



SECTION A

THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (P.B.U.H) AND THE EARLY MUSLIM COMMUNITY

1. (a) What did females experience in the Arab society before the advent of Islam? (13marks)

- The Arabs before the advent of Islam were in a period of darkness.
- It was full of evil since the Arabs did not have any sense of guidance. Women in that period were treated or experienced the following;
- They were grouped under the lowest class of the society.
- Women had no respect since they were taken to be members of a lower class.
- They were a sign of poverty and were not liked.
- Because of the above, even young girls were killed in infancy.
- Parents would even get annoyed on producing girls → sexually abused
- Women could be mistreated by even their own husbands.
- They were not allowed to own any property in anyway.
- Women were not allowed to make choice of their husbands, most of the times they were forced into marriage.
- They were even owned and served as men's property.
- Their husbands would even exchange them to settle their own debts.
- They could not enjoy any freedom of speech.
- Their political ideas were not sought for.
- They were not given chance to stand for any political position.
- They were always raped with nobodies concern but nobody could show concern.
- Defiling of young girls was too normal in society.
- Many times they were divorced with no genuine reasons.
- Divorced women were not expected to re-marry again.
- They had no freedom of worship, therefore they were meant to follow their husbands religiously.
- Women were not to inherit anything left by their kins.
- Instead they were considered as items to be inherited.
- Women in their menstrual periods suffered isolation since they take to be impure.
- Men forced them into prostitution for their own financial gains.
- They were not expected to participate in any economic activity.
- Public participation in any social activities were not their part.
- Women had no voting rights during those days.

(b) How did Islam help them to live a better life? (12marks)

- When Islam was introduced starting 610 AD, it came with a number of teachings which ended up helping females to live a better life e.g.
- It taught freedom of worship for all including women.
- Islam allowed them to air out their views like men did.
- Regarding women as being impure was also stopped.
- They were allowed to take part in the economic sector.
- Women were let to own property like anybody else

- Islam gave women their voting rights.
- Women now had to choose husbands of their choice.
- It stopped the practice of killing young girls which saved their lives.
- The act of inheriting women was stopped which improved their status.
- Islam taught equality, therefore women were saved from the previous discrimination.
- Women were to only be divorced for sensible and genuine reasons.
- Islam prohibited rape and defilement which saved women from such torture.
- They were also to let to remarry in case they were divorced.
- The unrealistic polygamous marriages were now regulated at four women at a time.
- Violence against anyone including women was generally condemned by Islam.
- They were allowed to separate from their husbands in case of torture.
- Women were also free to stand for political posts that could fit their nature.
- Islam preached good treatment of women in all ways e.g. kingdom to the
- They were now free to inherit property like any other person.
- The idea of seeing them as a sign of bad luck was stopped (superstition).

1 X 12 = 12 marks

(a) Give an account of the Muslim migration to Abyssinia in 615 AD? (13 marks)

- When the prophet refused to honor the proposals of the Meccans, they increased their torture against him and his followers.
- Threats to life and property increased.
- The 1st migration to take place in Islamic history.
- It occurred in two phases from Mecca to Abyssinia
- The prophet ordered a section of Muslims to seek refuge in Abyssinia.
- King Negus of Abyssinia was regarded as hospitable and accommodative.
- Muslims led by Jaffar Bin Abu Talib and Uthman Bin Affan left for Abyssinia.
- The prophet did not take part in this migration.
- Muslims were given a warm welcome by the King and his followers.
- Rajab
- Mohammed called for a meeting to discuss the Mecca torture.
- They all agreed to send a letter to King Negus much as he was a Christian.
- Mohammed quickly ordered his people to migrate in small groups.
- At 1st they moved on foot.
- At night and were avoiding the high ways.
- They also used caravans and finally small boats to cross the Mediterranean into Abyssinia.

Any 13 X 1 = 13 marks

(b) How did this migration affect the early Muslim community? (12marks)

- Sharpened the conflicts between the Muslims and Meccans.
- Showed that Muslims were ready for anything to save Islam.
- The influence of Islam was felt in Abyssinia.
- Led to future conversion of King Negus.
- Muslims were given protection and shelter from King Negus.
- Muslims got a chance of worshipping Allah freely.
- Muslims got an idea of forming an army.
- Muslims learnt that Mecca was not a good place for the growth of Islam.
- It was a fore runner to the second migration.
- Some Meccans who had blood ties with Muslims were hurt to see their relatives moving.

- Muslims became more determined towards their religion.
- Negatively** it affected them in the following ways.
- It created a spirit of homesickness
- The journey caused the social boycott for the muslims
- It separated them from their families.
- The journey exposed them to Christianity which was bad.

Any 12 X 1 = 12 marks

3. (a) **Describe the Muslims and Meccans clash in 627 A.D?**

(13marks)

- This was the third battle between Muslims and Meccans.
- It is also known as the battle of Khandaq.
- This battle took place in 627 AD / 5TH year after Hijra.
- The Meccans were led by Abu Sufyan together with the Banu – Nadir of Khaybar.
- The Banu – Nadir thought they will defeat the Muslims if engaged into a battle.
- The Meccans also highly hoped to crush the Muslims.
- Abu Sufyaan organized an army of about 10,000 men.
- When the news reached the Muslims in Medina, they decided to fight a defensive battle.
- Before the battle started, Salman Faris proposed the idea of digging a trench.
- The trench was so deep that no camel nor horse could jump over it.
- The prophet divided the people of Medina into three groups.
- The first group was to guard the near parts of the city.
- The second group was to guard the trench.
- The third was to guard the Jewish settlements of the same group.
- At first, the enemy thought that the Muslims would offer no obstacle as they were trying to enter the city.
- As Muslims were trying to guard the trench, the Banu-Kurayzah allowed Meccans to enter the city.
- The Muslims quickly engaged the attackers and they fled.
- Severe wind came from the sea which blows for three days and nights.
- The Meccans and their allies were in total confusion.
- Abu Sufyaan advised his men to retreat.
- The plans of the enemy were failed by Allah and left the battle field humiliated.

Any 13 X 1 = 13 marks

(12marks)

(b) **Account for the Muslim victory in the above encounter.**

- The Muslims were more organized than their enemies.
- The new method of digging the trench.
- Allah's assistance when he sent heavy rains and winds.
- The quick response made by the Muslims to the intruders.
- Muslims were fully united.
- This time Muslims followed Mlid's instructions.
- The killing of their strong fighter Abu wood weakened.
- The prophet's military skills as the commander of Muslim forces.
- Muslims had faith and trust in Allah.
- The Prophet had good spy network and secret agents.
- The combined army was already tired of the long distance.
- The Muslims enjoyed a home advantage.
- The Muslims were more determined to defend their religion.
- Allah's will was another factor.
- The enemy side assumed that the Muslims were weak after the journey.

- The combined army was too confident of bigness.
- The enemies lacked unity of purpose.
- The meeting held by the Muslims camp helped them to be better organised.
- The enemies had run short of basic items.
- They were waiting at tranch.

Any 12 X 1 = 12 marks

(a) Explain Prophet Muhammad's success during his stay in Medina.

- In Medinah, the Prophet made a lot of success compared to Mecca in the following ways. (13marks)
- He made the media constitution which helped him a lot.
- He was chosen as the overall leader in Medinah.
- He united the tribes of Aws and Khaziraj.
- He established a strong Islamic state in Medinah.
- Formed the Islamic brotherhood in Medinah
- He spread Islam far and wide i.e. Sent missionaries.
- He formed a strong army which defended the state.
- He resettled the Muslim migrants in Medinah.
- He established a sound economy for the Muslims.
- He defended Islam and Muslims through battles i.e. Badr.
- Established good relationship with different people.
- Signed diplomatic treaties with the Meccans i.e. Hudaibiyyah.
- He introduced Sharia laws in Medina i.e. Quran and Hadith..
- He conquered Mecca.
- He managed to end, the Jahiliyah evils that were still in mecca.

Any 13 X 1 = 13 marks

(b) What challenges did Prophet Muhammad face while carrying out his mission? (13marks)

- Mhd's missions started in 610 – 634AD when he died.
- Throughout that time, he got a no of challenges both in mecca and in media e.g;
- In mecca he got the following challenges.
- Lack of support for the mecca.
- Unready future from its make.
- Always denied freedom of worship.
- He was abused
- Embaraced
- At Taif, street boys stonned the Prophet and his salve.
- He wasn't free to solve his religion.
- His followers were killed.
- His own uncle even tried to kill him.
- Mlid and his followers lived in fear.
- He was even stopped in tail.
- In media he got the following challenges;
- The continued existing of evils.
- Some hypocrites care it.
- He was being attacked in battles.
- He was not liked by everybody in media.

SECTION B

THE PERIOD OF THE FOUR RIGHTLY GUIDED CALIPHS

5. (a) Explain the challenges faced by Abubaker Al-Swidiq during his time of office; (13marks)
- Abubaker was the 1st Muslim leader after the death of Mlid
 - He came into power in 632 in for the next two years.
 - When Abubaker took over the office of the Caliph there were a number of challenges that he got.
 - Muslims had started going back to the Jahiliya evils.
 - Others were deserting Islam and joining other religions.
 - Many were refusing to pay zakat yet it is a pillar.
 - The zakat collectors were being killed therefore a lot of insecurity.
 - A number of hypocrites were existing and they were likely to mislead the people.
 - He was challenged by the existence of false Prophets like Musailama which was likely to mislead the Muslims.
 - Others were refusing to pray the five daily prayers.
 - Some went to the extent of requesting that prayer should be declared optional.
 - The previously conquered areas were demanding for their independence.
 - Some people did not accept and recognize him as their leader.
 - There was challenge of ensuring that Islam must continue being spread.
 - He also had to teach the new converts to prevent them from being misled.
 - Muslims were not united, so he had to restore that unity.
 - Abubaker had to complete the unfinished work left by Muhammed such as the conquest of Qadah.
 - The Roman Christians were planning to attack the Muslims.
 - Many memoriser of Quran had died at Yamama, so he needed to find away of preserving it.
 - There was a lot of clan and tribal differences which he had to handle.

1 X 13 = 13marks

- (b) How did he settle the challenging situation at the time? (12marks)
- During his two years of leadership, Caliph Abubaker was faced with a number of challenges.
 - He was however able to handle them with time by use of various methods such as;-
 - He preached brotherhood to deal with the existing disunity.
 - He sent a number of teachers to teach the new Muslims.
 - Abu baker accepted and put up committee to compile the Quran.
 - He always used his army to create security.
 - He fought the zakat defaulters
 - By use of the army, he managed to complete work left by the Prophet i.e. Qadah conquest.
 - He emphasized it that Zakat is compulsory pillar of Islam.
 - All criminals were always punished to check on the crime rate.
 - To those who wanted to attack the Muslims, he sent their a great army.

- He would always consult his parliament which helped him a lot in challenges.
- Sometimes he borrowed a leaf from the administration of the prophet.
- Many times he made use of the Quran as the constitution to handle different issues.
- He continued being a good and caring leader which helped his followers to accept him with time.
- He fought ridah wars to bring back Muslim who had deserted Islam.

1 X 12 = 12 marks

Explain the way in which Caliph Umar improved upon the following;

- (a) **Judiciary**
- Umar was the second caliph after the death caliph Abubaker. (13 marks)
- He came into power in 644.
 - During those ten years he improved upon the different sectors e.g. the Judiciary
 - When he came to power, he established the Judiciary as an independent arm of the government.
 - He therefore used the judges to implement justice.
 - He even established courts of law to facilitate the work of judges.
 - Umar made himself the chief Justice so as to check on other judges.
 - Judges had to possess particular qualities like piousness.
 - Judges had to be interviewed by the Caliph himself.
 - The judges had to receive good salaries to avoid bribery.
 - The judges were not to participate in any business to allow them have enough time.
 - Caliph Umar himself used to supervise the judges.
 - Judges were to be fair at all costs and to everybody.
 - It was a must for all people to produce evidence in case of their complaints.
 - Judges had to live a very high intellectual life.
 - Judges could reconsider a decision as long as it was not against the Islamic law.
 - Umar established prisons to back up Judiciary.
 - He established the concept of the high court incase of any appeals.
 - He gave orders to the judges to always be fair.
 - Umar declared Quran and hadith as the constitution.
 - Record keeping was highly encouraged by him.
- Any 13 X 1 = 13 marks
(12 marks)**

(b) **Economic sector**

- Umar was the second successor of the Prophet.
- He succeeded Abubaker and ruled between 634-644 A.D.
- He re-organized the state treasury by making it operational.
- He appointed an officer in charge of public treasury.
- Several departments of the treasury were created in each and every province.
- He streamlined the revenue departments.
- He put up several sources of revenue e.g. the land tax.
- He also established a tax on non-Muslim merchants.
- He made sure that the state treasury had proper books.
- State funds were spent as stipulated in the Quran and Hadith
- He supervised the distribution of state funds → zakat
- He always appointed revenue officers on merit.
- Umar discouraged all forms of begging.
- He encouraged hardwork to earn a living.
- He encouraged digging canals to help in the irrigation.

- All officers were highly paid to avoid corruption.
- He would always supervise their personality.
- Umar was very strict about non - performing officers.
- Roads and constructions.
- For economic planning of population census.

Any 12 X 1 = 12 marks

7.

(a) Give the early life of Caliph Uthman

(12 marks)

- Uthuman was the third Caliph after Umar bin Khattab.
- Born in mecca in 576 AD.
- Son of the rich trader.
- His mother was lady Arwa.
- Born the days of evil but never took part in them.
- He belonged to the noble family of the Umayyads.
- He was in the same lineage with the Prophet.
- His family name was Abu Amir and his father's name was Affan.
- He was among the people who knew how to read and write.
- When he grew up, he started business as a trader.
- He was a close friend of Abubaker who attracted him to join Islam.
- He was tortured by his uncle Hakam for accepting Islam.
- He married two daughters of the Prophet i.e. Ruqayya and Ummu Kuruthum.
- Uthuman was one of the earliest converts to Islam.
- He was very trustworthy in his dealings.
- Many people liked him because of his character.
- They entrusted him with their valuables most of the times.

1 X 12 = 12 marks

(b) Explain Uthman's services to Islam before becoming a Caliph (12 marks)

- He participated in many battles against the non-Muslims.
- He was sent to negotiate with the Meccans during the Hudaibiyya treaty signing.
- He bought a well in Medina for the Muslims to have fresh water.
- He financed the Muslim army in preparation for the Tabuk expedition.
- He participated in the election of Abu-baker and he fully supported him.
- He was one of the writers of the Holy Quran.
- He was a member of the Shura council during Abubaker and Umar's period.
- Uthuman was among the early muslim converts.
- He always gave advise to Mlid about Islam.
- He used his money to help Muslim converts.
- Uthuman was tortured by his people because of Islam
- He was one of the Muslim leaders during their migration to Abyssinia in 615AD.
- He participated in the Riddah wars during Abubaker's period.
- He readily left his people and property because of Islam.
- Took part in the conquest.
- Digging.

8.

(a) Explain the causes of the Fitina period?

1 X 13 = 13 marks
(13marks)

- Fitina means civil wars, conflicts, misunderstandings and rebellions.
- These existed among the Muslims after the death of Uthuman.
- This period occurred because;

- The clan differences especially between the Hashimites and the Umayyads.
- Ali's failure to bring Uthuman's murderers to justice.
- Greed for power by Mu'awiyah Muslims.
- Hypocrisy among Muslims.
- Tribalism between the Quraish and non-Quraish.
- Emergency of the Kharijites.
- The death of Caliph Ali increased fitrah.
- Ignorance of people about Islam by then.
- The role of the Sabaites.
- The selfish interests of some individual Muslims.
- Mu'awiya's action of refusing to recognize Ali.
- Aisha's action of mobilizing supporters to look for the killers
- Mua'wiya's refusal to have peace talks with Ali.
- The need for Ali to react to Aisha's actions.
- It was an earlier prediction by the prophet.

1 X 12 = 12 marks

(b) How did the above situation affect the Muslim community? (12marks)

- The Shura system came to an end.
- A new hereditary system of administration was introduced.
- It led to death of people e.g. Ali, Talha and Zubair.
- The spread of Islam faced a setback.
- The state treasury became a private property for the leaders.
- It ended the simple life of the orthodox caliphate.
- Led to the emergence of sects in Islam e.g. the Shiites.
- It sharpened enmity between the Umayyads and the Hashimites.
- There was destruction of Muslim property.
- There was insecurity in the Muslim empire.
- It led to the spread of Islam as people ran away to other areas.
- It led to the emergence of poor leaders like Yazid bin Mu-awiya.
- The seat for Islam shifted from Medina to Kufah and later to Damascus.
- The Ansars and Hashimites lost their prominence in the state.
- It gave a bad image about the Muslim community

1 X 13 = 1 marks

SECTION C

ISLAM IN UGANDA

9. (a) Explain the factors that favored the introduction of Islam in Uganda?

(13 marks)

- Islam was the 1st foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda.
- Brought by Arabs from the coast during Ssunna's time.
- The presence of Arabs at the coast who moved into the interior.
- Trade between the Arabs and the people of Uganda.
- The Islamic practices which were somehow similar to the traditional practices.
- Availability of trade items e.g. slaves, Ivory etc.
- Good climatic conditions in Uganda.
- The existence of trade routes.
- The construction of the Kenya – Uganda railway.

- The courage and determination of Ahmed bin Ibrahim.
- The expansionist policy of some kingdoms such as Buganda.
- Many Ugandans wanted to associate with the foreigners i.e. Arabs
- The absence of foreign religions in Uganda.
- The intermarriages between the Arabs / Swahili and the local Ugandans.
- The role of local chiefs such as Mutesa I, Nuuu Kalema among others.
- The development of Towns e.g. Jinja, Kampala etc.
- The hospitality of the Ugandans.
- Uganda's nearness to Kenya.

(b) Why did it take long for Islam to spread to other parts of Uganda?

(12 marks)

- People feared some Islamic practices such as Circumcision, fasting and praying.
- People were too much attached to their customs and traditions.
- The initial involvement of Arabs in slave trade.
- There were few preachers by that time.
- Poor transport and communication was also a big challenge.
- African diseases such as small pox scared away Muslim agents.
- Arabs lacked geographical knowledge of Uganda.
- The coming of Christianity which staged serious competition.
- Presence of wild animals like lions.
- The problem of language barrier.
- Sometimes the climate was hostile to the Arabs. i.e. heavy rains.
- There was no organized missionary group.
- The Arabs were not supported by their home government.
- Arabs were mainly traders and not preachers
- Many times they were confined in the by the kings
- Remained of some areas

1 X 12 = 12 marks

10. (a) What caused the religious clashes in Buganda in the 1880s? (13 marks)

- These were a series of wars in Buganda fought at different times in different areas.
- They were mainly between the Moslems and the Christians helped by the traditions.
- They happened between 1888-1894 and the following were the factors behind their occurrence.
- All groups were looking for converts yet from the same population.
- Buganda was small for them to operate in without fighting.
- Each side wanted to be seen and supported by the Kabaka as the most influential man of the land.
- Due to poor land distribution which annoyed the Muslims.
- The wars were also because of having different and parallel preachings.
- Each group preached while insulting other provocatively.
- Each group was struggling for political influence in Buganda.
- None of the two groups was willing to be below the other.
- Each group had acquired guns, so they all felt strong enough to handle the other.
- Captain Lugard caused these wars because he encouraged the Christians to attack the Muslims.
- The long term enmity between the two sides could not enable them to stay without fighting.

- The Christians wanted to revenge for the earlier conquests done by the Muslims upon them.
- Kabaka Mwanga's lack of necessary skills to control these religions.
- The death of Kabaka Mutesa who had managed to control them.
- The killing of the Uganda martyrs annoyed the Christians
- Need to be back from Ankole by the Christians.
- Kabaka Kalema's Jihad policy annoyed Christians.
- The Golden age of Islam during Mutesa annoyed the Christians.

1 X 13 = 13 marks

(b) In what ways can we avoid such situations in the present times? (12marks)

- Through preaching more about peace and unity.
- Through emphasizing religious teachings about respecting human rights (life).
- Ensuring a good standard of leaders that do not mislead others into chaos.
- Dismissing misleading religious leaders.
- Avoiding being driven by baseless or unclear information from untrusted members or sources.
- Calling for government intervention whenever it is sensed that the situation may go out of hand.
- Avoiding negative foreign influence.
- Appreciating the good values in other religions.
- Establishing religious unions such as the inter-religious council.
- Ensuring freedom of worship.
- The government should give equal opportunities to all religions
- Religious leaders should equip worshippers with enough knowledge including that of ensuring peace.
- Each religion referring back to its teachings
- Valuing dialogues as much as possible.
- Variety religions extracted in all ways.
- Organising seminars intended to renew public relations.

1 X 12 = 12 marks

How did the following groups of people help in the spread of Islam in Uganda? (12marks)

(a) Cultural leaders

- Some included Ssunna, Mutesa, Kalema, etc.
- Mutesa invited more Arabs to come to Buganda.
- Kalema instituted a Jihad policy in which every male had to be circumcised.
- Some gave a warm welcome to the Arabs e.g Ssunna.
- Some accepted to learn Islam and Arabic language.
- Some accepted to learn Juma prayers.
- Some of them like Mutesa presided over Juma prayers.
- Some abolished some of the pagan practices.
- Some emphasized Quranic recitation.
- Helped Muslims to go back to their homeland.
- Represented Muslims in the Lukiiko e.g. Mbogo.
- Always advocated for Muslim rights.
- Participated in religious wars between Muslims and Christians.
- Some monitored the observance of the Islam.
- Some accepted to be circumcised e.g. Kalema.
- They built Mosques during their period in Uganda e.g. Mutesa.
- Sent Muslim missionaries to other areas.
- Menha Munulo.

- Some donated their land for the establishment of Muslim projects e.g. Mbogo at Kawempe.
- Some of these leaders favored Muslims e.g, Muteesa
- They allowed the Arabs to talk to their people

Any 12 (1 X 12 = 12 marks)

(b) Sudanese soldiers

(13 marks)

- These were Muslims soldiers from Sudan.
- Hired to come and keep law and order.
- These were employed by the British government in different departments.
- They however, helped in the spread of Islam in the following ways.
- They intermarried with Ugandans giving birth to the Nubians Muslims.
- They used their positions to discourage the spread of Christianity.
- They discouraged mixing Islam with culture.
- They participated in revolts aimed at advocating for the rights of Muslims.
- The retired Sudanese soldiers spread Islam in areas where they settled e.g. Entebbe.
- The Sudanese soldiers used their salaries to construct of Mosques in areas like Bombo.
- They used their money to convert many people to Islam.
- Some of them carried out personal missionary work.
- They made their homes as learning centers.
- They emphasized Islamic dressing i.e. Veiling.
- They captured Ugandan Acholis during their fighting and converted them into Islam.
- They created peace in many areas which gave them to spread Islam.

Any 13 X 1 = 13

12. (a) Describe the emergency of the Tabligh movement in Uganda? (12 marks)

- The Tabligh are one of the still existing sects within the Muslim community in Uganda today.
- It started
- It was started by a group of young / youth Sheikhs who broke away from an earlier established sect called Spidiqa.
- It broke away from Spidiqa in the early 1980s while they had Nakasero Mosque as their headquarters.
- The break was based on immorality done by the leaders which was unacceptable.
- It finally stayed at Nakasero as its headquarters while Spidiqa moved away to William street and later to Mengo-Kisenyi.
- They got their name from the Islamic term Tabligh which is about encouraging good and denouncing evil.
- It had strong sheikhs like Sh. Jamil Mukulu and Yunus Kamoga.
- Such young sheikhs had just come back from further Islamic studies.
- They had acquired a lot of Islamic knowledge (original) which they were ready to share with the other Ugandan Muslims.
- They bitterly noted that Ugandans were practicing Islam mixed with cultures that contradict with Islamic teachings.
- From Nakasero, they taught a lot of original Islam as they also moved to many other parts of Uganda.
- They were very much determined, aggressive and arrogant sheikhs known for handling Islamic matters without any single compromise.
- They still continue existing of negative effects and separation have occurred.

13 marks

(b) Give their contribution in promoting Islam in Uganda from the 1980s.

(13marks)

- The Tabliqs have helped in the promotion of Islam in the following ways.
- They constructed a number of mosques in different areas which are used for prayers and teaching Islam.
- They have always organized public lectures to teach / spread Islam.
- These Muslims created awareness among Muslims was very much lacking.
- They helped Muslims to feel confident about being a Muslim.
- They introduced the idea of Darasa which helped Muslim to converge and acquire more Islamic knowledge.
- The Islamic dress has been promoted through their teachings.
- This group helped in the promotion of congregational prayers among the Muslims.
- They equally saved Muslims from Shirik which is a major sin.
- Morals among Muslims were promoted because of the ways they were punishing criminals.
- They helped to promote the prophet's life style among the Muslims.
- Muslims were helped to receive pure Islam instead of its duplicate one they had before.
- The Tabliqs have put up a number of Islamic schools which have helped to promote Muslim education.
- They introduced the idea of Quran memorization and its recital competitions.
- In some cases have helped Muslims to have their rights respected / not abused.
- They helped in advocating for Muslim rights in Uganda
- The tabliqhs were always organized Muslims for community support (conations)
- A number of sheiks have been trained by the
- They seat out a sheik to preach
- They put up conversion centers for the sake of Islam.

1 X 12 = 12 marks

END