoid inbreeding which may affect the born children.
- When a child is born, adhan should be made in his or her right ear and iqama in his or her left ear to make the child listen to Allah's words first.
- Parents should give their children beautiful and meaningful names such as those of prophets and companions of the prophet (PBUH).
- Parents should also perform Aqiqqa for their children.
- A male child should be circumcised on the seventh day if it is possible to avoid painning him when he matures.
- Parents should avoid divorce in order to provide their children with parental love.

- Parents should love their children equally without discriminating between boys and girls.
- Parents should space their children properly so that each child gets enough parental love and be well breastfed.
- Parents should provide enough education to their children especially Islamic education.
- It is the responsibility of parents to ensure that their children practise Islam e.g praying, fasting, dressing islamically and others.
- Parents should avoid false pride in their children or guarding even when they make mistakes due to too much love for them.
- Parents should have good behaviours so as to serve as good examples in bringing up their children.
- Parents must do everything possible to promote the general welfare of their children.
- Good parents especially mothers are those that extend love to their children.
- Parents should put much attention to female children due to their naturally weak personality.
- It is the responsibility of male parents (fathers) to ensure that their children get married when they reach puberty stage.
- Parents should promote justice when they are handling cases of their children.
- Parents are not allowed to ask their children to do for them things which they cannot afford.
- Good parents are those who appreciate anything their children give them even if it is small.
- It is a responsibility of parents to separate their children and give them different rooms for boys and girls when they reach ten years to avoid bad behaviours that may arise when they sleep together.
- It is not allowed for parents especially mothers or female relatives to expose their bodies to grown up children except for parts like face, neck, feet and mid-upper arm up to fingers.
- Parents should give their children the right to life, equal chances in life, legitimacy (having a father) and general care.

(b)Why are the Ugandan Muslim parents unable to fulfill the above?

- Uganda is not a Muslim country
- Poverty

- Parents have weak faith in their religion
- The general society is morally rotten
- Lack of Islamic knowledge
- Careless or I do not care attitude
- Westernization
- Culture (African culture)
- Their education background
- Gender sensitivity among parents
- Too much devotion to work
- Government policy in terms of children rights (ie USE, UPE, Children rights)

GOODNESS TO SERVANTS AND MAIDS

(Islamic teachings on the treatment of servants and maids)

- These are Islamic principles which a Muslim should follow when he or she employs a person at home.
- A Muslim should know that all people are equal before Allah and that one employing another person is not a right but a blessing from Allah.
- A Muslim should not give the servant too much work which himself or herself cannot do.
- Allah commands Muslims to be kind and good to the people they employ in their homes.
- Muslims must pay their workers full salary and no part of it should be cheated.
- A Muslim should share some things with his or servants like food. The maids should not eat 'bad food' and the boss eats 'good food'.
- A Muslim must also buy clothes for his servants and maids just like he or she does for his or her children.
- A Muslim is not allowed to abuse his or her servants and maids even if they make a big mistake.
- A Muslim must know that no man is perfect. So when a servant does a mistake, he or she should be talked to politely just as one would do to his or her children.
- If a servant or maid is given too much work, he or she should be helped to finish it.
- Servants or maids should not be arrogantly called by their masters like calling them 'my house boy' or 'my house girl'.
- Servants should also be paid immediately they finish their work unless they ask their masters to keep their money for them.

- House maids or servants should not be sexually harassed by their male or female bosses.
- If a person is to give out charity, it is good that he or she gives it first to his or her house maids before giving it to outsiders.
- If a servant or house maid wishes to leave for another place, he or she should be allowed to go.
- A Muslim should not undermine the servant or maid because of the nature of the work he or she does for him or her.

A Muslim should pay the worker enough money which is equivalent to the work he or she does. **b) Explain the importance of such kind of treatment**

- Promotes friendship between the master and the worker.
- Motivates the worker to work hard due to the good treatment from the master.
- Source of rewards to the master through treating the maid well.
- It's an act of worship since it was commanded by Allah.
- It is one of the ways through which we can enter paradise.
- It's a sign of obedience to Allah.
- Promotes unity and brotherhood between both parties.
- Shows the difference between a believer and a non-believer.
- Removes jealous or envy that could be in the hearts of the maids.
- Promotes peace in a home due to the good working relations.
- Promotes the virtue of kindness in the hearts of the masters.
- Protects maids from sexual abuse or harassment from their masters.
- Can attract maids who are non Muslims to convert to Islam due to the good treatment.
- It is also prohibited in Islam for the person to start working before settling his wages or salary.
- Servants or housemaids must be provided with good accommodation so that their life and efficiency are not affected.
- A Muslim is not allowed at any moment to harm his or her servant like beating him or her.

GOODNESS TO RELATIVES

- In Islam, a relative is any person one shares blood with or has connection with in the family.

- Examples of relatives include brothers and sisters, grand fathers and mothers, paternal and maternal uncles and aunts, cousins and nephews e.t.c
- Islam commands Muslims to treat well all the relatives without any slight discrimination.
- Relatives are necessary in Islam because no person must suffer a generation gap. Every person must have a point of reference.
- Relatives are valued in Islam because it is through them that the customs of a given society are passed on to the young generation.
- They are also good because they help in several circumstances like consolation in hard time and giving company in good time.
- A person who mistreats his or hers relatives or ignores them is looked down by Islam with great shame.
- The relatives have a share in one's inheritance in case he dies and does not leave children or a wife.
- Islam prohibits one who is in any office of responsibility to favour only his or her relatives without considering merit.
- A Muslim should frequently visit his or her relatives so that they do not feel neglected.
- A Muslim should extend a lot of care and concern to his or her relatives like asking them about their welfare.
- If a Muslim is better off, he should look after his or her poor and needy relatives like paying school fees for some of their children depending on his ability.
- If a Muslim was breast by a foster mother, he or she should take the foster mother and her relatives as his or her relatives.
- A Muslim should treat his or her mother's sisters as he or she treats his or her mother and the uncles as he or she treats his or her father.
- It is allowed for a female relative to sit with her male relatives except those she is forbidden to marry and that she is not alone with one male relative.

ISLAMIC TEACHINGS ON GOODNESS TO NEIGHBOURS

How should a Muslim treat his or her neighbours?

- A neighbour is any one whom a person may happen to relate with for sometime.

- The holy Qur'an divides neighbours into three categories i.e a neighbour who is also a relative with whom one may be staying with.
- An outsider who is not one's relative but whom one happens to live with e.g fellow students.
- A temporary (casual) neighbour whom one has an occasion to live or travel with for sometime.
- In Islam, neighbours are next to relatives because they are the immediate helpers before family members appear in case of problems.
- A Muslim should not harm his or her neighbour in any way like shouting at him or her or causing noisy celebrations at night.
- A Muslim should share good things with his or her neighbour like foods and drinks.
- A Muslim should always visit his or her neighbour so as not to feel neglected or ignored.
- A Muslim should be there with his or her neighbour both in time of happiness and sorrow like on occasions of birth, death, sickness, weddings and the others.
- A Muslim should be generous to his or her neighbour especially in time of difficulty depending on his or her ability.
- A Muslim should make sure that he or she does not do any form of harm to his or her neighbour's children.
- He or she should also take care so that the conflicts of the children do not destroy the relationship with his or her neighbour.
- A Muslim must keep the secrets of his or her neighbour as confidential as possible.
- It is the responsibility of a Muslim to extend help to his or her neighbour in case it is needed.
- One should talk politely to his or her neighbour and talk about him or her only good things to other people.
- It is not allowed for a Muslim to build houses with high walls to obstruct the ventilation of his or her neighbour's house.
- A Muslim should not tease his or her neighbour with the scent of good food if he or she is not going to give him or her.
- A neighbour should be congratulated when he or she attains victory and be consoled in case of sad news.
- Good relations must be extended to all neighbours but not to immediate neighbours only.

HYGIENE AND HEALTH

Explain the Position of Islam regarding HYGIENE

- Hygiene is the cleanliness of one's body and place
- Wudhu should be performed before Swalat
- Private areas are supposed to be cleaned constantly to avoid affecting the sweat glands
- Finger nails must be cut off at least once in a fortnight
- Bathing to a Muslim is a must every day, unless otherwise (sickness)
- They are advised to keep away from impurities e.g. urine and faeces
- Pork is completely forbidden because of its damage to man's body
- Circumcision is a must to Muslim men and its advantages have even been confirmed by modern scientists
- Keeping of dogs is also not accepted because of their diseases caused by saliva
- Washing one's hands constantly is part of Islam
- Should live in a clean environment
- No consuming flowing blood
- Extra care in menstruation periods is taught
- Animals must be slaughtered Islamically to avoid diseases coming from clotted blood
- Must put on clean clothes
- Performing Ghusul is also encouraged
- Taking alcohol is forbidden because of its damage to man's body
- Over eating is also dangerous to man's health and is not allowed in Islam
- Muslims must always have an ablution to maintain cleanliness
- Brushing our teeth is encouraged
- Its position is seen in the teaching it provides for the same.
- Hair cutting is talked about in Islam

CHILDREN'S HEALTH

Explain how Islam guides on upbringing a healthy child.

- Feed them on a balanced diet
- Take them for treatment
- Parents be legally married before thinking about producing
- Breast feeding is a must for 2 years
- Not taking drugs during pregnancy
- Spacing of children is allowed in Islam
- Divorce is discouraged to ensure a good health upbringing
- Circumcision is a must for male children
- Separation of sexes at 10 years to avoid illicit sexual relations.
- Defilement is prohibited in Islam.
- Keeping of dogs near children is not allowed
- Over feeding of children is unhealthy
- Cleaning of children immediately after urinating or defecating is a must
- Involving them in sports is a must for a health growth
- Female genital mutilation is not allowed.
- Young children should not be married off.

b)How important are the above

- Prevents spread of diseases eg rabbies.
- Helps avoid brain damage through prohibiting taking of intoxicants.
- For proper catering for the baby by prohibiting divorcing of a pregnant mother.
- Boasts the child's immunity through breast feeding.
- Promotes child spacing ie the child should be breast fed or 2years.
- Helps to avoid illicit sexual relations through putting children in separate rooms.
- Helps to avoid discomfort and pains that arises from over feeding.
- Helps reduce bacterial and fungal infections through cleaning the baby .
- Helps children to develop physically through being allowed to play.
- Helps to avoid complications in delivery through discouraging marrying off young children.
- Maintains the dignity of the girl child.
- Promotes hygiene through circumcision of the male child.

Explain the Islamic teachings on safemotherhood

- Muslims mothers are required to be clean at all times as the prophet is reported to have said (Cleanliness is part of one's faith)
- Girls be trained for the special care in menstruation periods
- Muslims are required to wash private parts and hands after every call of nature
- No sex while in periods
- No sex immediately after child birth,they are given a minimum of 40days.
- Sex must be after romance
- Breast feeding for 2years as away of child spacing so that she can rest the womb.
- Shouldnot be divorced when pregnant as it can stress her life.
- A pregnant woman can not be subjected to a had punishment eg flogging.
- Can abort if the pregnancy endangers her life.
- Breast feeding creats abond between the mother and the baby.
- Islam does not allow marriage of children who cant bear the burden of motherhood.
- Women should not be mutilated.
- A pregnant woman/lactating mother is not allowed to fast.
- Should not be sexually harassed.
- Should only get pregnant if married so that the husband can take care of her.
- Should go for antenental care if pregnant.
- Should be treated with tenderness.

b)How have the above been compromised

- Pregnant women are beaten up by their husbands.
- Women get pregnant before marriage.
- Some women donot breast feed for two years.
- They are forced into sex by their husbands before healing.
- Some fast while breast feeding.
- Some don't get antental care due to poverty and ignorance.
- There is defilement leading to young girls becoming mothers.
- Abortion is the order of the day. Done for no good reason.
- Increased taking of emergency pills by girls .
- Local cultures that emphasize mutilation.

- Men have abandoned their responsibilities as husbands.
- Pregnant women are being divorced.
- Women are not treated with tenderness.

Explain the Islamic teachings on good health.

- Health refers to a state of being well without diseases.
- It can also refer to having good body life.
- Islam teaches that we should avoid drug abuse for it endangers our lives.
- We should breast feed our children for 2 years so that they don't catch diseases.
- Maintain the health of pregnant women by providing them with a balanced diet.
- Males should be circumcised to avoid accumulation of dirt under the fore skin.
- Should avoid playing with dogs for they transmit rabies.
- Children should be kept clean to avoid unpleasant odour and diseases.
- Ladies in menstruation should bathe and dispose their used materials well.
- Islam prohibits rape and defilement.
- Should be kind to our women to avoid fights that can cause injuries onto them and also affect their mental health.
- Should avoid abortion unless its really necessary.
- Should eat well prepared food and avoid those prohibited by Allah eg pork.
- Keep our clothes and environment clean to avoid catching diseases.
- Keep private parts clean/shaved.
- Keep finger nails short to avoid accumulation of dirt.
- Should not breath in the vessel as we drink to avoid concentration of carbon dioxide.
- Should not refrain from sneezing to avoid inflammation of the lungs.
- Avoid sexual intercourse during menstruation to avoid infections.
- If one dies, should be buried immediately.
- Get treatment immediately upon falling sick.
- Slaughter animals and make sure all blood flows out.

b)How have muslims in Uganda followed these teachings.

- Breast feeding is done by all muslims but not all do it for the 2 recommended years.
- Ablution is performed by those who perform prayer.
- Istinja/ toilet manners are strictly observed.
- Fasting is done by majority especially ramathan however those who don't miss chance of reducing excessive weight and fat.
- Majority observe only obligatory fasting.
- Circumcision is observed by all muslims.
- Some perform Hajj and get opportunity of physical exercise.
- Muslims don't take intoxicants but some do .
- Muslims don't eat pork in uganda but some have commercial farms for pigs.
- Majority of muslims don't eat dead animals however some do unknowingly as its sold by aggressive business people.
- They keep their clothes and environment clean.
- Dead muslims are buried immediately.
- Fights are rampant in peoples homes.
- Animals are slaughtered islamically in uganda and has turned out to be a duty of muslims majorly.

NUTRITION

Explain the prohibited foods and drinks in Islam

Dead animals

- Protect man from diseases
- To avoid harm to man
- To preserve human dignity
- Train man to respect animals' life

Flowing blood

- Intended to protect animals from brutal acts
- Pork- it contains deadly parasites
- Animals on which Allah's name is not recited-they are sacrificed to small gods.
- Animal sacrifices — its centrally to Allah's acceptance
- Animal which had died of natural death
- Animals which 'die from falling from a high level
- Partly eaten by wild animal
- Bitten by animal

- Strangled animals
- Division of meat by raffling-man work for the recurrence of his food
- Getting food by chance.

Intoxicants — They disturb man's brain

What are the dangers of consuming Alcohol?

- Forgetting God's commands
- Wastage of money
- If affects one's health
- Poverty after losing a job due to alcoholism
- People forget their social responsibilities
- It can cause conflicts
- Family breakdown
- Leads to Rape and defilement
- Hatred between society members
- Loss of respect
- Can cause accidents that may lead to loss of life
- Creates a lazy community.
- Leads to personal neglect

Explain the Islamic teachings on the way a Muslim should take a drink or food.

- A drink should be taken in three sips.
- Should not breathe in the cap or vessel containing a drink.
- Should seat down when taking a drink or food.
- Should use the right hand to drink or eat.
- Should make supplication before eating or drinking.
- Should drink after eating but not doing the two concurrently.
- Should wash our hands clean before eating.
- Should eat with your hands or fingers.
- If you are sharing food with others, eat the food next or in front of you.
- A Muslim is not supposed to take food or meals if not hungry.
- No food should be left on the plate to avoid being wasteful.
- It is desirable to lick the plate and fingers clean.
- If food is served before prayer, it takes precedence.
- Make supplication after eating or drinking.
- Take drink or eat only the drinks and foods permitted by Allah.
- No talking while eating.
- Sniffing of drinks is not allowed.

- Talking while eating or drinking is not allowed.
- In case of Ramadan, a Muslim exempted from fasting is discouraged from eating or drinking in public.
- We are not supposed to eat or drink alone yet the neighbor is starving.

How do these teachings help Muslims maintain healthy living?

- Washing hands is hygienic.
- Not breathing into the container prevents the accumulation of carbon dioxide.
- Prevents over eating which saves one from pain, stomach upsets etc.
- Greed is not healthy.
- Prevents chocking on food.
- Prevents taking of harmful foods like pork.
- Promotes proper digestion through not eating and drinking at the same time.
- Makes us respect food for it's so important to us that all other activities should wait.
- Reduces piling up of food in the stomach by only eating while hungry.
- Promotes proper movement of food and drinks through sitting down.

EARNING OF WEALTH

The prophet took physical work as important.

a) Give the examples in which the prophet demonstrated the importance of work.

- He fixed an axe for a beggar and told him to go and fetch fire wood for sale.
- He used to trade.
- He repaired his shoes.
- He milked his goat and reared it.
- He sewed his garment.
- He attended to his personal needs.
- When he was on a journey with his companions, he offered to collect fire wood for cooking a goat.
- Participated in the digging of the trench at the battle of the ditch in 627AD.
- Participated in the building of the mosque in Medina.
- Participated in the building of his house in Medina.

- Used to do domestic work.

Explain the prophet's attitude to domestic work.

- He had a positive attitude towards domestic work.
- Aisha reports that the prophet helped in the domestic work.
- Ana's: reports that if he sent him somewhere to collect something and the later was reluctant, he would go himself.
- He did not cook or prepare food because most of the time there was nothing to cook.
- Aisha reported: Sometimes a month would elapse without cooking in the prophet's house.
- They lived on dates and water.
- The prophet did the shopping of food; he sometimes borrowed from Jewish shop keepers.

a) Explain the Islamic teachings on the lawful earning of wealth/living.

- Begging is prohibited in Islam as the prophet equated it to holding a piece of burning coal in your hands.
- Monopoly is not allowed in Islam for it leads to cheating people.
- Gambling is not allowed in Islam.
- Usury/ribbahis prohibited in Islam.
- Hoarding of goods is not allowed in Islam.
- Anything that propagates haraam should be avoided.
- One is free to work in government service provided it doesn't contradict with Islam.
- Using false measures and weights is not allowed.
- Dealing in goods of uncertainty is not allowed.
- Middle men are not allowed in Islam.
- Excessive profits are discouraged in Islam.
- Agriculture is allowed provided it does not involve haraam.
- Paying zakat out of one's wealth is compulsory ones it meets the Nisab.
- Swearing upon the name of Allah when carrying out business transactions should be avoided.
- Selling of expired/spoilt goods is not allowed.
- Dealing in anything doubtful is not allowed.
- Writing of agreements is highly encouraged by Islam in case of a business transaction.
- Workers should be paid before their sweat dries.
- Workers are supposed to do they contracted to do.

How has society benefited from the above teachings?

- Fairness in business is realized.
- Reduces on consumer exploitation.
- Caters for all classes of people.
- Reduced income inequalities.
- Promotes harmonious living.
- Brotherhood is promoted.
- Promotes regional balance through discouraging middle men.
- Removes greed from people's hearts
- Encourages hard work through discouraging begging.
- Leads to proper utilization of resources through discouraging corruption and bribery.
- Promotes honesty in business transactions.
- Reduces making losses e.g. through discouraging dealing in goods of uncertainty.
- Protects consumers from consuming spoilt goods.
- Promotes worker employer relationship through encourage prompt payment of workers and workers not taking free money.

Give examples of the prophet as a worker.

- Reared animals e.g goats
- Participated in trade
- Islam recognizes both physical and intellectual labour
- Islam encourages education to gain skills
- Prophet himself began work at an early age e.g. grazing sheep
- Prophets participation in trade in Syria
- Prophet gave respect to the rich because of their work
- Islam does not spare public holidays except the two Idds
- Islam has great punishment for theft so as to encourage working
- Islam abolished monopoly
- Muhammad carried out leadership work
- He would help his wives with house chores
- He physically helped those in need
- He re-constructed the kaaba in 605
- He did the work of dawah
- He mended his own clothes and shoes
- Zakat was made a pillar
- Mahr is a sign of work
- Prophet's work is an act of worship
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