

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS

MARKING GUIDE

Uganda Certificate of Education

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION 225/2

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1. (a) MUSLIM DRESS (Definition has a mark in this section)

- It must be long enough.
- It must be loose.
- It should not be transparent.
- It should ever be clean.
- It should not resemble that of the non-believers.
- **It should not be excessively ugly.**
- Neither should it be too attractive.
- It should not be of a low price.
- Neither should it be too expensive.
- It should not be a dress of fame, arrogance etc.
- It should not have pictures on it.
- For men, they should not put on dresses with gold and silver.
- Application of perfumes for men.
- Thickness of the dress.
- Mom's dress should not exceed the ankle area.

1 x 13 = 1

(b) DRESS AND IT'S BENEFITS

- It provides warmth.
- It identifies man as a human being.
- It beautifies the one who puts it on.
- It distinguishes man from an animal.
- It signifies that there are Muslims in the community / society.
- It advertises Islam.
- Source of rewards.
- Form of worship
- For protection from temptations.
- Source of respect.
- Element of concentration while praying
- Comfortability
- Act of obedience towards Allah.
- It regulates extravagancy

2. (a) PAYMENT OF ZAKAT

(1x12 = 12marks)

- Zakat can be defined as the obligatory charity paid by the rich to the state to meet the needs of vulnerable people in the community.
- It is usually paid at the end of the year.
- The payer must have the heart intention. (Niyyah)
- There must be a section of people appointed by the state / Muslim leaders to collect Zakat.
- There are two types of zakat that is Zakatul Maali and Zakatul Fitr.
- One is paid at the end of the year (Maali) and Fitr is paid at the end of the month of Ramadhan.
- There are a number of items from which Zakat is payable.
- Money, the rate is $2\frac{1}{2}\%$
- Agricultural produce the rate is 5% and 10% respectively.

- Domestic animals 30 cows – one calf, 5 camels – one goat, 40 sheep / Goats – one she goat / sheep.
- Hidden treasures that is Gold, Diamond, copper, silver etc. (minerals)
 - o Gold 52.5 gms – 2.5% of value.
 - o Silver 577.5 gms – 2.5% of value.
 - o Products from water bodies like fish.
 - o Trade items the rate is $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on the profits.
 - o Land fee is another subject to the payment of Zakat 2.5% of Rental fee.
- Zakat of one item is not exchanged for another item.
- Zakat defaulter will be punished on the Day of Judgment.
- Those who deliberately refuse to pay Zakat can be forced and fined.
- Able moslem should pay Zakat
- No one pays Zakat unless has reacted the required Nisab.
- Zakat is payed on lawful items only. (Halali)

†
(1x13 = 13 marks)

(b) DISTRIBUTION OF ZAKAT

In the Quran, Allah mentions the categories of people who are required to receive Zakat (Qn 9:60).

The beneficiaries are eight in number;

They include;

- The poor
- The needy
- The New converts
- The Travellers
- The Debtors
- The slaves / Prisoners / captives
- Those in the cause of Allah.
- The Zakat collectors
- Zakat from one place may not be transferred to another place.
- The distribution of Zakaful Maali is limited to the Muslims only.
- The distribution of Zakaful Fitr can be extended even to the member of other faith.

(1x12 = 12 marks)

3. (a) THE PILGRIMAGE

- Defination
- Must be Muslim / believer
- Must be financially able.
- Must be mature.
- Must be sane.
- Must be healthy
- Physically able.
- With dear intension
- Must be a free man
- A female must be escorted by a male relative either father, brother or husband.
- Must be free from debts
- Must have knowledge about Hajji (pilgrimage)
- Must ensure safety of the route.
- Should have enough time.

(1x13 = 13 marks)

(b) THE IMPORTANCE OF MAKING THE PILGRIMAGE

- It is a pillar of Islam.
- It is an act of Worship.
- It is an act of obedience.

- It's a key to paradise.
- It a source of rewards.
- It is a source of forgiveness.
- It is a source of blessings.
- It is a source of unity
- It protects the pilgrims from temptations.
- The pilgrims dress signifies the equality of mankind.
- The holly sites become real to a Muslim.
- It trains one to be patient like lady Hajarah.
- It is a reminder to the pilgrims about the first pilgrims to the house of God (Kaabah) prophet Ibrahim and Prophet Ismael.
- It reminds the pilgrims of the day of Judgment.
- It promotes Islamic (muslim) brotherhood.
- Promotes physical fitness
- One is given a distinctive title of Hajji and Hajjat.
- Strengthens one's faith.

(1 x 13 = 13 marks)

4. (a) MAULED AND IT'S FEATURES

- The Prophet was born on Monday 12th Rabbil Awwal 570 A.D.
- Every year, this date and month are highly honored and respected by Muslims from different corners of the country.
- In East Africa (Uganda) it was first celebrated in the 19th century when there was an epidemic of small pox.
- It is usually organized outside the Mosque.
- The worshippers sit on Mats under a shelter.
- Women are separated from men.
- It attracts both Muslims and Non-Muslims.
- Charity is highly recommended for the Prophet.
- The Quran is recited time to time.
- The Prophet's biography is given to the Worshippers from the BARZANJE.
- The local, regional and National leaders are invited to address the Worshippers.
- Local drums and songs are used to entertain the worshippers.
- Praises and glorifications of Allah are also featuring.
- The ceremony ends with feasting.
- First celebrated in 1918 by Sheik Swaib Ssemakula and Prince Badru Kakungulu.
- Standing up on calling of the prophet's name for respect.

(1x13 = 13 marks)

(b) THE BENEFITS OF MAULED

- It brings people together hence unity.
- It improves on the Muslim brotherhood.
- Muslims pray for the Prophet which is a command from God.
- It attracts many local people to Islam.
- The Worshippers gain Knowledge from the preachings of the day.
- It advertises Islam.
- The Muslim community is recognized.
- It promotes charity through feasting.
- It is a source of entertainment which is a source of life.
- It enables the Muslims to address their burning issues to the central government.
- The worshippers are blessed.
- The worshippers are rewarded.
- The worshippers are forgiven.
- It is an act of worship of form or Worship.

SECTION B

IMAAAN (FAITH)

5.

- (a) **Tawheed is an Arabic word which means the oneness of Allah.**
- It is the first article and foundation of faith.
 - Under Tawheed, we believe that Allah is Single, the absolute. He begets not, neither was He begotten, unique and does not resemble anything.
 - Tawheed is of three types.
 - Tawheed Rububiyyah (Tawheed in terms of creation)
 - Tawheed Uluhiyyah (Tawheed in terms of names and attributes)
 - Creation: Everything living and non-living, seen and unseen was created by none other Allah. Therefore He is the creator.
 - Worship: Allah created man and Jinn to worship Him alone. Therefore, there is none to be worshipped except Allah.
 - Everything good that man does is viewed as an act of worship.
 - The major act of worship is a prayer.
 - Names and attributes: God Has one principle name Allah.
 - He also has 99 attributes, names such as the one, First, Last, Creator, Most High, The Judge, Most Merciful, Most Gracious etc.

(1 x 13 = 13 marks)

(b) **THE NATURE OF GOD**

GOD (ALLAH)	MAN
- He is the creator	He is a creature
- He sleeps not	Man sleeps
- He is independent	Man is dependent
- He is self-reliant and sufficient.	Man is ever in great need of help.
- Allah is unique	Man is so common.
- He begets not	Man begets
- He was not begotten	Man was begotten
- Allah is one	Man is not one.
- Allah has no partners	Man has so many partners
- Allah is eternal	Man dies
- Allah lives in heaven	Man lives on earth
- Allah does not resemble anything	Man resembles his fellow men.
- Invisible	Visible.

(1 x 12 = 12 marks)

6.

(a) **THE DUTIES OF ANGELS**

- Angels are the special soldiers (creatures) of Allah.
- Some Angels of Allah were given specific duties to perform.
- Some Angels are in charge of revelation that is Gibriel.
- Some Angels are in charge of distributing God's relief to His creatures that is Mikhael.
- Some Angels are in charge of ending man's life.
- Some Angels are busy protecting man from dangers of any kind.
- Some Angels are busy supervising whatever man does for record purposes.
- Some Angels are busy rotating the heavenly Kaabah.
- Some Angels are busy uplifting the throne of Allah.
- While other Angels are busy examining man's conduct on earth before death in the grave.
- Some Angels are in charge of paradise and others in charge of Hell.
- Some Angels will blow the trumpet on the day of Judgment.
- Some Angels will judge wrong doers.

IMPORTANCE OF BELIEVING IN ANGELS**(b) IMPORTANCE OF BELIEVING IN ANGELS**

- An article of faith.
- An article of worship
- An act of obedience
- Source of rewards.
- Source of blessings
- Source of forgiveness
- It strengthens faith
- It makes one a true believer.
- It differentiates a believer from a non believer.
- It is a key to paradise.
- It helps man to know how Allah's revelations have been reaching mankind.
- It also helps a Muslim to know that, whatever he does, there is a supervisor.
- It helps man to know that Allah has very many creatures praising him day and night.
- Moral improvement

(1 x 13 = 13 marks)

7. (a) THE STORY OF LUT/LOT AND HIS WICKED PEOPLE.

- Lut was the seventh Prophet.
- He lived in main city of Sodom.
- He was related to Prophet Ibrahim (his Uncle).
- God sent him to the city of Sodom as a Prophet.
- His message to the people of Sodom was to believe in one God and warned them against evil acts.
- The more he warned his people the more aggressive and rebellious they became.
- His people were the first in history of mankind to commit the act of homosexuality.
- He warned his people against the act and instead requested them to sleep with his daughters.
- Apart from homosexuality, his people also committed highway robbery, betraying friends among others.
- These were people with no shame.
- Prophet Lut warned his people about God's punishment.
- They told him to bring / invoke / invite God's punishment if he was truthful.
- Then Prophet Lut asked God to punish his people for their disbelief and disobedience.
- Before reaching Sodom, the angels visited Prophet Ibrahim and told him about what was going to happen to the people of Lut.
- It was this time that Prophet Ibrahim was given the good news of the child by Sarah.
- Prophet Ibrahim pleaded with angels for the people of Lut.
- The angels reached Sodom at Sunset.
- The angels were Gibreal, Mikhael and Israfeal.
- When Lut's people saw the angels inform of handsome men, they tried to rape them.
- But the Prophet requested his wicked people not to touch them.
- As a punishment, their eyes were plucked out by the Angels.
- Before the punishment, the Angels ordered the Prophet and his family to leave the city of Sodom for another place without turning back.
- On their way to a new land , there was a blast then his wife turned back towards her people.
- Therefore she disobeyed God's order, then a stone fell on her and she was destroyed (smashed into pieces)

- Then, God turned the city of Sodom into a sea but it's water being salty.
- The incident took place where the dead sea is located.
- There were three people who survived the punishment that is LUT and his two daughters.
- The daughters were REETHA and ZAGHRATA.
- Lut's father was Haran.

(1 X 13)

(b) LESSONS

- Prophet Ibrahim was always merciful to humanity.
- The angel can change shape.
- God has always saved the believers.
- It is God who grants faith and disbelief.
- God hates sexual relationship between the people of same sex.
- God's messages have always reached man through Angels (Angels with good news to Prophet Ibrahim about the son by Sarah).
- Angels are very harmful.
- That some family members of the Prophet were disbelievers.
- That the dead sea is a LANDMARK of the people who disobeyed God in the past.
- That shamelessness is an evil act.
- God has always punished wrongdoers.
- Man should not tempt God with punishments.
- We learn that Allah is all knowing and seeing.
- Prophets are always patient with their people.
- Man is always encouraged to be hospitable and welcoming.
- Learn to obey our father.

(1 x 12 = 12)

8. (a) SIGNS OF THE DAY OF JUDGEMENT.

- The Day of Judgment will come soon.
- Nobody knows when exactly it will happen except God.
- A number of signs of the Day of Judgment have already appeared.
- Emergency of incurable diseases like AIDS, Cancer.
- Frequency in wars for example in Congo, Sudan, Somalia etc.
- Emergence of tyrant rulers like Puttin, Kagame. Etc.
- Praising the musicians over the Quran that is Sheebah, Kenzo etc.
- Men resembling women for example Bebe cool, Pallaso etc.
- Emergence of unfair and corrupt leaders.
- Increase in the death of people for example those who died in Turkey, Freedom city etc.
- Prominence of people who were originally very weak politically and economically poor.
- The number of women over numbering that of men in the society.
- Loss of blessings in all man's endeavors / undertakings.
- The increase in immorality more especially wine drinking, fornication.
- Increase in the famine and drought.
- Increased number of false prophets.
- Emergency of many religions.
- Division among Muslims.
- The young will not respect the seniors.
- Lose of kindness to the younger ones.

(1x13 = 13 marks)

BETWEEN DEATH AND JUDGMENT.

(b) LIFE EXPERIENCE OF A SINNER

- Every soul shall taste a cup of death.
- The life experience of the righteous will be different from that of the sinners.

- At the death point, the sinner will struggle for his/her dear life.
- Finally the soul will be violently plucked out.
- The soul of a sinner will have a smell which is unpleasant.
- He / she will ask for more time to reform like prayer, Zakat and Shadaq.
- He will face scaring / fearsome angels.
- She / he will not be able to respond to the examining angels in the grave.
- He / she will face many temptations / challenges in the grave like snakes etc.
- The sinner will complain about the day of resurrection.
- They will resurrect in many funny / ugly pictures.
- It will be very difficult for the sinners to cross the narrow bridge of SIRATWA.
- It will take a long time for them to reach the judgment ground.
- They will not be availed with the shade on that day.
- They will sweat to the maximum.
- They will be given their books in their left hands.
- They will be finally sent to Hell.

(1x12 = 12 mark)

SECTION C

9. (a) A MUSLIM'S RELATIONSHIP WITH HIS SERVANTS.

- Respect the servants' ideas.
- Respect his servant.
- Provide them with basics of life. E.g food, clothes, accommodation.
- Not to blame them in case of minor mistakes.
- Pay them reasonable amount of money.
- Pay them immediately after work.
- Give full payments.
- There must be negotiations between the two before work.
- In case of charity, the servants be considered first.
- In case, the servant is tired of serving leave him to go.
- Mutual respect is recommended
- The master may share the profits with servants.
- Servants should be treated with kindness.
- Not to be sexually harassed
- On the servants side, they should serve their masters with love
- Work should be done effectively.
- They should not incite their colleagues against their masters.
- No work beyond their ability.
- Granted freedom of worship, expression, movement.
- Given time to rest.

(b) BENEFITS OF THE RELATIONSHIPS

(1x13 = 13 marks)

- It promotes peace.
- It promotes friendship
- It promotes confidence
- It promotes love for work
- It minimizes strikes.
- It minimizes hatred and enmity between the two.
- It promotes charity in the community.
- It improves on the standards of living for the servants.
- It promotes income distribution in the community.
- It checks on the evil acts like thefty.

- It promotes freedom of expression and movement.
- An act of obedience
- Attract conversion to Islam.
- Shows the right picture of Islam.
- It promotes brotherhoodness.

10.

(1x12 = 12 marks)

OBLIGATIONS OF PARENTS TOWARDS THEIR CHILDREN;

- Naming of their children.
- Looking for a nice partner.
- Praying before sexual engagement.
- Provision of basic needs of life.
- Circumcision in case of a male child.
- Organizing Aqiqah ceremony.
- Protecting the girl child from loosing her genitals.
- Giving them good advice.
- Introducing them to their family members.
- To get for them responsible marriage partners.
- Respecting their opinion.
- Loving them equally.
- Being kind to them.
- Praying for them.
- Education
- Avoid divorce
- Breast feeding
- Child spacing
- Good care during pregnancy
- Parents should be legally married
- At 10 years boys and girls should be separated
- Engagement in games and sports.
- Should not abort

(1x13 = 13 marks)

(b) WHY PARENTS NEGLECT THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS THEIR CHILDREN?

- Poverty
- Lack of time
- Ignorance
- Low levels of education.
- Laxity
- Lack of sensitization
- Polygamy
- Instability
- Government policy on children's rights
- Sexual Immorality
- Single motherhood / fatherhood
- High cost of educations
- Influence of witch craft.
- Westernization
- Disability of children
- Some cultural influence
- Weak faith

(1x12 = 12marks)

11. (a) GOOD HEALTH

- Washing the hands before and after meals.
- Washing the hands before and after visiting the places of convenience.
- Eating while seated
- Not eating hot food and cold foods
- Avoid intoxicants
- Avoid dead animals.
- Not eating pork.
- Circumcision
- Brushing the teeth in the morning and before sleeping.
- Islam encourages smiling and laughing
- Sleeping under net.
- Games and sports.
- Exercises also promote good health.
- Burying the dead as soon as possible.
- Playing sex is also good.
- Shaving.
- Clearing the bush around.
- Having a balanced diet.
- Entertainment
- Washing the whole body
- Keeping dogs away from home.
- Covering the mouth while coughing and sneezing.
- Breast feeding
- Prohibition of sexual immorality
- Avoiding abortion unless it is medically necessary.
- Medication
- Eat enough food
- Fasting

(1 x 13 = 13 marks)

(b) CLEANLINESS IN ISLAM.

- Washing hands before and after meals.
- Washing hands before and after visiting toilets.
- Shortening the nails.
- Washing the clothes
- Mopping
- Brushing the teeth.
- Washing the utensils
- Covering the utensils after meals.
- Burying the dead as soon as possible.
- Shaving
- Cleaning and clearing the compound.
- Istinja
- Total abolition after sex (Gusul)
- Abolition (uthu) purification
- Circumcision
- Proper disposal of waste.

12. (a) THE LAWFUL ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(1 x 12 = 12 marks)

- Farming
- Pastoralism
- Hunting

- Iron working
- Pottery
- Fishing
- Professional Jobs like Teaching
- Sewing
- Food gathering
- Weaving
- Repairing and mending
- Lumbering
- Trade
- Mining
- Transport
- Skill and talent
- Carpentry

(1x12 = 12 marks)

(b) UNLAWFUL MEANS OF ACQUIRING WEALTH

- Begging
- Stealing
- Cheating
- Robbery
- Corruption
- Bribery
- Embezzlement
- Looting
- Ribah (interest)
- Human trafficking
- Child sacrifice
- Witch craft
- Lying about what is being sold
- Swearing upon what is being sold
- Speculation
- Earning through unlawful activities.
- Hoarding
- Dealing in uncertainties
- Gambling
- Monopoly
- False weights and measurements.

(1x12 = 12 marks)

END