***ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (PAPER 225/1)***

***COURSE OUTLINE.***

**Section A: PILLARS OF ISLAM.**

* SHAHADAH(TESTIMONY/BELIEF IN ALLAH)
* SALAT(PRAYER)
* ZAKAT(ALMS GIVING)
* SAUM(FASTING)
* HAJJI(PILGRIMAGE)
* ISLAMIC CEREMONIES

**SECTION B: ARTICLES OF FAITH**

* TAWUHEED(BELIEF IN ONE ALLAH)
* BELIEF IN THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT
* BELIEF IN ALLAH’S ANGELS
* BELIEF IN ALLAH’S BOOKS
* BELIEF IN ALLAH’S QADR(PRE-DETERMINATION)

**SECTION C: INSHAN (ISLAMIC MORALITY)**

* DUTIES OF HUSBAND TO WIFE
* DUTIES OF WIFE TO HUSBAND
* DUTIES OF PARENTS TO CHILDREN
* DUTIES OF CHILDREN TO PARENTS
* DUTIES OF SERVANT TO MASTER AND MASTERS TO SERVANTS
* GOODNESS TO NEIGBOURS AND KINDS OF NEIGBOURS
* HARAM(UNLAWFUL) AND HALAL(LAWFUL ) FOODS
* WOMENS HEALTH AND CHILD HEALTH
* HYDIENE
* LAWFUL EARNING ETC
* CONDEMINATION OF BAD ACTS

**WHAT IS ISLAM?**

* It refers to the total submission to the will of Allah. However Islam is a religion revealed by Allah and fulfilled by his messenger as Q(5:3) says,

***“……..this day, I have perfected your Religion and completed my favors upon you and***

***Chose Islam as your religion”.***

Therefore Islam was revealed by Allah.

**WHY DO WE STUDY ISLAM (IRE)?**

* We Islamic religious education to pass Exams
* We study Islamic religious education to know more about Allah
* It helps in educating man in all fields but not only theology alone
* To make good and righteous people
* To bring moral upright citizens
* To stimulate learner’s concern about this world
* To learn the Quran
* To learn the tolerance of other religions and understanding them
* To ensure proper applicability of Islam in a pluralistic society
* To a rose peoples interest about Islam
* It helps us to understand correct adjustments of Islam teachings in relation to the needs of people
* To have the principle of preserving Islam
* To acquire the Islam teaching with science i.e. weapons of mass destruction etc.

**HOW DO MUSLIMS GREAT ONE ANOTHER?**

* Asaalam Alaikum wal-Humatullahi, wa-Baraqatul. Meaning, “May peace be upon you”
* They reply: Wa-alaikum musalaam wal-humatullahi wa-Baraqatul.
* Meaning. “May also peace be upon you to”

**WHO IS A GOOD MUSLIMS?**

* He is the one who must believe in one Allah
* He must be kind
* He must not join anything in worship to Allah
* He must believe in Allah’s books
* He must be generous
* He must be patient
* He must be trustworthy
* He must read/recite Allah’s Quran.

**PILLARS OF ISLAM:**

There are five pillars of Islam which include the following;

1. Shahadah(Testimony/Tawheed/Belief in one Allah)
2. Salat(prayer)
3. Zakat(Alms giving)
4. Saum(Fasting)
5. Hajji(pilgrimage)

**SHAHADAH (TESTIMONY/TAWHEED/BELIEF IN ONE ALLAH)**

* Shahadah refers t a person testifying that,there is only one Allah to be worshiped and prophet Muhammad(saw) is HIS messager. Allah says,

***“Anyone who associates anything to Allah is a big sin except the one who repents”6***

However shahadah has two aspects,namely;

1. Testifying the onesness of Allah
2. Confirming that Muhammad (saw) is a messanger of Allah.

**TESTIFYING THE ONESNESS OF ALLAH**

* This means that a person has to believe and confirm that Allah is only one
* Allah has nothing that can be added onto HIM either in his being
* Allah is a lone
* Allah is the soul controller of the universe/ world
* No one resembles Allah
* Allah doesnot produce and wasnot produced
* Allah has no beginning nor an end
* Allah doesnot need wealth from people but people need wealth from HIM
* Allah is the owner of science
* Allah is not limited in space
* Allah is the one who deserves to be worshiped
* Allah is self suffient
* Allah doesn’t sleep
* Allah doesn’t eat
* Allah doesn’t Drink
* Nothing is equal or comparable to Allah as Q(112;1-4) SAYS,

***“HE is Allah alone, Allah the self-sufficient whom all creatures need***

***HE neither eats nor Drinks, HE begets nor was HE begotten, there is***

***Nothing co-equal/comparable to HIM”***

* Therefore HE deserves to be worshiped since he doesnot consult anyone when HE wants to do anything but HE just creates and people accept what HE has created.
* When the praises /Essences and actions of Allah are accepted and lived by people then those people are called,Believers.
* If one fails to live by the praises and actions of Allah and decides to join Allah with other things that person is called a polytheist (mushirk) and his back will be in hell fire.

**CONFIRMING THAT MUHAMMAD (SAW) IS A MESSANGER OF ALLAH.**

* This is very important in the testimony because the prophet(saw) in the current generation is the one who conveyed Allahs message to man kind.
* There was no way man would have known what Allah whats before prophet Muhammad(PBUH).
* Therefore through Angel Gibreal to Muhammad man received Allah’s massage thus he was a channel through the massage reached man.
* He was a humanbeing like us,practiced all what Allah sent with him,so that he believed to be a perfect example for man kind to emulate/copy him.
* Allah has commanded the prophet(saw) words and deeds as laws worthy being followed by human beings including muhammad’s past ways.
* He emphasized two sources of guidance to man kind ie Quran and Hadith as Q(2:2) says.

***“This is the book ,where of there is no doubt, guidance to those who believe”***

**SIGNIFICANCE/IMPORTANCE OF SHAHADAH.**

* It categorizes people into being muslims when they believe in it
* It determines one to be called a “murtad”
* It makes a believer to surrender his life to Allah thus making him to fulfill Allah’s orders
* It makes a believer humble and modest
* It produces high degree of respect in a believer and confidence
* It makes a believer contented thus he will be knowing that Allah will take care of all his needs if he is truly obedient and hardworking
* It makes one brave and courageous ie Allah is the one who kills and safeguards
* It creates in a believer the quality of being merciful
* It makes the believer to copy the prophet(saw)
* It makes one to accept Muhammad objectively without thinking that may be he is the son of Allah
* It separates or distinguishes a muslim from a non-muslim
* It leads to attaining or getting rewards from Allah

***QN: REVISION QUESTIONS.***

1. ***WHAT IS ISLAM?***
2. ***GIVE REASONS WHY WE STUDY I.R.E?***
3. ***DEFINE SHAHADAH?***
4. ***OF WHAT SIGNIFICANCE IS SHAHADAH TO THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY?***
5. ***EXPLAIN THE TWO ASPECTS OF SHAHADAH?***

**PRAYER (SALAT)**

* Prayer or salat refers to a specific kind of worship commanded by Allah that begins with Allah is great(Allahu Akbar) and ends with tasleem/salam/peace.

**VITALNESS/SIGNIFICANCE/IMPORTANCE OF PRAYEROR SALAT**

* Its commanded by Allah to all believers to perform it as a sign of obedience
* It’s a major pillar of Islamic religion and whoever neglects it weaken islam
* Prayer influences equality and differences from ranks,colour and nationality especially in jama or congregation prayers
* It’s a means through which muslims communicate directly to Allah
* It’s a mean of bringing unity among men
* It separates belivers and non-believers
* It makes one brave and courageous ie Allah is the one who kills and safeguards
* It creates in a believer the quality of being merciful
* It makes a believer to emulate or copy the prophet(saw)
* It distinguishes between a muslim and non-muslim
* It makes one to accept Muhammad(saw) objectively without thinking that he is the son of Allah
* It’s a key to entering paradise
* It keeps Muslims in a clean conditions
* It trains man into being time manager
* It protects man from involving into shameful acts eg adulterly,fornication,robbery etc
* It trains the virue of obedience in a person who performs prayers in congregation or jama prayer
* Prayer makes some one physically fit during bending and prostration
* Prayer removes minor sins to whoever prays
* It brings some one nearer or closer to Allah
* If one performs prayer,he/she gets rewards.

**WHO SHOULD PRAY?**

* One must be a muslim
* One who is mature
* One should be from serious sickness one should be normal or sane
* One who is free from menstruation periods
* One who is free from post-child bleeding
* One who is free from janaba/Total ABLUTION
* One who is clean
* One who is normal or sane

**CONDITIONS/SHUROOT NECESSARY FOR ONE TO PERFORM PRAYER.**

* Before one performs prayer he must satisfy the following requirements;
* Intention(Niyyat)
* Puricatication/Taharah which includes;

1. **DRESS**: This can be putting on clean and holy dress
2. **BODY**: This can be either through ablution or Total ablution/Dry Ablution
3. **PLACE OF WORSHIP**: By cleaning the mosque or a place of worship.

* One must face the Qibla
* One must know the time for prayer
* One must have knowledge about the prayer going to be performed
* One must be punctual or time manager
* One must follow the imam
* A prayer should be performed in Jama or congregation.

**PURIFICATION/TAHARAH**

* This refers to the cleaning of one’s self from any type or kind of impurities be materials legal or spiritual.
* This is important especially when muslims are to perform prayers,read or recite the Quran or do anything in the sight of Allah.
* Allah commads muslims to purify themselves in the following words as Q(74:1-5) says;

**“……And magnify your lord and purify your garments”**

* The prophet (saw) emphasized purification/Taharah in the following Hadith or sunah;

1. ***“Religion is built on cleanness”***
2. ***“purity is half of faith”***
3. ***Islam is cleanness so keep it clean”***

**IMPURITES/NAJASH**

* This refers to impure substances that a good muslim must avoid and wash off .If they happen to contaminate his clothes or body e.g. blood, sperms and urine etc.

**TYPES/KINDS OF IMPURITES:**

1. **BLOOD:** This includes blood that passes eg slaughtering of an animal,menstral period etc
2. **PORK:** The pig has been considered impure in the holy Quran and in the Bible,Leviticus,(11:7).
3. **AVOMIT OF A PERSON:** These objects are impure but a slight amount is overlooked and pardoned.
4. **URINE AND EXCREMENTS:** This is regarded impure but a slight amout of the urine of an weaned male baby are over looked and its sufficient to sprinkle water over the urine but for a baby girl,one has wash the area.
5. **AL-WADI(COLOURLESS**): This is a kind of thick colourless secretion discharged by somme one after urination.The person should wash the private parts and perform wudhu.
6. **MAZTHI(WETDREAM/PROSTATIC FLUIDS):** This is very sticky liquid that flows from sexual organs because of thinking about sex .It comes out from both man and woman but it is impure when it gets to the body.
7. **AL-MANI( SPERMS):** sperms are not impure however it is necessary to wash it off if it is wet and scratch it off if it is dry.
8. **Feaces/stool/ficomatter**
9. **Dogs:** These aare considered impure. Any container that a dog links must be washed seven times but the first time with soap or soil.

* However purification is of major two types, namely;

1. Spiritual purification: It refers to when the heart is clean of doubt, polytheism/shirk, hatred and envy etc.
2. Physical purification: This is when the body is cleaned from blood, sperms, urine etc.

**TYPES/KINDS OF BODY IMPURITES:**

Physical impurities fall under the headings namely;

1. Lesser impurity: This calls for ablution and substitute for it is Tayyamum.
2. Greater impurity: This calls for total ablution/Janaba/Ghusul and caused by erotic dreams accompanied by sex ejaculation, childbirth, menstrual periods etc. Allah says in Q(5:6) says;

**“If you are in a state of ceremonial impurities, cleanse yourself……”**

**ISTINJA:**

* This refers to cleaning of the private parts which requires Muslims to enter specific places like toilets and urinals.
* One should read or recite the following dua/supplication before entering the toilet or urinals;

***“BISMILLAH, ALLAHUMA INN AUZHUBIKA MINAL KUBUTHI WALI- HABAATHI”***

***MEANING: “OH ALLAH, I SEEK REFUGGEE IN YOU FROM ANY MALE AND FEMALE DEVILS”***

**THE PROCEDURE /WAY OF ENTERING THE TOILET**

* The following should be observed in the process of entering the toilet or urinals;
* One must have the need of entering the toilet
* One must have got a Jerrica of water
* One should enter his left leg first
* One should say a Dua of entering the toilet
* One should not talk ,greet or respond the greetings unless there is necessity
* One should get a toilet paper to protect himself from impurities
* One should not urinate in the hole found on the ground
* One should not urinate in a bathing place or running water
* One should not urinate while standing in order to avoid impurities from getting on to him
* After urinating or passing out feaces,one must clean himself with a toilet paper and there after use water to clean the area.Aisha(R.A) reported that the prophet(saw) said;

***“When one of you goes to release himself, he should use himself with a soft material or***

***Three Pieces of stones***

* Anas (R.A) said;

***“Prophet (saw) would clean himself with water”***

* However when one is goining out of the toilet,one should recite the following Dua***,”GHUFURANAKA”X3***
* One should use his right leg when going out of the toilet

**PURIFICATION OF THE BODY**

This takes any of the three forms namely;

1. Partial Ablution/wudhu
2. Total Ablution/Janaba/Ghusul
3. Dry Ablution/Tayyamum

**PARTIAL ABLUTION/WUDHU**

* This is the washing of the specific parts of the body ie legs,head,eyes,face,arms among others. This is mentioned in Q(5:6) which says;

***“Oh you who believe! ,when you intend to offer salat,wash your face and your arms up to the Elbows, rub or wip your head and legs up to the ankles”***

* Also the prophet(saw) said;

***“prayer without wudhu isn’t accepted or is not valid”***

NOTE: Muslims are not allowed to waste water when getting ablution. The prophet (saw) said;

***“Even though you are at the stream or well getting wudhu, don’t waste water”***

**PILLARS/FARADAH/OBLIGATORY/MANDATORY/COMPULSARY ACTS OF WUDHU**

* These are pillar acts of wudhu and if not performed, ones wudhu is spoilt or invalid and these include;
* Intention(Niyyat)
* Washing the hands
* Washing the face
* Washing the arms upto the elbows
* Rubbing/wiping the head
* Rinsing the mouth
* Washing the Nose
* Washing the ears
* Washing the feet upto the ankles
* Following the prescribed order

**SUNNAH/OPTIONAL/VOLUTARY ACTS OF WUDHU**

* Sunnah acts are acts connected with wudhu but are not compulsory which include;
* Bismillah/mentioning the name of Allah
* Performing the Dental hygiene.Its good for a muslim to brush his teeth when going to perform prayers.The prophet(saw) said;

***“if it was not to be hardship to my community,I would have ordered them to brush in***

***every prayer"***

* washing the hands three times
* Rinsing the mouth three times
* Wiping the ears three times
* Washing the arms three times
* Sniffing and blowing water from the nose three times
* Washing the hands upto the elbows three times
* Washing the legs upto the ankles three times
* Washing the face three times
* Beginning each action with the right hand
* Economizing the use of water

**THE ORDER OF PERFORMING WUDHU MIXING COMPULSARY AND SUNNAH ACTS.**

* Intention(Niyyat)
* Mentioning the name of Allah(Bismillah)
* Washing the hands three times
* Brushing ones teeth
* Rinsing the mouth three times
* Sniffing and blowing the water from the nose three times
* Washing the face three times
* Washing the arms upto the elbows three times beginning with the right hand
* Wiping the head
* Wiping the ears
* Washing the feet upto the ankles beginning with the right
* Follow the prescribed order.

**NULLIFICATIONS/SPOILS OF WUDHU.**

* The ablution is spoiled/invalidated if any of the following occurs and in this case a person can carry it again and these include;
* Passing out urine
* Passing out feaces
* Deep sleeping
* Fainting
* Deliberate touching of a woman or a man for reasons of sex
* Menstruation periods
* Child-birth bleeding
* Ejaculation of sperms due to sexual intercourse
* Talking abusive words
* Touching opposite sex whom can marry you with reasons of love
* Becoming mad or insane

**ACTIONS WHICH DO NOT SPOIL ABLUTION.**

* Blood from unsual places. This involves bleeding due to a wound, cuttings or nose bleeding regardless of the amount of blood be it little or much
* Un intentional vomiting,regardless of the amount be it great or less
* Casual touching of members of the opposite sex without an intention of love or sex.But this is not allowed islamically
* If one has a doubt, he/she has released gas
* If one has a doubt that his/her ablution is valid on
* Laughing during ablution but laughing spoils prayer.

SUPPLICATION/DUA AFTER WUDHU.

After performing wudhu, one is supposed to supplicate to Allah in the following words;

“***ASHIHADU ALLAHA-ILAH, WAHADAHU LA-SHIRIKALAHU, WA-ASHIHADU ANA MUHAMMAD***

***RASULU LLAH, ALLAHUMA JAALINI MINALI MUTA-WAHIRINAH, WA JAALINI MIN IBADIKA***

***SWALIHINA”***

MEANING;

***“I bear witness that there is no god but Allah,I bear witness that Muhammad is HIS Mess anger!***

***Oh lord, make me to those who return to repentances and of those who purify themselves and***

***Those who do good deeds”***

**ACTIONS THAT REQUIRE ABLUTION AS A MUST.**

* The following are the actions which requires ablution as a must, these include;
* Any kind of spiritual prayer ie compulsory or optional
* Running or circumbulating around the kaaba
* Touching the copy of the holy Quran
* Washing the dead body or corpse
* When one has janaba/Ghusul /Total ablution
* After menstruation periods
* After post child bleeding
* When one has converted to islam
* When one is entering mekka.

**ACTION WHICH ABLUTION IS DESIRED OR PREFERED.**

* It is preferred or desired to have wudhu for the following actions,namely;
* When one is going to sleep
* When one is going for prayers
* When one is reading the Quran
* When one wants to remove impurity or sexual impurity,he/she should perform ablution.Narrated Abu-said,the prophet(saw) said,

***“when one had sex and wants to repeat the action,should perform the ablution”***

* One should get wudhu before performing Janaba
* When one is going to the public meeting or gathering,should get wudhu to avoid inconviences
* When one is running around the kaaba
* When one has converted to islam
* When one is entering mekka
* When one has finished to wash the dead body

**TOTAL ABLUTION/GHUSUL/JANABA**

This refers to the washing of the whole body from the head to the feet as Q (5:6) says,

***“………..if you are in the state of Janaba, purify yourselves”***

**CIRMUSTANCES/CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH ONE MAY HAVE GHUSUL/TOTAL ABLUTION**

* This is compulsory when one encounters any of the following conditions in life, these include;
* Discharge of sperms owing to stimulation or sleep or as a result of sex
* If one has a wet dream
* When a male organ or penis comes into contact with a female organ or virgina even if there was no sex
* Women after menstruation periods.They are even not supposed to pray when still under this condition and even compensate for the missed prayers.The prophet(saw) said;

***“Don’t pray during your periods, after it has ended perform Ghusul and pray”***

* NB: The maximum bleeding days of a woman is allowed to be in a situation of ten days and after that ,its considered a sickness thus she should bath or perform Ghusul and wrap/dress herself well and then pray.
* Post child bleeding (NIFASI).This refers to the bleeding of a woman after giving birth but if a woman stops bleeding immediately after giving birth, she can perform Ghusul and go for prayer.
* When one converts to islam,should be instructed to carry out Ghusul
* When one manipulates his/her sexual organs for sexual satisfication
* When one washes the dead body or corspse
* When one goes to perform hajji,it becomes mandatorly for him/her to perform Ghusul before the hajji rites
* When one is going to perform Juma prayer,its desirable for him to perform Ghusul.

**ACTIONS FOR WHICH GHUSUL IS OBLIGATORY/MANDATORY**

* Before the Friday prayer,muslims are encouraged to go for Ghusul before the Juma salat
* Performing Ghusul for the two Idd prayers since one is going to the public gathering
* Its performed after washing the dead body
* When one is going to put on the Hajj cloth/Ihiram/pilgrimage gab
* Its performed before enterin mekka
* When one experiences wet dreams
* After sexual intercourse,one is supposed to bath Ghusul
* After post child bleeding,one is supposed to perform Ghusul

**HOW GHUSUL IS PERFORMED.**

* Intention (Niyyat)
* Wash the private parts
* One must read/recite Bismillah
* One must wash the hands three times
* One performs partial Ablution/wudhu except the legs
* Pour water on the entire head leaving it to reach the roots of the hair
* Scrab/wash the entire body with a soft sponge
* Pour water on the entire body again
* Pour water on the entire body beginning on the right hand side
* Then change to the left handside when pouring
* Wash under the armpit,inside the ears,in between the toes and figures
* Then make a complete partial Ablution including the legs this time
* Then follow the order has prescribed above

NB: One can perform Ghusul using the following ways also;

* One can also use a shawer
* One may perform Ghusul and wudhu from any open utensil or basin
* One may perform,1,2,3,4 and 5 and then swims in the swimming pool and then get partial ablution including the legs.

**WATER AS A MEANS OF PURIFICATION**

* Partial Ablution/wudhu and Total Ablution/Ghusul under normal circumstances are to be used by water.
* Thus brings us the kind of water one is supposed to use.In sharia law,water is divided into four kinds/types, namely;

1. **Pure water (mutlaq**).This is water considered pure because of its inherent purity eg rain water, snow water, sea water, River water, zamzam water etc and altered water.

* **NB: ALTERED WATER:** Refers to the water whose form has been changed because of its being in one place for a long period of time.

1. **USED WATER:** This refers to the water which drops from the person after he performs wudhu. Its considered pure because it was pure before it was used for ablution and no reasons to think that it has lost its purity
2. **WATER MIXED WITH PURE ELEMENTS:** When water is mixed with things which are considered pure by sharia such as soap, flowersetc. Its considered clean for as long as it has not changed colour but when mixed with other substances and change colour, can no longer be called pure eg water mixed with tea leaves.
3. **WATER MIXED WITH IMPURE ELEMENTS:**This watercannot be used for ablution e.g when it changes its smell, taste and colour or when unlawful animal such as pigs. Dogs link in it.
4. **LEFT OVER WATER:** This is the water which remains in a pot or a basin after someone has drunk it or a lawful animal like goats,sheep,cow,camel etc links in it.It can be used for ablution
5. **SPRING WATER:** Spring water can be used for ablution
6. **WELL WATER:** It can be used for ablution
7. **RIVER AND LAKE WATER:** It can be used for ablution
8. **BOREHOLE WATER:** It can be used for ablution because its considered pure
9. **STREAM AND TAP WATER:** It can also be used for ablution.

**DRY ABLUTION(TAYYAMUM)**

* Tayyamum refers to the process of performing dry ablution using dry clean soil or sand.
* In situations where a muslim cannot find water ,he cant miss prayers but rather supposed to perform tayyamum
* Performing tayyamum is evidenced in the Holy Quran(5:6) which says;

***“…….and you find no water, perform tayyamum with clean soil and rub there with your***

***Face and hands”***

* Also the prophet(saw) said;

***“The soil is a purifier for muslims even if he does not find water for 20years”***

**CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH ONE IS SUPPOSED TO PERFORM TAYYAMUM**

* When one is injuired and of an opinion that if he washes the area with water,it may worsen the condition thus tayyamum is allowed
* If the water is too cold and physically harm the user,then he may perform tayyamum
* When one is sick and is of an opinion that when he uses water,it may worsen his/her condition then tayyamum is allowed
* When there is insecurity at the place of fetching water,the tayyamum is allowed
* When one is a prisoner,is allowed to perform tayyamum
* When one cant find water for ablution then tayyamum is allowed
* When the amount of water is not enough for ablution,dry ablution is allowed
* When one is saving water for his later use thus could be for drinking,cooking etc.But he must know that he cant get water any where in the area.ALI(R.A) said;

***“a man who is travelling and becomes unclean because of sex or wet dream***

***Can perform dry ablution.if he fears that he will go thirsty,he should perform***

***Dry ablution and not Ghusul…”***

* The travelers are allowed to perform the dry ablution
* People in the desrt and canot find water are allowed to perform dry ablution
* When one is late for prayer and he cant find water,dry ablution is allowed.

**HOW TAYYAMUM IS PERFORMED**

* Tayyamum is performed in the following ways;
* Intention(Niyyat)
* Look for dry clean soil or sand
* Say bismillah
* Strike the palms or the hands in the soil or sand
* If there is excess sand or soil in the palms,shake to reduce them
* Rub the face once
* Wipe the right hand side in between the fingures and the palms up to the wrist
* Change to the left hand side and wipe in between the fingures and the palms upto the wrist
* Follow the order

**NULLIFIERS/SPOILS OF TAYYAMUM**

* When one finds water, then tayyamum becomes invalid or spoilt
* When one stays with tayyamum for more three days but when the three days are over but still you don’t find water, continue with the dry ablution
* NB: Other spoils of wudhu can also spoil Tayyamum

**THE MUSLIM DRESS FOR MEN AND WOMEN (DRESS AND ADORNMENT)**

* It should be able to cover the areas between the knees and navals.However if one has clothes,he can dress up the whole body.
* However for a woman,it should cover the whole places of her beauty except the palms,faces and feet.
* Thus a lady is required to cover the whole of her body as Q(24:3) says;

***“And tell the believing women to lower their gaze and protect their private***

***parts………”***

**QUALITIES OF A MUSLIM DRESS**

* A Muslim dress should be able to fulfill the following conditions;
* The dress should be neither too urgly nor too attractive. The prophet(saw) said;

***“ However wears a dress of fame and vanity in this world***

***Allah will close him/her with address of humiliation”***

* The dress should not be transparent to the extent of showing what is hidden inside eg breasts, backline and Nickers
* Women are not allowed to wear highheeled shoes as they produce sound that can attract the attention of a man
* The dress shouldn’t resemble that of non-believer because the muslim should try to differienciate and appear from those of non-muslims
* Womens dress shouldn’t resemble that of men. The prophet(saw) said;

***“a mong those cursted by Allah and HIS Angel both in this world And hereafter, a man***

***whom Allah has made but becomes inteminated by copying women or by a woman who***

***muscularised by coying men”***

* A muslim dress should be long enough to cover the prescribed parts
* As for men, they shouldn’t put on gold, silver and silk in order to avoid extravagancy or luxury .The prophet(saw) said;

***“Don’t wear silver and gold,for those who wear it in this world shall***

***not wear it on the day of judgment”***

* still the prophet(saw) said ***“Gold and silver is a dress of a man who has no character”***
* A man should have a beard and shave a moustache
* Tatooing is not allowed in islam. The prophet(saw) cursed the Tatoors and those who are Tatoed
  + Shortening of the teeth.Islam doesn’t allow that and the prophet(saw) cursed the
  + shorteners of the teeth and the one whose teeth is shortened
* Wig and hair pieces. This is un additional artificial hair on the head. Its not allowed to wear pieces and other wigs. The prophet(saw) cursed the one who makes the hair pieces and this practice is called forgery
* Plucking the eyebows.Its not allowed for a woman to remove her eyebows and replace it with a pencil colouring unless its done to please the husband.The wife of Abu-Ishaq visited AISHA,the wife of the prophet(saw) and asked her;

***“what if a woman prunes her hair from the forehead to please her husband?,***

***Aisha replied, “Remove what is harmful from yourself whenever possible”***

* Piercing the ear and the Nose. Islam doesn’t allow the making of the hole of piercing the ear for men. But for a woman, ear piercing is allowed and wearing of ear rings for fame or beautiful or sublime for her husband.

**IMPORTANCE OF THE MUSLIM DRESS**

* It keeps warmth to the woman
* It okeys ones faith(piety)
* Inquality is prohibited through vanity and fame dressing
* It makes people to concentrate on their prayers other than looking at others
* It protects ones body from coldness and heat
* It tastes ones obiedance towards Allah’s order
* Its part of beautification of man and woman
* It identifies a believer from anon-believer
* It protects a muslim from embaracements like that of rape which may come a aresult of a particular kind of dress like mini-skirts
* It protects the society from such jealousy talks like scorning and backbiting
* It covers man’s nakedness which distinqishes man from an animal
* It is an act of worship
* It makes one to obtain rewards
* It helps to draw distinction between a amn and a woman as it is a requirement that the dress shouldn’t resemble that of the opposite sex
* The idea behind stopping men from wearing gold and silver is to avoid luxurious or expensive life at the expense of development
* Gold is used a s a medium of exchange worldwide, therefore it’s not good to wear it

**THE DIRECTION OF QIBLA (KAABA)**

* One must face Qibla in every prayer as Q(2:144) says;

“ Verily! We have seen the turning of your faces towards the heaven

TH

* However Qibla is defined as a direction in which all muslims must face during time for prayers.
* Therefore the direction of the Qibla depends on the location of the individual in relation to where the Qibla is found
* Originally in the early days of the muslims,before the migration to medinah ie 622AD,Jerusalem was a religious significancy to all the prophets of Allah
* Since many of Allah’s prophet’s crossed/passed up on that area, however later on Allah ordered the muslims to face the kaaba and this was in the 17th month of migration.

**HOW CAN ONE DETERMINE THE DIRECTION OF THE KAABA**

* **By use of the compass:** This is an instrument used in showing direction
* **By use of the nearby direction of the mosque**
* **By use of the shadow:** During the day, one may use the direction of the shadow which is either always on the left or right thus can help one to know where the North is.
* By use of the direction of the sun and moon
* One can ask the people of the area
* By use of the stick’s shadow
* One can also face the Qibla directly incase he is looking at it
* Incase one fails to know the direction of the kaaba, he can face any direction and if you are directed in the right direction while in prayer then you have to turn to the right direction without stopping the prayer.

**CONDITIONS/CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH ONE MNAY NOT FACE THE QIBLA.**

There are generally two situations for which one may not face the Qibla, namely;

1. Performing voluntarly or compusaly prayer while riding or driving.The driver may bend silently for prostration(sujud)
2. Performing driving in either in bus,aeroplane,car and train
3. The third case is praying while having to deal with forced conditions ie illness and war etc

**IMPORTANCE OF FACING THE QIBLA.**

* When one faces the Qibla,he or she obtains or gets Rewards
* Qibla is a holy place thus we face it
* Allah Commanded us to face it as Q(2:1500 syas;

**“And from where so ever you start prayers, turn your face in the direction of mekka”**

* Islam is a religion of unity and monotheism(Tawheed).There is one Allah,one prophet,one book and one direction to face so as a matter of maintaining unity and actions,we have to face the Qibla
* It brings one closer to Allah
* It makes one to do purification of the body

**THE TIME FOR PRAYER (SALAT**)

* Before the performance of the prayer,it is important that one knows when that particular prayer is to be performed.
* This is vital because every prayer in islam has its own time eg

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| PRAYER | TIME |
| FAJIR/SUBUHI | 5:45AM - 6:30AM |
| ZUHURI/DHURU | 12:45PM – 3:30PM |
| ASWIR | 3:30PM – 6:30PM |
| MAGRIB | 6:50PM – 7:30PM |
| ISHA | 8:00PM -5:00AM |

* One should observe the time for prayers strictly.
* Besides one should have the knowledge of regarding the prayer before performed,should be well behaved and liked by the people in the society.
* However one must have heart intention of performing a parayer
* NB: Niyyat means the desire to do the action and to please Allah by following his orders
* It is purely an act of the heart,for the tongue pronounciation.Narrated umar,the prophet(saw) said;

**“Every action is based on the intention behind it and every one shall have what he**

**intended”**

**THE MOSQUE**

* The Arabic word of mosque is masjid which means a place of worship
* However it should be observed that the mosque should be any where.The prophet(saw) said;

**“The whole of the earth has been made a mosque for me….”**

**FUNCTIONS/IMPORTANCE OF A MOSQUE**

* In it,people’s morals are renewed in it through preaching
* It is a religious centre in which the name of Allah is remembered atleast five times a day.
* It’s a training ground where equality of mankind is put into pratical working as Q(5:8) SAYS
* It enables muslims to meet five times a day
* It is a cultural centre where muslim community is educated on its welfare in the mosque through preaching
* It can be used as a place of accommodation for those in Allah’s way or traveller’s
* It act’s as a symbol for muslims in an area
* It bring’s people nearer to Allah
* It is a centre of repentance before Allah as Q(39:54) says;

**“And turn in repentance and in obedience with true faith to your Allah**

**And submit to HIM before purnishment comes upon you, then you will**

**Be helped”**

* It an serve as a general centre where issues concerning the muslim community can be discussed and decided in the mosque
* It’s not only a spiritual centre but also a political,educational and social centre.

**THE STRUCTURE OF THE MOSQUE**

* The mosque can be simple structure provided it has the following characteristics/features/traits
* **FACE THE QIBLA:** All mosques mus face the direction of the kaaba for the sake of making unity in islam
* **HAVE AMIMBAH:** This is a special place infront the mosque in which the imam stands while leading the prayer
* **A MINIRAT:** This is a distinctive mark distinquishing it from other places of worshipe
* It must have a place of getting wudhu
* It must have a toilet
* It must have mats, carpets where people seat
* It must be built in a rectangular form

**THE OFFICE BEARERS OF THE MOSQUE**

* **THE GUARDIAN**: This is charged with its management by those who built it.He makes sure that it is clean and secure.
* **MUADHAN (BILAL) CALLER FOR PRAYER**: This one makes the calls for prayer wherever it is time for prayer. He also makes IQAMAAH (The second call for prayer).
* **THE TREASURER**: This one is accountable for the fund’s collected and allocate it for development and Da’awah (preaching) purposes in the mosque and outside the mosque.
* **IMAM**: This is the most important person in the mosque.He leads the prayers and delivers khuttubah (sermons) on Friday and other days in the mosque.

**QUALITIES OF A GOOD IMAM.**

* The imam is supposed to have the following qualities;
* He should have enough knowledge of the Quran
* He should be mature in age
* He should be able to talk loud in order to be able to direct his followers
* He must be flexible
* He must be polite and not talkative
* He must have good morals
* He must be liked by the people or public
* It’s desirable for him to be married

**ADHAN (THE FIRST CALL FOR PRAYER)SS**

* These are the words that are altered out when it’s time for prayer.
* It can also refer to the call to the Muslims that time for prayer has started
* It’s compulsory and highly preferred
* It is done by reciting/reading some of the prescribed words loud
* It is an act of worship before prayer starts and melodious/proclamation on the unit of Allah and messengership of the prophet (saw).

**THE ORIGIN OF ADHAN**

* Adhan was first introduced in the first year of hejira 622AD,after the muslims migration to medinah and had constructed the mosque,the first of its kind at a place called,”Quba”
* They were peaceful with freedom to publically perform prayers unlike in mekka
* In the beginning,the muslims could gather and calculated the time for prayers and no one could call them to come for prayer
* This kind of arrangement formed unsatisfactory as people had no time watches
* While in the mosque,the prophet(saw) consulted his companions on what should be done when calling people for prayer
* The following suggestions were suggested by the companions;

1. A flag should be hoisted up in the Air at the time for prayer and whoever sees it will be able to come.

But this could not work out in that if one didn’t look up or was a traveler and ddint know about the existence of the flag in the air or blind,couldn’t go for jama prayer

1. The blowing of the a Horn.This was also rejected by the prophet(saw) because this was the method of the jews and it could be difficult to distinquish between the jews and the muslims
   1. Rining the bell like the Christian(catholics) but this was the method of the jews and it could be difficuilt for a traveler to distinquish especially on Sunday whether the bell was for subuhi prayer or the catholics to go to the church
   2. Umar finally came up with an acceptable method.He suggested that they should call people to pray thus it was accepted

* Bilal ibn Rabbah was chosen to be the first caller for the prayer since he possed the best voice and fortunately,the words were not know to be used to call people for prayers so the meeting was adjurned for the next day
* During the night,Abdallah ibn Zaid,while sleeping got a vision.He saw a man carrying a bell and said to him,

“oh slave of Allah! Will you sell me that bell?,He said,what would you do with it?,

I replied him that I will call the people for prayers with it,He said,shall I guide you to

Something better,He said certainity,the man said,I should say,”ALLAHU AKBAR…….”.

* After that, the man went a distance and said;

**“when you stand for prayers,say ALLAHU AKBAR……”**

* He however inserted in a word,”**Qad-qamat swalat”**
* Which is recited twice when Iqamaah is made
* When the morning come,Abdallah ibn zaid went to the messenger of Allah and told him what he had dreamt of, the prophet(saw) said;” **your dream is true…….”**
* The prophet(saw) taught Bilal what he had dreamt so that he would call people for prayers using it
* When Bilal made the call for prayers,umar who was in his house come out rushing saying;

**“By the one who has raised you with the truth,I saw smillar to what he saw..”**

* The prophet(saw) said,” **to Allah is the praise”**

**HOW ADHAN IS MADE**

* Adhan is made when the maudhan(caller) stands facing the Qibla raising his hands up to the ears in a loud voice as follows;
* ALLAHU AKBAR X2 - Meaning ( Allah is great)
* ASHAHADU- ANA-ILLAH –ILLALAHU X2-Meaning(I bear witness that there is no god but Allah)
* ASHAHADU-ANA-MUHAMMADU-RASUULA X2-Meaning(I bear witness that Muhammad is a messenger of ALLAH.
* HAYYA-ALA-SWALA X2-Meaning( come for prayers)
* HAYYA-ALA FARATI X2 –meaning(come for salvation/success)
* ALLAHU-AKBAR X2 -Meaning(God is Great,Allah is Great)
* LAA-ILAHA-ILLALLAHU X1 Meaning(there is no god but Allah)
* NOTE: when one is performing Adhan,he/she must have ablution.

**PRAYER (SWALAT)**

* A prayer is an act of worship which begins with ALLAH is great (ALLAHU AKBAR) and ends with Tasleem(salaam/peace).
* The prophet(saw) clearly showed us how we could conduct prayers as said in a hadith,narrated by Bukhar which says;

**“Perform the prayer in the same manner/same way you have seen me doing”**

**HOW A UNIT/RAKA OF A PRAYER IS PERFORMED**

* A unit or Raka of a prayer should be performed in the following ways;
* One must have the intention(Niyyat)
* One must perform a complete ablution
* One must face the Qibla
* One must raise the hands and say ALLAHU AKBAR
* In the course of raising the hands while saying ALLAHU AKBAR,the hands must be raised upto the level of the shoulders and ears
* One must place his right hand over the left
* One must recite/read the opening dua(supplication) which include;

**“SUBUHANAKA-ALLAHUMA, WABIHAMUDIKA-WATABARAKA-SIMUKA**

**WATAHARAJADUKA-WA-LAA-ILAAHA, GHAYIRUKA…”**

* Meaning**:** “ **praise and Glory be to Allah, Blessed your name exalted**

**Be your majesty and Glory. There is no god but YOU”**

* One must seek protection from Allah against satan
* One must recite Bismillah
* One must recite AL-FATIHA(opening surah).The prophet(saw) said,” a prayer without reciting Al-Fatiha is spoiled or invalid”
* One must say Ameen which means Oh Allah, answer my prayer
* One can recite any other surah of the Quran
* One says ,ALLAHU-AKBAR and comes to Ruku(bowing)
* One says, ”samia-llahu-liman-Hamidah”which means, Allah listens, whoever praises HIM
* One goes to sujud (prostration)
* After that one should recite .ATTAYIYYATU(TASHAHUDU)
* One can recite any Dua before making salaam
* One recites salaam (Tasleem) by turning his face to the right hand side and turning to the left.
* NB: And since the prophet(saw) ia an excellent example to this world, Allah ordered us to follow him as Q(23:21) says;

**“Indeed he is the messenger of Allah. you have good examples to follow”**

**COMPUSORLY/OBLIGATORLY/FARADHA ACTS OF PRAYER.**

* These are acts which must be done in prayer without them or any of them and include
* Heart intention,this is when one gets the intention of performing a particular prayer
* **Saying the opening Taqibira [Allahu akbar]**
* Standing during the compulsory prayer unless when one is sick or not capable
* Reciting the Al-Fatiha in every unit
* A Ruku(bowing to some ones knees)
* Standing erect after bowing
* Prostration(sujud with calmness and all the seven body parts should touch the ground)
* seating in between the sujud(prostration)
* sujud again in a single raka(unit) is also compulsory
* recitation of Tashahud(Attahiyyattu)
* recitation of the prophet’s prayer
* recitation of Tasleem(salaam)
* NB: There is need for every muslim to learn and master the following compulsorly Dua or supplication
* a) AL-FATIHA
* b) if one doesn’t say any surah after reciting Al-Fatiha,the prophet(saw) advised him to recite the following ie TASBEEH eg;
* i) SUBUHANA ALLAH----Meaning (Glory be to Allah x 33)
* ii) ALLI-HAMUDU-ILLAH—Meaning ( x33 )
* iii) LA-ILAHA-ILAH ALLAHU AKBAR-Meaning (There is NO go except Allah x33)

**THE OPTIONAL ACTS OF THE PRAYER.**

* These are optional acts of a prayer.They are highly recommendable though not compulsory.They include;
* Raising the hands on reciting Allahu Akbar
* Placing the right hand upon the left
* Opening supplication/dua(Bismillah)
* Saying Ameen after reciting AL-Fatiha
* Quran recitation of any verse after Al-Fatiha
* Lengthening the Fajir/subuhi prayer
* Standing behind the imam
* Making Takibira upon moving from one sujud to another
* Reciting the remberance of Allah upon any RUKU OR SUJUD
* Supplication/Dua after Tashahud and before salaam
* Reciting some units in a loud voice.

**NULLUFIERS/SPOILS OF A PRAYER**

* Not facing the Qibla intentionally
* Incurring ceremonial impurities while praying eg urine and feaces
* Laughing while praying
* Talking while praying
* Eating while praying
* Drinking while praying
* To expose any of the compulsory parts of the body
* To neglect or avoid compulsory acts of prayer
* To move the head, the arms and legs un necessarily
* Poor Recitation of Al-Fatiha and other verses of the Quran
* Putting on Haraam or illegal clothes
* Not having wudhu intentionally
* Playing in a prayer
* Looking side by side
* Gasing in a prayer

UNDESIRABLE ACTS OF A PRAYER (MAKRUH)

* A muslim should avoid performing prayer while thirsty,Hungry,sleepy or he is in need of releasing himself
* Incurring ceremonial impurities while in a prayer
* One should avoid the wrong position
* When performing the prayer,one should not raise his eyes to heaven or close them
* If one has been eating Garlic,onions or any smillar thing which has unpleasant smell,shouldnot join the jama prayer until he/she cleans his mouth
* Muslims should not pass infront of one performing a prayer no matter what inconviences the waiting may cause
* One should not put on clothings with maps,pictures etc

HOW DIFFERENT KINDS OF PRAYERS ARE PERFORMED.

* SUBUHU/FAJIR/EARLY MORNING PRAYER: It has two units/raka’s and always performed in loud.
* DHUHRI/ZUHURI/MIDDAY PRAYER: it has four units and always performed silently
* ASWIR/EARLY EVENING PRAYER: It has four units and all are performed silently,the procedure of performing zuhuri is the same as that of ASWIR.
* MAGRIB/LATE EVENING PRAYER: It is performed soon after sunset and it has three units.The first two are performed loudly and the third one silently
* ISHA/NIGHT PRAYER: it has four units and the two are performed loudly and the last two silently

THE KINDS/TYPES OF PRAYERS

1. FARADHA AYN( OBLIGATORY/COMPULSORY)
2. FARADHA KIFAYAH( OBLIGATORY/COMPULSORY BUT COLLECTIVELY)
3. SUNNAH/OPTIONAL PRAYERS
4. NAFILAH /SUPEREROGATORY PRAYERS

FARADHA AYN/OBLIGATORY/COMPLUSORY

* These are five compulsory prayers one must perform and get rewards and when one fails to perform them,he /she, a purnishment is wriiten upon them.

FARADHA KIFAYYAH (OBLIGATORY BUT COLLECTIVE)

* This type of prayer is collective but obligatory for muslims community living in an area and once performed,they get rewards and are freed from their sins eg swalatul Janaza etc

SUNNAH/OPTIONAL PRAYERS:

* It refers to an optional prayer performed in emulation of the practices of the prophet(saw) eg Idd prayer,Taraweeh,Tahiyyatul-masjid,witr etc
* When one performs the sunnah prayer,he gets rewards and when one leaves them out,one doesnot get a sin

NAFILLAH/ SUPEREROGATORY PRAYERS:

* SUPEREROGATORY: means something that is done over and above a normal duty
* However ,it refers to a prayer performed in addition to that which is required as compulsory and the intention to learn Allah’s pleasure or mercy eg Dua,witr,Tashahudu etc

IMPORTANT ISSUES ABOUT OBLIGATORY PRAYERS:

* 1) MAKING UP FOR THE MISSED PRAYER: Amuslim is not supposed to miss any prayer intentionally but if a compulsory prayer is missed intentionally and one decides to make up for it,it is not acceptable
* However in some conditions when one canot avoid missing a prayer then one can make up for it later at a time of prayer and such conditions include;
* a) if one is on a journey
* b) if one encounters an emergency which may not allow him to wait until time for prayers eg an accident,attending to a serious sick person etc
* 2) COMBINING A PRAYER: islam teaches that if one is travelling,he shortens and combines prayer but the length of the journey is specified
* However ,it can be done for inconviences and this is true because there is a hadith from muslim where he asserted that.

“The prophet (saw) combined the zuhuri and aswir and magrib and Isha prayers when

There is a journey”

* When ibn Abbas was asked why the prophet(saw) did it, he said;

“So that his followers may not find difficult”

* NB: The prayer may be joined in the following

1. ASWIR AND ZUHURI(DHUHRI)
2. MAGRIB AND ISHA
3. THUS SUBUHI IS NOT JOINED

* 3).SHORTENING A PRAYER FOR A TRAVELLER(SALAT MUSAFIR): islam recommends as far as one is not at home and he is considered to be on a Journey
* A minimum of 13 miles may be used,for one to shorten the salat to two units
* 4) SAJDA SAHUL (PROSTRATION FOR FORGIVENESS).If a mistake is made in a prayer/worship and one is doubtful about the number of units,this can be cleared by making up the missed step
* If a congregation prayer,the imam can be remembered by saying”SUBUHANALLAH”,by the followers in order to correct it
* LATE COMERS: Islam emphasizes punctuality but if one comes late and joins the jama prayer when it has already started,he must complete the unit after the imam has finished.
* A Unit is deemed to have been completed when a person joins the RUKU
* SAJDA TILAWA(PROSTRATION OF RECITATION): This is the prostration done whenever one is present in place where the Quran reads Q(96:19) says;

“………prostration and draw near to Allah”

* In this case a single prostration is done in prayer if such a verse is read.There are such verses in Quran where the word sajida is marked in the margins
* This implies that all these requires Muslims to prostrate

HOW OTHER SUNNAH PRAYERS ARE PERFORMED

* TARAWEEH: This is the sunnah prayer performed during the month of Ramadthan.It usually performed after ISHA.It has eight(8) units performed in pairs of two and the rest seeking for forgiveness from Allah
* WITR PRAYER: Witr means odd.This is supposed to be performed as the last prayer at night every day.It has odd units ie 3,5,7 etc
* TAHAJUD PRAYER:The word Tahajud is derived from HUJUD which means to sleep.Thus this refers to the prayer performed after one had slept
* PRAYER FOR RAIN: In time of prolonged drought and a rain prayer can be offered to ask Allah for the Relief of either
* It is reported in such situation that the prophet(saw) would go out in an open place with congregational prayer for the rain and then performed two units reading Al-Fatiha in a loud voice and then can apply in the Friday prayer

**CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER:**

* It refers to “salat Jama” in Arabic language.It is performed in group.It can be performed anywhere provided that there is more than one person.
* However it is referred that it should be performed in the mosque.

**CHARACTERISTICS/TRAITS OF CONGREGATIONAL PRAYER/SALAT.**

* There must be an imam who should be chosen by the present worshipers
* There should be the followers who should be in straight line to each other
* The imam recites in a loud voice and the followers must keep quite
* No one is allowed to do anything before the imam
* There is no mixing up of women and men during Jama prayer.This is intended to maintain the spirit of the prayer
* At the end of imam’s recitation of Al-Fatiha,the followers recite “Ameen”
* There must be Adhan to alert the followers that its time for prayer
* There must be Iqaama to allow the prayer to begin
* The muadthin(caller) for prayer must be available to alert the followers when it is time for congregation
* The worshipers must make sure that they are very clean and shouldnot have eaten things like Galic,onions,cabbages thus not to inconviences other worshiper
* If a person comes late to pray,he should follow the imam strictly until the Tasleem is recited and he makes up for the units which might have missed
* The lines should always start in the middle moving to either sides
* The worshipers must face the Qibla a pre-requiste for any person going to perform swalat
* To follow the prescribed order.

**IMPORTANCE/VITALNESS OF THE CONGREGATIONAL PRAYERS:**

* It makes worshipers completely obedient to Allah
* It makes one show obedience to imam in the performance of various Rituals concerned to the prayer
* It makes people to fill equal in a true spirit of brotherhood when they start prayer together
* It makes one to acquire more rewards from Allah than praying alone.The prophet(saw) said;

**“praying together in Jama is 27 times better than the individual prayer”**

* People who always perform Jama are not easily over powered by satan.prophet(saw);

**“…….there are villages who didn’t perform the prayer together and were over powered by**

**satan”**

* it creates unity among muslims since they come to know one another
* it strengthens followers faith to Allah since they always come closer to HIM in prayers
* it helps muslims to solve their internal and external problems once they meet in Jama prayers.
* It makes worshipers physically fit through Ruku and Sujud etc
* It distinquishes between believers from non-belivers
* It trains one into being time managers since each prayer is performed in a particular time
* It keeps a muslim in a clean condition,for it faradha for one to perform prayer when clean
* It removes sins from the worshipers and forgiven as Q(9:105) Says;
* It helps worshipers to memorise the Holy Quran daily thus requires Rewards
* It also helps worshipers acquire more knowledge about islam through the preaching done before or after the prayer in the mosque

**KINDS/TYPES OF JAMA PRAYERS**

There are five kind of prayers,namely;

1. Juma prayers
2. Iddl-al-fitr prayers
3. Iddl-al-Adhuha prayer
4. Swalatul- janaza
5. Taraweh

**JUMA PRAYER**

* Juma prayer are prayers performed in agroup.It is also a prayer prescribed in the Holy Quran Q(62:9) says;

**“Oh you who believe when the call is proclaimed for Friday salat,**

**Come to remembrance of Allah and leave off Bussiness,that’s**

**Better for you if you didn’t know……..”**

* However one must make sure that he leaves early for the prayer preferably before the imam ascends the pulpit
* Muslims are required to perform Ghusul ,apply perfume except the ladies put on their best clothes, cutting the Nails, shave off the armpits and private parts and then go for the Juma prayer

**FEATURES/CHARACTERISTICS OF JUMA PRAYERS:**

* Juma prayer falls in the same time of zuhuri and replaces the very prayer or the same time
* It has to be performed in Jama or group or congregation
* Juma prayer is led by an imam and no single person can offer it by himself
* If any person missed it,he can not make up for it instead he has to make up for zuhuri prayer
* Two separate Adhans are performed.One is for reminding people to come for prayer and the second one marks the beginning of the sermon or preaching
* While the imam is seating in between the khuttubah(sermon),the people orfollowers are supposed to pray for themselves
* Iqaamah is made after the sermon/khuttubah
* Juma service is of two units or Raka’s
* Imam recites Al-Fatiha and a portion of the Quran in a loud voice
* Two units of sunnah prayers must be performed on entering the mosque even if one finds the imam already delivering the sermon/khuttubah
* No zuhuri prayer must be performed after Friday sermon/khuttubah
* After the prayer,Allah ordered Muslims to disperse/move in the world and seek for his grace as Q(62:10) says;

**“Then when the Juma prayer is ended,you may move in the world and seek the**

**Bounty of Allah by working and remember Allah much that you may be**

**Successful…..”**

* Muslims always put on Hijab and Tunic(kanzu) when going for prayers
* The sermon is delivered by the imam before the prayer
* NB:KHUTTUBAH: This is address by the imam before the prayer is performed when all people have gathered
* The audience is supposed to remain seating and silent during the sermon
* The imam stands facing the Audience and delivers the khuttubah.

**IMPORTANCE/SIGNIFICANCY OF JUMA PRAYER**

* It makes worshipers completely obedient to Allah
* It makes one to show obedience to imam in the performance of various rituals connected to the prayer
* It makes people to feel equal in a true spirit of brotherhood when they are together
* It helps people or one to acquire more rewards from Allah than praying Alone
* People who always perform Juma are not easily powered by satan
* It creates unity among muslims since they come to know each other
* It strengthen followers faith to Allah since they always come closer to HIM in prayer
* It helps muslims to solve their internal and external problems once they meet in Juma
* It is a week in which the spiritual,social and political accounts of the week are recounted
* It helps a beliver to acquire more knowledge about islam through sermon or Juma
* It can be used to sensitize the muslim against any social and Religious aspects through preaching
* It distinquishes between a beliver from a non-beliver

**THE IDD PRAYER**

* There are two kinds/types of Idd prayers,namely:

1. Iddl-Al-Fitri
2. Iddl-AL-ADHUHA

* However Idd prayers are performed to celebrate two great festivals in islam ie The end of Ramadhan(Iddl-Ftri) and the end of year(Iddl-Adhuha)
* There are to be performed in Jama /congregation and they have smillarities in the way of praying

**SMILLARITIES OF THE TWO IDD’S**

* On the day of Idd prayers, Takibillah’s are proclaimed by all muslims
* Muslims are required to perform Ghusul
* Muslims are required to put on the best clothes
* Muslims should use different Routes while goining to and coming back from prayers
* Every muslim must attend the prayer even women when they are in menstruation periods
* Prayers are performed in an open place but if the weather is bad,the mosque may be used
* No Adhan is made on Idd prayer
* No Iqaamah is made on Idd prayer
* Sermon(khuttubah) is made after prayer
* The prayer is performed at any time after sunset and before noon
* Idd prayer consists of two units
* Seven Takibillah is made in the first unit and six or five in the second unit
* Muslims are encouraged to give charity(sadaq) after prayer or even before to those who economicaly poor,so that they can also enjoy the day
* Muslims are encouraged to visit one another,invite the poor and the needy to feast in their homes.

**DIFFERENCES RELATED IN THE PERFORMANCE OF THESE TWO IDD’S**

* **IDD-FTRI:**
* It is a prayer performed or marks the end of fasting of the month of Ramadhan
* It takes place in the month of shawal(October)
* Muslims on this day must eat before goining for prayer
* Its not good for one to fast on this day
* One must pay zakatul-fitr,which is equal to 2 ½kg(Two AND HALF) of the stapple food used in the month of Ramadhan per head
* The sermon delivered on this day must reflect on the fasting
* Zakatul-Fitr must be paid before prayers ie three days to IDD
* After the Idd,muslims are encouraged to fast the six days ie sitati
* Zakatul-Ftri is given to the needy,poor before the idd day to allow them prepare for the day
* **IDD-ADHUHA:**
* It is the prayer performed at the end of the year
* It takes place on the tenth day of the month of Dhul-Haji
* It is good to eat in the next three days after IDD
* Muslims are supposed to eat until they finish their prayers
* One must slaughter a sheep/goat,camel and cow butchickens or ducks are not slaughtered
* The sermon should be reflecting of prophet Ibrahim’s incidence of slaughtering his son Ismail
* No zakah should be paid except slaughtering animals on this day plus sadaq
* A muslim is encouraged to fast the first ten days of Dhul-Haji before performing Idd
* The animal slaughtered should be given to both the poor and the Rich

**PRAYER FOR THE DEAD/SWALATUL-JANA’Z**

* This refers to the prayer muslims must perform for the dead person.The prophet(saw) said;

**“…….whenever one performs a prayer for the dead and escorts the corpse**

**,his rewards are equivalent to the Girati(mountain uhud) “**

**HOW A PRAYER FOR THE DEAD IS PERFORMED**

* One must have the intention(Niyyat)
* One must recite the Bismillah
* Muslims must stand in straight lines facing one another in their back lines
* Four Takibillah’s are made
* In the first Takibillah,Al-Fatiha is recited
* The second Takibillah.Tashahud is recited
* In the third Takibillah,we pray for the dead body
* In the fourth Takibillah,we pray for ourselves
* One is supposed to make Tasleem(salaam) on the right hand and the left hand
* The imam must know the person he is praying for
* If the corpse is for the lady,the imam must stand around the chest when under taking the prayer
* Follow the prescribed order

**HOW TO BATH OR WASH THE DEAD BODY**

* Intention(Niyyat)
* Use the first gloves to clean the private parts as always done in Istinja
* After thet,Remove the gloves and put on another one
* Wash the mouth,Nose and other parts as always done in the performance of wudhu except the legs
* If the dead body is a woman then her hair should be braided into three parts and place them behind her back
* If the body had artificial hair,it must be removed
* The body must be perfumed
* The body must be bathed with soap from the head and whole body starting from the right hand to the left
* Squeeze the stomach slowly to allow waste products out
* Wash the private parts again
* Get him/her ablution,this time including the legs
* After bathing,one piece of cloth is wrapped to dry the body
* For the case of a man,three pieces of clothes are wrapped
* For the case of a woman,five pieces of clothes are wrapped
* After bathing the body,No opening itfor review/seeing again
* Follow the prescribed order

**HOW TO COVER OR DRESS THE DEAD BODY:**

* AWOMAN:
* Alady is always wrapped in five pieces of clothes
* The skirt must be there
* Long covering cloth inform of a blowse must be there
* The head scurf must be there
* The slit teeing can be done on the legs and head
* After wrapping the body, its put in the bier(Janaza) to facilitate the carrying to the place of burial
* **FOR MEN:**
* Three pieces of clothings are required
* A cloth to cover his nakedness
* After wrapping the body, its put in the bier(Janaza) to facilitate the carrying to the place of burial

**ESCORTING THE DEAD**

* The dead should be escorted on feet to the place of prayer until burial
* The people taking the body to the burial place be either too quick or too slow
* Those following the dead body on foot should either be in front or behind
* Those Riding or Driving, however should keep behind
* Following the dead with candles, mentioning Allah’s name Audibly, weeping or Reading Quran loud is not allowed when Escorting the dead body
* When a Muslim see’s dead body carried, he/she is encouraged to stand up
* When a Muslim see’s a dead body being carried, it is desirable for him to escort it
* Carrying a dead body by the vehicle is not recommended unless the burial place is far a way
* One must pray for the dead body

**ZAKAH (ALM’S GIVING)**

* It refers to a certain amount of money to be paid by the Rich to the poor in a certain period of time to a certain group of people.

**OR**

* Zakah refers to a certain amount of money paid to a certain group of people in a specific period of time.Allah says inQ(9:103) that,

**“take sadaq from their wealth in order to purify them and satisfy them with it”**

* Islam in its bid to reduce poverty and ensure equitable distribution of wealth has put up measures among which is the institution of zakah and salat.
* Zakah and sadaq refers to the economic policy islam has imposed. It owns a number of reasons,to ensure the Equitable and fair distribution of wealth
* When one pays zakah,he gets rewards as Q(2:276)Says;

**“And Allah will destroy Riba(usry) and will give increase for sadaq and Allah likes not**

**The disbelievers and sinners”**

* And when one doesn’t pay zakah,it becomes a purnishment here on earth and on the day of judgment
* Zakah is a pillar of islam and it is third just next to prayer in importance and it is presented in 83 verses of Quran but some of which include;

1. Q(9:71) Says**,”……they perform prayers and give the zakah and obey Allah**

**and his messanger**”

1. Q(9:11)Says**,”..But if they repent,perform prayer and give zakah,**

**then they are brethrens in Religion”**

1. The prophet(saw) said,

**” I swear upon three things and I ask you to memorise my words,sadaq or zakah**

**taken from any property never reduces on it”**

1. Narrated ibn Umar,the prophet(saw) said

**,” islam is built on five pillars,shahadah,salat,zakah,fasting and Haji”**

**SADAQ (CHARITY)**

* Sadaq is when one voluntarily gives one of his property in the way of Allah with out regret as Q(3:92)says,

**“By no means shall you touch righteousness unless you give freely that which**

**you have”**

* However the general rule is that all good deeds are sadaq and some of the kinds include;

1. Removing the thorns in the way
2. Separating young children when fighting
3. Removing stones in the way

* Sadaq has four essential elements which include;

1. sincerity of intention
2. Legitimacy of ones holding
3. The condition that it is for Allah
4. Iman or faith

**TYPES/KINDS OF ZAKAH**

* There are two kinds of zakat,namely;

1. Zakatul-maal
2. Zakatul-Fitr

**ZAKATUL-MAAL**

* This refers to money freely paid for the purification of one’s wealth

**ZAKATUL-FITR**

* This refers to payment of something freely by all Muslims,young and old,female and male,free and slaves in order to seek for Allah’s mercy and purify ones fast.
* Its paid at the end of the month of Ramadhan
* The head of the family will be responsible for paying for zakatul-fitr for the family members who are by sharia under his care i.e. wife,children,parents etc.

**PURNISHMENTS OF ZAKAH DEFAULTERS**

* Allah promised grievous suffering for those who refused to pay zakah and accumulated it on the day of judgment to act as fire for him/her
* One would be heated with fires of hell with his/her property
* Allah weakens those who refuse to pay zakah until the judgment day,so that he can purnish them
* No ones prayer will be accepted by Allah if he never paid zakah on his property when legiable
* Allah inflicts or brings famine to those who didn’t pay zakah
* Allah makes some one’s property impure when he doesn’t pay zakah
* Mixing zakah with any property destroys it.The prophet(saw) said;

**“zakah never mingles with any property with out destroying it”**

* Allah also destroys the property of zakah defaulters on land or sea
* Zakah can be taken from the defaulters by rulers either by force or rebuke
* Zakah defaulters are fought until they pay.

**THE ZAKAH RECEIPENTS (PEOPLE WHO ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE ZAKAH)**

* The Holy Quran clearly mentions and categorises people who are supposed to get zakah as shown in Q(9:60) which says;

**“zakah is only for Al-Fuqara(poor),Al-maskin (needy),the debtors,travelers,**

**Those in the way of Allah, those fighting in the way of Allah”**

* In summary,the receipents of zakah include;

1. The poor
2. The needy
3. The converts/New converts
4. The collectors
5. The free captives or slaves
6. The Debtors
7. The travelers
8. Those in the way of Allah(preachers)
9. Those in the of fighting for Allah(Jihad)
10. The total orphan’s

**PEOPLE FORBIDDEN TO RECEIVE ZAKAH**

* Non-Muslims are not supposed to get zakah
* People of the family of the prophet(saw) are not supposed to get zakate.g.Ali,Abbas,Fatuma etc
* Mothers, fathers, sons and daughters. This is because one is entitled to care among them
* One’s wife unless she is in debt
* The rich Muslims
* NB: Zakah should be given to the Muslims leaders then he/she gives it to the poor whether the leader is good or sinful.
* Zakah shouldn’t be paid to construct civil services projects like roads, mosques etc.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF ZAKAH**

* It purifies the wealth of the believer
* It purifies the heart of the contributor from cruelity,selfishness and greed for wealth and the heart of the receipent from envoy and jealousy
* It relieves the suffering of the needy and poor people of the society
* It cultivates the sense of social responsibility and the feeling of security and belongingness on the side of the receipents
* It aims at developing and establishing a self sustaining muslim community so that the poor and the needy can live a good life
* It is an act of worship a duty ordered by Allah
* It leads to attainment of Rewards once one gives in zakah
* It is mentioned in the Holy Quran along side prayer many times,thus it is ranked next in importance to prayers
* Wealth is distributed well from areas of High concentration or few hands of people to the poor ones
* It reduces the tention between the poor and the rich
* It facilitates the enjoyment of the poor on Idd day eg zakatul-Ftri
* It increases ones wealth
* Zakah helps in purification and acceptancy of a religious duty eg fasting where zakatul-Ftri is given to purify ones fast
* It leads to entering paradise
* Zakah will lead to pardonment of ones sins asQ(15:12)Says:

**“verily,I will expiate your sins and admit you to the Gardens under which Rivers flow”**

* Zakah was paid by the prophets of Allah thus was a compulsorly duty for them as Q(9:31) says;

**“And HE has made me blessed when so ever and has enjoyed on prayers and**

**zakah as long as I live**

**WHO SHOULD PAY ZAKAH**

* He must be a muslim,for zakah is not a duty for non-muslims
* He must be a free man because slaves and people in bondage are not supposed to pay zakah
* One must be sane or Normal
* Muslims paying zakah should have Nisab
* One must be in possession of Nisab for a full year
* NB: what is NISAB? It refers to the minimum of ones wealth on which zakah is leived/taxed after deducting ones domestic expenses
* It should be noted that the payment of zakah doesn’t depend on ones age,if a child possesses Nisab,his /her guardian can pay zakah from his wealth
* If some one dies before paying zakah and yet he had Nisab,it should be deducted from his wealth
* It should also be noted that zakah is paid when it is due.Aisha(R.A) said;

**“when sadaq/zakah which is payable is mixed with a property**

**,it will destroy that property”**

**WHEN IS ZAKAH PAID**

* Zakah must be paid immediately and on its due time.Postponding the payment of zakah iss done with a valid reason.
* Its however advisable to pay zakah in advance if one can afford
* On the agricultural produce,zakah should be paid after the Harvest.Allah said;

**“Eat of the stripes when they Rippen but pay the due there on the day of Harvest”**

* Also the prophet(saw) said;

**“from what is watered a tenth of it is due and from what is watered by irrigation**

**a fifth is due”**

* incase of treasurers dug,zakah is paid on spot. Narrated samura ibn Junub,the prophet(saw) used to command us to pay zakah from goods which have been sold
* The Nisab for ones’s wealth is Equivalent to 85 grammes of Gold or 545 grammes of silver which is Equivalent to 1.7 million or 1.8 million Ugandan shillings

**ITEMS ON WHICH ZAKAH IS PAYABLE**

* Money/Cash
* Domestic Animals whose meat is used for food
* Agricultural produce
* Burried Treasures eg gold,silver,Diamond etc
* Trade/Merchandise
* Wealth extracted from sea eg fish,coal,crystals provided the amount extracted reaches Nisab
* Houses of Rent
* Salaries and wages
* Vehicles and lorries for commercial use

**MONEY/CASH**

* If a man keeps money in either a house or on saving account for a year and that money constitutes or comprises Nisab,he must pay zakah out of it
* The Nisab for money 2.5% of the total money
* Example : if a man has a capital of 1.7 million shillings.How much is he supposed to pay as zakah
* Solution: capital=1.7million

Nisab for money =2.5%

Zakah =x

X= 2.5/100 x1,700,000

X= 250x1700

X= 42500/=

* Therefore zakah will be 42500/=

**DOMESTIC ANIMALS (LIVESTOCK)**

* These include Buffalo’s,cows,goats,sheep,camels etc and animals whose meat can be used for food

**CONDITIONS OF ZAKAH ON LIVESTOCKS**

* Animals considered must attain Nisab
* They have to be in position for a complete year of Islamic calendar
* They should have pastured by themselves
* They should not have been or used as workers
* They should be free from any effect ie sickness,unhealthy and lameless

**A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CAMELS THAT ARE ZAKATABLE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***NISAB*** | ***WHAT IS PAID*** |
| 1-4 | No zakah is paid |
| 5-9 | One goat or sheep is paid |
| 10-14 | Two goats or sheep is paid |
| 15-19 | Three goats or sheep are paid |
| 20-24 | Four goats or sheep is paid |
| 25-35 | One she camel is paid( Bint mackhad) |
| 36-45 | One she camel is paid( Bint Labun) |
| 46-60 | One she camel is paid (Hiqqah) |
| 61-75 | One she camel is paid (Jazah) |
| 76-90 | Two she camels are paid |
| 91-120 | Two she camels are paid( Huqqah) |

* **NB:** The Nisab foe camel is five(5) and when the number exceeds or above 120 camels,then on every 40 camels*,* ***one Bint Labun/ ONE SHE CAMEL is added*.**
* And on every 50 camels, ***one Huqqah is added***
* Examples: if Bashir reared 160 camels for a full year.How much would he pay as zakah?

Nisab = 5

Camels = 160

Zakah = Y

Y=

Y= 4 Huqqah

***A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BUFFALO’S AND COWS THAT ARE ZAKATABLE.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NISAB** | **WHAT IS PAID** |
| 1-29 | No zakah is paid |
| 30-39 | A young bull is paid( Tabi/Tabiah) |
| 40-59 | A young cow is paid (Mussinah) |
| 60-69 | Two young cows are paid (Tabiah) |
| 70-79 | One mussinah and one Tabiah is paid |
| 80-89 | Two mussinah and one Tabiah is paid |
| 90-99 | Three Tabiah are paid |
| 100-109 | One mussinah and Two Tabi’s are paid |
| 110-119 | Two mussinah and Two Tabi’s are paid |
| 120-and above | Three mussinah /Four Tabi’s are paid |

* NB: The Nisab for cows and Buffalo’s is Thirsty(30)
* Example: Assuming Fahd is having 160 cattles for a full year,what will he pay as zakah?
* Solution: Nisab = 30

Cattle = 160

Zakah = x

X =

X =4 Cattle/Cows/Mussinah

* Therefore zakah is 5 mussinah would be paid
* NB: when the number of cows is above 120 and on every 30 cows/Buffalo’s, one Tabiah is due/paid and on every 40 cows, one mussinah is paid/Due.

***A TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GOAT’S AND SHEEP THAT ARE ZAKATABLE.***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ***NISAB*** | ***WHAT IS PAID*** |
| 1-39 | No zakah is paid |
| 40-120 | One Goat /sheep is paid |
| 120-200 | Two Goats/sheep are paid |
| 201-300 | Three Goats/sheep are paid |
| 310- 400 | Four Goats/sheep are paid |

* NB: when the number of sheep or goats is above 400, one additional sheep or Goat is added to each increament of 100
* Example: If AbdulHafeez had 500 Goats for a full year. How much would he pay as zakah?

Nisab = 40 Goats/sheep

Goats/sheep = 500

Zakah = Y

Y =

Y = 5 Goats/sheep

* Therefore zakah that would be paid is 5 Goats/sheep.

**CONDITIONS CONSIDERED WHEN GIVING ZAKAH ON GOATS/SHEEPS.**

* When giving zakah, the right of the property owners must be considered when their property is subjected to zakah i.e. the best item can’t be taken as zakah unless when the owner permits it
* Zakah isn’t applicable to animals other than camels, Goats, sheep, cows, Buffalo’s etc. Thus there is no zakah on Horse, donkeyetc. unless there are for trade i.e. when selling and getting money from them like sniff Dogs.
* When a person has Nisab for camels and cows and they give Birth during the same year .zakah is due on both original number and their off springs at the end of the year.

**ZAKAH ON CROPS AND FRUITS**

* There are different opinions by scholars /jurist concerning the faradha nature or zakah on crops and fruits because of the following injunctions or verses.Allah says in Q(2:275)

**“Eat of their springs when they ripen but pay the due their on the day of its Harvest”**

* The prophet(saw) said;

**“From what is watered by heavens,a tenth is due and from what is watered by irrigation,**

**A half of a tenth is due”**

* However inspite of all that,the Nisab for crops and fruits is Five Aswuq,which is approximately 750kg.Narrated Abu-Huraira,

**“…….There is No zakah on that which is less than 5 Aswuq or 750kg”**

**KINDS/TYPES OF FRUITS AND CROPS THAT ARE ZAKATABLE**

* Crops and fruits are divided into two categories namely;

1. **PERENIAL CROPS:** This include sorghum,maize,simsim,Beans,Rice,SunFlower etc.
2. **THOSE USED AS SPICES**: These include,Tea,coffee,Ginger,Garlic,Paper etc

* Therefore zakah on crops and fruits is paid for their Equivalent category which differ in groups,namely

1. Those which are edible or eatable but cant be dried or preserved ie perishable crops like watermelon,cabbages etc
2. Those which cant be eatable but are source of income like,cotton,Tobbacco,sisal etc

* Therefore these zakah is paid from their equivalent but not from their kind
* toto

**ZAKAH ON TRADE AND MECHANDISE**

* The majority of the scholars agreed that zakah on trade is compulsory.Narrated by samura ibn Junub that,

**“The prophet used to command us to pay zakah from goods we had for sale”ttto**

* Lack of inadequate national body and branches which should distribute zakah to the entire country
* Greedy receipents who are found of double dealing in zakah
* Insufficient and inadequate man power in distributing zakah
* Political instability in some places of the country where zakah should be collected.

**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ZAKATUL-FITRI AND ZAKATUL-MAAL**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ZAKATUL-FTRI** | **ZAKATUL-MAAL** |
| * Payment is done before Idd-Ftri prayer | * Payment is done at the end of the year |
| * Value paid is determined by the number of people in the family and basically depends on the quantity consumed | * Value is determined on the amount of wealth basically depends on the value of one’s wealth |
| * The rate is fixed at 2.5kg of stable food a person consumes | * The rate is normally calculated at 2.5kg and some cases at 5% |
| * There is No Nisab on zakah | * There is Nisab on zakah in order to pay it |
| * It can be given/paid for a child born before sunset of the last day of fasting | * Wealth must be in a person’s position for a fall year except in case of animals |
| * It purifies fasting of something | * Itpurifies and satisfiessomeone’s wealth |
| * It doesn’t have specific people to consume it | * It has specific people to consume it as Q(9:60)says |
| * Its paid by everyone in the society be it young,old,male and female | * It is paid only by the rich to the poor and needy |
| * It makes those who are poor to have a good Idd-Ftri | * It alleviates the suffering from the entire community |
| * It is paid at the end of Ramadhan | * It is paid at the end of the Lunar year |

**SMILLARITIES OF ZAKATUL –FTRI AND ZAKATUL-MAAL**

* Both once paid, one attains Rewards
* They are compulsorly acts of Allah
* It helps to stop or eradicates selfisheness,Greedy and suffering from the society
* Both cultivates a sense of social Responsibility
* Both encourages unity and brotherhood in the society
* Both help in the establishment and development of self-supporting muslim society thus leads to better life
* Both enable one to enter paradise

**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ZAKAH AND TAX**

* There is a very big difference between zakah and other tax and these include;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ZAKAH** | **TAX** |
| * Zakah is paid with an intention of pleasing Allah | * Tax is paid to the Government |
| * Zakah is not transferable from one place to another | * Tax can be transferable from one area to another |
| * The Rate of zakah is usually low ie 2.5% | * The Rate of Tax is usually very High |
| * Zakah is paid by the rich to the poor | * Tax is paid by both the rich and poor |
| * The Rate of zakah is fixed | * The Rate of Tax changes from time to time |
| * Zakah is an act of worship | * Tax is not an act of worship |
| * When one pays zakah,he/she gets Rewards | * When one pays Tax,he/she doesn’t get Rewards |
| * Zakah is punishable here on earth and here after | * Tax is punishable on earth only |
| * Zakah is paid at the end of year or Ramadhan | * Tax can be paid at any time |
| * Zakah is paid on only savings | * Tax is paid on both salary and Gross-pay |
| * Zakah is paid by all people ie zakatul-ftri | * Tax is paid by all elders above Eighteen years |
| * Zakah is mentioned in the Holy Quran Eighty three times | * Tax is not mentioned in any Holy Quran |

**DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ZAKAH AND SADAQ (CHARITY)**

* There is a very big difference between zakah and Sadaq(charity) and these include;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ZAKAH** | **SADAQ (CHARITY)** |
| * It is compulsory to all people who can afford it | * It is optional for all Muslims |
| * Zakah is a pillar of Islam | * Sadaq is not a pillar of Islam |
| * Denial/refusal to pay zakah is punishable here on Earth and Hereafter | * Sadaq isn’t punishable here on earth nor the day of judgment |
| * Zakah has fixed Rate of 2.5% | * Sadaq has no fixed Rate |
| * Zakah is paid on savings or Netpay | * Sadaq is paid on savings, Net pay and Gross pay |
| * The Rewards of zakah are obtained in the Lunar year | * The Rewards of Sadaq are obtained continuously |
|  |  |

**FASTING (A SAUM)**

* Fasting refers to abstaince from food,Drink,sexual intercourse and any form of bad act from down(Fajr) to sun set with the intention of pleasing Allah.

**THE EVIDENCE OF FASTING FROM THE HOLY QURAN AND HADITH**

* It should be noted that fasting is mentioned in the Holy Quran ie Q(2:183) which says;

**“Oh you who believe! ,fasting is prescribed to you as it was prescribed to those before**

## You that you may attain piety (Taqwa)”ss

* The prophet(saw) said;

**“islam was built on five pillars,shahadah,salat,zakah,fasting and Haji”**

* Basing upon the Quran and Hadith, it has been agreed by muslim jurist/scholars that a muslim who neglects the legitimancy of fasting,neglects islam as well.Abu-Huraira said,the prophet(saw) said;

**“Whoever doesn’t fast any day of Ramadhan without a sounding reason or disease,**

**Then even if you fast for the following year, then you will not be able to compensate**

**For that year you missed having not fasted”**

**THE STATUS OF FASTING IN ISLAM**

* Fasting is the fourth pillar in islam and it was prescribed by the prophet(saw) that;

**“islam is built on five pillars,shahadah,salat,zakat,fasting and Haji”**

**THE IMPORTANCE/VITALNESS OF FASTING**

* Like other injunctions of islam,importance of Ramadhan are not limited purely to either spiritual or material world gains thus the spiritual,social,economical and physical aspects of the following
* It teaches man sincere love to Allah, for when he does it, it is due to the gooddeeds,Allah loves.
* Fasting instills in man and woman honest and closeliness to Allah because one fasts inorder to impress Allah.
* It trains the sense of hope in man since man feels the pain of deprivation, but endures patiently until the end of the day.
* If one fasts, he gets rewards the prophet(P.B.U.H) said

**“if one fasts 30 days of Ramadhhan and adds the Six days of sitati, he is equivalent**

**To a person who has Fasted for a full year.’’**

* Fasting creates sympathy and usefulness in an individual since he or she feels hungry and begins helping the poor.
* Fasting is one way that show mankind that they are all equal before God
* Fasting promotes control and moderations in manthus one who observes fasting properly is one who can control his passionate or desires from the physical temptations
* Fasting helps man to change the entire course of his daily life
* Fasting is always good for one’s healthe.g. if one has over weight, he may be able to lose some weight
* Fasting creates unity and to begin knowing people thus became friendly and united as well as having love for each other during Ramadhan
* Fasting is a mean of forgiveness for one’s sins
* Fasting helps one to draw a new way of budgeting, adopting one’s savings and eat less thus spend less money
* Fasting trains one to do away with evil things
* It teaches patience and tolerance thus a moral aaccomplishment
* It influences the feeling of the inner peace contentment and optimism
* It leads to one’s appreciation of Allah’s bounties which are usually taken for granted
* It promotes Islamic sociality through inviting fellow muslims at the time for breaking the fast
* It reduces harmful fatty substances from the blood thus helping one to cure certain kinds of illness such as stomach ulcers
* It helps one to keep those bad habits like smoking,adultery and fornication.

**KINDS/TYPES OF FASTING**

* There are two types of fasting namely

1. Obligatory/ faradha/ compulsory
2. Optional/ sunnah/ voluntary

**OBLIGATORY FASTING**

* This refers to the type of fasting which was commanded directly from Allah and if one performs it, he/she gets rewards
* And if one misses it he/sheobtain asin. Obligatory Fasting is divided into;

1. Ramadhan
2. Qadh(making for missed day in Ramadhan)
3. Nadir (fasting for fulfilling avow/ promise
4. Kafarah(fasting for expiration)

**RAMADHAN**

* This is the ninth month on the muslims calendar. It is the month in which muslim must fast and failure to do soone receives a punishment
* Ramadhan is the fourth pillar of lslam and it is usualy 29-30days. The fast of the month of Ramadhan was prescribed by Allah in**Q(2:123) which says**

**‘’…. This is the month during which**

**The Quran was reveaied and whoever is a muslim**

**must fast during the month?”**

* One is supposed to start fasting after seeing the moon or hearing same one trust worthy for example Isamic Governing council announcing the beginning of Ramadhan fasting when the moon is sightedand ending. The prophet (SAW) said

**‘’first when you see the crescent ands**

* During the month of Ramadhan muslims are Recommaded to have a light meal daily before the break of down(fajir) known as ‘’Daku” one shouldnt eat so much**.**The prophet (SAW**)**

**“The worst thing man can do is to fill his stomach.”**

* One is supposed to increasely Read the Quran and always be Jolly,Humble,atGood mannered and should keep much of the time asking Allah for Forgiveness and always praise HIM.
* At the end of the day,one is supposed to break the fast as soon as the sun sets and should break thee fast with light food like Banana’s,water,watermelons etc
* Its faradha to recite the supplication/Dua before breaking the fast
* Therefore one drink and its good for one to break the fast immediately
* It is always recommended that one gives anotherwithout something for breaking the fast.This is because if one does so gets some Rewards as far as one has given the provision
* All days are supposed to be performed in the same way up to the end of Ramadhan.
* In the last ten(10) days of Ramadhan,one is supposed to perform **ITIKAF**,stay in isolation from the worldly things
* One must also observe the night of power in the last ten days of Ramadhan
* The last Juma in Ramadhan is called,”JUMATUL-WIDA”,farewell Friday
* Muslims gather in Expiration of their souls for the ending of the month of Ramadhan.
* The imam emphasizes that muslims should continue to behave in the some way they have been in Ramadhan
* Before Iddl-Ftri is performed a muslim is supposed to pay zakatul-Ftri
* This is intended to purify the fasting of the muslims from the improper and an collective behaviors such as speeches and actions,which could have accidently occurred.The prophet(saw) said;

**“Fasting in the month of Ramadhan lies or suspended between the Earth and**

**Heaven, it is raised by zakatul-Ftri”**

**HOW TO DETERMINE THE BEGINNING AND THE ENDING OF RAMADHAN**

* Determining the beginning of the month of Ramadhan and Ending of it,is seen in Quran and Hadith
* Determining Ramadhan is by the completion of the thirsty days of Shaban or by an announcement from a trustworthy person. The prophet(saw) said;

**“Fast when you see the New moon of Ramadhan and break your fast when you see**

**The New moon in shawal. If it is hidden from you, then wait until the 30days of**

**Ramadhan are over”**

**THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MONTH OF RAMADHAN TO A MUSLIM COMMUNITY**

* Ramadhan is the month in which Quran was Revealed as Q(2:105) says;

**“Ramadhan is the month in which we sent down the Quran”**

* In Ramadhan,Laitul-Qadr is found among the last Ten days.If one observes it in fearing of Allah ,then he/she gets Rewards equal to Eighty three years or 1000 months
* In the month of Ramadhan,Allah forgives his servants the sins which they committed in the previous years when they sincerely repent to Allah
* During the month of Ramadhan,the gates of the paradise are opened and the gates of hell fire are closed as well as devil’s are chained
* In Ramadhan,there are signs of exposing out believers and non-believers
* During Ramadhan,the Holy Quran is recited/read,the whole of it and that is done during the Taraweeh
* Allah’s laws ordained in the Holy Quran are recited the whole of it during Ramadhan
* Allah’s laws ordained to mankind are totally obeyed during Ramadhan
* Ramadhan leads to increase of muslim believers in the mosque compared to other days and months
* The degree of muslim believers in the mosque compared to other days and months is seen
* The Rewards in the month of Ramadhan are doubled by Allah once one does the Righteous things eg praying, Giving sadaq etc.

**QADAH FASTING**

* This refers to the fasting of the missed days in the month of Ramadhan eg when one falls sick, experiences menstruation periods, travelling long distance etc, is allowed to eat and make up the missed days later.

**NADIR FASTING**

* This refers to the fasting in fulfillment of a vow or pledge eg if one says that, when I pass mu exams in first Grade, I will fast for two days or I will make a dua.This becomes faradha or compulsory for you to do them and when you don’t, a sin is written on you.

**KAFARAH (FASTING FOR EXPIRATION)**

* This refers to the fasting when one breaks a certain Religious law or when a sin is committed. It is necessary to fast in order to compensate the violation of such sins examples of such sins include;

1. If a person had sex during day with the wife in the month of Ramadhan, they should free a slave or fast for 60 respective days or feed 60 poor people
2. When a muslim kills a person by mistake or accidently, must fast. This kind of fast is intended to make the violator think for his sins committed thus repentance
3. When one aborts, she must fast to repent for the sin.

t

**SUNNAH/VOLUNTARY/OPTIONAL FASTING**

* This refers to the days prophet(saw) encouraged us to fast and some one who does it willingly or without any condition attached
* The days where some onne practice optional fasting include;

1. ***The six days in the month of shawal(sitati):*** One may fast these days continuously or non-continuosly.The prophet(saw) said;

**“if one fasts Ramadhan and adds the six days of shawal,**

**it’s as if that person has fasted a complete year”**

1. ***The first ten days of the month of Dhul-Haji(the tweleeveth month of the Islamic calendar):*** The prophet(saw) inspired believers to fast the first ten days of the month of Dhul-Haji before Iddl-Aduha.But people mostly fast Arafah day which is part of the ten days. He said;

**“Arafah is an expiration for two years,the proceeding and the year following it”**

1. ***The day of a shurah:*** fasting during the month of muharam especially the day of ASHURAH,which is the 10days ,immediately the proceeding and the following sins are forgiven

* On migration to medinah,the prophet(saw) saw the Jews fasting the day of ashurah in the remeberance of the day when prophet musa(R.A),Rescued the Jews from the hands of Pharoah
* Prophet musa(R.A) used to fast that day,so Muhammad(saw) decided to fast it and recommended the muslims to fast it as IBN ABBAS reported;

**“The prophet come to medina and found the jews fasting the ten days of muharam,he**

**asked them what it was,they were fasting,they said, a great day of Allah when the**

**israelities tribe was saved from the enemies and therefore musa fasted this day and**

**follow him through doing it.The prophet(saw) said,we have more right to musa than**

**you,so the prophet(saw) fasted on that day and ordered the people to fast it”**

1. **Fasting the month of shaban:** This is the month which comes before Ramadhan, the prophet(saw) used to fast most of the days in the month of shaban and he had this to say;

**“Shaban is the month in which the deeds are raised to Allah so it is good for the deeds**

**To be raised when one is fasting”**

* **mum Aisha(R.A) said;**

**“The prophet(saw) used to fast most of the days in shaban than any other month”**

1. **fasting Mondays and Thursdays:** These days usually fasted by the prophet(saw),he said that, **“The deeds of one are presented every Monday and Thursday”**

* He also said that, he fasted on Mondays because it was the day on which he received the Revealation and Thursdays because the deeds of the week are taken to Allah. Abu-Huraira said;

**“The prophet (saw) used to fast on Monday and Thursday and when asked, he said, the deeds are presented on every Monday and Thursday”**

* Ahmed narrated that,the prophet(saw) was asked about fasting on Monday and he said,Monday is the day when I was Born and received the First Revealation

1. **Fasting the three days of every month(white days):**it is good if possible to fast the three days of every month of the Islamic calendar ie 12th , 13th ,and 14th of the lunar month. Abu-ZATHRI, Reported to have said that**,” The messenger of Allah ordered us to fast the three days of every month”.**
2. **Fasting one day and not the next:** It is prohibited to fast continuously even when one has the ability to do so and when visitors require the company thus one may fast one day and miss a day like prophet Dauda (R.A),how he used to fast.
3. **Fasting during the forbidden month:** These are the months in which killing of any thing is forbidden.These include; Dhul-Qadah,Dhul-Haji and Muharam plus Rajab.It is preferred not to fast during those months.

**FORBIDDEN DAYS OF FASTING**

* The days of festivals of the two Idd’s ie Iddl-Ftri and Iddl-Adhuha.Umar said,the messanger of Allah had forbidden the fasting of these days
* The days of Tasheereq,these are the three days after Iddl-Adhuha,and are regarded as days of feasting/eating. The prophet(saw) said;

**“Don’t fast these days, are for eating, drinking and remembering Allah”**

* Practicing voluntary fasting on Friday unless one fast’s one day before or after. the prophet(saw) said;

**“Don’t fast Friday, unless fast for compulsory fasting, even if you don’t find**

**Anything to eat like dates, grapes”**

* Fasting on the day of doubt e g: 1st April in secular calendar known as fool’s day or doubting, Amal ibn said asserted that;

**“However fasts the day of doubt has disobeyed”**

* Its forbidden to fast every day for the all year. This is because there are certain days in the year on which one is not required to fast. The prophet(saw) said;

**“There is no Rewards for one who fasts doubtingly”**

* The last fifteen days of Shaban; for one will be preparing the beginning of the month of Ramadhan, therefore he/she should not fast.
* The wivies carrying out voluntary fasting in the presence of her Husband without his consent/permission ,Abu-Huraira said;

**“A woman is not supposed to fast in the presence of her Husband except with**

**his Permission unless during Ramadhan”**

**WHO SHOULD FAST**

* Every muslim men and women
* Every muslim who is physically and mentary fit (sane or Normal)
* One who is mature and have reached the stage of puberty.However children under the stage of puberty should be encouraged to fast as a way of preparing them for good practice
* One who is present at his home,Travellers are not entitled unless he/she wishes
* One who is fairly contented that fasting will not cause him any harm ie people who don’t have chronical diseases
* Women who are free from post child bleeding
* Women who are free from menstruation periods
* Pregnant women if the pregnancy cant harm the mother and the un born baby or under the guidelines of the medical Doctor

**WHO SHOULD NOT FAST**

* Children under the age of puberty
* The mad or insane people
* Sick people whose life is likely to be severely affected by the observance of fasting
* Chronically ill people
* The elder or very old people
* People travelling should not fast unless on their wish
* Those who have to perform difficult jobs under harsh conditions
* Pregnant women whose pregnancy can affect their way
* Women who are under menstruation periods
* Very young children are not allowed to fast during the month of Ramadhan

**REQUIRMENTS OF VALIDITY OF FASTING**

* The intention to fast before down every day. This intention needs not to be in words it is valid any time after sun set
* Abstaining from foods, drinks, smoking and sexual intercourse plus bad acts between down and sun set for each day in Ramadhan
* Abstaining from all voices and evils

**DESIRABLE ACTS DURING FASTING**

* Pouring water over oneself and submerging of oneself in water. This doesn’t spoil the fast
* Eating Daku(pre-down meal). All muslims jurists/scholars approved that it is preferred to eat Daku because there is a blessing in it.The prophet(saw) said;

**“Eat Daku for, there is a blessing in it”**

* Apply eye drops or anything on the eyes
* To break the fast as well as soon as one is sured that the sun has set.The prophet(saw) said;

**“The people will always earn good as long as they break the fast immediately”**

* Breaking the fast on the dates,watermelon or anything sugared substance e.g. pawpaw.The prophet(saw) said;

**“If any of you is fasting, let him break the fast with dates if available and if not let**

**Him break it with water”**

* Dua or supplication while fasting and breaking the fast. The prophet(saw) said;

**“The dua of three people can’t be rejected, fasting person until he breaks his fast,**

**A just Ruler and an oppressed person”**

* To be generous most especially to the poor and spend more time
* Spend more time studying and reciting Quran, Ibn Abbas said;

**“The prophet (saw) was the most Quranic Reciter during Ramadhan,**

**he would meet with Angel Gabriel and Recite the Quran”**

* Using Toothbrush. It is recommended that fasting person uses toothbrush. There is no difference if you use it at the beginning or end of the prayer. The prophet(saw) said;

**“Had it not be hardship, I would have ordered them to use toothbrush to every prayer”**

* Striving to do many acts as possible especially the last ten days of Ramadhan where the night of power is important as Q (5:97);

**“We have indeed and what you will know the night of power, it is equivalent to**

**1000month or 83 years”**

* Performing salat Taraweeh

**IMPORTANCE OR THE BLESSING OF TAKING DAKU**

* It enables man to perform Tahajudu before down salat
* One attains rewards once he/she eats Daku
* It strengthens the fasting person
* It enables a fasting person to continue during the day in that most of the time doesn’t go back to sleep
* It enables one to recite the Holy Quran
* It makes one to invoke Allah to fulfill his needs during Tahajudu
* It brings one closer to ALLAH
* It makes one to obey Allah’s ordained laws

**ACTS THAT ARE PERMISSABLE DURING FASTING**

* Kissing for one who has the ability to control himself but should be equally married as long as they don’t exchange salvia. Mummy Aisha said;

**“The prophet (saw) used to kiss while fasting but she always controlled himself from**

**Exchanging salvia”**

* Any kind of injection. Injections don not break the fast wheather they are for medicine but injections of vitamins are not allowed
* Rinsing the mouth and the Nose.The acts are allowed in general but it is disliked to exaggerate.However nose drops should not be used
* Applying anything else like eye pencils,wanja,eye shadows
* Pouring water over oneself and submerging oneself into water.This doesn’t nullify the fasting
* Swallowing one’s salvia or dust of the Road
* Making sexual intercourse before fajir/subuhi to those who are married but don’t play sex during day as Q(2:187) said;

**“Permitted to you on fast is the approach to your wivies, they are your garments**

**And you are their garments**”

* Menstruating or child bleeding mothers. If the blood of the woman tops during the night,one would apply Ghusul during morning and still fast but one must perform Ghusul before morning prayer
* Tasting on the food which is being cooked with a tip of the tongue and provided he/she doesn’t swallow the tasted food.

**ACTS WHICH SPOILS OR NULLIFY FASTING**

* These are things which spoils fasting and are divided into two categories i.e. Qadha fasting and Kafarah fasting
* These acts include the following:
* When one eats intentionally
* Drinking intentionally
* When one fasts and doesn’t avoid doing wrong things. The prophet(saw) said;

**“it benefits one to eat his food if he doesn’t keep his mouth from vein talks and scorning”**

* Deliberate smoking
* Becoming mad or insane
* Swallowing the tablets of vitamin D
* Breaking the intention
* Playing sex after fajr/subuhi
* Releasing of sperms
* Beginning of post child-bleeding
* Beginning of menstrual periods

**ITIKAF( ISOLATION FROM THE WORLDLY THINGS)**

* It refers to when a muslim isolates himself from the worldlythings for a certain period of time in remembrance of Allah and it is usually done in the last ten days of Ramadhan.
* Its recommended that muslims stay in isolation from the world issues in devotion to their Allah in the mosque where they stay permanently reading the Quran and praising Allah as well as asking for forgiveness from Allah
* The one who goes in ITIKAF is not supposed to leave the mosque except where necessary the natural committements like urinating,deficating etc
* Women may also spend ITIKAF preferably in rooms in their houses,such an experience makes muslims to have inner faith
* A part from ITIKAF,from Ramadhan,muslims may vow to have ITIKAF in other days of the year
* The obligatory Itikaf must be long as the oath.If one makes Itikaf for one day,he is to fulfill that vow because its sunnah and Itikaf can be for any time
* The one who performs Itikaf must be a muslim adult free from sexual intercourse,post-child bleeding or menstrual periods
* It should be observed that Itikaf can be performed in any mosque in which the five daily prayers are held in congregation
* The one who performs it should begin it after fajr/subuhi prayer and leaves when the sun has set regardless either it is time of Ramadhan period or not
* It is desirable for a person performing Itikaf fast but it is not compulsory

**PERMISSABLE ACTS OF MUSTAKIF/DURING ITIKAF**

* A mustakif refers to a person who observes Itikaf. Therefore the following are permissible to the person making Itikaf;
* The person may leave his place of Itikaf to bid a fare well to his wife or husband
* Combing and cutting ones hair
* Clipping or cutting the ones nail
* Cleaning one’s body
* Wearing clean clothes
* Answering the call of nature is permitted
* The person may eat, drink and sleep in the mosque
* The person may make contracts e.g. selling and buying as well as marriage contract

**ACTS WHICH SPOIL SOME ONE’S ITIKAF**

* Intentionally Leaving the mosque with any Reason
* If some one aburdon the belief of islam becomes a murtad and that spoil some ones Itikaf,since it is an act of worship
* When one becomes mad or insane
* The one who experiences menstrual or post-child bleeding all which spoils ones Itikaf
* Sexual intercourse and Allah says in Q(2:187) that;

**“But touch them not your wivies and beat your devour in the mosque”**

**LAILATUL-QADR (THE NIGHT OF POWER)**

* The month of Ramadhan also happen to be the night of power, in which the Holy Quran was revealed, which is the guidance and mercy to mankind
* This Night is referred to as the night of power and this is mentioned in the Q(97:15) that;

**“Verily we have sent it (Quran) down in the Night of power,**

**List what will make you to know that it is better than one thousand month”**

* In this Night of power,the first verse was revealed.
* The prophet(saw) said that a sincere worship and devotion to Allah in that night is better in value than one thousand month of worship or 83 years and four months
* Angel Gabriel and other angels ascends to the earth in that night giving blessing to those who make Dua’s or supplications to their Allah. Abu-Huraira said, the prophet(saw) said;

**“Whenever one stands in prayer in the night of power with the imam,**

**Allah will forgive his previous sins”**

* For the one , the night of power finds should say the following words; Narrated by Abu-Huraira that;

**“ I asked the messanger of Allah,if I knew the night of power,what should I say during**

**that night?,he replied that say,’ALLAHUMA INI AFUWANI TUHIBUNI AFAUF FA-FAUN”**

* meaning**; “oh allah,you are the forgiver,you love to forgive,forgive me”**
* muslims are encouraged to fast in these last ten days of Ramadhan and the date for the power of night was not revealed to the muslims and it is said that when the prophet (saw) was going to tell them the date for the night of power
* he found them having some conflicts which he had to solve first and then forgetting the day and this had been Allah’s plan but the prophet(saw) said;

**“Look for the night of power in the last ten days of Ramadhan”**

* for one can achieve a lot worthy 1000 months in only one night yet many don’t leave to witness all these years or if they leave more in a state of loss
* it is however said that it is likely to be the 27th day in the month of Ramadhan

**ZAKATUL-FITRI**

* An essential thing that leads to fasting is a compulsory zakah at the end of Ramadhan which is called zakatul-Ftri
* Zakatul –Ftri is a due to every adult muslim who posseses an amount of food in excess of his needs and deeds and those of his family
* If a person is provided for others,zakatul-ftri is also due to him on behalf of his dependant eg children,wivies and Relatives etc
* Most scholars (ulmah’s) indicate that it should be paid one or two days before Idd prayer in order to give a poor chance to enjoy Idd day. IBN ABBAS reported that, the prophet(saw) said;

**“The prophet (saw) prescribed zakatul-Ftri as a purification for the fasting person**

**from Vein talks”**

* Whoever pays after Idd prayer it is regarded as sadaq/charity.The minimum amount which is due is 2.5kg’s of wheat,maize,Rice or any kind of food which is used frequently by one for each person in the House Hold.

**RECEIPENTS OF ZAKATUL-FTRI**

* Some scholars(ulmah’s/Jurists) are of the view that the receipents of zakatul-ftri are the same as zakatul-maal
* While others are of the opinon that zakatul-ftri is for the needy people only because the prophet(saw) said;

**“satisfy their needs that day(Idd) and let them not be beggars’ on that day”**

* The most reservists of zakatul-fitri are the pious and the poor Muslims

**HAJI (PRILGRIMAGE)**

* It refers to a period when muslims visit or pay a homage to the Holy House of Allah in mekka during the month of Dhul-Haji
* The prilgrimage to kaaba,the holy place of worship is the fifth among the pillars of islam. Every muslim who is able is commanded to perform atleast one Haji once in his life time
* A person who performs Haji once is called ,”Haji or Hajjati” but the one who goes there more than one time is called.”Al-Haji and Al-Hajati”

**EVIDENCE FOR PERFORMING HAJI IN QURAN AND HADITH**

* In Q(2:196) Alllah says;

**“And perform probably Haji and umrah but if you are prevented from sacrifice”**

* Also in Q(2:158” Allah says;

**“verily Al-safa and AL-Maruwah are of the symbols of Allah,so it is not again a sign on**

**him who perform Haji and Al-safa and Maruwah the going between them”**

* The prophet(saw) said;

**“islam is built on five pillars.shahadah,salat.zakah.fasting and Haji”**

* Therefore Haji is one of the pillars which every muslim must observe it.Abu-Huraira (R.A), narrated that;

**“Angel Gabriel come to the prophet(saw) and asked him about islam and**

**he answered all of them and the went afterwards,the prophet(saw) asked**

**the companions if they knew him but all in vein,then he told them pillars**

**of islam and Haji was inclusive”**

* Still the prophet(saw) said;

**“ Take all the Haji Rituals from me”**

* Therefore Haji was prescribed in the 9th year of the Islamic calendar.
* All muslim scholars agreed that the visiting of mekka and performing Haji Rituals is as a result of their submission to Allah
* In it muslims show their readness to sacrifice their time in performing Haji for the sake of ALLAH
* The activity is carried out in the month of Dhul-Haji

**THE ORIGIN OF HAJI (PRILGRIMAGE)**

* The origin of Haji goes back to the time of prophet Ibrahim(R.A)
* He used to stay in palastine where he had been married to sarah
* They had a Housemaid called Hajarah(Hager) upto the time of their old age
* Ibrahim and sarah had no child.He always prayed to Allah to give him a child and promised that if he had got one,he could sacrifice him/her to Allah
* Shortly after,sarah suggested to Ibrahim to marry Hajarah since she is still young and may be she could produce for him a child
* Ibrahim accepted and shortly after married Hajarah and she got pregnant after marrying her and delivered a baby boy called ismail which meant that,Allah had answered and had the prayers of Ibrahim
* Shortly after sarah felt uneasy with the presence of Hajarah and her baby
* Allah commanded Ibrahim to take ismail and his mother far in the desert from palastine which later become mekka
* While there,water was used up and Hajarah started running from one place(hill/Al-safah) to another hill(Al-Maruwah) looking for water,with this she did it seven times while the baby was crying
* Incidently she discovered that a spring was flowing underneath the child’s feet.she tried to collect the water together thus the spring acquired the name of ZAM-ZAM water
* The presence of water encouraged the other wondering tribes to settle there with Hajarah thus Ibrahim used to visit them
* Hardly had ismail reached the age of puberty when Allah commanded Ibrahim to sacrifice ismail in a dream,in return to the fulfillment of his promise
* This was the second test following that taking him to the desert
* Ibrahim had return to see his wife and child when he got a dream,the Quran tells us that Ibrahim said the following words to his son after experiencing the dream,Q(37:102);

**“oh my son, I have been in a dream that I must sacrifice you, so look what do you**

**think?,then the son replied,oh my father!,do that which you are commanded,**

**Allah willing,you will find me of the steady fast”**

* Then prophet Ibrahim took his son to the near by locality at Minah ready to sacrifice him
* But a miracle happened,Allah sunstituted a sheep,instead of ismail that was slaughtered.
* From there on wards, a religious ceremony of the followers of prophet Ibrahim and his descendants during Haji period
* On returning home,Allah commanded Ibrahim to build the kaaba on the site where the incidence of sacrificing was going to take place
* They did the work tirelessly and when the wall were high up,Ibrahim used to stand on a stand as his platform called MAQAM IBRAHIM as Q(3:97) says;

**“in it are magnified signs,the place of Ibrahim,who so ever enters it,he attains**

**Rewards and Haji to this House(kaaba) is a duty that mankind owns to Allah,those**

**who canafford the Expenses”**

* After building the kaaba,Ibrahim placed a stone which Adam had brought from the paradise on one side of the Kaaba
* There after Ibrahim and ismail prayed to Allah to accept the work from them they had done and to bestow his favour on his posterity and to provide with them all kinds of fruits
* Allah accepted the prayer until today mekka is not only a famous muslim sanctually but also a centre of trade and commerce
* After the period of prophet Ibrahim and ismail,idoratory took over as a popular Religion in the area
* After pegans used to also perform Haji example running around the kaaba while nakked,clapping and laughing some times in nudity
* By then about 360 idols were hanged on the kaaba with the biggest called Hubal as the leader
* Therefore during the birth of the prophet(saw),the Hashmites who were in the lineage of the prophet(saw),were the custodians of the kaaba/caretaker.

**WHO MUST PERFORM HAJI (PRILGRIMAGE)**

* He following individuals are the ones who must perform Haji, namely;
* The one intending to perform Haji must be a muslim
* One who attains the age of puberty
* One must be free from slavery
* When one is sane or Normal
* When one is sure that Haji route is safe from any kind of dangers
* When one is having enough time for this journey and leaves something to cater for his family

**TERMS CONNECTED TO HAJI AND THEIR DESCRIPTION**

* There are seven terms connected to Haji,namely;

1. **MAWAQITI/MIQAT/MUHIL:** These are places where one is not supposed to pass when going for hajj with out making intention(Niyyat) eg ZhulQulifah,for people from mekka,its called Al-Julfah, in the North west of medina,for people from Oman,it is called Yalamulam,for people from yemen,it is called,Qarailmanzi and for people from Iraq and Syria, it is called,Zhatiq

**THINGS OBSERVED AT MIQAT/MAWAQIT/MUHIL**

* One must have a complete bath (Ghusul)
* Clean yourself eg Brush,clip the nails,and perharps shave off
* Take off your clothes and put on the garments(white clothes/Ihiram) and tie downer part very well
* Use perfume only to your body and perhaps the beards
* One must pray sunnah,muslim scholars say that there is a paray for intention and others say,you make your intention and pray two Rakas(units)

1. **IHRAM:** It refers to making intention to enter into Haji process,When one reaches any of the above Miqat.

* It is also a process where special clothes are put on by the prilgrims.The garments consists of two clothes eg one portion is a plain cloth
* That covers the lower part of the body and the other covers the upper part of the body eg back and shoulders
* For women have no specific clothes,they should put on plain clean clothing,wearing long sleeved clothes which reach the ankles and cover the hair
* The prilgrims may wear the sandals or open shoes in order not to cover the back of their feet
* Before putting on clothes,one must have bathed Ghusul and performed two rakas of praer and recite Takibirah and postpond the care of his/her body for the few days in order to concentrates on the care of the soul

**FORBIDDEN THINGS IN THE STATE OF IHRAM**

* Loose and argumentative talks are forbidden
* No shaving off hair
* No clipping of the Nails
* No more perfumes
* No sexual intercourse as Q(2:197) says;

**“Whoever intends to perform Hija, there in, then he should not do sexual intercourse or**

**Relation with the wife”**

* No marriage proposal
* No committing sins
* No breaking of any tree, be it a branch
* No hunting of any animal
* NB: The above are done by both female and male but there are some specific acts of men including;
* No covering of the head
* No putting on sown or amended clothes
* NB: However women also have specific acts they must observe during hajji,namely;
* No covering the face
* No covering of the palms
* Therefore if you violate any of the above acts, you have to sacrifice an animal except for sexual intercourse which spoils one’s Haji
* Pilgrimage clothes are important as they try to equalize men in their nationality and when the Haji rites are over, the pilgrim’s must remove the clothes

1. **TALBIYAH:** This is an attribute to Allah which is repeated time and again by the pilgrims at all stages of Haji. However in saying the Talbiyyah we say;

**“LABAIKA ALLAHUMA LABAKI, LABAIKA LASHARI KALLAHU LABIKI, INALLIHAAMUDU**

**WANIIMATA WALLIMURUQU, LASHARIKALAHU, LABIKI”**

* Meaning **“Here iam at your services oh God,Here Iam.There is no pattern with you,**

**Here IamTruly all praises and favours are yours,there is no pattern with you”**

* Note : if one is making Haji alone,he has to say like this;

**“LABAIKA ALLAHUMA HAJJAN”**

* Meaning” **Here Iam at your service oh Lord ,Here Iam for Haji”**
* But if one is going to perform Umrah alone,he says;

**“LABAIKA ALLAHUMA UMRAHTAAN”**

* Meaning **“Here Iam at your services Oh LORD, Here Iam for Umar”**
* And still if one is going to perform Umra and Haji at once,he/she has to say;

**“LABAIKA ALLAHUMA UMRATAAN WA HAJJAN”**

* Meaning**” Here Iam at your services Oh LORD,Here Iam for Umra and Hajji”**
* Therefore the above words are being said from the place of intention(miqat) heading to mekka for Hajji.And this state is called a state of Ihram and a person is called MUHIRAM
* A MUHIRAM: Refers to a person coming from Miqat(intention place) and heading to mekka for Hajji

1. UMRA (LESSER HAJJI): This is called Hajji-ASQ or Lesser HAJJI. This can be performed at any other time a part from the month of Dhul-Hajji

* Umra is not of the same importance as Hajji and there it is an optional practice of the prophet(saw) described after the signing of the Hudaibbiyah treaty of 628AD

**FARADHA/OBLIGATORY THINGS WHEN GOING TO PERFORM UMRA**

* Bathing Ghusul or Janaba
* Putting on garments
* Starting Umra from one of the appointed Miqat
* Reciting the Talbiyyah
* Performing the two units(Rakas) of salat
* Running seven times around the kaaba
* Making seven slow runs between Al-safah and Al-maruwah
* Shaving the Hair after Umra

1. **TAWAAF (CIRCUMBULATION)** This refers to the running around the kaaba seven times. It is also an act of worship during Hajji and it is mentioned in the Holy Quran ie Q(22:29) says;

**“when let them complete their prescribed duties of Hajji and perform their vows and**

**circumbulate the kaaba at mekka”**

1. **SA’Y:** This refers to the walk from mountain swafah to maruwah and it is done seven times.This distance is about 400metres long from Hill to Hill,sick and old pilgrims may use vehicles or to be carried on stretches for the whole journey

* One faces the kaaba before starting the sa’y and declare his tention for making the journey
* While performing the sa’y,one recites a supplication/Dua confirming his faith to Allah and asking his forgiveness as follow:

**“LAILAHA ILLAHU WADAHU, ANIJAZA,WANASWALA,ABUDAHU,WAHANZA**

**WAHABUAHU”**

* One completion,one offers the Dua and cuts off the hair. Women just trim or cut off.This signifies that one has thrown off the burden of the sin and he/she is ready to begin a new life.
* This Hajji reminds the muslims the practice of Hajarah,when she was running to and from between the mountains thus a very good lesson for every muslim

1. **RAMI-AL-JAMAR( THE THROWING OF THE STONES):**There are three pillars at Minah where all pilgrims have to throw stones to each of them seven times. The pebble’s/stones have to be small and picked in vicinity (with in)
2. **THE DAY OF NAHR:** This is the day of slaughtering the animals soon after the throwing of the stones.One has to slaughter the animals soon after the throwing of the stones. Ones has to slaughter a sheep or camel as Q(zz:z8)says

**“……over the best of the cattle that he has provided for them for sacrifices and at the**

**Time of the slaughtering,let them say,Bismillah Allahu-Akabr, Allahuma milinka**

**Walaiku, then give off and feed thee with the poor”**

1. **AYAM TASHREEQ:** After Tawaaf at mekka, shaving off the hair by the pilgrims is done and then return to Minah where they stay for obeying Allah’s order. This is the act which ends the Hajji Rituals and the muslims may visit the prophet’s House and medinah

**TYPES/KINDS OF HAJJI**

* There are three kinds or types of Hajji,namely:
* **a) Ifraad Bil-Hajji**
* **b) Haji- Al-Qiran**
* **c) Hajji-Al-Tamattu**

**IFRAAD BIL-HAJJI**

* This refers to performing Haji alone and No sacrifice is done. One should not remove the Garments until he/she finishes the Hajji Rites. One who performs such a Hajji is called,AL-Mufreed.

**HAJJI-AL-QIRAN**

* This is refered to when one performs Hajji and Umra at the same time and sacrifices are done and continue with the Germents until all the Hajji Rites are over, One who performs such a Hajji is called,Qarin

**HAJJI-AL- TAMATTU**

* This refers to when one makes Umra first before the time of Hajji upto the eighth(8th ) day of Dhul-Hajji and then make another intention with in mekka where he/she is to perform Hajji and then sacrifices or observe some fasting during and after the Haji.

**OBLIGATORY/FARADHA ACTS DURING HAJJI**

* Intention/Niyyat
* Putting on the Germents with the intention of performing Hajji
* To stay at Arafah on the 9th day of Dhul-Hajji
* To run between swafah and maruwah seven times
* To stay one night at muzidalifah
* To make Tawaaf(circumbulation) around the Kaabah seven times
* Spend three nights at Mina
* To shave or Trim ones hair on the head
* To throw the pebbles at mina
* To follow the prescribed orders of performing Hajji

**WAJIB/ESSENTIAL/FARADHA RITES OF HAJJI**

* Intention/Niyyat
* Passing through the miqat
* Putting on the Germents
* To stay one day at Muzdalifah
* To make Tawaaf at the Kaabah
* To stay three Nights at Minah
* To stone the pillars
* Shavinf off of ones hair
* Performing Ghusul
* Performing the Final Tawaaf
* Abstaince from those things which are temporarily forbidden eg sex
* Running between swafah and maruwah seven times
* Visiting the well of zam-zam and drinking of zam-zam water
* Visiting the prophet’s grave
* Visiting the prophet’s House

**SUNNAH/OPTIONAL RITES DURING HAJJI**

* To bath before going to Arafah
* To say the Glorifications
* To perform the two rakas of prayer
* To drink from the well of zam-zam
* To visit the grave of the prophet(saw) at minah

**MINAH, MUZDALIFAH AND ARAFAH**

* These are the three sights which the pilgrims have to visit while in mekka
* On the 8th day of Dhul-Hajji,pilgrims move to Minah five kilometers North of Mekka.They have to reach their before Noon and perform the rest of the prayers
* On the 9th day of Dhul-Hajji at Noon,they have to leave for the plains of Arafah where they perform zuhuri and Aswir at once and after the imam delivers the sermon at Mt.Rahma,which is said to have been a meeting place after Hawa and Adam had been ordered to come to the earth by Allah
* The prophet(saw) also delivered his last sermon in the same place.The pilgrims can stay at Arafah from noon to sun set and if one fails by some reasons or the other to move to muzdalifah his/her Hajji is incomplete
* After sunset,pilgrims go to muzdalifah were they perform Isha salat and magrib salat combined and after the Fajir prayer on the 10th day of Dhul-Hajji,they go back to Minah

**SLAUGHTERING/SACRIFICE DURING HAJJI**

* There are a number of reasons why slaughtering of animals becomes compulsorly during Hajji for pilgrims and these include the following;
* Incase the pilgrims enjoins the pillar from the restriction of Ihram
* When one combines his Umra and Hajji,it necessary to offer the sacrifice in order to fulfill Hajji Rites
* When one fails to take part in the throwing of stones as a pillar,it becomes necessary to sacrifice
* When one fails to spend a night at muzdalifah,it is essential for him/her to slaughter as a payment for a short coming
* When one fails to spend three nights at Minah,it becomes necessary for him to slaughter
* When one fails to observe all theRituals/ restrictions of the intention to perform Hajji

**THINGS DONE WHEN ONE SPOILS THE HAJJI RITES**

* If one leaves any of the faradha acts undone,the Hajji is not fulfilled and it is better to stop and come back for Hajji next year
* If one of the essential acts is spoiled, one has to offer sacrifice but the purnshment depends on the gravity of the acts
* If one spoils the sunnah acts, then his Hajji is spoilt,he may deligate anybody to fulfill the remaining activity on his behalf and the rewards will be his

**ZAIRATUL-MADINAH (THE VISIT TO MEDINAH)**

* After the Hajji Rituals/Rites,it is important that one goes to visit the graves of the prophet(saw) at medinah
* This is a major sunnah act and a religious obligation.The prophet(saw) said;

**“He who visits me after my death is as if he has visited me during my life time”**

* Also the prophet (saw) said;

**“whoever visits my Tombs, I shall take it upon myself to intercede for him to Allah on**

**his behalf”**

* Going to medinah is intended to ask for devined blessing for the prophet(saw)
* They should offer same salat
* The pilgrims should stay in medinah for about Eight Hours and offer all the compulsorly prayers in the mosque of the prophet(saw) in Jama/congregations
* The Muslims while there can visit the graves of Abubaker,Umar and Fatumah and the graves of the family members of the prophet(saw) and his companions eg Hamza at the foot of Mt.Uhud
* However masjid-Quba(the prophet’s mosque),the first of it’S kind must be visited after which return home

**IMPORTANCE OF VISITING MEDINAH (ZIARATUL-MEDINAH)**

* To visit the graves of the prophet(saw)
* To ask for Devine blessings for the prophet(saw)
* To visit the graves of the prophet’s family
* To visit the graves of the companions eg Hamuza
* To get Rewards
* To visit the first mosque at QUba
* To have the compulsory prayers in the prophet’s mosque
* To fulfill their Hajji
* It is a commandment for all the pilgrims to visit medinah
* To be intercede by the prophet(saw) on his behalf
* To increase on the Muslims faith to Allah and the prophet(saw)

**IMPORTANCE OF HAJJI**

* Its one of the major pillars of islam and commanded by Allah
* If one performs it,he/she gets Rewards and when one leaves it,he will receive a penality on the day of judgement
* It helps to renew the unity of the muslims and consolidate their relationship
* It helps to improve on the wealth of the muslims who slaughter and sacrifice
* Peace takes place in the Area as a major expression among the people as one is not supposed to destroy animals,insects and even plants
* It shows the commitment and sincere love muslims have to their Allah by sacrificing their time towards this thus become responsible in the society
* It makes muslims to get used to where the prophet(saw) started the spread of islam thus consolidates their faith in Religion
* It makes muslims to remember Ibrahim and Ismail who are belived to have been the first pilgrims to the first house of Allah on Earth
* The sacrifices during Hajji shows the appreciation of Allah’s replacement of the the sheep instead of Ismail which indicates his mercy to Humanity
* It shows the muslims readness to act according to Allah’s laws
* The running from swafah to maruwah done by the muslims pilgrims reflects the patience of Allah which Hajarah had and the muslims should adopt it in their affairs inorder to progress
* The pilgrims dress try to show that all muslims are equal before Allah thus trains in muslims the sense of sympathy and equality towards their fellow people
* The storning of pillars show that muslims are ready to do away with the evils
* The pilgrims are realized as anaked soul infront of Allah alone by suspending temporaly the world activities
* Hajji symbolizes the oneness of Allah or mankind and it’s common origin from Adam(R.A0 and Hawa(R.A) and signifies the unity of the muslims community
* The Hajji Tittle(Honour) may help in protecting an individual from sining because of the status he may he holding in the society
* Haji to mekka helps an individual in being forgiven his sins and this is shown through the cutting off of ones hair after the Hajji Rites

**HOW TO PERFORM HAJJI**

* Observe all what which must be done at miqat eg wudhu,Ghusul etc
* Have intention/Niyyat
* Go straight to the entrance of mekka and say the following Dua;

**“ALLAHUMA IFITAHARI WA BUWABA RAHUMATIKA”**

* Go straight to the entrance of Tawaaf. There we have things to observe ie the Blackstone ,Hijiri Ismail and Rukun-al-Yamaani,(the forth corner of the Kaaba)
* Go and kiss the blackstone and touch it with your right hand,then make your Tawaaf for seven times using the left side and then do not pass through Hijiri ismail
* Say anything you want when making Tawaaf
* But when you reach Rukuni-al-yamaan and the blackstone say;

**“oh Allah give us goodness hear on earth and hereafter and protect us from hellfire”**

* Men uncover their right shoulders
* In the first three races men quicken their pace of Tawaaf,because the prophet(saw) when he was performing Hajji,he said;

**“whatever I do,you should do it”**

* The after finishing all the seven races,make two rakas behind Maqaam Ibrahim and the first two rakas read Q(109:6)
* The after the second unit of Al-Fatiha and read Q(112:1-5)
* Then after the prayer,move to the zamzam well to drink the water
* Then also go to the sa’y and recite the following Dua as Q(2:158) says;**“ALLAHUMALAILAHAILLAHU,WADAHUANIJAZA,WANASWALA**

**,ABUDAHU,WAHANZAMA,WAHABUDAHU**”

* Rise your hands and make any supplication to ALLAH
* Men then move to there left ie swafah and maruwah and find the first green light and increase their pace of moving until when they meet the second green light
* When you reach maruwah,you face the kaaba and recite all what you did in swafah ie Q(2:152) and Recite the Dua
* Shave or trim your hair

**MUSLIM CEREMONIES AND FESTIVALS**

* Muslims ceremonies and festivals are events or occussions of joy,happiness in the life style of the muslims.These include;

1. Marriage ceremony
2. The two Idd Days ie Idd-al-Ftri and Idd-AL-Adhuha
3. Birth
4. Aqiiqah
5. Circumcsion
6. Milad-tul-Nabbi(Mauled)
7. Laitul Qadr and Miraj

**MARRIAGE IN ISLAM**

* Marriage is the union of two souls or two bodies for production and legalizing children

OR

* Marriage is a religious duty of immoral safeguards as well as social necessities

**THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT (NIKKAH/ZAWAJ)**

* This refers to the general agreement signed by both partners in marriage or their agents
* The prophet(saw) is also said to have reported to a group of youth who used to fast during day time and never broke their fasting at night and used to keep away from marriage, he said to them**; “I pray, sleep and marry”**
* Thus the above pre-supposes with a difference that ibadat like prayers should not force one from getting married
* In yet another Hadith,narrated by Abdallah Bin Masoud,the prophet(saw) said;

**“oh Assembly of the youth,whoever of you has a means of supporting a wife**

**should get married,it is the best means of keeping the lustful eyes and safeguarding**

**the chasity.And he who has no means,let him keep fasting”**

* in islam celibacy is totally prohibited on the basis of the Hadith of the prophet(saw0 which says;

**“Marriage is my recommended customs whoever turns away from my customs**

**turns away from me”**

**IMPORTANCE/SIGNIFICANCY OF MARRIAGE**

* It’s used to satisfy the nature, sex desire which will lead to stopping evils. The prophet(saw) said;

**“Marriage is the best check of the lustful eyes and helps to maintain chastity”**

* It creates comfort to the soul since there is beautity to look at and capable to concentrate on important issues
* It influences the status of some one in the society
* It is an opportunity for training thus bearing the hardships of life
* It creates a relationship which never existed before in the family
* It brings about multiplication of Human being and this is done through pro-creation
* It leads one to paradise eg a aman is rewarded on which he spends on his family
* It acts as a cure for certain diseases such as AIDS,STDS etc
* It improves and strengthens the social,political relationship among clans,families and Nations
* It contributes to the physical beautity of a couple
* It provides security to the wife and the children
* It helps to identify a woman and a man
* It helps to provide woman and the man as wife and Husband thus officially legalizing the playing of sex
* It protects the partners from being a tempted into illegal sex with the other people who will have witnessed the wedding ceremonies
* It creates a state of respect for the partners from the community since they will be known as people of responsibility
* It protects the partners and inspire the young ones especially those who may be ready for marriage but still fear
* It protects the partners especially the wife’s from being unjustifiably mistreated by the Husband and through a marriage certificate

**FACTORS CONSIDERED WHEN CHOSING A MARRIAGE PARTNER**

* One chosen should be one’s choice as told by the prophet(saw) that;

**“marry women of your choice”**

* One can look at the features which encourages to marry with out exposing one’s nakedness
* One can get famillarto a partner to be before marriage provided there is no sex or any thing leading to it
* One must choose a partner for her beautity,Riches,status and family background but the prophet(saw) emphasized to consider faith
* One should consider the beautity of the partner
* There must be choice among the people considered lawful for marriage
* Choose a partner who can produce
* A virgin is preferred

**THE CONDITIONS/REGULATIONS/ESSENTIALS FOR MARRIAGE**

* According to the Hanif school of laws,there is only one essential for marriage and that is Assigha(offer and acceptance) of the couple.
* However most of the schools of laws maintain that the following must be essentials for marriage;
* a) Assigha (offer and Acceptance)
* b) Aqidan ( contracting parties/couples)
* c) Al-Wilaya (Guardianship)
* d) Al-Shudud ( Witness)
* e) Al-Mahr (Dowery)
* f) The proposed man or woman must be distinctive from others
* g)The couple must be mature people
* h) There must be permission of the parents/consent of the parents
* i) The couple must be of faithful people
* j) Those marrying must be a man and a woman but not a woman and woman
* k) The partner must be sexually sounding
* L) The couple should be Normal or sane

**PROHIBITED MARRIAGES**

* According to Q(4:22-23) indicates clearly the marriages that are prohibited islamically and these include the following;
* A polytheist /mushirik marriage
* Mothers
* Grandmothers
* Sisters
* Step-sisters
* Maternal-sisters
* Paternal-sisters
* Daughters and their descendants
* Maternal and paternal Aunts,full or Half
* Step-mothers even if divorced
* Mothers-in-law
* Fathers-in-law
* Daughters –in-law
* Marrying two sisters at Ago
* A lady ready married
* A woman in her Iddah period

**TYPES/KINDS OF PROHIBITED MARRIAGES**

* **MARRIAGE OF EXCHANGE:** Arabs used to exchange wivies and daughters with out paying mahr but such marriages are prohibited in islam.
* **MARRIAGE BY CONTRACT:** This marriage is not allowed in islam and the prophet(saw) plus IBN MASOUD said;

**“we were in the caravan with the prophet(saw) and we didn’t have our wivies with**

**us and some people asked the prophet(saw) to castrate ourselves,he refused to do**

**so but allowed us to marry but not to use contract marriage”**

* Homosexual marriage is prohibited
* Lesbianism

**POLYGAMY (MONO-QUATRIGAMY)**

* It refers to the possession of more than one wife or one woman as Q(4:3) says;

**“……then marry women of your choice,1,2,3,4 but if you feel you shouldn’t deal with**

**them justly,then marry one that your Right hand can possesse”**

* However as a rule,islam recognizes the union of a man and a woman(marrying one wife).
* However under certain circumstances,islam allows a man to have more than one wife although it doesn’t allow a woman to have more than one husband(polydanry)

**REASONS/CONDITIONS FOR POLYGAMY**

* As the verse revealed in the battle of Uhud in 625AD which says**;**

**“as were men left(died) and women become widows, Allah allowed**

**them to marry to help the orphans”**

* if a woman is suffering from a chronical disease that makes her much ddisabled to perform her roles at home eg Diebates,pressure,HIV etc
* if a woman is burren and the man has the desire of having children but should not divorce or abandon the burren woman
* if a man’s sexual desire cant be satisfied by a woman
* to supplement the decreasing Ratio of men to women
* it allows to save the society from prosititution and Evils like moral degregation
* if a man has the ability to maintain the woman,should marry them
* one marries to maximize rewards from Allah
* The death of the former wife or Husband can lead to polygamy
* It helps to control Diseases like STD’S,AIDS during Extra marital marriages

**DISADVANTAGES/DEMERITS OF POLYGAMY**

* It may lead to easy spread of diseases if the couple is un trust worthy
* It may be a sin if a husband fails to produce or practice justice
* It may financially train the Husband because of a big family
* At times it disturbs the family especially the jealousy among wivies
* It can lead to unnecessary evils and this goes with a lot of suffering to the wife,Husband and children who are always victims
* It also economically weaken a man as he spends a lot of money on more than one family in terms of foods,medicine,shelter,clothings and school fees
* In terms of discipline,polygamous families cant have discipline as the Husband keeps on rotating hence gets less time for the children and wivies which can cause adultery
* Polygamy also leads to succession disputes where the father dies and each of the four mothers would want her son to succeed the late father by becoming official inheriter
* Polygamy can lead to dangerious witchcrafts between the wivies and between the sons and daughters due to fight for the property left behind
* Polygamy creates a lot of room for chronical disease like Asthma,sicklecell which are transmitted from one family to another

**DUTIES/OBLIGATIONS OF THE HUSBAND**

* He must provide necessities to his wife and children eg medical care
* He must satisfy his wife’s sexual needs
* He must keep his marriage affairs as a secret
* He must respect her wife,be kind and Generous to her all the times
* He must attend to her basic needs of life
* He must ensure that the Islamic obligation are observed in the House
* He must protect his wife from external interference in order to maintain good relationship
* He must be faithful to his wife
* He must provide shelter to the family
* He must educate the children
* He must provide the family with health care
* He must ensure justice among his wivies and children
* He must ensure good Relationship with the Neighbours
* He must provide parental love to the children
* The Husband must be relaxed with his wife cheerful on his desires
* Too much love making can sometimes be harmful thus moderation is recommended
* A man should keep his body clean,pleasant smelling all the time

**DUTIES OF A WIFE**

* Upon marriages, a Muslim wife is encouraged to assume or undertake new responsibilities such as the following which are the Rights of the Husband from wife;
* She must create her home a soft and relaxed atmosphere in which she and her Husband can live together happily
* She must not deceive her Husband
* She must not indulge in adulterly at any time
* She must not allow in home any one with out permission of her Husband or any individual a man doesn’t want
* She shouldn’t incur expenses which the Husband has not approved
* She is also bond to keep the property of the Husband from getting lost
* She must stay away from anything that may disturb the peace of the family eg tidings
* She must take care of preparing meals.cleaning the House etc
* She must not be too much demanding but considerate and appreciative with any kind of gesture to her Husband
* She shouldnt insist on buying expensive clothes and other luxurious things above her Husbands means
* She should take care of her self in order to look or appear cheerful,charming and attractive to her Husband
* She should not live home with out the company of her husband,children and Relatives
* She must not attract the on-lookers by striking the ground with her feet’s
* She must fulfill the Husbands desires for love
* She should be obedient and respectful to her husband
* She must respect her chastity to maintain her home and the Husbands dignity
* She should not accept any gifts from anyone other than her parents without her Husband’s knowledge
* She has the right to own property
* She shouldn’t refuse her Husband’s request once directly or indirectly thought
* If she intends to fast voluntarily, she must seek for permission from her Husband

**THE DUTIES OF CHILDREN**

* The children should treat well, Respect, care for their parents thus an act of worship as Q(7:23) says;

**“And your hand has decreed to worship HIM but none .And that you be dutiful to your**

**parents, if one of them attains old age in your life, say NO to them a word of Disrespect**

**,not to shout at them but address them in terms of Honour”**

* He/she should show kindness to his parents thus talk to them in the best way
* They should not abuse the parents
* One must not disobey the parents for a single minute unless they tell them to worship anything else other than Allah as Q(29:8) says;

**“And we have enjoyed on man to be good and dutiful to his parents but if they strive to**

**make join me in worship of anything you have no knowledge,then obey them not……”**

* one should give a special love to the mother due to the special problems she went through in brining one up
* one should pray for his parents to be a live not dead as Q(17:24) says;

**“And lower on to them the wing of submission and Humility through mercy**

**and say,”My Allah,bestwon on them mercy as they di bring me up when I was young”**

* one should behave well in the society so that he benefits his parents after death
* when parents are old,they should be provided with necessities of life and always be visited
* one should maintain friendship of his parents and respect them
* one should maintain friendship with his parents
* one should assist parents in doing home activities

**RIGHTS OF A CHILD IN ISLAM**

* A child unborn should not be aborted unless if the pregnancy is to affect the mother or got it as a result of Rape as Q(17:31-32) says;

**“And kill not your child for the fear of poverty, we shall provide for them as well as**

**you, surely the killing of them is a great sin”**

* it is requested before playing sex to pray to Allah to bless the act and its outcomes which goes;

**“BISMILLAH, ALLAHUMA. JANIBUN SHAITWANI, WAJA-NIBUN SHAITWANI,**

**MAA-RAZAQTANA”**

* Meaning,**”In the name of Allah,keep the fruits away from us and keep the devil from**

**What you have blessed with us,oh Allah**”

* One is supposed to avoid close relatives in order to avoid making in breeding which can affect the child born by making him or her seat
* When produced, Adhan in his/her right ear and Iqaamah must be made in his/her left ear
* A child should be given a good name with a good meaning
* If the child is a boy,then he should be circumcised on the seventh day in the fulfillment of prophet Ibrahim’s occasion.But if the health of the child is not good,postponed it
* A child should be given dates after being produced
* He/she should be offered parental love and care from both parents. The prophet(saw) said;

“**My daughter is my Flesh and any Trouble to her will cause pain on me”**

* He/she should be given education as Q(49:9) says;

**“…….say, are those who know equal to those who know”**

Also the prophet(saw) said;

**“The search for knowledge is an obligation to every muslim”**

* He/she should be given the basic needs like feeding, dressing etc as Q(2:253) Says;

**“The mother shall breastfeed their children for two whole years………but**

**The father of the child, shall met the cost of the mothers food and clothing”**

* All children produced on the marriage bed should not be discriminated but treated well as Q(31:9) says;

“And when the young Girls will be asking, for what crime they were killed…….”

* Also prophet(saw0 said;

**“Whoever is blessed with a girl and doesn’t burry her alive as pegans used to do**

**And neither show preferences to boys nor takes the boys to be superior to girls,**

**He will enter paradise”**

* Aqiiqah should be performed for his/her child

**DOWERY/MAHR**

* This is an obligatory gift which a groom gives to a bridegroom.
* It may be given to her on that everyday before or after depending on the understanding
* It can be in anyform or negotiable between the two.Its however recommended that should be legal and should be the property of the bridegroom but not parents
* However she can give part of it if she wants to the parents or all of it
* The bridegroom can excuse the groom from paying Dowery

**IMPORTANCE OF DOWERY**

* It shows the man that ,he is able to maintain the wife
* It shows that there is love between the two
* It legalizes sexual intercourse between the wife and the Husband
* It shows the bridegrooms readiness to sacrifice in the obedience of her Husband
* It makes the wife happy as she should be knowing that the Husband is caring
* It helps Muslims to get rewards as they will be following the footsteps of the prophet(saw)

**DIVORCE /TARAQ**

* Divorce means breaking up of the marriage bond between man and the woman in that,they are no longer wife and Husband
* Though Divorce is allowed in islam,it is the most hated in the sight of Allah,because of the effects it has like;
* The children and women loose security
* Children loose love and parental care
* It breaks up homes and close the family in a state of misery
* Children may develop indiscipline
* It may lead to child abuse
* It may lead to un educated children in the family
* It leads to easy spread of sexually transmitted Diseases as the one who has Divorced in case he was Diseased,it can spread to the others
* It can promote incest in the family as children who are produced may not be knowing each other

**WHEN IS DIVORCED ALLOWED IN ISLAM**

* Divorce can be allowed in case of the following;
* In case a man finds out that his wife is being unfaithful with evidence and vice-versa
* When peace and mercy cease to exist among the married partners
* In case one of the married partners gets a chronicle Diseases, which the partner cant bear
* In case a man or woman goes missing for a long period of time without a justifying reason
* In case one of them commits adultery
* In case one is found unfit for the sexual exercise
* In case one of them married becomes mad or insane
* When a man fails to maintain the family
* In case one of them has a contiguous diseases

**PROCEDURES FOR DIVORCE**

* Divorce should be agreed upon by both partners
* The Right for divorce is for both men and women and it should be exercised only in extreme abnormal cases where there is no Alternatives
* In case ,the following should be considered before carrying out Divorce;
* The should advises his wife to reform and this should be the same to the wife
* In case the advises and warnings fails, a man shows his readness but this must be soft
* If there is no reform,then the couple may separate bedings as well as not having sexual affairs
* Even if with the above still the above continues to have misunderstandings,they appoint two respectable people especially who witnessed their marriage ie one from the side of the woman and the other from the mans side
* If the above fails,the following must be followed;
* The woman should not be divorced when in her menstrual periods and even if she is clean
* She should not have had sex on the day of Divorce
* A man can Divorce his wife two times eg pronounces it the first time and second and still get back to her
* But if the third time of Divorce is pronounced,then there is no room for her to be taken back unless she is married to a man and divorces her,then you can re-marry her
* The Third Divorce can not be pronounced at the some time
* Note: After Divorce,the woman should not leave the house immediately unless she is guilty for a serious crime like adulterly
* She is supposed to stay in her husbands home for a period of either purity or menstruation ends and that period is called,”IDDAH periods”
* The Iddah period for a woman who is not pregnant and does not have menstrual periods is three months
* A preganant woman gets Iddah after giving birth
* A woman who has lost her Husband,for her Iddah period is four months and ten days
* Note: The reason for giving Iddah periods is to find out whether during the period the couple can reconcile and also detect whether there is any pregnancy for the previous month

**TYPES/KINDS OF DIVORCE**

* There are four kinds of divorce, namely:
* **A) TARAQ (DIVORCE BY THE HUSBAND)**

This is the divorce carried out by the Husband, in this divorce a man say the following to the wife, I divorce you, you are prohibited to me or you are like the back of my daughter.

* This kind of divorce is done by the following procedures and the laws put by the prophet(saw)
* TARAQ-BID’A: This is the kind of divorce where the teaching of the prophet(saw) are not followed
* NOTE: During this type of divorce, if a man had not paid dowery, he is supposed to pay it. And in case he paid the woman, should not pay it back
* **B) KHU’LA DIVORCE(DIVORCE BY WIFE):**

This divorce is asked by the wife, in this case, the wife compensates the dowery and if this was not paid by the man, she should fore go it

* **C) DIVORCE PRONOUNCED BY KHADHI(COURTS OF LAW)**

This divorce is where carried out in the courts of law,where by Islam courts passes the resolution for the separation of the two parties.This is under only and only at **UMSC**, headquarters,under the office of sharia-laws.

* This may be under the following circumstances;
* A) Husband becomingimpotent
* B) Husband becoming mad or insane
* C) Husband’s male organs being cut-off
* **D) MUBA’ARAT DIVORCE:**

This is a divorce of mutual consent of both the partners ie husband and wife.In this case,both of them agree to separate after roll, they can no longer stay or live together.

**BIRTH, CIRCUMSCISION AND AQIIQAH CEREMONIES**

* These are the ceremonies involved after the child has been born.
* They are generally referred to as Aqiiqah and Islam teaches the following on these respective Disciplines.

**CHILD-BIRTH**

* The news of the birth of both boys and girls should be welcomed equally and one should be greatful to Allah
* Adhan should be first made for the baby in the child’s Right Ear
* The second thing also not compulsory is to chew a date and then place some of the liquid in the mouth and after say a prayer for the baby. This was done by the prophet(saw)
* The child should be named as quickly as possible even if it was born dead
* If the child is harmophradite,it is given a name which belong to the baby boy as well as a girl baby

**NAMING**

* Parents should not delay the name to the born child and they should do it as soon as possible especially within seven days and the parents have to agree on the choice of the name that is the best in Islam.
* The father has more rights to name the new born baby.
* It is recommended in Islam that beautiful names are given to babies like Abdallah,Abdul-Rahman etc.
* Naming at times can go to the names of the prophet musa, Isa, Muhammad but names of the great angels should be avoided
* Names that indicate sadness, wars, should be avoided

**CONGRAGULATIONS**

* Congratulating the parents for a new born baby is a sign of joy.It is expressed in any form
* It should not go beyond the limits of islam eg in Buganda,when one gives birth to twins,sung songs that are abusive but songs of praises are encouraged
* Therefore the response of celebrating is to thank Allah
* The seventh day of celebration,the family celebrates the birth of the new baby on the 7th day after his/her birth
* The celebration has two major elements ie slaughtering an animal for the new born baby.
* An animal slaughtered preferably a goat,a cow,sheep or a camel is desired
* The animal slaughtered must not be lame and suffering from any healthy problem
* For the case of a girl child, one goat is slaughtered and for the boys, two goats are slaughtered
* The person slaughtering the animal should say the following;

**“BISMILLAH ALLAHUMA, HAAHA MINKAH, WAL-MALKA”**

* Meaning, **”in the name of Allah, this is done for your fate only”**
* It is not allowed to smear the animal blood to the new baby and the animals meat is divided in to three
* Some is given to the family,to the relatives and the rest to the neighbours,the poor and also the rich

**SHAVING THE CHILD’S HAIR**

* On the seventh day, the child’s hair is shaved and weighed, what is got after weighing is given to the poor and the needy.
* However piercing of female babies on their ears to wear ear rings is allowed and probably also be done on the 7th day

**CIRCUMSCISION**

* Every Muslim boy according to Islam should be circumcised and the tradition is traced right from the day of prophet Ibrahim(R.A)
* The duty of circumcision should be entrusted to a well experienced person, where the fore skin is removed and the head remains with no skin
* If the boy is born with no skin, there is no need for circumcision

**QN: DESCRIBE THE RITUALS PERFORMED FOR THE BABY?**

* The Islamic rituals for a born baby are known as AQIIQAH
* Islamically when a child is born,all muslims are encouraged to congratulate the parents involved
* The parents should respond to such congratulations by thanking Allah and asking him to grant the baby a good life
* There must be announcing of the news to all stakeholders first
* News must be received with no Bias
* Adhan is recited in the right Ear
* Iqaamah is recited in the left Ear and the purpose is to put in the child’s ear Allahs words first
* Something sweet is placed in the mouth of the child eg Honey,dates etc
* The child must be given a name immediately following Islamic rule
* Aqiiqah is performed by those who can afford by sacrificing
* Circumcision for boys is done
* Piercing the ears of the girls is recommended
* Invite people to feast with the family on the animal slaughtered
* The feasting function is encouraged to take place on the 7th day
* Share the meat of the animal with friends,needy,neighbours etc
* The child’s hair be cut off
* It is then weighed and sadaq is given
* In case of a girls, one goat should be slaughtered and two in case of a boy
* An official celebration is expected

**QN: WHAT ARE THE BENEIFITS/IMPORTANCE/REASONS OF THE ABOVE RITUALS?**

* Its one way of initiating the new born to the family
* It strengthens the culture of charity
* It gives the baby recognition in society
* It strengthens muslims unity
* Animal sacrifice promotes friendship through meat given out
* It is an act of worship in islam
* It was a sunnah practice of the Holy prophet(saw)
* Circumscision promotes hygiene
* It’s a way of appreciating Allah for the blessing
* It’s a source of Rewards
* It is an opportunity for people to pray for the child
* The Adhan and Iqaamah into the child’s eard make the baby to know that he/she has to serve Allah
* It’s a source of happeness and rejoicing
* It distinquishes between a beliver and non-beliver
* The Islamic name helps the child to identify with islam
* Through the functions muslims show their readness to sacrifice for their Allah
* Since meat is hared,then the poor and the needy are also able to enjoy.

**OTHER BELIEFS ON THE CHILD-BIRTH**

* Different Religious cultures have different beliefs. When a new born baby,there in many African cultures,boys are given more attention in the family
* There are also other societies where the medicine is put in pieces of cloth and tired around the wrist and waist
* Other ceremonies practiced in Africa are initiated where the child is accepted in the family through a ceremony eg in Buganda it is known as “Okwalula”.
* In other tribe eg among the sabiny in Eastern Uganda,female circumscision is practiced ie clitoris from the child is cut off to stop the performance of the sexual desires so that she doesn’t fornicate(zinah).
* The Bagishu also in Eastern Uganda circumscises a boy child who reaches the age of puberty like 15 and above to intiate him into manhood
* Inorder to allow him join the adulterly stage,there is a lot of dancing and singing which is done to make him strong.
* According to Christianity,where a child is born,the practice of Baptism is done and this is where the child confirmation is done to imply that the person is abeliver.
* Note: However islam as a religion doesn’t allow the above practices and information.

**MILADU-AL NABBI (THE BIRTH OF THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD/MAULED)**

* This is an Arabic word which means the birth of prophet Muhammad (saw) who was born on 12th of Rabbi-Awaal, in 570AD.
* So many Muslims cerebrate this day as a day of Honour to the prophet(saw)
* In Uganda,this was first cerebrated in 1918 and according to the sheikh swaibu ssemakula,there was an epidemic disease of small pox,therefore,all the country had to give aa general prayer
* Therefore the need for the general prayer,the muslims referred to it as MAULED-al –Nabbi hence the beginning of it
* However during the reign of the prophet (saw), this was never held not even in the caliphate period.

**HOW MUSLIMS CELEBRATE MUHAMMAD’S BIRTH**

**QN: Give an account of how Muslims celebrate Muhammad’s birth/mauled-al-Nabbi?**

* The celebrations of Muhammad’s birth is popularly known as Milad-AL-Nabbi
* The official mauled is organized annually on the 12th day of the month of Rabil-Awaal,the day on which prophet(saw) was born
* The celebrations starts with invitations which must go to all including non-Muslims
* Muslims prepare the functions in an open space within shades or tents
* Mats are mainly used since they do it while seated down
* Chairs are sometimes brought because of the non-Muslims
* The seating is in semi-circle with knowledgeable ones mainly in front
* Men must be separated from women
* Prophet Muhammad’s history and attributes are recited
* The recitations about Muhammad are from Barzaji
* At one point,they stand up to welcome Muhammad
* They even make contributions and then seat down
* Islamic music/matali(kaswida) is played
* Towards the end some preaching’s are done
* The Quran is always recited where people give it a lot of Respect
* Finally the climax comes with feasting and then departure
* Some Muslimsbelieve in it while others not

**THE BENEFITS/REASONS/IMPORTANCE OF MAULED.**

**QN. Show the benefits of mauled it brings about in the process?**

* Through it Muslims are able to meet each other
* They can also make new friends in the process
* Its one way of advertising islam
* Through it Islamic brotherhood is promoted
* During the celebration muslims remember their prophet(saw)
* During that process, Muslims are able to praise their Allah
* They also learn more about their Religion
* They can use it to copy Muhammad’s character
* It enables muslims to discuss their religious issues and get solutions to it
* It is used as a platform to communicate their problems to the Government stakeholders since some are invited
* Muslims through it are able to meet their religious and political leaders
* It is a source of entertainment to the Muslims
* It helps to inspire young Muslims to love their religion
* Muslims can also get converts since even non-Muslims are invited
* It trains people to share with others since there is feasting involved

**WHY MAULED IS OPPOSED BY A SECTION OF MUSLIMS IN UGANDA DESPITE ALL OF ITS GOODNESS**

* That the prophet(saw) never celebrated it hence Bidi’a
* It was neither celebrated by the orthodox caliphs
* It has the shirk element
* It has the element of extravagancy
* The prophet(saw) encouraged his followers to observe fasting on Monday because it is the day on which he was born
* Those who introduced mauled raised the position of the prophets to saintism yet there are no saints in islam

**THE ORIGIN OF MAULED IN UGANDA**

**SECTION: B (ARTICALS OF FAITH)**

* In Islam, there are six articles of faith and these include the following;
* A) The Belief in the Oneness of Allah
* B) The Belief in the Allah’s Massagers
* C) The Belief in Allah’s Books
* D) The Belief in the Day of Judgment
* E) The Belief in Allah’s Angel’s
* F) The Belief in the Qadr (PRE-DETERMINATION)

**THE BELIEF IN THE ONENESS OF ALLAH/TAWHEED/MONOTHIESM**

* This is the first Article of faith/iman. It can be referred to as Tawheed or Monotheism
* The unity of Allah is popularly known as Tawheed
* It must be respected by all believers

**HOW MUSLIMS UNDERSTAND THE UNITY OF ALLAH**

**QN: Explain the concept of Allah’s unity as taught by islam?**

* This is the first Article of faith/iman. It can be referred to as Tawheed or Monotheism
* The unity of Allah is popularly known as Tawheed
* It is the first article of faith which must be respected by all believers
* This article means that muslims have to believe that there is only one Allah worthy to be worshiped.
* Muslims understand the unity of Allah through believing in the following teachings;
* He is Allah alone in HIS oneness
* He is alone in worship
* He can never be influenced in anyway
* Allah is absolute
* He begets nor was HE begotten
* There is nothing comparable on to HIM
* Every creature depends on HIM
* He is eternal
* That HE is the overall creator and initiator of every thing
* Nobody can do what HE does
* He is the only one who doesn’t consult in making any decision
* His attributes does not belong to any one
* His nature is for him alone
* He is not limited in space and time
* He is Omni- present
* He is Omni-science
* He doesn’t beg from anyone but we beg from HIM

**HOW PEOPLE IN THE SOCIETY HAVE CONTRADICATED THE NATURE OF ALLAH/GOD**

* Many people in our society have contradicted the nature of Allah in the following ways;
* There are three gods in one(Trinity)
* Allah has a son,that is JesusChrist(Isa A.S)
* idol worshiping is rampant
* They consider Allah being male
* They claimed that Allah died and resurrected
* Mary(Mariam) is the mother of God
* Holy spirit is God
* That God created man out of His image
* God is seen in the image of Jesus Christ
* Worshiping other things other than Allah
* To reach to Allah ,must pass through certain/some things

**THE IMPORTANCE/SIGNIFICANCY/MERITS IN THE BELIEF IN THE ONENESS OF ALLAH**

**QN: HOW DOES THE BELIEF IN THE UNITY OF ALLAH CHANGE MAN’S LIFE?**

* When Muslims believe in the unity of Allah ,it affects them in the following ways;
* It brings Muslims together because of a common Belief
* It makes them Humble since they are aware that Allah is above everything
* The above Belief allows people to prepare for the day of judgment
* It makes Muslims to surrender their whole life to Allah
* It improves faith of the Muslims
* Believing in it draws them closer to Allah
* It makes one to easily avoid bad deeds
* It prevents them from committing shirk(polytheism)
* It helps us to live in an evil free society
* Believing in it leads to paradise
* Muslims are able to get Rewards
* It makes Muslims to become obedient
* It creates peace among people since they know that Allah is in-charge of everything
* It makes people come closer to Allah
* It makes Muslims to appreciate Allah for what they are
* Through it, Muslims live a life of hope due to the expected Rewards

**TYPES/KINDS OF MONOTHEISM /TAWHEED**

**QN: Explain the meaning of Tawheed?**

* The oneness of Allah is divided into THREE, namely;

1. The oneness of Allah in terms of creation(Tawheed Rububiyyah)
2. The oneness of Allah in terms of worship (Tawheed ububiyyah)
3. The oneness of Allah in terms of Names (Tawheed Asma’at-wa-sifat)

**TAWHEED RUBUBIYYAH (THE ONENESS OF ALLAH IN TERMS OF CREATION)**

* This is to know Allah as the only one having a unique creation ie HE is the iniator of things, since HE is the creator. This means that he was there before anything
* Allah is alone (single) and HE created everything alone. Therefore HE has knowledge of everything HE created
* HE was not produced and HE does not produce
* HE does not resemble anything though man was created in HIS image
* HE is everywhere(omnipresent),so as to supervise what HE created
* This means that man shares some aspects with Allah eg the sense of seeing,Talking,Hearing and many others but it doesn’t mean that man is resembling Allah and that is why Human beings are not the same eg some are of small size,big,dark-skined,light-skined etc but all of them were created by Allah
* Allah has no beginning and shall have no end.This means that we found HIM there and we shall leave HIM there
* Since Allah created everything,all laws are supposed to originate from HIM.
* His laws are universal and they are not based on any ones desires therefore every creature has to ask guidance from Allah
* Allah being the creator can be evidenced in the following verses of the holy Quran(10:31),(23:85),(29:63),(29:81) etc
* NOTE: Allah being the creator,the nature of Allah as a creator was understood by almost every one and every society
* This can be evidenced from the names given to HIM by different people from different societies eg Baganda call HIM,”Katonda”,Basoga call HIM,”Kibumba”,Bagishu call HIM,”Were” ,Banyakole call HIM,”Ruhanga” etc and they all mean the creator.

**TAWHEED UBUBIYYAH (THE ONENESS OF ALLAH IN TERMS OF WORSHIP)**

* This is the knowing of the oneness of Allah in terms of worship
* Worship means to do all what Allah recommended man to do and abstaining from all man he is supposed to do with the intention of pleasing Allah
* It is supposed to be shown in one’s actions eg performing prayers, fasting, helping the needy etc
* Praying for anything should be from Allah, seeking for forgiveness should be from Allah and seeking for assistance should be from Allah
* Allah the only one to be worshiped is evidenced I Quran,(7:73),(6:162),(7:85),(16:52),which says;

**“To HIM belongs that is in the Heaven and on Earth and**

**None has to be worshiped but Allah………”**

**TAWHEED ASMA’AT WA-SIFAT (THE ONENESS OF ALLAH IN TERMS OF NAMES)**

* The oneness of Allah can be understood under the following aspects
* **A) ESSENCE (DHAT)**

This means the most important quality of something. Islamically it means the nature of Allah eg in terms of creation and worship

* **B) NAMES( ASMA’A)**

This means to understand Allah’s oneness in terms of HIS names.Allah has only one principle name know as “ALLAH”, which means the creator and this was understood by every one even those who worship idol’s

* **C) ATTRIBUTES( SIFAT)**

This is to understand Allah’s oneness through knowing HIS attributes. Sometimes,these are referred to as Allah’s names as by some people and this is because of their importances,so as to be understood by every one

* These actions try to describe Allah’s attributes or work, 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.
* **A NUUR (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 – MUMIITU (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.
* **AL-LATIIF( 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.

**QN: Give Ten Attributes(al-sifaatillah) of ALLAH?**

**WHAT ARE THE DAY TO DAY 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 heavenily 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
* They believe in superstition and foretellers
* They do not believe in Qadaha and Qadr o Allah

**USE SURAT-IKLAS(CAPTER:112) AND EXPLAIN THE CONCEPT OF TAWHEED AS TAUGHT BY ISLAM**

* Surat-lklas 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

**QN: Describe the teachings of Tawheed that makes it a unique concept?**

* Tawheed refers to the oneness of Allah
* It is the first article of faith which requires a muslim to understand Allah as one and owing one Allah
* Islamically the concept constitutes the foundation of the whole religion
* In it all believers get clear understanding of their Allah in and how they should maintain their relationship with HIM
* In the concept of Tawheed,Allah is understood in different perspectives as seen below;
* It is these persecpective that make it unique
* Allah is understood as strictly being one
* The whole universe was created and being controlled by HIM alone as Q(21:33)says
* Allah is alone in worship and man should never worship anything apart from HIM
* HE begets not and HE was not begotten
* Allah is absolute ie HE doesn’t consult
* Even when it comes to man having hope as an act of worshiping Allah,it should strictly be to one Allah and not anybody else
* Mankind must equally repent strictly to Allah
* There is nonthing comparable to HIM
* Nobody can do what HE does
* His nature is for HIM alone,it doesn’t belong to anybody
* Allah is alone in his actions and decisions
* Allah is alone with HIS attributes
* HE is everywhere at all times though one can never see HIM
* He is eternal be the only one who shall remain when all creatures have perished

**THE BELIEF IN ALLAH’S BOOKS**

* Allah created man on earth as HIS Vicegeroy or Representative with a soul purpose of worshiping Allah
* In a way that he didn’t leave him without guidance, he sent the Revealation brought by Angel Gabriel before the prophets.
* Some of the prophets were entrusted with books of guidance
* The Belief in Allah’s Books is also another important fact that makes man to obey Allah’s orders
* There are Books of guidance which were given to messengers to show their Respective people the Right path after the messengers had passed away
* These are five Books which Muslims have to believe in and they include the following;
* A) Injir which was given to prophet Isa(A.S)
* B) Zabur which was given to prophet Dauda(A.S)
* C) Tauret which was given to prophet Musa (A.S)
* D) Suhuf which was given to prophet Ibrahim (A.S)
* E) Quran which was given to prophet Muhammad (SAW)
* In principle,all Muslims have to believe in all the books though they may not allow them and they actually don’t exist in their original form
* A believer has to believe in them but act according to the Holy Quran

**THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE HOLY QURAN AND OTHER BOOKS**

The differences between the Holy Quran and other books can be culminated below;

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **HOLY QURAN** | **OTHER BOOKS** |
| The Quran was given to prophet Muhammad(saw) | While has other books were given to different prophet’s e.g. Injir to prophet Isa |
| The Quran was the last Revealed book of Allah to mankind | While other books where Revealed before e.g. Tauret for musa,Zabur for prophet Dauda |
| The Quran was sent to the whole world i.e. an universal book | Yet other books were sent to the particular Nations with their prophets e.g. Tauret of musa were sent to Israelites, the Injir of prophet Isa was sent to the Jews |
| The Holy Quran can be memorized the whole of it | While other books are difficult to memorize |
| The Holy Quran is rewardable by Allah for every letter being Read e.g. ALIFU,LAMU,MIMU,which is equivalent to 30 rewards because there are three letters | Yet other books are not rewarded for recitation |
| The Holy Quran was revealed in stages | Yet other books were sent down at once e.g. Tauret of prophet musa |
| The Holy Quran was Revealed to an illiterate prophet as Q(27:48) says | Yet other books were sent to prophets who knew how to Read and write |
| The Holy Quran was sent through one Mode of Revealation e.g. Angel Gabriel was bringing the message | Yet other books were sent down through different modes e.g.Inspiration. Behind the Veil etc. |
| The Holy Quran is the book which one should not touch unless one has got ablution | Unlike other books,which can be touched without ablution |
| Although the Quran is not a science book, it covers science issues exhaustively e.g. Hygiene(Taharah/purification) | Yet other books don’t cover science issues exhaustively |
| Whatever agreed within the Holy Quran is accepted as a divine truth | Which is not the same case with other books, because not all what is there ,is a divine truth |
| The Holy Quran summarizes all what was Revealed to other prophets in their scriptures | Yet other books do not summarizes all the message that was Revealed e.g. circumcision in the book of Suhuf of prophet Ibrahim |
| The Holy Quran will intercede/plead with Allah on behalf of those who read and worked upon it | Unlike other books will not be in position to plead for anyone one on the day of judgment |
| The Holy Quran is Recited while performing prayers five times | Unlike other books which are not Recited five times during prayers |
| The Holy Quran was Revealed to an Arab | Yet other books were not Revealed to An Arab e.g. Injir for Israelites |
| The Holy Quran was Revealed in an Arabic language | Yet other books were Revealed toArabs and their languages was not Arabic. |
| When Reading the Holy Quran, one begins from the Right hand side to the left side | Yet other books, you begin from the left side to the Right hand side |
| The Holy Quran was protected by Allah himself from the beginning as Q(15:9) says | Yet other books, were Revealed but it is not indicated anywhere that Allah is protecting them |
| The Holy Quran was Revealed in a period of twenty three years | Yet other books, the duration of their Revealation is not indicated any where |
| The Holy Quran is a miracle itself, it can soften the hearts and Honour the converts to Islam e.g. incidence of Umar’s conversion | Yet other books, it is not the case with them |
| When the Quran is read, total silence has to be there, listening to it | Yet other books when read, silence is not observed at all |
| The Holy Quran is read in a melodious styles(Tagiweed) | Yet other books when recited, one is not melodious |
| The Holy Quran can’t be fabricated by any one, for his/her interests | Yet other books can be fabricated due to one’s interest |
| The Holy Quran has 6666 Verses in it | Yet other books verses are not known |
| The holy Quran has thirty small books known as Junzu | Yet other books have more than thirty small books that comprises them or less |

**QN: 1) Distinguish between the holy Quran and other Revealed books**

**2) .Explain the difference between the holy Quran and other Revealed Books**

**3) .How is the holy Quran different from the other Revealed books**

**THE SMILARITES BETWEEN THE HOLY QURAN AND OTHER REVEALED BOOKS**

* They are all divine books i.e. they were revealed by Allah
* They are all sources of guidance to mankinde.g. the holy Quran, Injir etc.
* They can be used as symbols representing different Religions e.g. Quran for Muslims, Injir for Christians
* They were all Received by the messengers of Allah e.g. Quran by prophet Muhammad(saw),Injir by prophet Isa (A.S),Suhuf by prophet Ibrahim (A.S)
* Believing in all of them is an article of faith or iman to a Muslim which becomes a commandment from Allah
* These books provide knowledge to people e.g. about different stories of the lives of the different prophets e.g. Lut(A.S),YUSUF(A.S),Ibrahim(A.S) and Nuh(A.S)
* They can also be a source of unity of all people in the society since they are believed to be from Allah
* They can also be a source of Reference for future need by people
* All of them where Revealed through Angel Gabriel except the Tauret which was got directly from Allah
* They all have chapters and verse
* They are all supposed to be protected since obtains Allah’s message
* They are all among the five books Revealed
* They all talk about the day of judgment as being Real
* They all brings human closer to Allah
* They all soften the hearts of the believers
* They are all ordained laws of Allah to mankind
* They all carry the concept of the oneness of Allah
* They are all sources of Research
* They were all preserved at Lauhful-mahufudhi( preserved tablet)

**QN: 1) How is the Quran similar with other Related Books?**

**2) Compare Quran and other Revealed Books?**

**3) Explain the similarities between the Quran and other revealed books?**

**4) Compare and contrast between the Quran and other Revealed Books?**

**THE UNIQUENESS OF THE HOLY QURAN**

**QN: Explain the uniqueness of the Holy Quran?**

* A Holy Quran is undoubtable Holy words of Allah sent to man for guidance through Angel Gabriel to prophet Muhammad(saw).Therefore its uniqueness include the following;
* It was brought down by the special Angel called, Gabriel
* It is the only book which Allah promised of protection
* It contains everything needed by man yet other books are subsets of this book
* Despite its size, no contradiction has ever been detected in the Quran
* Quran is unique in the way that impacts upon man in a special way
* It contains science yet it is not a book of science
* It has verses that were not known by anybody in thereinterpretation including the prophet himself eg ALIFU LAMU MIMU
* It was revealed in a very unique night full of multiplied rewards
* It has unique recitation rules which does not apply to other books
* Reciting the Quran is rewardable which makes it unique
* Nobody can touch the Quran without performing ablution which makes it special
* Listening to its recitation is a must which makes it unique
* The way its memorized yet its huge makes it very special book
* The fact that man cantforget it makes it to be unique
* It summarizes the previous scriptures
* It has thirty small books known as Juzzu
* It has 6238 verse that comprises it
* It has different kinds of verse in it like Abrogated, clear verses etc.
* When one recites it, must be sound in melodious way.

**QN: Show the role of the Quran in the daily life of a Muslim?**

* The Holy Quran is the major source of Islamic law
* It offers guidance to the believers
* One get rewards from Allah when he recites the Holy Quran
* It is recited in prayers when muslims are worshiping Allah
* The holy Quran creates unity among the muslims because it ws revealed to unite mnkind
* It is used to spread islam in the whole world
* It helps man to confirm Allah’s powers and ability
* It is the living miracle of prophet Muhammad(saw)
* It is a source of moral guidance in the daily life of a muslim
* It helps to confirm Muhammad(saw) as a messenger of Allah
* It is a source of medicine as it cures man
* It is used by man to praise Allah
* It is a source of scientific research for man
* It serves as a reference to mankind
* Believing in it is an article of faith
* It is used to preside over functions eg swearing in
* The Quran can help man to prepare for the day of judgement
* It can be a source of going to paradise when one recites it
* It helps man to understand the history of his religion
* When it is read, man can improve on his faith
* When it is read, man can acquire wisdom from it

NB:(RESEARCH MORE ABOUT TRAITS AND TEACHINGS ON THE SCRIPTURES)

**CHARACTERISTIC/TRAITS OF THE FOLLOWING REVEALED BOOKS**

1. **THE HOLY QURAN:**

* It is the last book
* It is a universal book asQ(18:49) says
* It was revealed in the night of power
* It is a summary of the earlier revealed books
* It was revealed to confirm the previous prophecies asQ(46:12)says
* It is read widely every day
* It is protected by Allah as Q(15:9) says
* It has a healing power
* It is a book of science
* It has no contradictions
* It has the magic power
* It has unclear verses(mutashabih’at) as Q(3:7) says
* It has abrogated verses(muhkam’at)
* It was revealed in the month of Ramadhan asQ(2:185)says
* It is a copy of what is kept in guarded Tablet asQ(85:56-77,43:4)says
* It testifies to itself
* It is part of prayer
* Before reading it man is required to seek Allah’s protection asQ(16:98) says
* When it is being recited, man is required to remain silent asQ(7:204) says
* The Jins listen to it and appreciate asQ(72:1) says
* Purification is a must before it is read asQ(56:79) says
* It was revealed in stages
* It was revealed to prophet Muhammad(saw) in 610AD
* It can be memorized
* It is a book of Guidance.
* It was revealed by Gibriel
* It has 114 surahs
* It has 6238 verse in it
* It was revealed in Arabic language as Q(12:7,20:113)says
* It was revealed in piecemeal as Q(17:106,25:32)says
* It was compiled into abook form by Abubakar and standardized by uthman(mushaf-uthman).

1. **THE SUHUF (SCROLLS) OF PROPHET IBRAHIM (A.S)**

* It was the first revealed book
* It was revealed to prophet IBRAHIM
* It was revealed to guide mankind
* It is summarized in the Holy Quran
* It finally disappeared
* It was corrupted by mankind

1. **THE TAURAT OF PROPHET MUSA (AS)**

* It was revealed to Musa (AS) as Q(2:53) says
* It explains every thing as Q(6:154) says
* A section of Israelites corrupted the book as Q(3:78) says
* It was reveled to sons of Israel as guidance to them as Q(7:2,45:16) says
* It was revealed after destruction of previous generation as Q(28:43) says
* It was summarized in the Holy Quran
* It is a guidance nd light to believers as Q(5:44) says
* It was revealed in the month of Ramandthan
* The Israelites disagreed on the Taurat as Q(11:110) says
* It was revealed once on the Tablet as Q(20:86) says
* It was revealed at the western side of MT.Sinai as Q(27:44) says
* It was revealed before Injil and Quran as Q(46:12) says
* It was revealed in Aramaic
* It was a book of commandment
* Since it consisted of laws, its content was straight forward
* Prophet Musa received the book without an intermediary ie Jibril as Q(32:23) says
* When the Israelites believed in the revelation, Allah appointed among them leaders as Q(32:24) says
* Taurat was inherited by the children of Israel as Q(40:53) says
* Muslims believe in the Taurat as Q(3:84) says.

**EXPLAIN THE TEACHINGS OF ISLAM ON THE FOLLOWING SCRIPTURES**

1. **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 e.g. 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 Ramadhan.
* 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 nolonger exisits.
* 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 IMPORTANC/SIGINIFICANCY IN THE BELIEF OF ALLAH’S BOOKS**

* They are source of reference to the believers for all what they do
* Books especially the Holy Quran are source of Guidance to mankind
* The knowledge about the previous books makes the believer to Guard jealously the Holy Quran so not to go under such corruption which other Books are Reported to have undergone
* Books such as the Holy Quran are source of Rewards when Recited
* They are source of protection especially the Holy Quran
* They are source of medicine(Luquya) especially the Holy Quran
* Books like the Holy Quran will plead/intercede with Allah on behalf of those who read and worked upon them
* Once a Muslim believes in them. He/she fulfills the third article of faith
* It shows a Muslims obedience towards Allah’s commands once believed in them
* They help Muslims to know more about Islam and making the Religion to have meaning
* Once read especially the Holy Quran, strengthensones faith
* It promotes cleanliness in Muslimse.g. the Holy Quran should be touched when one is clean
* It shows to man that Allah is ready to purnish them on the day of judgment as he sent them books to guide them
* They try to show the different Allah’s messengers and Allah’s prophet’s
* They all show to man that the day of judgment is reality as it is talked about in all books
* They show unity among Muslims as all of them are supposed to believe in all books
* They show that corruption is a sinful act which must be fought by everyone since it has got serious effects e.g. some of the earlier books were corrupted and made them lose their value
* It shows that Allah can do whatever he wants eg he sent massagers to different people at the different time
* Books like the Quran shows Muslims that they are on the Right path since the earlier books were corrupted yet Allah promised to guard the Holy Quran as Q(15:9)

**BELIEF IN GOD’S ANGELS**

This means that a believer should always believe in God’s angels which are special creatures of God.

**NATURE/FEATURES OF ANGELS**

* Islam teaches the following about the nature of angels;
* Angels were created from light.
* They are supposed to perform special duties dedicated to them by God.
* They are special creatures of Allah.
* They are neither male nor female.
* They have no free will therefore they cannot disobey God.
* They will not be punished on the day of judgment as they do not commit sins.
* Their major role is to praise and worship God all day and night and also carry out His orders.
* They do not sleep.
* They do not require anything from God like man for their sustainance.
* They have wings that enable them to fly.
* They cannot be seen by man unless they have come to a selected person in form of man.
* They are of different forms and shapes.
* They are many in number therefore their total number is not well known by man save for Allah.
* They do not drink and eat. This shows that they do not feel thirsty and hungry.

**EXAMPLES OF SOME IMPORTANT ANGELS**

The most important angels include the following;

1. Angel Gibril

This is the arch angel which heads all angels.

It is responsible for communicating God’s message to selected people mainly God’s messengers/Prophets. Sometimes it is referred to as the Angle of reselection, the holy spirit.

1. Angel Israil (malaikatul maut)

This is the angel of death which is responsible for taking people’s souls.

1. Angel Israfil

This one is responsible for blowing the trumpet on the day of judgment.

1. Angel Malik

This one is in charge of hell, i.e keeping the hell fire.

1. Angel Ridhwan

This one is in charge of paradise.

1. Angle Munkar and Nakir

These are two fierce-looking angels which keep on visiting a fresh dead person and question him or her while still on earth. These implement serious punishment in case the answers given to their questions are insufficient.

1. Namalatul Arsh (The throne bearers)

These are eight angels which will surround the throne of God on the day of judgment.

1. Angle Hafada (Guardian angels)

These guard man from danger and calamities which are not declared by God to befall him/her. It is quoted in Quran 6:6

“That each person has got a guardian angel right from the time of birth.”

1. Harut and Marut

These special angels which warn people from the dangers of magic.

1. Angel Ahid and Nakir

These are record takers who write down whatever is done by man. They are ever with man. They only go away from him when he is sleeping and when he wakes up, they begin from where they ended.

1. Angel Mikail

This one is responsible for bringing rain.

**IMPORTANCE OF BELIEVING IN GOD’S ANGELS**

* It makes one know that Allah has got very many creatures not only man and plants.
* It makes a believer get concerned with whatever he does since he is aware that there are some angels that are recording his actions. Therefore man needs that knowledge of recording whatever he does.
* They act as intermediaries and strengthen believers, e.g they always helped Prophet Muhammad in fighting against his enemies.
* It helps man understand how God’s message reached him.
* They carry out divine punishment against the wicked people under the orders of God, e.g angels which visit a dead person.
* It helps man understand that he is protected after knowing that there are some angels which guard him against calamities.
* It helps man understand that the day of judgment is sure to come as there are some angels that guard paradise and hell, blowing the trumpet all of which are signs of the last day.
* Man understands that his life on earth is very short as there are angels responsible for taking man’s soul.
* It helps man get rewards whenever he believes in God’s angels since any good act in Islam is rewarded and believing in Allah’s angels is a good act.

**Role played by Angel Gibril in the mission of Prophet Muhammad.**

* He brought God’s message to him in a period of 23 years.
* He always consulted the Prophet whenever he was sad or in danger, for instance when he lost his wife Hadija and his uncle Abu-Talib.
* He always fought on the side of the Prophet whenever he was fighting his enemies, for instance, during the battle of Badr.
* He taught the Prophet how to read and write and this was in his first message to Prophet at the cape of Mount Hira.
* He always guided the Prophet in whatever he was doing.
* He encouraged the Prophet and made him determined to spread Islam.
* He always brought him God’s message which made him successful.
* Angel Gibril made him understand that he had also taken several messages to other Prophets like Musa, which in turn strengthened the Prophet to carry on with the mission.
* He came for the prophet to take him on his night journey (Isra wal miraj) to heaven where he was given the second pillar of Islam (prayer).

**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 donot.
* Jinns are either male or female while angels are not.
* Jinns reproduce while angels donot.
* 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 donot.
* Jinns will not intercede on mans’ behalf on the day of judgement while angels will.
* Some jinns live in dirty places like bathrooms and toilets while angels donot.
* Jinns are not supposed to be believed in by man while belief in the angels is among the articles of faith in Islam.

**HOW IMPORTANT IS THE BELIEF IN ANGELS TO MUSLIMS**

* Makes one obedient to Allah.
* Strengthens ones faith in Allah.
* Makes a muslim different from non muslims.
* Shapes mans’ behavior for angels record our deeds.
* Leads a muslim to paradise for they will intercede on mans’ 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 if 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 AIIah’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

**BELIEF IN GOD’S MESSENGERS AND PROPHETS**

This is the belief in all the messengers of Allah without discrimination. The messengers of Allah were sent to all nations and it is noted that every nation received them which helps in bringing uniformity in morals that are good.

The aim of God’s Prophets was to pass on God’s guidance to mankind which emphasizes His oneness.

Some messengers were sent with verbal messages and these were the majority while others were sent with written messages (scriptures/books).

There are two types of God’s messengers;

(i) Rasul (Prophets)

(ii) Anibiyah (messengers)

Rasul are the ones who were sent with holy books. These were Dauda, Musa, Ibrahim, Isa and Muhammad.

Anibiyah are those who emphasized the messages which were formally brought by the previous messengers. These include all those messengers who did not receive written messages.

All the messengers in order were:

1. Adam
2. Idris (Enock)
3. Nuhu (Noah)
4. Hud (Hebr)
5. Yusuf (Joseph)
6. Shuaib (Jethro)
7. Musa (Moses)
8. Haroon (Aaron)
9. Dauda (David)
10. Dhul-Kifl (Ezekiel)
11. Elias (Elians)
12. Alyasa
13. Ayub (Job)
14. Saleh (Menthousaleh)
15. Ibrahim (Abraham)
16. Isat (hot)
17. Ismail (Ismael)
18. Ishaq (Isaac)
19. Yaqub (Jacob)
20. Yunus (Jonah)
21. Zakariya (Zacharias)
22. Yahaya (John, the Baptist)
23. Sulaiman (Solomon)
24. Isa (Jesus)
25. Muhammad (P.B.U.H)

**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
* 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.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF GOD’S MESSENGERS/PROPHETS.**

QN: What were the characteristics of Allah’s prophet’s?

* Believing in Allah’s prophet is an article of faith that every Muslims should believe in;
* The prophets were sent to mankind by Allah to teach Allah’s message
* There religion was the same i.e. Islam
* All the prophets were sent to the people in their own language
* All of them were men
* They were tortured and never gave up their mission
* Some like Adam, Muhammad communicated to Allah but didn’t see him
* They received communication from Allah through Angel Gibreil
* They came from a low class of society ie Herdsmen
* Every messanger was provided by Allah with special signs to prove their prophethood
* They performed miracles to back up their claims
* All of them completed teir mission except ISA who will be back
* They were preaching nothing but good morals.
* They were always appointed by Allah and they were secured from being dismissed from prophethood by Allah
* All of them were human beings who were guided by God.
* They were all sent to people of their own race and in their own languages to make God’s message clear.
* They were all rejected by people they were sent to.
* All of them were not sinners.
* They were more intelligent than other people.
* They were trustworthy, honest and could speak the truth.
* Some of them could perform miracles.
* They received communication from God directly or through Angel Gibril.
* They never claimed to be gods, son of God or having any relationship with God.
* They never saw God.
* Most messengers’ backgrounds were not the best, e.g. Prophet Muhammad was a total orphan, Isa was born in a kraal.

**NOTE:**

No Prophet claimed to be God, son of God but human beings with good behavior. That is why they were chosen by God.

But it was due to misconception which came from great love and miracles they performed that made people call them such names as God, son of God, part of God).

**HOW SPECIAL WERE GOD’S/ALLAH’S MESSENGER’S?**

* They were taken to heaven by the powers of Allah eg prophet Muhammad and Idris
* They performed miracles eg prophet musa
* They were given special books eg Ibrahim was given the suhuf
* They spoke to Allah though didn’t see HIM eg musa at mt.sinai and prohet Muhammad during isra wal-miraj
* They were sheperds eg Muhammad,Ibrahim and musa
* All of them passed through Jerusalem eg Muhammad during the night Journey
* Angels always visited them eg musa,sulaiman,Dawud and Muhammad
* They survived trials of the time eg Abrahim was thrown into fire
* There prayers were always anwered eg musa in the Red sea,yunusu in the shark,Ibrahim in the fire
* There dreams were messages from Allah eg Ibrahim slaughtering ismail
* They had inspiration of the future eg Muhammad taught us the last signs of the day of judgment
* They were all forgiven y Allah all their sins
* They are all people of paradise
* They were the most God fearing people of their generation
* They were not inherited property wise eg Muhammad
* They had extra ordinary abilities like Dawuda who killed Gorrilias
* They all knew their time of death had approached eg Muhammad
* They all warned their generation about mash-de-jal.

**IMPORTANCE OF THE BELIEF IN Allah’s PROPHET’S**

***QN: Of what importance is the belief in Allah’s prophet’s?***

* They were source of guidance to believers in all that they do
* Belief in prophet’s is an act of faith
* It is an act of worship
* Its an act of obedience
* It’s a source of rewards
* They are model’s to be emulated
* It is a source of forgiveness
* Their acts were supplementary to Allah’s revelation
* It strengthens one’s faith(imaan)
* They made explanations to complex issues
* It unites religions(humanity)
* They received divine revelation
* They mobilized believers to do good things
* They spread religious awareness
* They helped to demonstrate to their followers the way of implementing the commands of Allah.

**HOW IS THE BELIEF IN THE PROPHET’S OF ALLAH USEFUL TO MAN?**

* The belief in prophets makes believers to realize Allah’s mercy over HIS people as HE has been sending messengers from time memorial to guide mankind
* It’s a sign of obedience since it is an article of faith
* It helps man to prepare for the day of judgment because every prophet talked about this day
* It helps them to emulate their ways therefore personal improvement in character
* The belief in the prophets makes people devoted in whatever they do
* The belief in prophets creates peace and tranquility in the society
* It is a source of togetherness since they realize that we shall have the same source
* It helps man realise the power of Allah since each of them was given a unique miracle
* Believing in them is a source of rewards
* Makes muslims to understand Allah and all what Allah commanded a muslim to do
* Believing in them trains muslims to endure and persevere in every hardship
* Believing in them may lead an individual into paradise
* Believing in them strengthens faith
* It differentiate a beliver from a non-believer

**THE GREATNESS OF MUHAMMAD AS A PROPHET OF ALLAH.**

**QN: show the superiority of Muhammad among the messengers of Allah?**

* Muhammad was among the 25 prophets of Allah mentioned in the Holy Quran
* His mission started in blood and ended in 632AD in Arabia
* Among the messengers of Allah ,he is considered the most superior due to the following;
* He was a universal prophet thus of all nations
* He was given the Holy Quran through angel Jibril as Q(42:51)says
* He is part of the prayers we make every day
* He is prayed for whenever his name is mentioned
* He was the final prophet among all the prophets of Allah
* He was Allah’s most beloved creature
* He visited Allah in 621 AD known as isra-wal-miraj
* He was the imam of other prophets during isra wal-miraj
* He will have the biggest followers on the day judgment
* He will intercede for humanity on the day of judgment
* He received the Holy Quran in the night of power
* He was among those who spoken to Allah directly
* His generation is the last of all the generations
* His followers will drink on the fountain of kauthara on the day of judgment
* He was the only prophet who fulfilled his mission and completed his work in his life time as Q(5:3)says
* He is believed to have been the best man in character
* He used to have persipiration/sweat upon the revelation of a verse
* He was squeezed on getting revelation
* He was illiterate but said events of prophecy including teaching a complicated book

**HOW DOES PROPHET MUHAMMAD DIFFER FROM PROPHET ISA (A.S)**

* Prophet Isa was given Injir as his book of revelation while prophet muhammd(saw) was given the Holy Quran as a holy Book
* Prophet Isa ws sent to the Jews while as prophet Muhammad was sent to the wholwe world
* Prophet Isa never died but God called him miraculously while as prophet Muhammad died and was buried
* Prophet Isa is being hoped to be seen before the judgement day while as prophet Muhammad will be seen during the judgement day
* Prophet Isa was born by a virgin lady called Mariam while as prophet Muhammad was produced by Aminah who ws not virgin
* Prophet Isa did not produce or marry any woman while as prophet Muhammad produced a numberal of children and married
* Prophet Isa is expected to fight mash-Dajjaal while as prophet Muhammad will not be seen fightin Dajjaal
* Prophet Isa got the prophethood while young which was not the case with prophet Muhammad who got it at the age of forty years
* Prophet Isa tlked while young to the people unlike prophet Muhammad who never talked while young
* Prophet Isa had apostles unlike prophet Muhammad who had companions like umar
* Prophet Isa did not fight battles unlike prophet Muhammad who fought many battles like Badr, uhud etc
* Prophet Isa’s book of revealation was duplicated unlike that of prophet Muhammad the Quran which remains pure.
* Prophet Isa did not sweat on receiveing the revelation unlike prophet Muhammad who got sweats upon the receiving of the revealation
* Prophet Muhammad was a trader unlike prophet Isa.`

**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 givehim 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 chidren.
* 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 instrusted them to get married for Allah put in the naturally the inclination towards marriage and paternship.
* 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 sacrifise and that the one whose sacrifise will be accepted will be the correct one.
* Khabil was a farmer and Habil was a shepard. The two gave in their sacrifices but that of habil was of avery 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 wilth Habil.
* Adam started asking the where abouts of his son from Khabil and Khabil always told him he didn’t know.
* Khabil regretted a lot,felt remorse and could even nolonger 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 their, found angels but they were carrying unique tools like a pick and a shavel.
* 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 burried him.

**What lessons do you draw from it**

* Associating any other thing to Allah is the greatest crime for Adam caustioned his children about it on his death bed.
* When your time is up , you cant be protected by anyone like how Hawa had tried to stop the angel of death from taking Adam.
* How to handled the deceased’s body ie wash, wrap ,pray and burry.
* 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 sacrifise.
* We are all decendants 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 commiting sin.
* To do good but don’t expect more in return for we may get disappointed like Ibris.
* 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 SuratSwaffat
* That lbrahim 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
* Hajara became pregnant later got jelousy
* Ibrahirn 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 Hajara and Ismail to Palestine
* Ibrahim shared the idea with his son Ismail
* lsmail instantly accepted the idea and consoled his fatherthat 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 promisehe 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 advice 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

**THE LIFE HISTORY OF PROPHET ISA(JESUS)**

**QN:what does islam teach about the uniqueness of isa the son of mariam.**

* Prophet Isa was born by a Virgin mother called lady Mariam of the Palestinian origin
* Mariam was alady known for her perfect level of morality
* The mother was visited by Angel Gibriel with the news that she was going to deliver a Holy son as Q(19:9) says
* At the time of delivery,she received divine assistance to give birth without any external support as its known
* She wondered how when no man had touched her and by Allah’s will,it happened
* As she was asked about this event, she only pointed at the child who was able to talk
* When he was born, he was taken to his people, he spoke declaring that he was a slave of Allah and messenger
* He grew up to be a pious man and often used to preach the unity of Allah nd tht only Allah should be worshiped
* Prophet Isa was endowed with the power of miracles like curing the blind nd the lappers
* He raised the dead to life and declaring what people had eaten or stored in their houses
* He was given the long scripture called Injil as the Q(5:46) says
* He spent three years of active missionary life in which he got a handful of followers who became his disciples as Q(61:14) says
* He was sentenced to death by the Governor and Allah raised him to heaven as Q(4:157-158)
* He made bread from stones
* He became a prophet when still young
* He went to heaven alive
* He is expected to come back and a accomplish his mission

**THE LIFE HISTORY OF PROPHET YUSUF (AS)**

* He was a prophet of Allah
* His father was Yakoub and he lived in canaan
* Yakoub was also known as Ismail
* Yakoub’s children could see Yusuf as their father most favourite
* They developed envy towards Yusuf
* The jealousy brothers finally decided to throw Yusf into s deep well
* They requested Isamil to allow them take yusuf out with them
* Ismail at first refused
* One day he went and told his father about the starnge dream iehe had seen the son,the moon and the stars bowing down to him
* His father told him not to tell his brothers
* His brothers were still thinking to kill him
* They went to father again who still greed
* At the end of the day,they threw him in the well
* Poor Yusuf spent a night in the well
* When a merchant went to draw water from the well, Yusuf sat in the Bucket
* The merchant took him to Egypt and sold him to a noble family
* In this family, the wife admired him and seduced him into illicit sex but refused
* Both were got ready handed as the wife was convincing him
* She complained to the husband who imprisoned him
* He was innocently imprisoned for seven years
* While in the prison, he began interpreting strange dreams
* He interpreted a dream that made him a minister
* The dream came to be true and it led to make him higher in the society
* Yusuf lived in Egypt and later re-united with his father Yakoub

**THE LIFE HISTORY OF PROPHET NUH(AS)**

**QN: Give the story of prophet Nuh as taught in Islam?**

* Nuh was a prophet of Allah and a descendant of Adam
* After the creation of man, the world began to multiply and there was a lot of wickedness on earth
* Therefore, he sent Nuh to his people to talk about their wickedness
* Because of this, they called him a liar
* He is said to have preached for a very long time but just got a handful of followers
* Even his own son’s i.e shem, Ham and Joseph refused to believe him
* So he requested Allah for a punishment for his people
* Because of that,Allah decided to destroy everything that lived on earth
* But the prophet(Nuh) found favours in the eyes of Allah because he was a righteous man o his generation
* Allah told Nuh about his intention to destroy the earth because of the wickedness
* He commanded him to make an Ark which he did
* Meanwhile, people were laughing at him as a mad person
* They even asked him how he would ever take the Ark on the water
* The Ark was made and it was big enough to accommodate them and his people with a roof on it and door
* Hardly any time passed when Allah caused water to gash from the ground and rain from the sky. By that time Nuh and his people were in the Ark
* Floods came for forty days and nights and covered the entire universe including the trees and mountains
* That made the Ark to sail with its inmates which included the believers and their belongings.

**WHAT LESSON DO MUSLIMS LEARN FROM NUH’S STORY?**

* Muslims learn the following from Nuh’s story;
* That disobedience leads to Allah’s punishments
* Allah has power over everything
* That Allah can destroy and re-build
* The believers will always be protected from the wrath of Allah
* That patience is good like how Nuh preached for several years
* We learn that Allah is omnipresent
* Learn that Allah is Holy and doesn’t associate with disbelievers
* Nobody can stop Allah’s action or decisions
* Even our own people can turn against us
* That Allah is merciful to all creatures
* That they can only avoid Allah’s wrath through believing in the words of prophet’s
* Allah can always answer his people’s prayers
* Our own actions can always turn against us
* Nobody can escape Allah’s decisions.

**HOW PROPHET MUSA TALKED TO ALLAH ON MT. SINAI**

***QN. Describe the way prophet Musa talked to Allah on MT. Sinai?***

* Musa is a prophet of Allah who was sent to liberate the Israelites
* One day he was taking care of his father-in-law’s sheep and he saw fire at Mt.Sinai
* When he drew near it,he heard Allah’s voice calling him by name
* He was told that he was in a Holy place and ordered to remove his sandal’s
* He complied and Allah introduced himself to him
* Musa tried to see Allah but the glittering light could not allow him
* Allah told him that he had heard the cry of his people(Israelite’s) asking to be freed from slavery
* So he had come down to save them using him
* To that, Musa started giving excuses that he was nobody to face the pharaoh of Egypt and free them
* Allah pledged to be with him
* Musa requested to know Allah’s name in case they asked him about Allah
* HE(Allah) told him that HE is Allah in HIS oneness
* Musa again asked Allah, how will people believe him
* Allah gave him the miracle of the stick to serve as proof that the powerful Allah had sent him
* Later he complained that he was not a good speaker but Allah remained him that he would be with him to tell what to say
* He even asked Allah to allow him go with his brother Haroon and it was granted
* He therefore went back to Egypt in obedience to do Allah’s work of saving the Israelites
* In the process he was even told to check his hand and it was glittering

**QN: OUTLINE THE LESSONS MUSLIMS LEARN FROM THE ABOVE INCIDENT (PROPHET MUSA’S INCIDENT)**

* Muslims learn the following lessons from prophet Musa’s interaction with Allah;
* That Allah loves his people
* Allah answer’s prayers made to HIM
* That Allah can call upon any one to serve HIM
* We learn that Allah is everywhere ie had heard the cry of the Israelites and he was also able to be with Musa to talk to him
* Allah is all powerful ie HE gave Musa the ability to perform miracles
* That Allah cares for HIS people
* That Allah controls all force’s
* We learn that leadership comes from Allah
* We learn that Allah is Holy and HE doesn’t associate with un Holiness and therefore expects man to be too Holy too
* That Allah know all his people and where they live because he knew Moses and even found him at Mt. Sinai
* That in history same people annoyed Allah
* That Allah can chose any place like the way he chose Mt.Sinai
* Allah cannot be seen by man’s naked eyes
* That Allah’s chosen people had a humble background the way Musa was rearing animals.

**EXPLAIN THE MIRACLES PERFORMED BY THE FOLLOWING PROPHETS OF GOD;**

1. **PROPHET ISA (A.S)**

* A miracle is any event that take place with Allah’s power’s and involvement
* It defeats the known rules and has no natural answers/explanations
* It is meant to disprove challenges or defend those coming with it
* Prophet’s were given power’s to perform mircales eg
* Prophet Isa,he spoke when he was still a baby
* Prophet Isa,made the dead to rise up again
* He even made the lame to walk again
* He is believed to have breathed the breath of life into a bird
* He made the blind to see using sand and salvia
* He made bread from stones
* He also made enough wine out of clay
* He become prophet when still young.

**B) PROPHET MUHAMMAD(PBUH).**

* He is believed to have answer tricky questions from the Christian monk although he was young
* He solved the problem of replacing the black stone upon its removal among the mekkan people
* He had special marks in his hands and at the back
* He always had a moving cloud above to shield him against sunshine
* Muhammad would bring excessive profits for lady Khadijah during the carravn trade
* He went to heaven and bck in one night known as isr-wal-miraj
* Muhamamd split the moon into two as he ws being challenged by the mekkns
* Halima’s camel gave a lot of milk for Muhammad when he was young
* He made enough food for the companions to eat during the digging of the ditch
* He confirmed Adhan and choose the first caller
* He was illiterate but confirmed the earlier prophecies

**BELIEF IN THE DAY OF JUDGMENT**

This is to believe that this day the world will come to an end; one shall go for judgment. This will come soon but nobody knows when it is supposed to come except Allah.

Man was created using soil and later turned into flesh and in him soul was put. God planned that man will finally die, taken to the grave where he will be raised for the second time for the day of resurrection.

Man should not be excited with life on earth because it is very short, full of problems and sometimes happiness. That is why the Prophet referred to it as amusement. That is why man should fear Allah as if he/she is to die the next minute yet he is to work so hard for his survival as if he were to live forever.

Whatever man does on earth will determine his life on judgment day. Those who shall have done good shall go to heaven while the wrong doers shall go to hell.

**THE EVENTS OF THE JUDGMENT DAY**

**QN: Explain the features of the day of judgment.**

* The day of judgment will be the final day on Earth
* It will be characterized by a joyful kind of life for the righteous and miserable kind of life for the wrong doers
* **Death:** There shall first be death of every creature with life. Angel Israfil will blow the trumpet that will lead to death of every creature.
* For those in graves, there shall be a period of Abazah (death) where the two tough-looking angels shall ask questions and implement punishment for unsatisfactory answers.
* **Resurrection**: After death, a trumpet will be blown by the Angel Israfil and every one will come out of his grave.
* **Giving record of work**: Everyone will be presented with a book where the angels were recording he/she was doing on earth. Those who did good will be given theirs in their right hand and those who did bad will be given theirs in the left hand or behind their backs. The bad doers will be annoyed and regretful.
* **Passing over siratwa (narrow bridge**): This will be a narrow bridge where everyone will cross to go for judgment. The passing over this bridge will depend on one’s life while still on earth. This bridge will be too sharp and narrow and underneath it will be fire.
* Those who committed grave sins like worshipping idols and murder will not cross over this bridge.
* **Judgment ground:** This ground will be very hot and the only shade will be found under Allah’s throne and this will only be enjoyed by people who did what Allah wanted.
* Believers will have water to drink from rivers given to their respective Prophets. The river of Prophet Muhammad will be referred to as Kauthara.
* **Putting a seal:** A seal will be put on the mouth and other body parts such as the eyes, ears and hands will be given chance to give evidence on whatever they did.
* **Weighing scales:** People’s deeds whether bad or good will be weighed to determine one’s final destiny. This destiny will be determined by what weighs heavier, whether the good or bad deeds.
* **Hell and paradise:** Hell and paradise are places to be enjoyed by both the bad and good doers respectively. Some people’s machines will indicate the heavier side to be of good deeds.
* Allah will reduce some of the goods deeds which will be given to one whom injustices were committed.
* All people will be standing witnessing the strong powers of Allah
* It is a day that will open with a strong Trumpet
* It will be very long day,length of which is estimated to be fifty Thousand years(50,000)
* The sun will be shining with the great light of Allah
* There will be death of all living things that will be alive by then
* The sun will be brought nearer to the man
* Man will be asking what exactly is going on but no answer
* People will emerge from their graves highly confused
* All people will be naked
* There will be nothing to eat or drink
* The weather will be extremely hot and people will be greatly sweating
* The shapes of resurrection will be defined on the previous deeds
* For believers the day will not frighten them
* Every man on that day will have enough to make him careless about others
* On that day man, shall be free from his brother, mother, father, wife and children
* Some people will be sad and helpless
* All people will appear in front of Allah, standing in straight lines
* The earth will be shaken with its final earthquake
* Mountains will crumble and be like sorted wool
* The previous deeds will be weighed to determine man’s fate.

**WHY SHOULD MUSLIMS BELIEF IN THE DAY OF JUDGMENT?**

* They should believe in it since it is an order from Allah
* It should be respected because it is a full article of faith
* It is a sign of showing obedience to Allah
* They believe in it to show a sign of emulating Muhammad(saw)
* To build confidence in a believer to continue worshiping Allah until this day
* They do so to show love or their Religion
* They do so as to show they are true believers
* To show commitment to the teachings of the prophet(saw)
* To worship their Allah
* They do so to be able to get rewards.

**EXPLAIN MANS EXPERIENCE ON THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT**.

* 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
* Mans experience will vary depending in 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 althoughsome 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 overthe 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 is 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 willcomeand 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 tol.l; 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.

**MAJOR SIGNS OF THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT**

* 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 iscalled 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 MUSLM 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/un lawful 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.

**LIFE IN PARADISE**

**QN). 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.

**LIFE IN HELL(JAHANAMAH)**

**QN). 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 curst 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

**WHAT DID THE PROPHET SEE IN PARADISE (JANAH)**

* 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 sons 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.

**WHAT DID THE PROPHET SEE IN THE 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.

**SIGINIFICANCY/IMPORTANCE OF THE DAY OF JUDGMENT**

* It makes believers live history with each other.
* It makes a believer love his God, respect Him and do what He commands.
* It makes religion have meaning as the believers will be awarded and sinners will be punished.
* It makes a Muslim get rewards after believing in it.
* It symbolizes equality among people as none will be alive by the time it comes.
* It symbolizes unity among people as all of them are supposed to believe in it.
* It helps one have patience as he continues waiting for the day of judgment even if he knows not its exact day.
* It encourages one not to indulge in immoral activities which may lead one to hell.
* It encourages one to continue praising and worshipping Allah so as to attain paradise.
* It shows Muslims that each generation had a Prophet, which Prophets shall have rivers from which his people will drink on that day.
* It shows Allah’s justice as everything done by man on earth shall be accounted for on the day of judgment whether small or big.

**BELIEF IN QADR/PRE-DETERMINATION/PRE-DESTINATION**

* This is the belief that whatever happens to man whether bad or good was planned by God. All Muslims are required to believe in Allah’s pre-determination in everything which exists and that which has not existed.
* Whatever happens to man when bad, man should not think that God hates him but is a sign of testing someone faithful or he wants others to learn from a situation and as a result of this, they appreciate what Allah has given them and praise them.
* Everyone’s stay on this earth was pre-determined, man does not know what will happen to him and when, e.g man can not know when he is to get wealthy, to die or whether he will go to heaven or hell or not.
* Because of this, God gave man free will (knowledge) to distinguish right from wrong and that is why he will be punished on the day of judgment.
* To reduce on the punishment to be given, God sent messengers with information which shows dos and don’ts.
* On the day of judgment, man will be judged depending on the intention he had in doing everything.
* Though God has already planned for man, he was given chance to change what was planned for him either through doing good or bad, e.g it is upon a person to fall sick and get treated so as to stay longer or to refuse to get the treatment and he/she dies soon, it is upon the student to revise his/her books, have good discipline to worship his God so as to pass or refuse to do such and fail the exams.

**EXPLAIN THE MEANING OF QADHA AND QADR?**

* QADR means measures and Qadha means bringing measurements into action ie implementation of the law of Qadr
* QADHA and QADR may also mean the fate,destiny,law of measure,predestination or prejudgement.
* QADHA means decree while Qadr means scale,measure,magnitude of the decree.
* QADHA and QADR,means predestination: It means that Allah knew everything before it come into being,and what will happen to it afterwards.He then brought them into existence,all in accordance to his knowledge and measure.
* QADHA is the will of Allah on every condition or situation.Something already pre-ordained for every individual.
* Allah has devine knowledge and it is perfect.Allah is the All knowing and all that HE knows will came to pass
* Allah ahs absolute sovereignity over HIS creation and every event that occurs in a direct result of HIS creating it.Nothing happens in the creation except by HIS powers
* Events in creation including man’s affairs,occur under a course prescribed by Allah.Every action remains under Devine Decree
* God is therefore the cause of all things
* Allah has known all things and recorded them before bring them into existence
* When Allah wills something to take place,HE would only say to it,”Be it and it is.If Allah wants something to Exist, it will exist, and if HE does not want it to Exist,it will not Exist”.
* Everything other than Allah is created by Allah,be it good or Evil and HE brought it into existence for wise purpose known to HIM.
* Therefore, nothing in the universe Exists without a wise purpose
* Nothing occurs or takes place in this universe without the will of Allah and HIS permission. Allah is capable of preventing what HE does not permit to take place.

**IMPORTANCE OF BELIEVING IN QADAR. AND QADAHA.**

* It makes a person a real believer in only one God as he will know that God is the controller of everything.
* It makes man not waste time blaming God for what has happened.
* It makes one work hard so as to receive good as one does not know what God has planned for him/her.
* It makes the society peaceful as members will know that whatever happens comes from God.
* It strengthens one’s faith as a person will know that God is there and he is the planner of everything.
* It creates sympathy among people especially the rich and the poor as they will know that it is God who gives those who have and He is the one who denies those who do not have.
* It makes people not to be care free with their life as they will know that even if there is a problem, it is from God and they have to solve it, e.g. falling sick and getting treatment.
* It makes one acquire rewards when he believes in it.
* Belief in Qadar shows God’s powers which cannot be matched since God does what he wants.
* It encourages knowledge and exploration of what Allah created in this universe e.g. Diseases that derive humans to seek for a cure and this is done by searching for the sources of medicine which Allah, the most High created in the universe.
* Disbelieving in Qadr necessitates denying Allah of HIS attributes i.e. omnipotent, All-Hearing, all –seeing etc.
* It provides man with the capability of achieving good deeds knowing that life and death are in the hand of Allah. I.e. No one else can prolong or shorten his life term by a single second.
* It makes Islamic Religion meaningful
* It provides man with the sense of security and contentment when he knows that nothing would befall him except that which has already been assigned for him.
* It makes believers to remain hopeful and work positively towards their worldly and spiritual or heavenly endeavor’s.

**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 somebody 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

**SECTION: C (ISLAMIC MORALITY/ISHAN).**

Islamic morality refers to the morals, characters or behaviours considered as being good or evil, right or wrong.

The Arabic word of morality is ISHAN. According to the prophet(saw),morality means worshiping Allah as if you see HIM and if you don’t see HIM,HE sees you.

And then the term worshiping means doing what Allah commanded and abstaining from all what Allah prohibited or refusing with the intention of pleasing Allah.

The way of behaving in this universe is got from the Quran and Hadith.

**THE QURAN AS A SOURCE OF GUIDANCE ON MORALITY**

The Quran as be defined as a revealed message of Allah sent to prophet Muhammad(saw) through Angel Gibril for a period of 23 years with the purpose of guidance to mankind.

The following are the verses of the Holy Quran which shows it as a source of guidance to mankind eg Q(2:2) says;

“This is a perfect book in which there is no Doubt,

A guidance for the Righteous”.

Also Q(5:7) says;

“And whoever doesnot but or agree with what Allah has Revealed,

These indeed are transgressors”.

Also Q(4:59) says;

“Obey Allah and the messenger………And if you differ,

In anything,refer it to Allah and the messenger”.

Also Q(6:38) Says;

“ We have left nothing in a Book”.

**HADITH AND SUNNAH AS A SOURCE OF MORALITY**

Hadith can be defined as a report on all what the messenger(Muhammad) PBUH,did or said and those done before him and decided

The following are the verses in the Qurn showing how a hadith is a source of guidance eg Q(31:21) says;

“surely I have put an example to the messenger of Allah”.

Also Q(59:7)says;

“And whatever the messenger gives you and whatever he forbids,abstain from it”.

The following are the evidences from the Hadith itself showing that it is a source of morality or guidance.eg the prophet(saw) said;

“whoever obeys me shall enter paradise and whoever disobeys shall go to hell”.

In another Hadith, the prophet(saw) said;

“my words are True laws and my statements is True”.

He also said in another Hadith that;

“I have been sent only for the purposes of protecting good”.

On his farewell pilgrimage to mekka, the prophet(saw) said;

“I have left among you two things and when you get close to them,

You will never go stray i.e. Quran and Hadith”.

**FOUNDATIONS ON WHICH ISLAMIC MORALITY IS BASED/BUILT ON**

Islamic morality is based on the following namely;

1. Faith(Iman). And this is supported in Q (103:2-3) says;

“Verily man is in the loss except those who do believe and do Righteous good deeds,

And recommend one another to the truth”.

1. Doing of the good Needs; Good Deeds are the good things a Muslim does in obedience to his /her Allah.

They can be spiritual or social. Doing of good deeds should go hand in hand with faith s the prophet(saw) said;

1. Greet him or her whenever he/she meets you
2. One should accept his invitation when he sends one
3. One should say Allah has mercy when he/she is with his friends
4. One should visit his/her friends when sick
5. Should follow one’s coffin or Janaza when he/she dies
6. One should wish his friends whatever he wishes for himself.

**BASES UPON WHICH GOOD DEEDS ARE DETERMINED BY ISLAM**

Whatever is mentioned in the Quran is a good deed

Anything readable from Allah is a good deed

Heart intention (Niyat). whatever man intends to do is a good deed

Good deeds are judged by reason, what is good is known by a reason and what is bad is known by a reason. The prophet(saw) said;

“The Haram is clear and the Halal is clear”

Something which one has no doubt of its goodness is good

It can be determined by custom i.e. if that custom is in line with the teachings of Islam

**CONDAMINATION OF BAD ACTS.**

All bad acts are condemned in islam, because of their consequences to the society. Otherwise Allah loses nothing when one commits them, these include;

1. Fornication and Adultery
2. Drug Abuse
3. Gambling
4. Rape and Defilement
5. Incest
6. Corruption
7. Betting
8. Backbiting,slander and Telling lies
9. Female Genital Mutilation
10. Sexual Health and Discouragement of harmful traditional practices
11. Forbidden Foods and Drinks.

**FORNICATION AND ADULTERY(ZINAH)**

Zinah is a term used to mean having sex with someosne you are not married to.

Fornication means to have sex before marriage

Adultery is having sex outside one’s marriage.

Traditionally, illicit sexual intercourse(adultery) was considered between those who did it before marriage.

In many tribes, such an act was resented and the one committing it could be expelled from the land by the council of elders.

In the Judeo-Christian scriptures such sexual freedom is completely unknown.

In the Mosaic laws one who would be found committing Zinah would be stoned to death and in some cases if a lady was raped, she would be given in marriage to one who raped her if only the man could give the father of the girl only fifty shekels of silver.

**ISLAMIC TEACHING ABOUT ZINAH (FORNICATION AND ADULTERY)**

* Islam teaches that ZINAH is an act of indscence and evil as Q(17:32) says;

***“Do not come near to adulterly,for it is unindescent deed and unveil way”***

* Islam teaches that the committers of zinah are also looked at as transgressor’s as Q(23:5-7)says;

***“And those who guard their chastity (private parts) from illegal sexual acts…….But whoever seeks beyond that, then those are the transgressor’s”***

* Zinah is considered to be among the great sins and therefore those who commit it are to be punished
* Islam condems Muslims in forcing their maids or servants into sex or prostitution when they desire to get married but should always encourage them to live a free life.
* Islam teaches that on the day of judgement .Allah’s mercy will not be extended to an Adulterer
* Islam teaches that one who takes off her clothes anywhere apart from her Husband’s home or room, tears off the screen that shield’s her from the wrath of Allah
* Islam teaches that Zinah is highly forbidden because it has got a lot of demerits.
* Fornication is grouped among the major sins. It is always considered together with sins like joining others things with Allah(shirk) and mentions that such people are to be severely punished as Q(25:68) says

**PURNSHMENTS FOR ZINAH**

1. **FORNICTION:**

The punishment for the person having sex before marriage is flogging the parties hundred(100)strokes/canines in public Q(24:2)

This is basically for a free person but for a slave a half of the above punishment is given.

1. **ADULTERY:**

The punishment for the married people caught playing illicit sexual intercourse is stoning to death.

1. **HOMOSEXUALITY(SODOM,GOMOLA/LESIBIANISM)**

The punishement for people having sex with fellow men or women is killing.The prophet(saw) said;

**“whom so ever you find in the deed of prophet Luut, kill the doer**

**and the one to Whom it has been done to”**

**THE EFFECTS/IMPACT OF ZINAH IN THE SOCIETY.**

It leads to destruction of family set up

It creates a sense of mistrust in couple

It makes one to loose respect since it is a shameful act

It leads to wastage of money which could be spent on the family

It leads to the spread of diseases like AIDS, STD’S, UTI among others

It leads to the producing of the illegal children who may become sexual problem in the society

It creates a group of people who are socially unacceptable in the society eg no one will desire to be with a person who is an adulterer or a fornicator

It makes one to be punished by Allah

It brings in more evils e.g murder especially one when a person is meant to conceive, yet she doesn’t want to get a shamed thus she will decide to abort

It leads to school dropouts on the side of boys and girls who are in school

It leads to lack of parental love to the illegally produced child

**MEASURES PUT FORWARD BY ISLAM TO STOP ZINAH**

Islam has encouraged marriage to people who have reached maturity to get married

Islam discouraged the mixing of sexes especially in social gatherings to avoid and minimize temptation

Islam has prohibited things that may be done and can lead to fornication and adultery eg taking of alcohol

Islam allows limited polygamy in case of men in an avoidable circumstance

Islam puts up strict punishments of those people who are caught up in the action of Zinah

Islam emphases descent dressing for the case of ladies to avoid temptations of Zinah

Islam encourages people to always have faith and discipline so as to avoid Zinah

Islam discourages men from entering other men’s houses unless the owners are there and this is the case of women

Islam allows divorce in case the couple finds out that they can no longer live together in peace and kindness

Islam encourages Muslims to lower their eyes when looking at members of opposite sex

In case of a woman in courtship, she must not go alone to the husbands in question’s house or go with any other person to avoid Zinah

For a case of a woman who is married, she must not go anywhere without another person or relative escorting her.

**DRUG ABUSE**

This is the habit of using Nacotics to change one’s mind. This Nacotics may include;

1. Opium
2. Cocaine
3. Marijuana
4. Bangi
5. Sisha
6. Mira(mayirunji) etc

**ISLAMIC TEACHING OF DRUG ABUSE**

Islam teaches the following about drug Abuse;

It discourages anything that changes the mind

It teaches that there are several items that can change the mind eg alcohol(kham-ru)

The teaching says that the prophet(saw) cursed anyone who gets involved in the drug e.g. the manufacturers, distributors, sellers and those who take the drugs

Islam teaches that drug abuse can affect the mind of a person where by it can impair the faculty of thoughts

The uses of drugs can also affect the sensory perception, making what is near to be seen as distant and what is distant to be seen as nearer.

It teaches that drug abuse is punishable by 40 -80 lashes according to its effects

It encourages that leaders should be exemplary

It prohibits company of bad people

It encourages man to work so as to reduce on the free time

Anything that changes man’s mind is prohibited

Islam also stops people from killing themselves by the use of their hands therefore ,this makes the smoking of cigarettes to also be haram, because it endangers someones health ie cancer.

**WHY DRUG ABUSE IS ON INCREASE IN UGANDA**

Poor laws of the Ugandan Government encourage crimes

Unemployment makes many people free and exposed to such

Poor guidance by the parents exposes children to such acts

The generally poor morals in the society cannot spare people from drugs

The need to move with the times especially by the youth has exposed them to such

The influence of media to man

The influence of Globalization has led to drug Abuse

The influence of western culture upon many Ugandan due to assimilation policy

The love for adventure by many people who end up in such

Peer influence plays a great role in such

Poverty can lure people in to such to get money

Poor example from leaders who don’t care and some equally practice such

**WHY DRUG ABUSE IS CONSIDERED ABAD DEED.**

Drug Abuse is considered a bad deed because of the following facts;

It makes a person to loose is personality temporally yet the muslims are supposed to be sober all the times

It impair the faculty of reasoning and decision making

They make a person irresponsible and coward due to the fear of meeting challenges

It affects one’s health eg one becomes dull and over active and can make one insane

It makes one to get into other evils eg rapping and defilement

It makes one to loose respect

It leads to the family break ups

It affects the progress of the economy as the person doesn’t get involved in productive activities

It leads to loss of lives eg through accidents when drunk

It leads to depopulation of the country as a result of death

It leads to the spread of diseases like AIDS, which may be spread through raping and defilement

It increases Government expenditure on medicine and civil personnel’s who get involved in treating those who are affected by drugs

It makes people to lose their jobs as they lose people’s trust

**GAMBLING**

Gambling is the playing of the games of chances or lack for money such as playing cards,Lotto,Boardgames,SportsBetting etc

Gambling is highly forbidden in islam and can be seen in Q(5:92) which says;

**“And obey Allah and the messenger and be aware of own coming near**

**To drinking and gambling and fear Allah……”**

The prophet(saw) said;

**“an upper hand is better than a lower hand”**

**REASONS WHY GAMBLING IS NOT ALLOWED IN ISLAM.**

* It encourages laziness in the society and people feel like having space in chance
* It is a way of disobeying Allah since HE prohibited it
* It causes social conflicts among people as a result of disagreements
* It leads to wastage of time and resources which could be used in other productive things
* It is an indirect way of cheating people due to the competition point upon someone in order to be given price
* It makes people to get addicted to it
* Gambling cause social conflicts as aresult of one depriving the other to take his property thus this can cause anger
* Money got out of gambling can not even be used for religious duties like Hajji,zakat etc because it’s source is haram
* It makes someone to forget Allah as he will not perform prayers when carrying out such activities
* It makes one to lose respect as he will not be desirable to work
* It makes someone to be punished by Allah as a way of disobeying him
* It leads to death as some people kill each other or commit suicide.
* It goes hand in hand with other social evils like gossiping and scorning
* Playing games for money puts the families at risk of even taking the property from home
* It leads to imprisonment especially those who may have been caught or got.

**WAYS HOW GAMBLING CAN BE STOPED IN THE SOCIETY**

* By making up strong policies about gambling
* By implementing the divined policies honestly
* To regulate the periods of operations gambling
* To regulate the age limit for those who should gamble
* Parents should re-awaken their parental roles genuinely
* Public should be sensitized about the dangers of gambling
* Religious leaders should emphasize the stopping of the habit in their preaching’s
* People should be guided about good use of leisure time
* People should go back to the teachings of their religions
* The Government can ban gambling in the state or society
* Over taxation of the institutions that gamble e.g. Bet way, Sports Betting etc

**THE CAUSE OF GAMBLING**

* Poverty
* Unemployment
* Weak faith
* Weak Government laws about Gambling
* Too much love for money and wealth
* Desire to get Rich Quickly
* Poor parental Guidance
* Group influence
* Illiteracy
* Lack of Islamic knowledge about gambling
* Poor attitude towards work

**RAPE**

* Rape is having sexual intercourse without the consent of the other on sex appointment. As

Q (24:3) says;

**“The Adulterer’s or fornicator’s marries not but an adulteress or fornicatoress,**

**Then surely he is adulterer or fornicator”**

**DEFILEMENT**

* This refers to forcing under age into sexual intercourse.
* In Uganda, the age of consent is 18years by law therefore whoever plays sex with a person below 18 years of age without consent is a defiler.
* Defilement is very common with men in our country when they force the young children or girls into sex
* It is also common with step mothers who always entice the step boys into the act.

**WHY RAPE AND DEFILEMENT IS CONSIDERED TO BE A BAD DEED.**

* It leads to disintergration of the families due to mistrust
* It leads to loss of respect
* It leads to unwanted pregnancies
* It leads to loss o lives through aborting unwanted babies
* It leads to wastage of money on judges to have justice
* It leads to a traumatic effect
* It creates traumatized children in the society
* It leads to destruction of virginity which ladies may never get
* It leads to spread of diseases like AIDS, STD’S etc
* It leads to school dropouts.
* Having early sexual intercourse may spoil the mind of the doer hence diverting from the social norms eg Education

**FACTORS THAT LEAD TO RAPE.**

* Use of drugs eg cocaine, marijuana etc
* Use of intoxicants eg wine and alcohol
* More laxity especially parents to their children
* In descent dressing in the society
* Lack of self-control
* Insecurity that exists in the society
* Poverty which leads to extended families
* Westernization which emphasizes children rights
* Witchcraft which some time do exist in the society.
* Free mixing of sexes in the society
* Watching of the pornographic and love story plus high school movies

**MEASURES TO STOP RAPE AND DEFILEMENT IN SOCIETY**

* Stopping the use of drugs in the society
* Strict laws must be put under intoxicants
* We must emphasize parental advice
* We must encourage the Islamic Dressing
* There must be limitation on friends, relatives and cousins
* Reducing on the free mixing of sexes in the society
* Having faith in all what you do
* Career guidance about the dangers of rape and defilement
* Make limitations on the use of herbal medicine.
* Make limitation on the watch of movies.

**INCEST**

This refers to committing sexual intercourse with a relative as Q (4:2-23) says;

**“And marry not women whom your father has married except what has**

**Already past……………………………..”**

Islam condemns this act. This therefore means that a Muslim is not supposed to marry a relative.

The one who commits such act is supposed to be killed and his property confiscated and this an be seen from the prophet’s statements;

***“The prophet sent his uncle to the man who had married his own father’s wife and***

***ordered him to kill that man and confiscated his property”***

**PEOPLE FORBIDDEN FOR MARRIAGE**

* + - 1. Your mothers
      2. Your daughters
      3. Your sisters
      4. Paternal Aunts
      5. Brother’s Daughter
      6. Sisters Daughter
      7. Foster mother
      8. Foster sisters
      9. Mothers of your wives
      10. Maternal Aunts
      11. Step Daughters (who are in Guardianship)
      12. Born of wives to whom you have gone in
      13. Wives of your sons
      14. Two sisters in the same wedlock
* Thus in the category above we note two kinds of people prohibited for marriage and these include;

1. Those related to someone through blood Relationship
2. Those with matrimonial relationship

**WHY INCEST IS CONSIDERED A BAD DEED IN ISLAM**

* It leads to spread of sexual transmitted Diseases (STD’S)
* One who commits incest is killed
* It is a shameful act in the society
* It brings unwanted children in the society
* Incest leads to moral degeneration especially when fathers take son’s wives and vice versa
* It encourages inbreeding which can result into genetic defects within a family
* There is loss of respect to the one who commits incest
* Destruction of marriage especially when a father marries a daughter of his wife,the wife may divorce
* It traumatizes the one on whom the act is carried out, as it will always haunt him/her in the face of society
* It can also lead to conflicts especially when two sisters are married to one man
* It causes loss of brotherhood for relatives eg if two sisters are married together at the same time because of jealous, may quarrel and sometimes fight
* It leads to school drop outs in the society due to the act
* It is a sin before Allah and therefore punishable by Allah to whoever commits it.
* It leads to genetic defects in the family

**CORRUPTION**

* It refers to a practice where people who qualify for a service donot access them because others bribe their way through.
* It also means someone failing to fulfill his/her obligation without bribe.

**ISLAMIC TEACHING ON CORRUPTION.**

* Islam teaches that there are different types of corruption which include;

1. Moral Corruption
2. Political Corruption
3. Economic Corruption
4. Spiritual Corruption
5. Social Corruption
6. Religious Corruption.

**MORAL CORRUPTION.**

* In society today, there is moral corruption where people misbehave and their morals are rotten eg committing fornication and adultery.
* The Quran forbids a believer to be spying on one another as Q (24:19) says. This is n immorality that must be discouraged in the society.
* Since corruption is a sin and punishable by Allah and therefore, those who commit it will receive a painful punishment because corruption is a sin and therefore prohibited by Allah.
* The prophet(saw) said the following about corruption;

***“……. three persons can never enter paradise, the poor man who resembles***

***a woman and a man who tries to resemble a woman plus those who commit illegal sex,***

***the punishmentIs a waiting them”.***

* Islam forbids believing men and women from laughing at one another, nicknaming etc. The prophet(saw) said;

***“whoever relieves a human being from the grief of this world, Allah will relieve***

***Him/her from the grief on the day of judgement”***

* Three people can never enter paradise ir an old man who commits adultery, a man who tells alie and the poor person who is so proud.
* Therefore, islam condemns moral corruption in the following way;

1. Men who try to resemble women
2. Committing sex with animals
3. Men who practice Homosexuality(sodomy)
4. Leisibianism etc.

**POLITICAL CORRUPTION.**

* This is done by those in office especially through nepotism and Tribalism.
* Political corruption can be shown either by the following;

1. Buying votes to make people not to make independent choice
2. Rigging votes or Election
3. Judging people unjustly on the top of others
4. Politicking etc.

* Islam condemns all the above kinds of corruption as culminated below;
* Allah also forbids the consuming of people’s money or property wrongfully nor to seek access to judges by means of it
* Allah also forbids the believers not to let hatred to any person because if they deal justly,it will bring them closer to Allah Q(5:9)says.
* The prophet(saw) said that Allah’s curse on a judge who accepts a bribe and the one who offers it
* Islam teaches that if one is appointed to any position of leadership, Allah takes care of his provisions and if he takes anything beyond that, it becomes an illegal gain.
* In respect of bribery, caliph umar is reported to have sid that;
  + - * **“Beware of the gifts because they form part of bribery”.**
* In relation to electing leaders, the prophet(saw) is reported to have said that;

**“who ever entrusts a man to a public office, when there is another man,**

**better than him in society, he has betrayed the trust of Allah, the messenger**

**and the muslims”.**

* Muslims are encouraged to speak the truth or else to keep quiet.

**ECONOMIC CORRUPTION.**

* This involves emblezzment of funds, cheating by over budgeting, failure to pay workers, interest charging and bribes,refusing to do your work efficiently,taking kick backs etc
* All the above kinds of corruption are condemned by islam and they must be avoided, ie
* Allah said; ***“Give full measures when you measure and weigh with a balance that is right”.Q(17:35)***
* HE also said that; ***“woe to those that deal in fraud…..but when they have to give by measure or weight to men,give less than due” Q(83:1-3).***
* To avoid this corruption, the prophet(saw) also encouraged the masters to pay their servants before the sweat dry up, he said that;
  + **“The wage of the labourer should be paid up before his sweats dries up”.**
* Islam teaches that Allah is merciful to man who is kind when he sells, when he buys and when he makes claims(hadith).
* Islm also discourges much swearing while transacting business for reasons that it produces ready sale then violates out the blessing(hadith)
* Still the prophet(saw) sid that***,” A man wh hoards goods is evil, if prices fall is grieved and if they rise he is happy”***

**SPIRITUAL CORRUPTION.**

* This is where people donot respect their religious teaching of their religion eg by not praying,fasting etc
* However, any one who commits any of the religious teachings not in line with his religion, had commited a sin.

**SOCIAL CORRUPTION.**

* This refers to the kind of corruption where a lot of child sacrifices, witchcrafts, robbery is taking place.

**RELIGIOUS CORRUPTION.**

* This refers to when somebody has no freedom of worship either at work or in school. some are forced into convertion in some cases.

**WHY CORRUPTION IS DANGEROUS TO THE SOCIETY.**

* Corruption is very dangerious to the society in the following ways;
* It leads to disharmony nd hatred in the society
* It causes poor service delivery to the society or public
* Some people end up being lazy and not ready to work
* It increases social crimes in the society eg rape and defilement
* It widens the gap between the rich and the poor in the society
* It leads to dictactors in the society who are not willing to work for their subjects
* A lot of injustices is produced in the society which is not good
* It gives people earnings which are unlawful
* It creates unirresponsible society where people don’t care for the others
* Society developes loss because of corruption therefore low standards
* Unqualified members of society are put in offices which is bad
* It creates famine and poverty since people don’t want to work hence depending on corruption
* It creates jealousy among the haves(rich) and hve nots(poor)

**THE CAUSES OF CORRUPTION IN THE SOCIETY.**

* The rampant poverty that exists in the society leads to corruption
* The increasing rapid unemployment with in the society leads to corruption
* Too much love for money has lso cused corruption in the society
* Poor or little pay for those who are employed
* The role of smuggling in same cases leads to corruption
* High crime rates in the society leads to injustices and corruption
* Tribalism and Nepotism can also lead to corruption
* Religious affiliations in the society also leads to corruption in a bid to have followers
* Having many debts cn also lead to corruption
* The purchase of individuals in the society, can also lead to corruption.

**EFFECTS/SIGNIFICANCY OF STOPPING/PROHIBITING CORRUPTION IN THE SOCIETY**

* It reduces the sense of shame and shyness
* It reduces the sense of feeling sympathic to individuals with problems in the society
* It makes one to boost up on the wealth of friends
* It leads to hatrage among the people in the society
* It leads to the decline of the development in the society
* It brings false to the people thus people always tell lies
* It makes people to loose respects in the society after telling lies
* It makes the provision of social services very difficult
* It reduces the suffering of the people in the society
* People’s standards of living are improved when corruption is stoped
* It reduces the gap between the rich and the poor
* It can lead to a balanced development in the society
* It creates unity and brotherhood among the people in the society
* It will eliminate laziness in the society
* People who are qualified cquire jobs on merit.

**BETTING.**

**Qn. Give the causes of betting in Uganda?**

* Betting is a form of gambling very common in uganda today and the following are the causes of betting in uganda;
* Poverty among the people who hope to get rich through betting
* Lack of employment opportunities especially among the youth
* Ignorance about the dangers of betting
* Peer influence among the youth leads to betting
* Weak policies in Uganda in regulating gambling sector
* Weak faith among the Ugandans leads to gambling
* Child negligence among the parents leads to betting
* Lack of parental guidance among the children has lead to betting
* Too much leisure among the youth who end up doing betting to pass time.

**WHY IS BETTING CONDEMNED IN ISLAM.**

* Betting is a form of gambling very common in Uganda and it is not allowed in islam due to the following factors;
* It promotes conflicts mong people in the society
* It encourages laziness in the community among people not to work
* It makes one to forget Allah’s issues on the universe like praying
* It leads to family break down in the societies
* It leads to property confiscation/taking in the society when one is won and the property is taken
* It is an inproper way of leisure time use
* It breeds other sins like robbery, failure to pay among others in the society
* It makes one to loose respect in the society
* It leads to school drop outs
* It leads to improper way of upbringing of children who will lack parental guidance
* It leads to poverty in the society due to laziness among people

* It makes men to get Allah’s cpmmands ie a muslim should work and earn lawfully. `

**BACKBITING ,SLANDER AND TELLING LIES.**

**(A) BACKBITING:**

* Backbiting is an act to speak maliciously about an absent person. It is ranked among

bad deeds because it undermines the dignity of the one who is being backbit.

* Backbiting is the sixth of the evils mentioned in verse (49:12) of the holy Qur’an;
  + - **“And spy not on each other…”**
* The verse is very clear stopping any one from backbiting therefore whoever does it is committing a serious sin.
* The Prophet explained that backbiting is saying something about your brother which he would dislike.
* He further emphasized that even if what you are saying is true about him for as long as he is not around, it is backbiting. If it is wrong then it is slandering.
* The Prophet referred to backbiting as being strong in terms of contamination. This he said while referring to what Aisha his wife had said about Swafiyyah her co-wife meaning that she was short.
* Backbiting is nothing but a desire to belittle people, to slander their honor and to divide their accomplishments in their absence.
* Backbiting is a negative trait, and only those engaged in it are themselves not achievers.
* It is a tool of destruction, for one who is addicted to it and leaves no one without throwing a dart at him and wounding him.
* Backbiting is related to eating of the dead person. God says; “…and spy not on each other behind their backs, would any of you like to eat the flesh of his dead brother?” (49:12) since all of us would not wish to do so then it is only logical that we give it up.
* Ibn Masood narrated; “We were sitting with the Prophet (P.B.U.H) then a man got up and left, where upon another person spoke ill of him. The Prophet told him, pick your teeth. The man replied, why? I haven’t eaten. “You have eaten your brother’s flesh”.
* The Prophet emphasized that those people who backbite believers will have a foul odor.
* These quotations are all showing the significance of not backbiting someone. However under certain circumstances one may be allowed to talk about someone when he/she is absent;
* An instance of a person who has been wronged and is complaining about the wrongdoer. Allah says; “Allah does not like the announcing of evil in public speech except by one who has been wronged, and Allah is Hearing, Knowing” (4:148).
* If someone wants to investigate the character or suitability of a person with whom he wants to enter partnership.
* Fatimah bint Qais asked the Prophet (P.B.U.H) about two men who had asked for her hand in marriage. The Prophet told her about one of them, “He is good for nothing and has no property” and about the other, “He does not put his stick down from his shoulder”, meaning that he frequently beat the women of his household.
* It is permissible to speak about a person without his knowledge if a legal opinion or religious ruling is required concerning him/her or if help is needed to combat some evil he may be causing, or to refer to him by a name, title, or characteristic which he dislikes but without which he cannot be identified e.g the lame person or the person without one eye.

**SLANDER:**

**Qn: Explain the Islamic teaching on slandering?**

* These are utterances in the presence of another person of a false statement or statements, damaging to a third person’s character or reputation.
* Whereas backbiting and slander seem similar, slander involves talking about someone when he/she is around and in presence of other people.
* In Qur’an chapter 49:10-12, Allah commands Muslims against slandering themselves; “…And do not slander your selves.” This happens to be the second among the issues mentioned against to strengthen Muslim social relations.
* Slander creates and spreads an immoral atmosphere in Society. One person describes another person’s affairs whether true or false before others, and the others pass it on to still others with additions and suspicions.
* In the Qur’an, slander specifically referred to people who accuse others for having committed illicit sexual intercourse. In its endeavor to stop the evil on one hand, it enjoins that if a person is found involved in Zinah and his guilt is established by evidence, he/she should be given the extreme punishment which is not given for any other crime, and on the other, it says that if a person accuses another of Zinah but is unable to prove his allegation, he should be awarded eighty (80) stripes so that he/she does not utter such a slander in future.
* Islam insists that if one sees such an immorality Zinah taking place he/she should keep the secret and let the filth remain where it is instead of causing it to spread. However, if he has witnessed it he should abstain from publicizing the matter in society but should bring the case to the notice of the authorities and get the criminals duly punished by the court of law.
* The slander can be punished under the following situations: -

(a) He/she should be an adult.

(b) He/she should be sane.

(c) One should have committed slander out of his own free will or choice and not under duress.

(d) He should not be the father or grandfather of the accused, for they cannot be given prescribed punishment.

* Slander usually is a result of suspicion but Islam discourages suspicion; “If you have a suspicion, do not pursue it” (Twabarani).
* Playing into other people’s private affairs and spying on their secrets is not permitted, even if they are engaged in sin, as long as they do it privately and not openly.

**WHY SLANDER IS CONSIDERED A BAD DEED**

* Islam holds the honor of an individual in high esteem, but when one labels something against someone he/she degrades the dignity of the person concerned.
* Slander destroys the mutual trust within individuals when some people start suspecting others and backbiting them.
* Slander usually combines many other evils like lying, spying, backbiting and the like which in themselves are liabilities in society.
* Slander can lead to the divisions among people hence disintegrating a society. Yet Allah and the Prophet encouraged people to remain united.
* Slander was almost going to destroy the early Muslim community if it was not for Allah’s Grace.
* Slander destroys the status of the weak in society and carries an everlasting stigma on the individual concerned. For instance if a woman is slandered, she may never even get married.

**TELLING LIES:**

**Qn: Explain the Islamic teaching on telling lies?**

* This is a quality of not being truthful, not honest and not sincere. Man always wants to tell lies for one reason or the other.
* Allah discourages believers from staying with people who are not truthful in both deeds and words.
* The Prophet discouraged the telling of lies even when one sees a problem in what is likely to happen to him/her if he/she told the truth.
* The Prophet further condemned so much ones involvement in baseless things and imaginary stories, doubts and misgiving**. “Keep away from ill thinking, because ill thinking is the greatest falsehood” (Bukhar).**
* Because superstition is a lie, Allah prohibited Muslims from it because it ruins society.
* According to Aisha (R.A), the Prophet used to hate a person whom he would know that he tells lies. The Prophet also said that falsehood was the worst habit in a person.
* A person who tells lies is not a believer and he may never enter paradise. The Prophet said that;

**“Three persons can never enter Paradise. First the Old man who commits illegal sex, Second the man who tells lies and third that poor person who indulges in pride”.**

* Muslims are discouraged in telling lies to their Children because if done, it would train them into liars.
* He even said that if anybody called a child saying that he would give him a certain thing, and did not give it, then it is a lie. This is because if a child is always deceived, he/she holds no respect for truth.
* Businessmen/Women are discouraged from telling lies in their transactions. The Prophet said; **“Merchants, be aware of lying”.**
* He further said that; the one who deceives is not one of us.Another kind of lying is the falsely representing the unlawful thing as lawful by just calling it another name. This is usually done by people who feel that they want to continue retaining the product that they are using. Even when they know it is haram e.g Usury or Alcohol.
* Allah commands the believers; **“…give up the filth of idols and stop lying” (22:30).**

**“…Allah’s curse will be on him if he is a liar” (24:7).**

* Telling lies annoys Allah i.e. in a case of prophet Isa that he is son of Allah
* Even when joking, we should be honest
* Muslim children should be advised against telling lies ie they should only be taught to say the truth

**SEXUAL HEALTH AND DISCOURAGEMENT OF HARMFUL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES**

* Islam encourages Muslims to keep their sexual organs clean, care for them and behave decently in sex practices.
* It also discourages harmful traditional practices related to sex female genital mutilation.
* Islam encourages Muslims to wash their hands before they wash their private parts. This is to discourage the contamination of their private parts with harmful things.
* It also encourages Muslims to clip their finger nails in order to prevent the accumulation of dirt and impurities on fingers which are in constant use for washing ones genitals.
* Cleaning the axially and pubic regions from growing hair is also prescribed by Islam. It helps to keep the sweat glands functioning well and prevents the multiplication of the bacteria that would otherwise affect those sweat glands.
* Cleaning the private parts after urination is highly encouraged. This is because, urine contains urea and other nitrogenous compounds which disintegrate into ammonia through the affect of bacteria, giving rise to unpleasant odor.
* Circumcision, required of every male Muslim, has been increasingly carried out in some parts of the Western world on medical grounds. The prepuce, if not cut off, can accumulate dirt and organisms which encourage the growth of bacteria.
* Sexual intercourse during menstruation is completely forbidden in Islam for two reasons;

(a) The cervix is opened during menses, and intercourse will facilitate the entry of bacteria into the uterus and the fallopian tubes leading to inflammation and formation of adhesions which can cause sterility.

(b) The negative psychological effect on the man when he discovers blood on his sexual organ.

* Anal intercourse is prohibited in Islam because it is a painful process and it stimulates the defection reflex. In addition, the male sexual organ may be soiled with some faeces which may contain pathogenic micro-organisms, in turn causing urinary tract infection.
* After seminal emission either through sexual intercourse or while sleeping (wet dream) a man is supposed to wash his genitals and the whole body
* For a woman who has sexual dream provided she sees signs of liquid, she should wash the genital parts and wash the whole body.
* After menstruation and at the end of the child birth, a woman is supposed to wash her private parts and the whole body.
* While making love, one should have a pleasant odor and clean bodies at the time of love making for both male and female.
* The husband should avoid taking medicines or preparations which might weaken or artificially incite his sexual desire.
* Too much love making can sometimes be harmful. Moderation is recommended.
* For a husband to be rude and rough towards his wife during the day hours does not create an atmosphere for love making in the evening or at night, in this case he should avoid love making.
* Rape which is having sexual intercourse with a woman or girl forcefully and without her consent or any sexual assault on person is prohibited in Islam because it causes physical harm and psychological traumatic effect on the person.
* Defilement which is forcing an underage into sex is also prohibited because it is highly painful and psychologically traumatizing to the young child.
* Bestiality a practice of human beings playing sex with animals is also highly prohibited.
* This is because the human being will be falling at the level of beasts. Besides it is harmful and can easily spread diseases to human beings.
* Taking medicines or artificial besides one sexual organs is prohibited in islam
* If the couple had sex and it wishes to repeat it, they should first have a bath so as to refresh themselves
* Being rough towards the wife or husband is not allowed in islam
* Romancing before sex in islam is important to avoid injuires
* Homosexuality is prohibited in islam
* One should have a pleasant smell and clean body the time of making love(sex).
* Female genital mutilation is also highly prohibited in Islam. Usually the traditionalists cut the clit of the female organ to reduce on the sexual sensitivity of the girls with a view that when it is done, it makes the females not to practice promiscuity.

**FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION.**

* This refers to when the traditionalist cut the clit of the female organ to reduce on the sexual sensitivity of the girls with a view to cease promiscuity.
* In Uganda it is mostly done in the far Eastern part of Uganda in places like kapuchora, karamonja etc

**DANGERS OF FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION:**

* It is done by non experts
* It may result in over bleeding and death
* It kills sexual enjoyment or reduces it
* It may make a girl barren
* It is painful
* It is risky

**FORBIDDEN FOODS AND DRINKS /HALAL AND HARAM /LAWFUL AND UNLAWFUL FOODS.**

* Islam being acomplete way of life , has guided it’s followers as far as what knd of food or drink they should eat or not.

**FORBIDDEN FOODS**

* Among the prohibited foods mentioned in the Qur’an are the following;
  1. Dead animals
  2. Flowing blood
  3. Pork
  4. That dedicated to anyone other than God
  5. Animal hunted for food in the surrounding of the Kaabah
  6. Animal sacrifices
  7. Division of meat by raffling
  8. Foods and drinks which intoxicate
  9. Animals slaughtered without mentioning the name of Allah

**DEAD ANIMALS:**

* Animals which are prohibited are those which die of;
* Natural death
* The strangled by rope or suffocated
* The beaten
* The fallen animal that is one which dies by falling from high level
* The gored which dies as a result of animals fighting each other
* That which has partly been eaten by wild animals and dies as a result.

**WHY DEAD ANIMALS ARE PROHIBITED IN ISLAM?**

* So that people can be kind to animals by not only looking on when the animal is in problems or sick.
* One is saved from bacteria diseases
* For one to get rewards since it is Allah’s command
* To preserve human dignity. That is a person should not eat left over of animals.
* The animal might have died of a poisonous element and hence harm man.
* Man should always do things with purpose but not just to find some things and you just do.
* The blood will not have flowed out of an animal hence much of the disease carried in blood might affect man
* There is need to persue human beings by not eating the left overs
* It creates laziness among the people especially those who will be waiting for the animals to die such that they can get the meat.
* There is need to bring a sense of kindness into people towards animals so that they can care for them incase of any problem
* It creates social conflicts in the society as the owners of the animals may think that his/her animal might have been killed by those people who are preparing to eat it.

**FLOWING BLOOD:**

* This refers to blood got from the animals when it is still alive through piercing or slaughtering.

**REASONS FOR PROHIBITION OF FLOWING BLOOD IN ISLAM**

* Muslims are not supposed to eat blood. The reasons for this are:-
* Blood eating is repugnant to human decency.
* It may cause problems to one’s health since many germs are carried in blood.
* It is intended to protect the animals from the brutal acts of men who get blood from live animals.
* It is prohibited because it lowers down one’s diginity when drinking it
* It protects animals from the burial acts of men who would want to get it
* It causes conflict in the society s a result of getting blood from people’s animals
* One is saved from bacteria diseases

**PORK:**

* This is the flesh of a pig or swine. It has been prohibited in all the scriptures.
* The reasons are:-
* The pig is found of eating filthy whenever it comes across it. Therefore, not good for a civilized person.
* It contains worms deadly in the body of man and cannot be boiled to death at normal temperatures.
* It is also argued that eating of pork decreases the sense of shame in an individual in relation to what is indecent.
* It lowers down the respect of a person in the society
* It smells and makes people not always feel good when prepared.

**ANIMALS THAT WHICH IS DEDICATED TO ANYONE OTHER THAN ALLAH:**

* This is because God is the one who created animals and permission for taking their life should be sought only from Him. Thus nobody should recite anything other than the name of Allah before slaughtering. This is because: -
* It is intended to fight Shirk and protect people’s faith.
* Permission to kill God's creations should be got from only God.
* It can make sone one to go to hell since it is taken to be shirk.

**ANIMAL HUNTED FOR FOOD AROUND THE KAABAH:**

* These aniamls are not supposed to be eaten because this is a sanctuary for both man and animals. Thus hunting around the Kaabah is a violation of the law.

**ANIMAL SACRIFICES:**

* Animals sacrificed to idols or deities like Mukasa, Muwanga and the like are not to be eaten. This is because sacrifices are for only God. Hence anything contrary to this law is a great sin, unforgivable by God.

**REASONS WHY ANIMAL SACRIFICES ARE PROHIBITED IN ISLAM**

* Sacrifices are for only Allah but not idol’s.
* Such sacrifices are against the laws of Allah
* It lowers ones diginity in the society who always do it
* It creates division in the society especially those who support it and those who don’t support it.
* It may bring poverty among people especially when they sacrifice their productive animls to the idol’s which are not beneficial to them.

**DIVISION OF MEAT BY RAFFLING(GAMBLING):**

* This is basically to get meat or food by means of gambling. This is prohibited because gambling is not allowed in Islam.
* Besides, Islam commands that man must work for the securance of his food other than thinking of getting it only by chance. The prophet(saw) said;

**“un upper hand is better than the lower hand”**

**REASONS WHY FOOD GOT BY RAFFLING(GAMBLING) IS PROHIBITED IN ISLAM**

* Gambling is not allowed in islam so any thing got from it is prohibited
* Man should always work hard to get what to eat not by choice.The prophet(saw) said**; un upper hand is better than a lower hand”.**
* It creates laziness among people as they will be waiting for free things
* It brings conflicts in the home especially between the wife and husband
* It lowers the diginity of man when he is found getting it from ways which are not allowed
* It can make some one forget Allah as he will be waiting most of the time for the food to be sacrificed.

**FOODS AND DRINKS WHICH INTOXICATE:**

* Islam prohibits the consumption of anything that can intoxicate. Thus the consumption of intoxicating foods like Mira(Mairungi), Opium (Njaga) and the like and intoxicating drinks are prohibited.

**INTOXICANTS:**

* All drinks are allowed except those which intoxicate one’s mind. The general term used for intoxicants in Arabic is ‘Khamru’. The Prophet said: **“Every intoxicant is Khamru and every Khamru is haram” (Ahmad).**
* It should be observed that whatever intoxicates in a large quantity is haram in any amount even if one takes a sip.
* The prohibition of intoxicants did not come down all at once but was gradual. The first stage was to prepare the people psychologically.
* It was a result of some of the prophet’s companions asking about wine and the offence it leads to. God’s answer came in; **“They ask you concerning wine and gambling say: In them is great sin and some profit”. (2:219).**
* The verse to those who had faith was enough but the weak ones felt they still had an allowance of drinking as they pointed out that in wine they got the following: -
* Income for those who are employed in brewing and selling.
* Employment in the manufacturing process.
* Sociability as it collects together while drinking.
* It sometimes makes people who have problems to temporarily forget them especially when drunk.
* It may also be used in the medical services.
* Because of the above, people continued drinking meanwhile praying. One time the Prophet’s companion led the prayers while drunk, he ended up mixing up the verses. Thus God in the second stage limited the drinking to particular periods and people were not to approach prayers while drunk.

**“O you who believe, Approach not prayers with a mind befogged until you can understand all that you say” (4:43).**

* As the daily prayers are fine, it was very difficult for those who continued drinking to drink during day time. Some drunk and thus missed Prayers. Hence God decided to prohibit intoxicants permanently. **“Oh you believe, intoxicants and gambling …are abomination of Satan’s handwork…” (5:90-92).**
* After the revelation of this verse, the prophet emphasized the badness of intoxicants by saying that Allah’s curse falls on the nine people in relation to intoxicants.

(i) Those who drink them

(ii) On the butlers

(iii) On the sellers

(iv) On the buyers

(v) On the distillers

(vi) On those distilled for

(vii) On the carrier for

(viii) On those carried for

(ix) On those who take their price.

* The prophet also said; **“Intoxicants are the mother of sins”.**
* Still the prophet(saw) said that **“The drunkard is not a believer while drinking wines”.**

**EFFECTS OF INTOXICANTS:**

* It affects the general health of the individual.
* Accidents; much of accidents and the eventual loss of life of people are caused by intoxicants. This is so because people who are drunk are affected psychologically by seeing hills where they don’t exist.
* Breakage of families. A drunkard is mentally marked by excessive doubts which are reflected on his households. He suspects his wife without having any reason which results into fights and eventually divorce.
* Intoxicants affect the behavior of an individual in society.
* Remembrance of God. A person who is drunk cannot remember his God by performing prayers for he cannot coordinate what he says.
* Intoxication of the Nationals affects the progress of the economy. This is so because the people will waste a lot of money on wine other than investing it in productive projects. Besides, they will waste a lot of time in drinking.
* Loss of respect. Intoxicants usually make people irresponsible and they behave in a way which is contrary to the dictates of society. Sometimes some people over drink and walk naked, abuse people, commit rape etc.
* The punishment for taking intoxicants is whipping. This leaves more effect on the soul of the drunkard than any other positive penalty because it causes the wrong doer a physical and psychological immediate pain that makes him think twice before he drinks again.

**REASON’S WHY INTOXICANTS ARE PROHIBITED IN ISLAM**

* They damage some one’s brain once used oftenly
* It caused difficulty in digestion of food once taken
* It causes death through diseases and accidents
* It leads to family break ups
* It makes some one to forget his/her Allah
* It affects the progress of the economy
* It causes poverty through laziness
* It leads to lose of respect in the society

**THE ADVANTANGES/DEMERITS TO AVOID INTOXICANTS.**

* One is saved from the bacteria diseases
* One is saved from poison
* One gets rewards since it is Allah’s command
* It enables man to respect Allah’s unity
* For man also respects the life of animals

**LAWFUL FOODS(HALAL/NUTREITION).**

* Nutreition is the state of being provided with food.Islam has come up to show muslims lawful foods to them and that which is unlawful.
* Among the lawful foods they include; the halal or lawful foods in islam;
* Domestic animals with a pair of hooves
* Food prepared by the people of the believers
* Locust
* Food produced by the earth like mushrooms
* Good for a civilized person as Q(2:180) says
* The game ie which cant be domesticable but have divided hooves
* Food which is not stolen or got through oppressing others as Q(5:5)says
* Fish and other water foods.muslims are allowed to eat all foods in the water unless it can cause danger to a person who is going to eat it
* Hunted food etc.

**ISLAMIC TEACHING ON HYGIENE**

**Qn: Explain the position of islam regarding Hygiene.**

* Hygiene is a practice involves a combination of ways to ensure that man remains healthy without falling sick.
* Islam guides muslims on the practices they should do to avoid diseases
* They are supposed to always clean themselves and have ablution
* Even the clothes they put on,they must be clean
* Muslims are always guided to be in a clean environment to avoid diseases
* Their nails should always be cut off to prevent bacteria
* Washing one’s fingers before every meal is also part of islam
* Muslims should equally wash hands after toilet use
* The prophet(saw) guided muslim about shaving every Thursday, why?,because it is good for hygiene
* When drinking, muslims are not allowed to breathe into what they are drinking because it is unhealthy
* Islam discourages over eating because it is a healthy risk action
* The slaughtering of animals should be done islamically to avoid diseases
* Dangerious foods like pork, flowing blood should not be taken to avoid diseaases
* Circumscision should also be done since it is a known health practice for a healthy living
* Sextual intercourse during periods are not allowed due to diseases that may result
* Islam discourages the rearing of dogs at home to avoid Rabbies
* Rapping and Defilement should also be avoided to sve the victims from would be victim unhealthy effects
* Islam encourages the burying of adead person as soon as possible to prevent the spread of diseases
* Islam prohibits Anal sex because it is painful practice and may cause diseases eg sometimes man’s penis can come out with feaces
* Islm discourages the covering of the mouth while sneezing which is required by the muslims to prevent the spread of diseases
* A muslim is required not to refuse a sneeze but rather thank Allah for his blessing
* Islam also prohibits the taking of alcohol due to its effects

**IMPORTANCE OF HGYIENE IN ONE’S LIFE.**

* It makes one to fit in the society where one is operating
* It will save others from the sin of backbiting the one with poor hygiene
* It promotes smartness among those who practice it
* It helps man to live in a diseases free environment
* It promotes self-esteem since one is sure of himself
* It saves one from bd smell hich is good
* When one does good hygiene, he/she wins respect in the society
* It’s a good training to the young ones if done by adults
* It equally promotes one’s beautity if welldone eg proper combing and trimming of one’s hair
* It is a way of showing obedience to Allah since it is taught in the Quran
* It is also a way of emulating or copying Muhammad since he lso taught it
* One gets rewards as taught by Muhammad(pbuh)
* It also saves man from jins/satan
* Incase of having ablution or wudhu, it makes one ready for prayers.

**CHILDRENS HEALTH**

**Qn: Explain how islam guides on upbrining a healthy child?**

* The following are the conditions to consider for the good health of any children.
* Health living is a state or condition where one is diseses free. Therefore, islamically children’s health is maintained by the following;
* Children must have their parent’s legally married for the good of healthy growth
* The pregnant mothers must not use drugs to avoid the affecting of the un born child health
* Mothers should be treated well and kindly to avoid any damages of the un born babies
* During pregnancy, women must have medical care to promote a healthy growth of a child
* Children must be fed on a balanced diet which will promote the well being
* Women must breast fed their children since that milk is always full of necessary nutrients
* The children should be circumscised(male) in order to guard against diseases
* The spacing of the children is allowed to give them good time to grow well
* The keeping of dogs at home is not allowed to avoid related diseases like rabbies
* When children are sick, they must be taken to hospitals for health care
* Divorce is always discouraged because when it occurs, it will ffect the health growth of the child
* Over feeding of the children is not allowed because it promotes health risks
* Children must be allowed to play because it protects health growth
* When the children ease themselves, they must be cleaned immediately to avoid any bacteria
* Rape and Defilment were declared harmful to guard children’s health
* Female Genital mutilations is also illegal since it affects the health of a girl child
* Children’s bedrooms must be separated as soon as possible to avoid any cases of rape and defilment
* Shving and clipping of children’s nails or hair is mandatory to guard gainst any bacteria diseases
* Adhan and Iqaamah must be made to the child in order to guard him/her against satan
* A supplication or dua must be under taken when the married couple are having sex to guard the outcomes of the action against satan
* A parent must always pray for the good health of his/her children.

**HOW IMPORTANT IS THE CHILDREN’S HEALTH IN THE SOCIETY?**

* 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.

**WOMEN’S HEALTH**

* Islam encourages the good treatment of women and their welfare which helps them to have agood health as put below;
* Women must not be harassed in any way since it affects their health
* Female Genital mutilation must not be done to avoid its bad effects
* Women in their periods,they are not allowed to fast since it will weaken them health wise
* They are not allowed to have sex in their periods since it weaken them health wise
* They are similarly not supposed to pray when in their periods because it makes their bodies weak
* Rape and Defilment are prohibited because of its healthy bad acts they produce
* Anal sex with women is not allowed for a good healthy living
* Sex with out Romance is not allowed in islam to women due to its bad effects
* Women are allowed to space their chidren hence promoting healthy living
* Women must be taken for treatment whenever they fall sick
* Early marriages are not allowed in islam because girls are not yet strong health wise
* Abortion is prohibited in islam for the bad health effect it has
* Women must feed on a balanced diet hence promoting healthy growth
* For case of female baby on the seventh day, her ears can be pierced to make provision of ear rings thus healing takes place easily.
* Islm emphasizes education for both female and male since an educated people is capable of making decisions, helpful to others etc
* Islam emphasizes, that a woman should not be used during post-child bleeding.

**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.
* Should not 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 canot bear the burden of motherhood.
* Women should not be mutilated genitically.
* 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.

**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.
* Preganant women are being divorced.
* Women are not treated with tenderness.

**ISLAMIC TEACHING ON GOOD HEALTH**

**QN: 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 2years so that they don’t catch diseases.
* Maintain the health of pregnant women by providing them with a balanced diety.
* Males should be circumcised to avoid accumulation of dirt under the fore skin.
* Should avoid playing with dogs for they transmit rabbies.
* 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.

**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.
* 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 people’s homes.
* Animals are slaughtered islamically in uganda and has turned out to be a duty of muslims majorly.

**RELATIONS IN ISLAM**

**ISLAMIC TEACHING ON THE CHILDREN’S RIGHTS**