

SENIOR SIX SELF STUDAY WORK

P235/1 ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Instructions to candidates

- Answer **ALL** questions only
- Use of relevant examples and Quranic Quotations will add you a mark.
- All questions carry equal marks.

1. Account for the revelation of the Quran in bits. (25marks)
2. The prophet on being asked to show a miracle which justified his prophet hood, he replied that “it was divine inspiration (Quran)”. Justify his answer. (25marks)
3. Discuss the present day beliefs that contradict the teachings of Islam on the nature of God (25marks)
4. Discuss the Quranic teachings on the destiny of a human soul. (25marks)
5. Explain the teachings of Islam on the following concepts
a) Brotherhood (12marks)
b) Equality (13marks)
6. (a) Discuss the principles governing the Islamic dress (12marks)

(b) Examine the social and moral significance of the Islamic dress. (13marks)
7. Discuss the Quranic teachings that guide a Muslim on legal business (25marks)
8. “Islam permits accumulation of wealth through trade”. Why then does Islam prohibit interest but allow profit ? (25marks)
9. Examine the ideal system of governance according to the Quranic teachings. 25marks)
10. Examine the Islamic teachings on administration of justice in the society. (25marks)
11. (a) Explain the circumstance that led to the revelation of Surat Dhura(93)

(b) How important is this Surah to a Muslim
12. (a) Explain the content of Surat al Tin (95)
(b) Analyze the themes of the surah and discuss their importance to man.

ISLAM PAPER 1

1.Account for the revelation of the Quran in bits.

(25 marks)

- ❖ To strengthen the prophet's heart. Quran 25:32 i.e. "thus it was revealed that it may strengthen your heart".
- ❖ For easy memorization of the Quranic message.
- ❖ Because it was so heavy and if it was revealed at once, it would have caused serious health problems to the prophet.
- ❖ For his recitation.
- ❖ For gradual implementation of the law.
- ❖ For easy preservation of the message.
- ❖ For easy understanding of the Quranic message.
- ❖ To meet the needs of the day and time.
- ❖ Because of the illiteracy of the prophet.
- ❖ Because if it was revealed once, the dis believers would have said that the prophet had forged the book.
- ❖ Because it acted as a miracle for the prophet.
- ❖ It's because of God's will.

2.The prophet on being asked to show a miracle which justified his prophet hood, he

replied that it was divine inspiration (Quran) Justify his answer.

- ❖ A miracle is an act happening usually having a good result that cannot be explained by the laws of nature.
- ❖ It may also mean Ijaza which comes from the word Ajaza with varied meanings i.e. to be incapable to make powerless, to be impossible, to inimitable.
- ❖ Allah challenged man and Jinn's to produce the like of it if they thought it was not from the most high 28:49.
- ❖ The Quran declares that no one could possibly bring such a book not even if man and jinn combined their efforts 17:88.
- ❖ They failed to produce ten surah and the challenge was brought down to a surah 10:38.
- ❖ They failed as God put a barrier onto them to prove its miraculous nature 2:23-4.
- ❖ Quran has an impact on both believers and non-believers which no book can have.

- ❖ Quran has no contradiction despite the fact that it was revealed for a long period of time 8:157/4:82.
- ❖ Quran contains Muqataat verses which no one, not even the prophet could explain.
- ❖ Prophet's being illiterate, it contains the past events which happened in distant areas, experiences on prophets i.e. Moses, Isa, Joseph etc. 30:2-3.
- ❖ It's a miracle because of its memorization process.
- ❖ Because it's being read by many people through the world every day especially during prayers.
- ❖ The scientific view point i.e. 21:30.
- ❖ Everything consists of complementary elements, not only man and animals but plants even inorganic matters 36:36.
- ❖ Embryo in the womb is enclosed by three coverings which has been recently covered by scientists 39:6.
- ❖ Fertilization of certain plants is done by wind 15:22.
- ❖ Each human being has permanent individual finger prints. 75:4.
- ❖ Microscopic exist that are not visible to the naked eye 96:1.
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- ❖ It's a miracle because of its memorization process.
- ❖ Because it's being read by very many people throughout the world everyday especially during prayers.
- ❖ The scientific view point i.e. 21:30.

- ❖ Everything consists of complementary elements, not only man and animals but plants even inorganic matter 36:36.
- ❖ Embryo in the umbo is enclosed by three coverings which has been recently discovered by scientists 39:6.
- ❖ Fertilization of certain plants is done by wind 15:22.
- ❖ Each human being has permanent single finger prints 75:4.
- ❖ Microscopic organisms exist that are not visible to the naked eye 96:1.
- ❖ Its guidance to mankind 29:9.

3. Discuss the present day beliefs that contradict the teachings of Islam on the nature of God.

- ❖ Shirk means worshipping many duties or giving God's exclusive attributes to other
- ❖ Things.
- ❖ It signifies the association of gods to Allah in his attributes, Action or obedience all of which are due to God alone.
- ❖ Believing that the source of power, human and blessing comes from another besides Allah.
- ❖ Shirk being the greatest of the wrong doings, Allah vows not to forgive a person who commits shirk after knowing that it's not supposed to be done.
- ❖ There are people who like to show off and who are proud.
- ❖ Such people think that when they succeed in doing something, it's out of their intelligence and ability.
- ❖ Whatever, they do not seek to be revealed by God but rather to be seen by people.
- ❖ Shirk aswighal ariaya "mirror shirk is by those who work to be seen by people".
- ❖ He who prays to make a show, commits shirk and he who fasts to make a show, commits shirk and he who gives alms to make a show commits shirk".

4. Discuss the Quranic teaching on the destiny of a human soul.

- ❖ Destiny of the soul basically concerns the end of the soul.
- ❖ The final resting place of the soul is determined by the life during when it was introduced in the world while in the mother's womb.
- ❖ It also depends on one's deeds committed when the person is still alive on earth.

- ❖ Its determination by God's mercy. People said "mere actions of any person won't take him to paradise or save him from hell, unless its Allah mercy and will reported by Jabir.
- ❖ Allah's Qadir i.e. as soon as one is concerned in her/his mother's womb after 40 days when a flesh is formed Allah sends an Angel who blows the soul in to it and writes four things and destiny is among them.
- ❖ The destiny of the soul depends on one's action/deeds while still on the earth. i.e. Q 91:77-10 and 53:38-39.
- ❖ The environment also influences the destiny of the soul. i.e. when one lives with good people/bad, he/she behaves like the people in that group.
- ❖ Prophet said "people are born pure but their parents either sustain their purity/corrupt them.
- ❖ God and man simultaneously determines the destiny of the soul i.e. God creates the acts of a man and that the man acquires them.
- ❖ Everything shall die except God and since the soul is not an exception then it's a bend to die i.e. 55:26-27 and 56:60-61.
- ❖ The body disintegrates but the soul just tastes death at the level "Every soul shall have a taste to death".21:35 and 3:185.
- ❖ Angel of death is always lenient to believer's generous people and apostles taking out their souls i.e. they are rough with souls of people who are disobedient.
After death the soul is taken away from its mortal habits and is kept in other as it appears in 39:42.
- ❖ Later it will have to perish on the day of reckoning the day when only God will remain.
- ❖ Souls shall be resurrected in other forms of bodies different from those they owned on the world 56:61.
- ❖ Then, it will be held responsible for its deeds 74:38 i.e. "Every soul shall be held in pledge for its deeds" 3:30.
- ❖ The evil souls shall go to Hell 20:74.
- ❖ Hell is a place of fire; hot sticky liquids is the abode of the rebellious. 20:74.
- ❖ Penalties shall be continuous and no loss in life shall be expected but rather sufferings 22:19-22.
- ❖ Hell will never be filled by wrong doers 50:30 and 32:20.
- ❖ Toucher in Hell will be great 14:16-17/78:24-26.

- ❖ Those who rejected the truth are going to taste a bitter tree on hell called Zaqqan 56:51-52.
- ❖ Hell will be an ambush for the rebellious 78:21-23.
- ❖ He has seven gates for each of those gates is a special class of sinners assigned 15:44.
- ❖ Heaven/ in paradise, men will have wives 36:54-57.
- ❖ There will be a lot of things both bodily and spiritual.
- ❖ There won't be any sufferings 76:13.
- ❖ There will be no vain talk in paradise 19:62.
- ❖ There will be carpets 55:54 and 88:15-16.
- ❖ There will not exist death in paradise 37:58-59.
- ❖ The day of judgement is the basis of our acts here 'on earth either to go to Hell fire or paradise.

5.Explain the teachings of Islam on the following concepts

(a). Brotherhood

- ❖ Its defined as the quality/state of being brothers.
- ❖ It's an association for a particular purpose.
- ❖ It has various categories i.e. blood brotherhood, special brotherhood and Religious
- ❖ Brotherhood.
- ❖ Blood brotherhood it's when people are considered brothers in relatives i.e. Q 17:26,90,4:8 and 4:36.
- ❖ Special brotherhood it's when people associate for a particular purpose that is they come together to fulfill a common objective.
- ❖ Allah prescribed that all people equal irrespective of colour, race i.e. 49:13.
- ❖ Religious brotherhood its where people are considered to be brothers religiously because of our common origin since all are from God/by creation, purpose, worship Allah and Man's end is towards Allah for Judgement.
- ❖ Man is religiously a brother to another man. i.e. 23:52-54,21:92,49:10,49:11-12.
- ❖ prophet emphasized the religious brotherhood as he considers brothers as one structure and compares them to a human body.
- ❖ When one part is sick other parts also so suffer.
- ❖ He emphasized that believers love each other and have mercy on one another.

- ❖ Prophet said ‘‘Believers are like parts of one building to one another each part supports the others ‘‘Bukhain).
- ❖ He emphasized that brotherhood can only be maintained only when a person abstains from antagonizing others.
- ❖ (b). Equality.
- ❖ It’s a state of having equal advantages in social, political and economic aspects.
- ❖ Quran lays emphasis on equality of mankind (49:13).
- ❖ It’s also observed from the same pair that of Adam and Hawa as indicated in Quran (49:13).
- ❖ All of us our destiny is the same that is towards Allah.
- ❖ All of us shall be subjected to Allah’s Judgement (3:185)
- ❖ It’s also expressed in all the religious services in Islam i.e. prayer, fasting, Zakat 16:97.
- ❖ There will be Justice and equality in whatever punishment that will be given to the wrong doers without discrimination 9:68.
- ❖ Women were made to compete with man on equal footing in all religious, political and economic area.
- ❖ It was practically done by the prophet in all aspects of his life.
- ❖ He never discriminated among the people and discouraged slavery by manumitting slaves and by encouraging his followers to redeem those in bandage and problems.
- ❖ It minimized the difference that existed in the economic arena by putting up the Zakat final 2:177.
- ❖ It emphasizes charity and fair distribution of inheritance 4:11.
- ❖ Even the caliphs practiced equally i.e. Umar emphasized that the judges could not practice.
- ❖ Justice until they equated Umar the caliph to the common man.

6.Discuss the principles governing the Islamic dress.

- ❖ Extent of covering
- ❖ Looseness
- ❖ Thickness
- ❖ Overall appearance.
- ❖ Shouldn’t be similar to that opposite sex.
- ❖ Shouldn’t be similar to unbeliever’s costume.
- ❖ Shouldn’t be address of fame, pride and sanity.

(b). Examine the social and moral significance of the Islamic dress.

- ❖ It gives respect to a Muslim man and woman.
- ❖ It makes man from animals.
- ❖ Its intended to protect a man's body from coldness and excessive heat that may harm his/her body.
- ❖ It guard's society from being tempted into doing sins inform of formation/adultery.
- ❖ It is an act of worship.
- ❖ It minimizes lousy talks in the society.
- ❖ It distinguishes a believer from a non-believer.

7. Discuss the Quranic teachings that guide a Muslim on legal business.

- ❖ A business is a way how one earns a living.
- ❖ It should be Halali e.g legally accepted by the Quran.
- ❖ One must be not deal in uncertainties.
- ❖ One must not be involved in Ribbah dealings 2:278.
- ❖ One must avoid hoarding in business.
- ❖ One must not swear while selling.
- ❖ One must not deal in stolen properly.
- ❖ Farming and pastoralism are allowed.
- ❖ No selling of defective goods i.e. the rotten or expired goods.
- ❖ A Muslim should not lie on the item he is selling.
- ❖ One must pay his workers affair wage.
- ❖ One must pay his workers in time.
- ❖ A Muslim should avoid monopoly tendency to have good service delivery.
- ❖ Cheating by weights should be avoided.
- ❖ No middle man ship.

8. 'Islam permits accumulation of wealth through trade why then does prohibit interest but allow profit.

- ❖ Ribbah/interest refers to the excess which is demanded in a particular way.
- ❖ Usury is a practice of lending money especially at a rate of interest considered to be too high/high interest.

- ❖ “If you lend money to any of my people with you who is poor you shall not be to him as accretor, neither shall you require interest from Him (Exodus 22:25).
- ❖ “Give away to everyone who begs of you and of him who takes away from goods do not demand them back again. (Luke 6:30)
- ❖ It Prohibits interest because those who practice usury are ungrateful and wicked 2:276.
- ❖ Because those who devour usury are the rejecters of faith 4:161.
- ❖ Prophet said (PBUH) ‘when usury and formation appear in a community, the people of that community render themselves deserving of the punishment of Allah.
- ❖ Prophet also cursed the one who gives and the one who takes usury. ‘cursed be the taker of using the giver of Usury for they are all equal (Muslim).
- ❖ Prophet said “verily the wealth that is gained in usury though it be great is of small advantage (Muslim).
- ❖ Prophet said that Allah curses the one who witnesses and the one who writes a contract involving interest.
- ❖ One unit given out in Usury is a greater crime than adultery prophet said “Adirham which a man knowingly receives in usury is more serious a sin than thirty-six acts of adultery (Darqutril and Ahmed).
- ❖ Interest leads to appropriation of one’s property.
- ❖ It prevents people from working to earn money.
- ❖ It also discourages people from doing good to one another as is required by Islam.
- ❖ Because the borrower will be exploited.
- ❖ It creates in the debtors a tendency to do things carelessly and in haste.
- ❖ It breeds political evils inform of distortion the international relations and national peace.
- ❖ It encourages specialization which can amount to gambling which is prohibited.
- ❖ It may keep a country in viscous cycle of poverty.
- ❖ The institution of interest spreads hatred among the people.
- ❖ The spirits of Mercy and charity vanishes from the society as the hot ends to become richer through explanation of the poor.
- ❖ Because it discourages and breeds qualities among the people which are harmful in society.

- ❖ Interest necessitate taking another person's wealth without any consideration/ reward.

9.Examine the ideal system of governance according to the Quranic teachings.

12a). Explain the content of Surat Al Tin (95)

- ❖ V.1 – by the fig and the olive
- ❖ V.2 – by Mt Sinai
- ❖ V.3 – and this town secure
- ❖ V.4 – we have indeed created man in the best stature.
- ❖ V.5 – then we returned him to the lowest of the law.
- ❖ V.6 – Except those who have faith and perform good deeds they shall have in falling reward.
- ❖ V.7 –what then shall you (man) give the lie to the last Judgement.
- ❖ V.8 – isn't God the most Just of all Judges?

(b). Analyze the themes of the Surah and discuss their importance to man.

- ❖ No one is allowed to swear upon any of God's creatures other than Allah Himself.
- ❖ It shows that Allah created man in the best image compared to other creatures.
- ❖ The Surah teaches that its only man can do good and maintaining his best image.
- ❖ The Surah teaches that Allah is the most just and will not cheat anybody.
- ❖ Its shows that the day of judgement is already and it will not come soon therefore man should be prepared for it.
- ❖ It also shows that all the prophets were from God and had the same mission.
- ❖ It teaches man to do good and also shows that Mt Sinai is among the signs of Allah.

(ii). Explain the circumstances that led to the revelation of Surat Nuha.

- ❖ It was revealed in Mecca after Surah 89 Al Fagir.
- ❖ It consists of 11 verses and get its name from the first verse Dhuha.
- ❖ It is said to have been revealed to console and strengthen the prophet.
- ❖ It's because after the revelation of 2 and 3 chapters of the Quran, revelation stopped coming to the prophet and many Meccans started laughing at the prophet telling him that his God had forgotten.

- ❖ Since the prophet wasn't used in telling lies, he felt so bad and worried thus this Surah was revealed and the prophet was very happy and pronounced Takbira.
- ❖ He even commanded his companions never to read the Surah without reciting Takbira.

(b). How important is the Surah to a Muslim?

- ❖ It reminds man not to forget where he has come from and that man should always refer to his past experiences in order to remain focused to the future.
- ❖ It shows that its only Allah who swears upon his creations as indicted in first verse.
- ❖ Trains Muslims to treat the baggers with what they can but should discourage begging.
- ❖ It shows that man becoming an orphan is inheritable even for his children therefore should treat other orphans with tenderness.
- ❖ Teaches Muslims that if they are endeavored with wealth it's not out of their own deviousness but pleasure from Allah.
- ❖ Teaches man that acquires something good, should tell his/her friends about it as a way of appreciating God.
- ❖ Those people who preserve and do good and their duty end will be pleasing to them.
- ❖ Muslims learnt that every difficult is always followed by a relief if one trusts in Allah.
- ❖ It signifies that pended one have is an angel track one should never be discouraged by other people.
- ❖ It makes man not to waste time in blaming God for things which happen and do not make sense to him.
- ❖ It makes one a real believer in only one God.
- ❖ It makes/teaches a Muslim to work hard.

P235/1

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (THE GLORIOUS HOLLY QURAN

1. Account for the revelation of the Quran in stages. (25 marks)
2. Discuss the compilation of the Quran during .
 - (a) Abubaker's time (13 marks)

- (b) Uthuman's time (12 marks)
3. With evidence from the Quran and history justify the view that the Quran was a divine book.
 4. What is the teaching of Islam on the origin, development and nature of human soul.
 5. Discuss the events that will take place on the resurrection day. (25 marks)
 6. Discuss the concept of equality between man and woman. (25 marks)
 7. Discuss the principles governing the Islamic dress. (25 marks)
 8. Discuss the teachings of Islam on work ethics and principles. (25 marks)
 9. (a) Describe the back ground of Surat AL-Fatiha.
(b) Asses the relevance of the attributes of Surat Al-Fatiha to mankind. (13 marks)
 10. (a) Describe the back ground for the revelation of Surat lahab.
(b) Discuss the lessons man can derive from the study of Surat lahab.

END

I.R.E UACE PAPER ONE

Account for the revelation of the Quran in stages

- The word Quran is delivered from Qarala Yaqra'u' which literally means to collect but later this word came to be used for reading because the words and letters are collected while reading something Allah says in Quran 75:17.
- ``Lo! Upon us the putting together thereof and reading thereof''
- To strengthen prophet Muhammad heart as he was not yet used to revelation. 25:32
- To enable Prophet Muhammad memories and relate to remember the message revealed to him.

- So that God's laws could be gradually implemented by the prophet Muhammad and his followers.
- It was revealed to suit certain circumstances and unity changes in time i.e. Mecca and Medina.
- The Quran being sent in stages itself was a miracle of God to prophet Muhammad.
- To enable the Pagan Arabs change their behaviour gradually and to grasp the laws of the Quran correctly.
- Some messages were sent to abrogate earlier revealed messages.
- Some messages were sent to confirm and throw more light on previously sent messages.
- To ensure gradual development of law by introduction of commands and prohibitions bit by bit. - To cover prophet mission of 23 years. When God revealed the verse of the completion of prophetic mission, the prophet died soon afterwards.
- Verses were revealed in a reaction to crisis.
- The crisis could be scandal, dilemma or an inquiry.
- The scandal i.e. the accusation of Aisha of having committed adultery with Swafian.
- The revelation of the Quran allowed the human participation in the development of law.
- Sometimes God revealed command with an intention of testing the faith of Muslims and once that was achieved that command was replaced or softened.
- Allah said ` `We do not send down a verse or we cause it to be forgotten unless we bring another one similar to it or better than it.'`
- So the Quran was not imposed on the Muslims like the Taurat was imposed on the Jews.

2, Discuss the compilation of the Quran during ABUBAKER TIME

- Immediately after the death of the prophet Muhammad (SAW) some tribes rejected Islam and refused to pay zakat.
- Abubaker decided to fight them at the battle of Yamamah. At this battle many memorizers of Quran were killed.
- Umar suggested to Abubaker that there was danger of the Quran being lost, unless it is compiled in a book from Abubaker reluctantly accepted the idea.

- Zaid bin Thabit was nominated for the task, he collected the Quran from memorizers and people who had written it on materials such as parchments.
- The manuscript was approved by Abubaker for use and it remained with him till his death and thereafter it was under the custody of lady Hasfa, the widows of the prophet(SAW)

(b) Uthuman time.

- During the time of sayyidinah Uthuman differences in reading of the Quran became obvious. After consultations with the living companions of the prophet, Uthuman sent a message to Hasfa to send him the manuscript that was in her custody and she sent it to the caliph for reference. - Uthuman then appointed a panel of four people headed by Zaid ibn Thabit to reproduce the manuscript in standard version.
- The committee compiled the Quran in dialect of the Quraysh and handed over the Completed work to the caliph.
- The caliph returned the original manuscript to Hasfa after approving it and a copy was sent to every province with order that every Quranic material in circulation whether written in fragmentary manuscript or whole copies be burnt.
- Uthuman also sent teachers to the provinces to teach people the correct recitation of the Quran.

3. With evidence from the Quran and history justify the view that the Quran was a divine book.

- It posed challenge to man and thus produce title like of the Quran which they failed.
- The Quran has an impact on both the believers and non-believers which no book can have. The Quran had no contradiction despite the fact it was revealed for a long time, 23 years an unlettered prophet.
- It contains the past events which happened in distant area, experiences of prophets i.e Moses, Jesus, Joseph
- It also contains prophecies which were fulfilled during the prophets life time and some are still being fulfilled even today.
- It can easily be memorized, the ability of man even seven years old child commutes the whole Quran to memory.
- Allah has promised to protect his book (15:9)

- It contains a lot of scientific facts talked about 1499 years ago by unlettered prophet many of them have just been found out by scientists in the 19th and 20th century that whole life originated from water 21:30
- There is no other and better guidance to man than Allah's revelation makes the Quran unique and inimitable 28:49
- There is no piece of literature on Earth that can match the Quran with respect to style, form or content.

4. - The soul has origin from Allah. According to Quran God punpup the soul into the body at a particular point of time. Therefore, the soul is equivalent to life.

When angel Israfil removes it from the body, the body dies. The soul is returned to the body in the grave to enable the dead person to respond to Questions of Munkar and Nakir.

The Quran describes 3 stages of soul development.

Ammaarah, Lawwamah, Mutmaimah (should be well explained).

And the student should explain the nature of human soul checks your notes properly.

5. -The day will start with the blowing of the trumpet 78:18

- On that day there will be a mighty blast 50:42
- And the earth will be opened and people will rush out 50:44
- On that day people will rise up in the same size and shall be naked.
- Each body will receive a book(record), The righteous people will receive their record in their right hands while the wrong doers will receive their records by their backs 89:7-11
- Then everybody will pass over the ``siratwa'' to get to the judgement ground 19:70-71
- Then all the people will appear before the majesty Lord of the Universe (chief judge)
- All shall begin by presentation of oneself and all part of one's body will give witness 30:64
- There after everybody's account should be well shown to him, including the jinns.

- On that day a balance will be used in weighing the deeds of the people 21:47 Prophet Muhammad(SAW) will intercede for the believers
- The righteous will go to paradise and the wrong doers to hell. The believers will be under God's shade.
- The sun will descend to vary close range.
- people will assemble in assorted lines according to their deeds. - People will move in guards behind the teachers
- People will run away from their children/ parents.
- There will be judgement between right and wrong.

7. A woman expects (indoors with relatives) covers the whole body except

the face and hands 24:31

- A man is supposed to cover between the navel and the knees.
- The woman's dress should be loose harder to describe the shape of her body.
- The dress should be thick and not transparent.
- The dress should not resemble man's costume and the vice versa.
- The dress should not attract man's attention to the woman's beauty.
- The dress has strength that help man in his relatives.
- The Islamic dress gives respect to Muslim woman and helps to make her descent and guard her chastity.
- The dress makes man to cover his/ her nakedness disguising him/her from animals.
- The dress is intended to protect man's body from coldness and excessive heat that may harm his/her body.
- Dressing as the law prescribes is one of the acts of worship.
- The man's trousers should not go beyond his ankles.
- The costume should not resemble that of non-believers

- Man is allowed to trim the moustache and not the beard.
- Men and women should not wear striking colours
- Hair dying is allowed for such men and women.
- Perfume is allowed to men and not women.
- Additional hair is not allowed to women and men.

Painting nails is not allowed to women and men except Islam allowed inna.

Women should not put one shoes which make noise to attract people's attention.

- Both men and women should not wear clothes of pride and vanity.
- They should not put on clothes which are too cheap and demean the dignity of people.
- The chess should be clean.
- Islam does not allow tattooing.

8. - These are rules of conduct which define the dos and don'ts which must be adhered to while doing work.

- It stipulates the rights of the employees and employee.
- In hadith when one does some work, should be paid before his sweat dries up.
- The wages of labour should be paid before his sweat had dried up (Ibn Majah)
- Prophet emphasized that servants should be treated as members of the family and advise his companions to treat them well.
- "Slaves and servants should be given food and clothing to the prevalent custom and should not be subjected to labour that they cannot bear" (Muatta)
- The labour should not be overburdened and should not be under paid.
- The employer is not supposed to harm his employee.
- Employee should be given privilege by their employers like sick

allowance/ medical allowance.

- Islam also encourages who fail to get jobs to be taken care of the unemployment fund and to this Afzalur Rahman observes that Umar once saw an old man begging on the street.

9(a) AL-FATIHA.

- This is the first surah in the holy Quran.
- It was revealed in Mecca at the early period of the prophet mission.
- It is reported that it was the first of the shura to be revealed complete with all its verses.
- It is attributed to the following.
- Fatihat al khatab (The opening of the divine book because with it the Quran opens.
- Ummal kitab (mother of the book) because it contains the essence of the Quran i.e it is the summary of the Quran.
- Surah al Hamid (the surah of praise) because in it are praises of Allah i.e Rahman, Rahim < Malik.
- Asas al Quran (the foundation of the Quran) because it starts the Quran and summarised.
- Al-sab al mathani (the twice repeated seven verses) because it is recited at least twice in prayers.
- Al Salat (the Prayer) because in it is a prayer of guidance.
- Al shifa (the surah of healing) because when you read and understand it heals the soul.
- Al-waqiyah (the surah of protection) it protects the people as summarise it and also it can protect people if always read and understood.

(b) Relevance of the attributes of Surat AlFatiha

- That before man does anything he/ she should always first praise Allah.

- It teaches man how to conduct his/her prayers and indicates that before man prays/ asks anything from God he / she must first praise Allah.
- Allah's mercy is for everybody here on earth but on the last day it will be for only those who will have done well.
- Man should know that the day of judgement is sure to come and that there will be no helper on that day other than one's good deeds.
- man learns that it is a crime to worship any other thing other than Allah and that there is nothing that can help man other than Allah.
- Man should know that there are people who received God's punishment before because of their deliberate rejection of Allah's guidance and thus man should guard against this.
- That if a person performs prayer without reciting this surah his prayer is not accepted.

10 (a) It is easily meccans surah most likely to have been revealed as the fifth one.

- It has only five verses so it's among the shortest surah.
- The surah got its name Abu-lahab.
- It was revealed after the characters of Abu lahab who was called Abdul Azza who was opposing The message of the prophet.
- Abu-lahab stood up when the prophet was delivering his mission at mt. saffa and strongly opposed and oppressed the prophet.
- The prophet was hurt and kept silent after Abu-lahab abusive words.
- Abu- lahab being neighbour to the prophet could always shout at the prophet when preaching.
- Abu-lahab also ordered his son to divorce Muhammad's daughter and the son did so.

- Abu-lahab was the decision makers when the prophet and his followers were offended and persecuted and he could stop food to be taken to them.
- Abu-lahab did all these with his wife.
- HE could even put thorns in the way of the prophet when going for prayers.

So the reaction of Abu-lahab was starting point for the revelation of the surah offending Abu-lahab and his wife instead.

(b) - Allah's mission can't be stopped.

- Strengthened the heart of the prophet.
- It confirmed the existence of Muhammad as the prophet.
- It challenged the pagans.
- It made the followers of the prophet confident that any wrong doer and who spread mischief among people will be punished by hell fire.
- That whatever one does shall be tied on his neck.
- It proves that Allah can't forget his prophets.
- It shows that Islam has to survive at all costs.
- It teaches man not to do evils because of peer group influence.
- No punishment will be exchanged.
- It proves that wealth can't save men but only Allah can.
- It proves that Allah will punish all sinners accordingly,
- It was starting point for the propagation of Islam in Arabia.
- It gives courage of fighting for their religion.

END

ACTIVITY1

P235/1

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS

EDUCATION

1. Discuss the methods employed to keep the Quran Holy ever, since the revelation to date. *(25 marks)*
2. Why the Holy Quran was revealed to An Arab, In Arabia and in Arabic language *(25 marks)*
3. “Taw heed goes beyond numerical oneness of Allah” justify the statement. *(25 marks)*
4. Examine the Quranic evidence that prove the historical punishments to different sinners *(25 marks)*
5. Discuss the Quranic teachings on the position of a woman in Islam as compared to men. *(25 marks)*
6. One of the challenges in today’s business community is that of false

Weight and the Quranic teachings that Address this challenge.
(25 marks)

7. Explain the Islamic teachings on the pre – destination and free – will.
8. Examine the Quranic teachings about labour and work Ethics. *(25 marks)*
9. Surat Al Tin (fi g tree) 95, discuss the nature of man in relation to his characteristics and salvation. *(25 marks)*
 - (a)Justify the statements.
 - (b)How important is the surah to the Muslims.
10. (a)Discuss the back ground of Surat Al Qadir.
(b)Analyze the relationship between Surat Al Qadir and Surat Inshraaha.

ACTIVITY 2

I.R.E. P 235/1 (THE HOLY QURAN)

- 1(a) Basing on Quranic verses, explain the revelation of the Holy Quran.

- (b) Analyse the justifications for the revelation of the Quran gradually.
- 2(a) Discuss the way the Quran was compiled.
 - (b) Explain the challenges faced in its compilation.
- 3. Examine the nature of life on the Day of Judgment as presented in the Holy Quran.
- 4. Examine the Quranic teachings on the origin and destiny of the soul.
- 5. “There are equal rights for both men and women according to Quran” Discuss.
- 6. Examine the Quranic teachings about;
 - (a) Marital faithfulness.
 - (b) Responsible parenthood.
- 7. How does the Quran legislate on employer/ employee relationship?
- 8. What guidance does the Quran offer on the payment and distribution of Zakatul Maal?
- 9. “Leaders and their subjects have rights over one another as detailed in Quran”. Discuss.
- 10. Examine the Quranic teachings that address the problem of oppression in society.
- 11(a) Examine the content of Surat Asr.
 - (b) What lessons does a Muslim learn from the Surah?
- 12(a) Examine the circumstances under which Surat Inshirah (94) was revealed.
 - (b) What is the relevance of the Surah to Muslims?

END

ACTIVITY 3

- 1. Discuss the Divine and human intervention in safeguarding the Authenticity of the Quran up to Companions time.

2. Explain the role of the following in the compilation of the Quran.
 - i) Zaid bin Thabit
 - ii) Abubakar.
 (b) What challenges were encountered in the compilation of the Holy Quran?

- 3(a) Examine the Quranic guidance on the soul.
 (b) Explain the destiny of the human soul as taught in the Holy Quran.

- 4(a) Describe the treatment of a Muslim's body in the grave.
 (b) Explain the nature of life after resurrection as presented in the Holy Quran.

5. Examine the Quranic teachings on Dress.
6. "There are equal rights between Men and women as approved by the Holy Quran". Assess the validity of this statement.

7. Examine the Quranic teachings on the concept of work.

- 8(a) Discuss the Quranic guidance on illegal business dealings.
 (b) Explain the benefits of legal trade to the Muslim society.

9. Analyze the concept of Justice and its establishment as stated in the Quran.
10. How does the Islamic political system differ from other political ideologies of the world according to Quran?
- 11(a). Account for the revelation of Surat fil (105) of the Holy Quran.
 (b) Of what relevance is the surah to Muslims?

- 12(a) Examine the content of Surat Asr. (103)
 (b) What lessons does a Muslim learn from the Surah?

ISLAM PAPER 3

IRE 3

A LEVEL

Explain the impact of Islam on the different aspects of life of the Jahilliyah Arabs. (25marks)

- ❖ A centralized system of gov't was formed where the prophet was on top and other tribe / clan leaders were recognized.
- ❖ Good system of electing leaders on merit was introduced following the Shura system.
- ❖ It leads to formation of a committee of people with good knowledge in charge of matters concerning Islam.
- ❖ Women enjoyed a considerable portion of free will and her decision was highly considered.
- ❖ Women were free to participate in politics unlike before.
- ❖ It introduced democracy in the state.
- ❖ Islam preached the message of Universal brotherhood and united all Muslims under the banner of Islam putting a reduction contribal difference in the community.
- ❖ Prophet fought battles that established Muslim's as the absolute masters in Media and the Meccans were finally broken.
- ❖ Islam prohibited ribah (interest)
- ❖ Islam changed the economic way of life of the Arabs i.e. the rich had to pay zakat to the poor instead.
- ❖ Islam modified the trading items i.e. selling the rotten flour and alcohol was prohibited and regarded haram.
- ❖ Islam fovoured medina the city of growing crops i.e. stock break up, grew dates and cereals hence the medina became the city of farmers.
- ❖ Islam improved the system of pastoralists.
- ❖ There was reduction of income inequalities this was achieved as the prophet emphasized the payment of zakat and sadaq.
- ❖ Islam also comes with new teachings that encouraged the carrying out of commercial activities in things that were accepted in Islam.
- ❖ People were encouraged to work for themselves reducing on over dependence on others.
- ❖ Islam abolished idol worship which was the major source of all vices,
- ❖ All other religions that existed before Islam i.e Judaism, (Jesus)Nazareth(Hanafs) respected Islam when it was introduced.
- ❖ People used to worship idols i.e. Hobal and Manat before the advent of Islam, reduced and prohibited them.
- ❖ Islam modified different pillars i.e. pilgrimage zakat, prayer and fasting.

- ❖ Islam changed the way how animals were sacrificed, this was done in a proper way and all were dedicated to only GOD
- ❖ Arabs used to circumbulate the kaaba while naked, but Islam changed it and making of pilgrimage to the holy mosque was formalized, the singing of obscene songs was also abolished.
- ❖ There was a change in cultural beliefs something that made the whole community to believe in Islam.
- ❖ There was a big disparity in social classes but those were reduced by preaching equity and Islamic brotherhood.
- ❖ Women and men were given equal position in the society.
- ❖ Islam end the vices of pre Islamic Arabia i.e. polygamy, fornication, adultery, polygamy etc.
- ❖ Marriage system was improved and formalized as men were allowed to marry women of themselves ranging from two to four with a condition of making justice between them
- ❖ Islam improved and changed the social vices i.e. tribalism, racism slavery and forbidden through various Islamic teachings.

1 ½ x16+1= (25marks)

2). Assess the significance of treaties signed by prophet Muhammad as a leader of Muslim

community in Arabia with the non-Muslim communities. (25marks)

- ❖ Treaties are the agreements, pledgers / covenants signed by Islamic countries with other countries both peace and war.
- ❖ The treaty in the latter case is called peace ableness, reconciliation or peacefulness and under which reconciliation is reached and war is over.
- ❖ Prophet signed the medina constitution with Jews, the Hudayibiyyah treaty with Pagan Meccans Quraish and a treaty with Jews after their expulsion to Khaybar.
- ❖ Medina constitution made the Jews and Christians of Medina part of the Muslim army to fight the enemies of Islam and act as helpers.
- ❖ Medina constitution gave powers to prophet Muhammad as leader of the Medina community and recognized as a prophet of God.
- ❖ Medina constitution made Medina city, a city of Prophet Muhammad a city of Islam and the seat of Islamic empire recognized by the rest of Arabia as such.

- ❖ Hudaibiyyah made it possible to stop hospitality of pagan Meccans against the Muslims and peace was enjoyed.
- ❖ Hudaibiyyah fostered brotherhood and unity among Arabs whether Muslim / Pagan.
- ❖ The calmness, sincerity and diplomacy of Muhammad as signatory master minder of these treaties and in honoring them made win many win many hearts of Arabs who converted to Islam.
- ❖ Treaties gave the prophet breathing space and gave him time to plan the next steps.
- ❖ The prophet exploited the breach of these treaties to attack his appointments.
- ❖ Such treaties have lived for a long time in the annals of Islamic history and were later used by orthodox and Umayyad Caliphs as a basis for their governance.
- ❖ The conquest of Mecca was a result of the breach of the truce of Hudaibiyyah.
- ❖ The expulsion of the three clans of the breach of Jews from Medina was a result of breach of the Medina charter.
- ❖ Medina charter became the first Muslim constitution which granted freedom of association worship and speech.
- ❖ The Medina charter tested the allegiance of non-Muslims to the prophet.
- ❖ To Hudaibiyyah treaty averted bloodshed between Muslims and Meccan Quraish.
- ❖ After expulsion of Jews and their settlement at Khaybar, they were subdued by prophet who made them pay tribute to the Islamic state and they also became subjects within the Islamic state.1 ½ X16+1=(25marks)

3. An ideal successor to the prophet of God. How fitting is the above description of Abubakar as the first caliph?

- ❖ On assuming the office from 632-634AD, the two years of his administration showed that Abubakar had missed nothing to the prophet therefore a fitting successor to the prophet.
- ❖ He entered the payment of Zakat by creating the defaulters.
- ❖ Like the prophet, Abubakar restored peace in Medina.
- ❖ He maintained Medina as the seat of Islam.
- ❖ He compiled the Quran in to a book from with the help of other companions i.e. Zaid bin Thabit.

- ❖ He suppressed all the rebellions within the Islamic state.
 - ❖ He maintained the Islamic atmosphere where everything was done Islamically.
 - ❖ He started the idea of state treasury and used the money to help widows, way fares and distutes
 - ❖ He fought and defeated false prophets i.e. Musailama, Tuliahan etc.
 - ❖ He expanded the Muslim empire by taking over Iraq, Syria,
 - ❖ He sent Muslim missionaries to call people to enter the field of Islam.
 - ❖ He united Muslims after the death of the prophet.
 - ❖ He appointed official in office depending on merit and piety.
 - ❖ He put up the department of justice to solve peoples' problems basing on hadith and Quran.
 - ❖ The state was divided into provinces for easy administration.
 - ❖ The wrong doers were punished following the Quran and hadith.
 - ❖ To protect innocent people, he put up strict rules governing warfare.
 - ❖ He maintained international relations with the neighboring state.
- 1 ½ X16+1
=(25marks)

4. Examine the major development witnessed during the Ummayyad period under the reign of Umar bin Abdul Azziz.

- ❖ Umayyad Caliphate transformed from Ban Umayyah ‘’ son of Umayyah.
- ❖ It was the second of the four major Arab Caliphates established after the death of Muhammad.
- ❖ The father of Umar bin Abdul Azziz was Abdul and his mother was Umma Asim agrand daughter of Umar bin Khattab.
- ❖ He was born at a place called Halwan near Cairo and by then, his father was the governor of Egypt.
- ❖ He was a great propagator of Islam and Islamic culture.
- ❖ He encouraged and facilitate an open evangelization policy throughout the empire.
- ❖ There was proper accountability of funds from the state treasury and other sources.
- ❖ Umar was never tolerant with any corrupt tendencies.
- ❖ There was never dialogue which was promoted by Umar on matters of faith in mature manner.

- ❖ Umar made significant fiscal changes to the advantages of his subjects.
- ❖ He improved on the working conditions of his Girl servants.
- ❖ Umar paid attention to the standard of weighing and measuring system that was running in the empire.
- ❖ Umar took care of the vulnerable groups in his empire in the quest to harmonize their welfare.
- ❖ Umar promoted appointment on merit which boosted the efficiency and hardworking of the labor sector.
- ❖ He revived the respect and sanctity of the house of the prophet.
- ❖ He abolished the dubious act of cursing Ali and his family every Friday during Juma prayers as had been done by some of his predecessors, starting with Mwawiyyah.
- ❖ He also hailed for striving towards achieving and promoting equality of all his subjects.
- ❖ He is remembered to have been the first Umayyah Caliph to order and sanction the collection and compilation of the prophet's Hadith in to a book form.
- ❖ Communication network and postal services improved.
- ❖ Lavish expenditure was suspended.
- ❖ Umar called upon all Umayyads to surrender their property to the state treasury.
- ❖ Death penalty was abolished and Sharia law was introduced.
- ❖ Wars and rebellions were stopped and offices the Qadhi / Muslim Judges than he did on the provincial governors. 1 ½ X16+1=(25marks)

5. Asses the contribution of the Umayyad to the advancement of science.
(25marks)

- ❖ It was rather a tradition in the hands of Greek commentators and practitioners, the court doctors of the Ummayyads belonged to this group.
- ❖ The Christians physicians of Mwawiyyah and Tayadhuq e.g. Greek physician of all Hajjaj.
- ❖ Umar II transferred the school of medicine from Alexandria, where Greek tradition flourished to Antioch and Harran.
- ❖ Alchemy i.e. medicine, one of the few sciences in which the Arabs made a distinct contribution was one of the disciplines earlier developed.

- ❖ Khalid the son of the second Umayyad Caliph Yazid was the first to write books on Alchemy, medicine and Astrology I.e. Decomposition Alchemia.
- ❖ The astrological and alchemy treaties ascribed to Jafar al Sadiq have been discredited by critical modern scholarship.
- ❖ The father of Arabic alchemy was Jabir Ibn Hayyan credited with discovery of several chemical compounds by the west.
- ❖ Jabir described scientifically the two principle operations of chemistry calculations and reduction.
- ❖ He improved on the methods for evaporation, sublimation, melting and crystallization.
- ❖ The intellectual exploits of the Umayyads left few traces in the form of documents from which it can be evaluated.
- ❖ In the field of architecture, the Mihrab, Minaret and Makshura were introduced in Mosques.
- ❖ The Mihrab i.e a niche / extension in the wall borrowed from the church was introduced by Caliph Umar bin Abdul-Azizi and built in Madina mosque reserved for Imams.
- ❖ The Makshura, introduced by Mwawiyah as afenced off part in the interior of the mosque reserved for the Caliph.
- ❖ The Basaara Mosque was provided by the governor Ziyad with astone Minaret.
- ❖ They built special hospitals for chronic diseases.
- ❖ They established textile industries for production of clothes.
- ❖ They drained, cultivated and reclaimed land.
- ❖ They constructed canals i.e. the one between River Tigris and Euphrates still exists.
- ❖ They organized printing and minting of Arabic coriage.1 ½
X16+1=(25marks)
- ❖ 6. Evaluate the achievement of the Abu- Jaffar Al Mansoor as once of the prominent Abbasid Caliphs. (25marks)
- ❖ Abu-Jaffar Al Mansoor was the second Abbasid Caliph existed between 754-775AD.
- ❖ He succeeded Abu Abbas Al Safah the first Abbasid Caliph and during his reign he contributes the following to the consolidation of the Abbasid dynasty.

- ❖ He helped in the recognition of the Abbasid administrative authority as he was firm and strong administrator.
- ❖ He fought and defeated a number of people from the oppositions i.e. Abdullah Ibn Ali, Abu Muslim etc.
- ❖ He put under the Abbasid control the areas of Khurasan, part of India Pakistan and Sassanid Empire.
- ❖ He established the Abbasid rights to exercise supreme authority as inheritors from the house of the leaders on merit but majorly from the Abbasids.
- ❖ He suppressed the Shia revolt to consolidate the Abbasid rule.
- ❖ He played a big role in the Muslim education by ordering the translation of Hindu and Greek works into Arabic.
- ❖ During his period science was given a consideration especially under astronomy, physics, and chemistry.
- ❖ He founded the seat of Baghdad as the new capital city for the Abbasid Caliphate which is later named Madinatul Salaam. (The city of peace)
- ❖ He developed a number of infrastructures especially in the area of academics and Health.
- ❖ He created a good relation with the neighbors in order for the Abbasids to consolidate themselves in power.
- ❖ He believed in the use of force which led to the death of very many prominent people i.e. Abdullah Ibn Ali and Abu Muslim.

However, he played negatively as discussed below.

- ❖ He appointed the Christian to the top administrator and this later affected the Abbasid Caliphate.
- ❖ He failed to bring back to the Abbasid control the province of Spain which was under Abdul Rahman of the Umayyads.
- ❖ He reduced the pace of Arabisation policy because not all of them were in the position of administration.
- ❖ He created a very huge army and paid it highly which affected the economy of the Abbasid rule. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = (25 \text{ marks})$

7. To what extent did the personal conduct of the Abbasid Caliphs contribute to the

collapse of their dynasty?
(25marks)

- ❖ The Abbasids dynasty is the one that succeeded the Umayyad dynasty.
- ❖ This Caliphate lasted for about 500 years i.e. from 750 After the collapse of the Umayyad to around 1258AD.
- ❖ This caliphate had about 37 caliphs including strong and weak Caliphs.
- ❖ The combination of factors contributed to the downfall of this empire among which was the personal conduct of the Caliphs.
- ❖ Neglect of duties at the expense of leisure.
- ❖ Immorality and luxurious living of the Caliphs.
- ❖ The weak nature of some Caliphs visas the large empire.
- ❖ The succession disputes.
- ❖ The inability of the Caliphs to make a complete conquest.
- ❖ The neglect of the army.
- ❖ The appointment of Turkish soldiers to high positions in the army.
- ❖ The cruelty / harshness of some Caliphs i.e. Abu-Abbas al Safari.

However, there are also other factors i.e.

- ❖ The vastness of the empire.
 - ❖ The rise of Qarmathians.
 - ❖ The effect of decentralization.
 - ❖ The emergencies of religious sects i.e. Mutacilites extravagancy, Luxurious living.
 - ❖ Hostilities and allogance of the Arabs over the non-Arabs.
 - ❖ The hostilities of the Modnanites and Hymarites.
 - ❖ Natural calamities i.e. floods, famine.
 - ❖ Invasion by Christians i.e. these constantly attacked the Muslims and eventually weakened the Muslims.
 - ❖ Invasions by Halquik –Kim, the Mongol leader finally led to the collapse of this empire.
 - ❖ The over indulgence in luxury, luxurious living and over enjoyment.
 - ❖ The inability of caliphs to make complete conquests. 1 ½
- X16+1=(25marks)

8. discuss the factors that led to the rise of the Fatimid's to power. (25marks)

- ❖ Fatimid Islamic Caliphates were an Arab Shia Muslim Caliphate first centered in Tunisia and later in Egypt that ruled over varying areas of the Maghrib.
- ❖ The weakness of the leaders i.e. Ikhishidids were very weak.

- ❖ The conflicts between the Arabs and non-Arabs.
- ❖ The long standing determination of the Shia.
- ❖ The outbreak of natural calamities and their effects.
- ❖ The long distance between Egypt, the Fatimids base and the Imperial capital city of Abbasids, Bagdad.
- ❖ The unity of the Fatimids.
- ❖ The good organizational ability of the Fatimids.
- ❖ The Shia propaganda.
- ❖ The leaking of Abbasids secrets to the Fatimids.
- ❖ The reluctances and adamany of some Abbasid leaders.
- ❖ The weakness of the Abbasid army which betrayed the Abbasid leading to the rise Berbers of North Africa to the Fatimids.
- ❖ The imposing of Shia doctrines (role of Abu-Abdallah).
- ❖ Mismanagement of the economy by the Abbasids through luxious life style.
- ❖ Reluctance by the Abbasid Caliphs to shoulder the burdens of a large empire.
- ❖ The un reliability of the Abbasid army which gave the Fatimids a breathing space to establish themselves in North Africa.
- ❖ The last Abbasid Caliphs were also weak.
- ❖ The expansion of the Fatimids in Morocco by Abdul-Rahman III of the Umayyad dynasty in Spain forced them into Egypt.
- ❖ Strong army of the Fatimids who were more organized than the Abbasids.
- ❖ The crusade movement from Europe had weakened the Abbasids giving the Fatimids opportunity to establish a dynasty.
- ❖ The Shia governor then operating in Western Arabia had provided infrastructure necessary for Fatimid take over.1 ½ X16+1=(25marks)

9. Evaluate the impact of the crusade movement on the Muslim world between the 11th to the 13th century. (25marks)

- ❖ Muslims suffered gross economic exploitation in the hands of the crusaders.
- ❖ Crusaders controlled the Muslim land reducing the Muslim influence.
- ❖ Christianity was highly spread against Islam.
- ❖ The enmity between the crusaders and Muslims was sharpened to the extent of existing up today.
- ❖ Many people lost their lives from both sides.

- ❖ Muslims got new tactics of fighting and equipments.
- ❖ It resulted into development of international trade.
- ❖ Muslim evicition was boosted as they copied from the knowledge of the Europeans.
- ❖ There was population increase as a result of intermarriages.
- ❖ New crops were introduced in the history of Islam i.e. Lemon, melons.
- ❖ Muslims became used to European area and later dominated most of their parts with a base in Turkey.
- ❖ New Muslim able leaders i.e. Salah-Din came in to existence and these were influential to the progress of Islam.
- ❖ It proved that Muslims could defend themselves against any external force irrespective of the numbers and equipment.
- ❖ Crusaders were defeated and the spread of Islam was done worldwide without too much interference. 1 ½ X16+1=(25marks)

10. To what extent did the political ambition contribute to the emergency of the Safavids in Persia.

(25marks)

- ❖ The safavisd dynasty was formed by the Sheikh Safial-Din Ishaq in 1252 AD from whom the Safavid dynasty derived its name.
- ❖ To small extent the political ambition led to the emergency of Safavid among other factors.
- ❖ It was the ambition of Ismail who was 16 years old but with an aim of supporters to establish and consolidate the Safavid.
- ❖ Eelier alone Shafiah had political ambitions using his own groups of people who came to be known as Safavid in around 1252AD.
- ❖ Most of the Safavis leaders who came after Ismail were politically ambitious and this helped the Safavid rule to consolidate in power.

However, it was not only political ambition which led to rise of the Safavid dynasty but also the following factors played a vital role.

- ❖ The collapse of powerful dynasties i.e. Abbasids which left a political vacuum.
- ❖ The influence of the Turkish Shiaism in the 15 century influenced the rise of the Safavids through their Tariqh orders.
- ❖ Safavid were helped by the emergency of the ottoman who assisted them an aim of taking over the powers after the Safavid rule.

- ❖ The innovations in the divine doctrines created by religious sects resulted in to independent empire of the Safavids.
- ❖ The support the Safavid got from the soldier who were disc entered previous dynasties gave them strength.
- ❖ Safavids came up as result of disagreement with the Shia doctrines which they termed as practices Islam.
- ❖ The religious Zeal the Safavid had especially Yakub who wanted to revive Islam gave them strength to power.
- ❖ Weakness of the political leaders who could not fight and detect the emergency of the Safavids.
- ❖ The misunderstanding between Sultan Salim and Mamluk of Egypt gave the Safavids a chance to organize themselves for leadership.
- ❖ The Safavids were militarily organized and they could not dynasties were used as a chance for the Safavids to rise to power.
- ❖ The conflicts between the community in Persia and Sunni neighbors was exploited by the Safavid in favor of their emergency.
- ❖ Safavids had characters of dynastic rule and this was the order of the day.
- ❖ The Safavids got support from the neighbors like Persians, Egyptians and Spain.1 ½ X16+1=(25marks)

11. Examine the contribution of Sulaiman to the development of the Ottoman empire that earned him the little of the “magnificent”. (25marks)

- ❖ His full name was Salaman Khan son of Sultan Salim Khan.
- ❖ He was the tenth Sultan of the Ottoman empire who ruled between 1520-1566AD.
- ❖ According to what Sulaiman did during his leadership he deserves the statement ‘‘Areal States Man’’
- ❖ He carried out great conquest to the expansion of the Ottoman Empire i.e. Yemen, Eden, Sama, Morocco.
- ❖ He took control over the Safavid rule in favor of the Ottoman empire when he took over Bagdad.
- ❖ He equipped and beautified Anotolia the capital city of the Ottoman in turkey.
- ❖ He constructed a number of infrastructures i.e. schools, hospitals, palaces, mosques.
- ❖ He established magnificent Mosque called Sulaimania. This is where he got the tittle the Magnificent.

- ❖ He designed a number of tourist attractions which increased revenue in the empire i.e. Eclipse of Santa Sophia was one of them.
- ❖ He promoted the Turkish culture throughout the empire and this helped the Ottoman to consolidate in power.
- ❖ He re-innovated and constructed a number of industries in the Ottoman empire i.e. Textile, paper.
- ❖ Science education was promoted highly during the reign of Sulaiman on top Islamic theology and poetry.
- ❖ He greatly promoted unity using the concept of brotherhood and nationalism policy.
- ❖ He always checked on the corrupt officials to stabilize the Ottoman's empire.
- ❖ He installed security lights all over the streets of Anatolia for protection of life and property.
- ❖ He appointed governors and other leaders on merit who were also being paid highly for their effectiveness.
- ❖ He created a conducive relationship with the neighbors and avoided a number of external revolts against Ottomans.
- ❖ He established a huge and powerful military among which is considered by the most historians as the best in the history of Islam.
- ❖ He ordered one of his scholars by names of Ibrahim Al- Arbi to compile a book of law called Multaq Al – Ahbur which served for many years as a collection of the Islamic rituals and principles like Zakah, prayers, fasting and this gave him a tittle of the Shadow of God on earth.
- ❖ He became prominent and feared Sultan in the history of the Ottoman empire because of his personal and unchallengeable characters.
- ❖ He signed peaceful treaties purposely for the ottoman consolidation i.e. in 1521, he signed the treaty with the Syrians about equal treatment of the subjects irrespective of their races.
- ❖ By the time of his death in 1566, the Ottoman Empire reached the Peak under all aspects of life. Therefore, his death was a big blow because he was a real statesman. 1 ½ X16+1=(25marks)

12. Account for the downfall of the Ottoman empire. (25marks)

- ❖ The Ottoman empire was established in 1299AD with its capital at Anatoia and lasted for 6 centuries when it finally collapsed.

- ❖ Internal problems i.e. the caliphate i.e. weak caliphs and shifting of power to the grand wazir.
- ❖ There was increased power and the influence of Christian force in the empire.
- ❖ The rampant corruption, nepotism and favoritism across all administrative levels.
- ❖ The financial crisis resulting from decline in state revenue due to failure to caliph to control entire caliphate.
- ❖ The industrial revolution which led to production of better quality goods compared to the poor quality goods in Turkey.
- ❖ Social disorder which caused influx of various people with different social background.
- ❖ The rise of nationalism.
- ❖ The rise of the Wahabist movement i.e. these gained.
- ❖ More support from Makka and Madina.
- ❖ Influence of Western force who had different motives.
- ❖ The abolition of some privileges by the last Turkish governor.
- ❖ The outbreak of the first World War dealt a final blow to the Ottoman dynasty.
- ❖ The resolution in Turkey eroded the Ottoman Empire leaving only Turkey which was greatly influenced by Europeans.
- ❖ The outbreak of the World War one.
- ❖ The weakness of the empire.
- ❖ Resistance to change.
- ❖ The declining power and authority of the Sultans.
- ❖ The rise of local rules.

ACTIVITY 1

ISLAM P.3

1. Discuss the view that the pre – Islamic Arabia acknowledged the supreme God and their Social behaviours reflected this awareness.
2. Discuss the factors that led to the conquest of the city of Meccah 630 AD?
3. “Abubakarr’s choice of Umar as his successor was a perfect move”, Assess the validity of this statement in View of Umar’s handling of the affairs of caliphate. (25 marks)
4. “the continuous succession disputes were exclusively responsible for the collapse of the Umayyad caliphate”, How far was the above statement valid?
5. Examine the administrative changes in the caliphate introduced by Muawiyya bin Abi-Sufyan. (25 marks)
6. Assess the role of Al- Mansoor in considering Abbasids rule
7. Evaluate the contribution of Muhammad Al Mahad to the progress of the Abbasids. (25 marks)
8. To what extent did the Fatimid’s rulers fulfil the aims of the founders of the dynasty ? (25marks)
9. Examine the development of intellectual life in Egypt under the Fatimid rule.
10. Examine the factors which contributed to the establishment of Monghul’s rule in India?

ACTIVITY 2

1. Analyse the following social and moral aspects of life in pre-Islamic Arabia.
 - (a) Marriage (13 marks)
 - (b) Moral virtues (12 marks)
2. (a) Discuss the key contents in the prophet's farewell Speech (13 marks)

(b). How important was the above speech to the Muslim community? (12 marks)
2. Account for the prophet Muhammad's expulsion of Jewish tribes from Medina.
3. "A good man victimised by circumstances" is this a fair description of Uthman in relation to false accusation against him? (25 marks)
4. Assess the contribution of Abdul-malik bin Marwan to the development of the Umayyad caliphate. (25 marks)
5. Examine the administrative changes in the caliphate of Umayyads introduced by Muawiyah bin Abi Sufyan. (25 marks)
6. Assess the contribution of Al-Mansur to the establishment and consolidation of the Abbasid rule. (25 marks)
7. To what extent did the personal conduct of the Abbasid's caliphs contribute to the collapse of their dynasty.
8. Account for the rise of the Fatimids to power in Egypt.
9. Discuss the role played by Fatimids in spreading of Islam in North Africa. (25 marks)
10. Examine the factors that led to the Christian crusade in the Muslim world between 11th and 13th centuries.