### SIMPLIFIED PASSWORD FOR IRE ONE

Jahiliyah period. Was the period of total ignorance and darkness of the Arabs before the coming of Islam in Arabians peninsular.

Social Political		Fconomic	Religious	Islamic response
Social  Fornication Adultery Wine drinking Social classes Respect of the elders Excessive device Infanticide Absene words Polyandry Gambling Illiteracy Slavery No rights for women Women we inherited Social meetings annually Polygamous marriage Womanizing	<ul> <li>Political</li> <li>Hereditary</li> <li>No women in politics</li> <li>Clan leaders</li> <li>Decentralized system.</li> <li>Council of advisors ( elders)</li> <li>No standing army</li> <li>Constant clan conflicts</li> <li>Recognition by blood</li> <li>Had laws but no written.</li> <li>Leadership based on background.</li> <li>No right for politics among slaves</li> <li>Absolute powers of leaders esp. sheiks.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Trade</li> <li>Agriculture e.g dates</li> <li>Pastoralist</li> <li>Ribah</li> <li>Hoarding of goods</li> <li>Slave trade</li> <li>Selling of expired goods</li> <li>Paying of tributes</li> <li>Earning of wealth through haram</li> <li>Selling of females in markets</li> <li>Cheating of their customers in measurements</li> <li>Destructive lending</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Religious</li> <li>Idol worshipping</li> <li>Offered sacrifice to idols</li> <li>Had around 360 idol</li> <li>Used to perform prayers</li> <li>"""" pilgrimage but in a disorganized way.</li> <li>Had priests</li> <li>Used to fast</li> <li>Respected the black stone</li> <li>Worshipped earthly creatures</li> <li>Gods were made out of dates</li> <li>Had many gods polytheism.</li> <li>Believed in angels as daughters of God.</li> <li>Took Jinns to be God's assistants in running this world.</li> </ul>	Islamic response to Economic  Respect of the leaders Established constitution as Quran and Hadith. Discouraged Ribah. Encouraged zaka to poor. Discouraged hoarding of goods. Condemned slave trade and slavery. Halal earning of income. Encouraged work.  Islamic response to Religious Encouraged monotheism. Modified zakah. Fasting was purified. Sacrifice to only God.
<ul><li>Women we inherited</li><li>Social meetings annually</li><li>Polygamous marriage</li></ul>	<ul><li>No right for politics among slaves</li><li>Absolute powers of</li></ul>	customers in measurements	<ul><li>daughters of God.</li><li>Took Jinns to be God's assistants in running this</li></ul>	<ul><li>Encouraged monotheism.</li><li>Modified zakah.</li><li>Fasting was purified.</li></ul>

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- Stoned to death for the adulators and adulteresses
- Condemned wine drinking
- Destroyed social classes
- Emphasized equality
- Emphasized brotherhood.
- Condemned infanticide.
- Encouraged education
- Prohibited slavery.
- Ladies given there rights
- Fixed to 4 wives.
- Condemned womanizing
- Encouraged frre marriage.
- Encouraged good dress.

# Reasons for the opposition of the Meccans

- Prophet emphasized monotheism
- · Emphasized unity
- Encouraged equality
- Preached against social classes.
- Denounced adultery
- Condemned hoarding of goods.
- Discouraged fornication
- Warned them with heavy punishments.
- Prohibited gambling

- No exchange of visits.
- No involvement in politics
- Were sold in markets.
- No freedom of worship.
- Used as sacrifices to idols.
- No freedom of speech.
- Heavily punished by there husbands.
- Forced marriage.
- No dowry.
- Infanticide
- Misfortunes
- No speak in the public
- Excessive polygamy
- Excessive Divorce

## Islamic response

- Allowed to trade
- Freedom of worship.
- Payment of dowry
- Stopped infanticide
- Equality that ended social classes.
- Established laws to govern divorce.
- Stopped human sacrifice
- Allowed in politics.
- Freedom of speech

#### Reasons for Muslim migration to medinah 622 AD

- Invitation of the propht by the Muslims
- Increased torture of the Muslims in mecca.
- Disrespect of the prophet in mecca.
- Refusal of meccans to accept Islam.
- Command from God
- Favorable climate of Medina
- Need to get allies by the muslims.
- Desire by the Prpht to create a strong political Islamic empire.
- Muslims relative in medinah
- The two pledges at Aqabah.
- The role of musu'ab.
- Massive conversion of the Yathribites
- Desire to expend the Islamic gospel.
- Muslim denial

- Denied freedom of association
- No marriage
- No exchange of visits.
- Meant to work for the nobles
- Belonged to lowest class.
- No intervention in trade
- No involvement in politics
- Over worked during Jahilyah.
- Were sold in markets.
- All forms of humiliations
- No time to rest.
- Sometimes no food for them.
- No payments
- Regarded as a class of no care.
- No freedom of worship.
- Used as sacrifices to idols.
- Shared accommodation with animals.
- No freedom of speech.
- No treatment when fall sick.
- Heavily punished by there masters.
- Sexually abused by masters.
- Given work beyond there capability.
- No dress in same way like their masters.

### Islamic response.

- Right to marry
- Right to worship.
- Preached brotherhood.

- Divination was prohibited.
- All idols were destroyed.
- Discourages magic and witch craft.

#### Medina charter/ constitution

- Clauses/ Terms/ provisions
- The medina charter was drafted by the prophet on arrival to medina in 622 AD to address the challenges of time and the following were terms.
- No war without the propht's permission.
- Jews & Muslims were to help each other in case of the war.
- Religious freedom
- No fornication.
- Yathrib shall be called madinat u Nabbi
- Jews shall bear their public expenses and the Muslim theirs.
- Every thing shall be referred to God and the prophet
- The jews would have the Muslims and their tribes and clans as fiends.
- No shelter for the Meccan Qraish or allies.
- Good treatment of the prisoners of the war.
- Declaration of Medinah as a holly city.
- No one will be liable to a crime committed by another

- The prophet was too young.
- Introduction of islam by the prophet.
- Discouraged sacrifices to the priests.
- Prophet's character.
- Humble background.
- Meccans were rich so they needed nothing from...
- Fear to lose there political positions.
- Emphasized brotherhood.
- Massive conversion of people to Islam.

### Methods used to oppose the prophet (pbuh)

- Called him a lier
- Plotted to murder him.
- Requested his uncle to withdrawal his support.
- Composed abusive poems.
- Asked miracles
- Asked him to worship their gods then in turn......
- Tried to bribe him
- Used threats
- Used battles
- Promised him all leadership and wealth
- Abujahal onr time strangled the prophet.

- Given care.
- Stopped selling them
- Prohibited sexual harassment.
- Given rights over there husbands
- Right to become leaders.
- Allowed to visit there relatives.

## Effects of the meccan opposition

- Death of Muslims
- Destruction of Muslim properties.
- Sharpened enmity.
- Forced migrations of Muslims .
- Led to isra-wal- miraj.
- Revelation of some verses
- Strengthened the prophet.
- Led to battles.
- Conversion of Hamza and Umar.

freedom of worship by the meccans.

## Effects of the Migration

- Worshipping freely
- More converts
- Protection
- Spread of Islam
- Construction of the first mosque.
- Creation of Muslim brotherhood
- Increased population in medinah
- Recognition of propht as both political and religious leader
- Destruction of idols in medinah
- Declaration of medinah a muslim state.
- Acquisition of new names like Muhajoon (migrants) anwars( helpers)
- Establishment of the

- Right to become leaders.
- Emphasized equality.
- Allowed to visit their relatives.
- Right to move
- Stopped sharing of accommodation with animals.
- Put on the same clothes like their masters.
- Treated when fall sick.
- Paid wages after work done.
- Freedom of speech.
- Right to participate in trade.
- No longer sold as goods.
- No longer used to transport goods.

#### **Battle of Badr**

#### Causes

- Rumor for the closure of trade route.
- Enmity and hatred of the meccans.
- Growing strength of Muslims in medinah
- Muslim migration to medinah
- Mass conversion of Meccans to Islam.
- Desire to punish the Yathribities.
- Meccan hope for support from the jews in medinah.
- Failure of plans to murder the

### Significance/importance.

- Provided obligation top every party.
- Respect of human rights.
- Led to unity.
- Muslims got allies
- First constitution in history of Islam
- Led to complete peace
- Recognition of prophet as both religious and political leader.
- Destruction of Jahiliyah practices.
- Acted as an example to the warld.
- Brought about Muslims brother hood.
- Led to change of Qibla to stop the arrogance of the Jews.
- The obligation of zakat, fasting and Adhan were imposed as result
- Muslims started feeling secure in their religion
- Granted freedom of worship to all the people in medina.
- It established friendly relationship between the Muslims and non-Muslims
- Granted freedom of worship to all the people in medina.
- All disputes in the newly created Islamic state were referred to the prophet.

- Requested the uncle to exchange muhamad with a beautiful.
- Used the social boycott.

## TREATY OF HUDAIBIYAH Reasons for signing

- Desire to fulfill the propht's dream of performing Hajji.
- Desire by the Meccans to re-open the trade route to Syria
- Desire by the Meccans to re-open the trade route to Syria.
- Muslims victories over the meccans in previous battles scared the meccans
- Muslims readiness to avenge Uthuman's blood.
- It was the month of Dhul-Qadda and fighting was forbidden.
- Historical importance
   Muslims attached to mecca.
- Muslims were encouraged by the Quranic revelation.
- Muslims had hope of succeeding due to earlier successes over the Meccans.
- Meccans feared that if they stopped the Muslims, they would enter Mecca forcefully.

- Social boycott
- Helped muslims to identify their enemies.
- Showed muslim readiness to guard islam.

## Terms of the Hudaibiyyah treaty.

- Muslim were to return to medinah
- Perform Hajj next year.
- No war for the period of 10 years.
- Each party was free to have allies but they were not to be shared
- between the allies, both parties were to remain natural
- Muslims had to stay in mecca for only three days
- No meccan would go with muslims to medina without permission.
- Any muslim was free to stay in mecca if he/she wished.
- No weapon to the muslims expect simple weapon for

- first Islamic constitution.
- Transfer of the muslim head quarters from mecca to medina
- Led to battles
- Growth and development of Islam.

## Effects of the treaty 628.

- Portrayed the propht as a man of peace.
- Enabled muslims to perform Hajji.
- Created relative peace.
- Enabled the propht to dealt with another enemies of Islam.
- Muhajuroons were able to meet their relatives in mecca.
- Ended long term conflicts
- Ansars were able to see the birth place of the propht.
- Muslims got allies ie The Banu khuzah.
- Freedom of movement to the

- prophet.
- Muslim determination to defend Islam.
- Disappointment of Abdullah ibn ubayyah in medinah.
- Desire to return Muslims from medina.
- Desire to destroy Islam
- Presence of war mongers
- Muslims had permission to fight by the Quran.

#### **Effects**

- Defeat of meccans.

  Court Muslims confidence.
- Gave Muslims confidence
- Amplified enmity
- Prophet consolidated power
- Spread of Islam.
- Showed muslim love towards Islam.
- Loss of live like Abujahal
- Marked the 1<sup>st</sup> muslim military victory.
- More converts to Islam.
- Showed love Allah had towards Islam.
- Gave muslims a lot of hopes of registering more successes.
- Exposed the weaknesses of mecans militarily.
- Showed that success does not depend on the number but determination & courage.
- Laid a ground for future wars.

#### **Battle of Uhud**

#### Causes

- Enmity and hatred of the meccans.
- Growing strength of Muslims in medinah
- Mass conversion of Meccans to Islam.
- Desire to punish the Yathribities.
- Meccan hope for support from the jews in medinah.
- Muslim determination to defend Islam.
- Disappointment of Abdullah ibn ubayyah in medinah.
- Desire to return Muslims from medina.
- Desire to destroy Islam
- Presence of war mongers
- Muslims had permission to fight by the Quran.
- Meccans action of grazing their animals on the
- Meccans need to avenge their defeat at badr
- Need by Hindu to avenge the death of her relative killed by Hamza at Badr.
- Closure of the trade route to shami after the battle of Badr.
- Jews were not happy with the Muslim victory at Badr

- Muhajroons were homesick and looked at this as an opportunity to go back home.
- Medina constitution of 623
   AD gave the art of using dialogue in conflict resolution.
- .Ansars wanted to see the birth place of the prophet
- Ansars wanted to see the people who always rejected the prophet.

### Effects of the conquest

- Kaabah was purified.
- Conversion of more meccans eg Abu Sufiyan
- Declaration of mecca as a holly place.
- Mecca became a centre of worship.
- Strengthen the position of the propht.
- Sent a signal to other enemies of Islam.
- Ended the enmity.
- Taught the meccans not to violate the treaty again.
- Showed the propht's kind when pardoned the meccans.
- Muhajuroon liberated their birth place. ( Mecca)

slaughtering animals
None of the above terms was to be altered

## THE CONQUEST OF MECCA

#### Causes

- Violation of Hudaibiyah treaty
- Need to fulfill the propht's dream
- Propht wanted to strengthen his political position.
- Need to purify the kaaba.
- Need for freedom of movement to mecca.
- Answars wanted to see the birth place of propht (pbuh)
- Inspiration by previous victories.
- Conversion of Abu Sufuyan.
- Muslim determination.
- God's promise to muslims of victory.
- Mecca was the birth place of the propht so he had to conquer it.

- muslims.
- Opening of the trade route to Syria.
- Facilitated the conquest of mecca 630 AD.
- Propht was for the 1<sup>st</sup> time recognized as muslim leader.
- It relieved fear from the muslims & propht.
- Freedom of worship.

 Showed that Islam has come to stay.

#### **Effects**

- Defeat of Muslims
- Muslims continued to close the trade route to shami
- Laid foundation for the outbreak of the battle of the ditch.
- Showed Muslims that they cannot afford disobeying the prophet.
- Showed that the prophet was a human being and can also die
- Showed that Allah was ready to help the muslims if at all they obey the prophet.
- Showed that within the Muslim community there were hypocrites.
- Showed that the prophet and Muslims should have regular army.
- The banu Nadir were expelled from medina.
- Showed the role of women in battles eg saphina Hamza's sister helped in burying the fallen Muslims
- Led to loss of lives eg Hamza.
- Meccans regained their prestige they had lost at badr.
- Led to revelation of Quran 3:4 legalizing polygamy due to the heavy death toll.
- Loss of lives and property on both sides.

•	Answars were able to see the birth place of the	Desire to re spread     Islam in mecca.	Weakened the believers as the protectors of the devine mission,
•	propht. Showed islam as a true religion.	Answars wanted to see people who mistreated the propht.	
•	Concluded most of the propht's activities.	Quran informed the muslims that were the	
•	Fulfilled God's promise to the Muslims after the treaty of hudaibiyah	guardians of mecca.	
•	prophet granted general amnesty to the meccans		

#### NAAM

#### **Objectives**

- Act as a mouth piece of the Muslims
- Serve as Muslim governing body
- Cater for the general welfare of Muslims
- Unite Muslims of Uganda
- Revive Islam and teach pure and true religion.
- Change leadership of Islamic affairs from royal house.
- Administer the affairs of Muslims constitutionally.
- Non Baganda elite advocated for change of leadership.
- Address the status of sheilks.
- Pass upc gov't policies
- Advocate for the muslins share of the national cake.
- Refusal of opening up world Muslim league offices.
- Solicit for funds from the Arab world.

#### **BUGANDA RELIGIOUS WARS**

#### Causes

- Struggle for political position
- Religious competition.
- Kabaka Mwanga's failure to identify one religion.
- Acquisition of guns
- Historical hatred.
- Poor distribution of land.
- The personality of kabaka Kalema.

#### Achievements

- laid foundation for democratic election of Muslim leaders
- taught pure Islam
- advertised Islam via different radios
- aided sheilk Razak to translate the Quran into Luganda.
- \* Laid a ground for the formation of UMSC.
- ♣ Led to opening of the Muslim world league office in Kampala.
- ♣ There was relative unity of muslim community.
- Helped to establish mosques.
- Taught more sheilks. (muslim scholars)

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- Organized maulids were many people converted to Islam.
- \* NAAm supporters were made chiefs in Buganda which benefited Islam.
- Linked Ugandan muslins to outside Arab world.

#### **FAILURES OF NAAM**

- ♣ Undermined the position of prince B. Kakungulu.
- ♣ Fought the control of mosques which they had no power on.
- ♣ Increased the gov't interference in Muslim affairs.
- ♣ Led to loss of lives in some areas.
- It retarded the spread of Islam.
- Properties were destroyed in some areas.

#### Reasons for the defeat of the Muslims..

- Loss of morale in long run.
- European military support to the Christians
- Disarmament agreement btn the muslims and the colonialists
- Death of Batuma.
- IBEACO establishment of their office in Kampala in 1890.
- Muslim poor fighting strategy.
- Christian control of l. Victoria.
- The long distance from kijjugutte to Buganda.
- Diseases like small pox affected the muslims.
- Ideological difference at the battle field.
- Muslims had fought many war before (from 1888-1893)
- Death of kabaka kalema of small pox in exile
- Desert of Muslims from Islam.
- Muslims hoped for help from Allah in heaven.
- Most of the Baganda (locals) supported the Christians.

- Kabaka Mwanga's refusal of muslins from slaughtering animals.
- Unfair distribution of political positions/ posts by kabaka Kalema.
- Kabaka Muteesa's Mistake of allowing two different religions.
- Rumors of circumcising non muslims in Buganda.
- Buganda culture (absolutism of kabakas)
- Death of kabaka Muteesa.

### FLIGHT TO KIJJUTTE.

### Causes

- Defeat of the muslims in Buganda
- The colonialists were in favor of the xtains.
- Signing of the disarmament agreement with the colonialists.
- Loss of the land in Buganda.
- Death of kabaka kalema.
- Loss of there political position in Buganda.
- Desire to spread iSlam to other parts of Uganda.
- Islam and Christianity could not peacefully in Buganda.
- ♣ Kabaka Mwanga's failure to identify one with him.
- Personality of kabaka kalema
- Role of the Christians
- People of kijungutte were hospitable.
- Death of Batuma.

#### MUSLIM FACTIONALISM.

### Effects of the war

- defeat of the Muslim
- Muslims were forced to exile
- Led to agreement between the muslims and the colonialists.
- Increased colonial influence in Buganda
- Destruction of kabaka's native powers
- Chiefs lost their powers
- Led to collaboration with the colonialists
- Spread of Islam in other areas of Uganda.
- Children of kabaka Mwanga were killed.
- Muslims were given poor and infertile soils.
- Led to marginalization of Muslims.
- Escalated/ increased enmity between Muslims and Christians.
- Death of people especially the muslims.
   Like Batuma.
- Forced most of muslims to Kijjutte .
- Opened gates for colonization of Uganda.
- Destruction of properties.

 Threat spread by the missionaries of circumcising all men in Buganda.

## UGANDA MUSLIM SUPREME COUNCIL. Objectives

- To unit all Muslims in Uganda.
- Act as a mouth piece for the muslims to the government.
- to promote the welfare of Muslims
- to properly teach and train believers in the proper understanding the Quran and Hadith.
- ♣ To educate and train more Sheikhs in the preaching of Islam
- to relate Muslims with the outside Muslim world
- ♣ To rehabilitate mosques throughout the country
- ♣ To look after the disadvantaged members of the Muslim community such as orphans, widows etc.
- To encourage the organization of religious ceremonies
- ♣ To ensure that Zakat is collected and properly distributed.
- ♣ To safeguard the property of the Muslim community such as mosques
- To provide moral and religious guidance to the Muslim Ummah.
- To settle and curb down muslim conflicts and wrangles.

#### Achievements of the UMSC.

- Relatively united the Muslims in Uganda.
- Attained membership in the world Muslim league.
- UMSC acquired the kitovu printery
- ♣ Acquired kawempe tooth brush factory.
- Protected the Muslim rights e.g slaughtering of

### SECTS AND DIVISIONISM

#### Causes

- ◆ Struggle for leadership among muslims.
- ◆ Difference in the interpretation of Quran and Hadith.
- ◆ Existence of corrupt, dishonest and greedy leaders.
- ◆ Lack of enough religious Education.
- ◆ Government interference intended to divide them.
- Un coordinated foreign influence. E.g btn Libya and Sauddi Labia.
- ◆ Lack of universally accepted leader like the Catholics with the pope.
- ◆ Tribal difference. All other tribes against the Baganda.
- ◆ Struggle for economic gains.
- ◆ Presence of two Mufuti's or over roll Muslim leaders
- Desire to seek popularity by some leaders
- ◆ Lack of clear guidelines about changing of leadership
- ◆ Ignorance of some Muslims and just conflict with others.
- ✦ Hereditary enmity that Muslims are willing to continue with.
- Insecurity within the country has caused more separation.
- ◆ Lack of transparency in issues to deal with money.
- ◆ Presence of different schools of law.
- ♦ Media has sometimes confused Muslims

## Effects of the flight.

- Retarded the spread of Islam
- Muslims lost political power in Buganda.
- Sharpened enmity
- Muslims were forced surrender.
- Muslims lost their economic position in Buganda.
- Many muslims died in exile like kabaka kalema.
- Spread of Islam to other parts of Uganda.
- Simple Quranic schools in exile were established.
- Mosques were established
- Muslims got freedom of warship in exile.
- Led breakage of some families.
- Led to intermarriage in exile.
- Islam got new converts in exile
- Some become leaders like chiefs.

## THE TABLIQ MOVEMENTS

### Factors for the rise

- ➤ The poor leadership in the UMSC
- ➤ The need to fight innovation in Islam. E.g Maulid.
- ➤ Desire to distribute the authentic Islamic literature
- ➤ The need to promote development among Muslims
- ➤ The differences in the interpretation of the sources of Islamic
- > Struggle for leadership.
- The influence of the Sheikhs who studied from the Arab countries
- ➤ The downfall of President Iddi Amin

- animals in all markets.
- Spread Islam by sending Muslim missionaries through out Uganda.
- Educated and Trained more sheilks.
- ♣ Acquired a land title where vthe its head quarters are.
- Established good international relations with Muslim world.
- Promoted Muslim welfare.
- Influenced the admission of Uganda in the organization of Islamic conference.
- Establishment of more mosques.
- Coordinated the activities of Muslim NGOs in favor of Islamic development.
- Influenced the establishment of Muslim owned schools.
- Established health centers.

#### Failures of the UMSC.

- Failed to produce more qualified sheilks.
- Disunity among the Muslims esp after the fall of Al –Hajji Amin.
- Failed to properly work as a mouth piece for the Muslims.
- There's corruption and embezzlement with in the council.
- Tribalism in the council. Dominated by the Buganda.
- Lack of proper and sincere leaders.
- ♣ Most of the Muslims are still ignorant.
- Failed to complete the rehabilitation of national mosque.
- ♣ There power struggle in the council.

- further by magnifying small issues.
- ◆ Lack of tolerance among Muslims with each other.
- ◆ Lack of proper training of Sheikhs (half baked sheikhs are produced).

## Impact of Muslim factionalism/sects/divisions

- Muslims have lost their good image in society
- Wastage of time struggling against each other instead of focusing on developmental affairs.
- ◆ Reduced the rate of dissemination of Islamic message
- ◆ Loss many opportunities especially in politics
- created a lot of enmity amongst Muslims
- ♦ A lot of property was destroyed. Mosques and schools were vandalized in 1960s.
- Muslims became a laughing stock to the public.
- Muslim families ended up suffering in situation where death occurred
- ◆ Arrest of some muslims
- ♦ Mistrust among Muslims.
- ◆ Many international opportunities such as scholarships were lost
- ◆ Increased un stoppable government interference.
- ◆ Made Muslims so backward.

- favored its rise.
- ➤ The disunity among the Muslims in Uganda thus they advocated for uniting the Muslims.
- ➤ The need to spread Islam especially allover Uganda.
- ➤ They wanted to purify Islam
- ➤ The SPIDIQA society laid foundation
- Presence of many idle youths
- ➤ They were tired of the mismanagement and confusion at the UMSC
- ➤ To struggle for Muslims' share from the government.
- ➤ The Tabliqh wanted to advocate for Muslims rights in Uganda
- ➤ They wanted to implement Muhammad's sunnah in Uganda

#### Ideas of the Tabliq

- ▶ Do not celebrate mauledis.
- ➤ Do not perform the last funeral rights.
- ➤ Do not read the tahalili during burial ceremonies4
- ➤ Do not recite the Talakini during burial ceremonies.
- ➤ Opposed to the drumming of Matali
- ➤ .Friday Khutubah shall be translated into languages.
- Opposed to taking of photos.
- ➤ Opposed to listening to Music
- ▶ Discourage the women from working
- ➤ The woman's best prayer is that performed at home
- ➤ Growth of beards and cut the mustache
- ➤ Shortening of the trousers

- Failed to mobilize funds locally.
- There's duplication of duties.
- Failure to completely end sects in Uganda.
- No employment opportunities for the Muslims.
- ♣ Failed to protect Muslim rights.
- Failed to government interference into Islamic affairs.

## PRE ISLAMIC UGANDA Social.

- Wine drinking
- Celebrations like marriage
- Forced marriage
- Respect of elders
- A child owned communally
- Had society laws and regulations.
- # Had social classes.
- Each society had taboos.
- Circumcision was practiced.g Gisu
- Each society had tribes and each tribe was divided into clans.
- Extended families were linked together by marriage ties.
- The parents looked after the children and shaped them as the environment and society needed
- In some societies, women were not allowed to eat certain foods
- Sexual offenses were seriously dealt with
- Divorce and separation were not common
- They had games and sports such as racing, jumping the rope
- Their clothes were made out of skins of cows, goats

## Solutions. What should be done to end the problem?

- ♦ Always preach brotherhood
- ◆ They can train for a common method of preaching
- ◆ Should go back to the original teaching of Islam to promote Unity
- ♦ Should look for information to avoid arguing out of ignorance
- Muslims should learn to be tolerant to one another
- Muslims should borrow a leaf from other groups that are united
- Should be careful with the media to avoid its negative impacts
- ◆ Equally avoid too much politics I affairs of Islam
- ♦ Should always find out who the true enemies of Islam are.
- ◆ Avoid accepting international influence upon them to stop the confusion
- ♦ Have respect for one another
- ◆ Should have proper accountability of funds to avoid mistrust
- ♦ Have a clear way of a warding leadership
- Muslims should get one over roll leader in Uganda
- Proper training of Sheikhs to avoid half baked ones

- ➤ Use of the wooden brush for brushing teeth
- ➤ Opposed to the 40 days duwa for the dead
- ➤ During prayer should stand foot to foot
- ➤ Encouraged simplicity of the marriage ceremony.
- Shaking of the finger while on Tahiyyatu.
- They emphasis preaching before and after every a congregational prayer.

## *Impact s of the Tabliq*The ways it influenced the Muslim community

are both positive and negative which include;—

- ➤ It has taught pure orthodox Tawheed devoid of shirk
- ➤ They have made Muslims aware of innovations that were introduced in Islam
- ➤ They have emphasized Islamic dress code
- ➤ It made Muslims participate in politics
- > They have constructed schools.
- > They have popularized Islamic religion.
- ➤ They have strengthened Islamic brotherhood.
- They have instilled the spirit of help in the distressed communities.
- ➤ It has acted as a mouthpiece for the Muslim community
- ➤ They have encouraged women and girl education, which has been catered for
- > *Negatively*, Further divided the already divided Muslim community
- > They have radicalized the teaching of Islam
- > There approach to missionary workwas Repulsive
- > They have created a gap between the

#### Economic aspect

- There was agriculture
- Trade fishing
- Pastoralist
- In some societies the king owned land like Buganda, Bunyoro etc.
- Raids for food and animals.
- Iron working
- Hunting facilitated by dogs
- Produced items like hand craft, bark cloth etc.
- For The media of trade was barter.
- **property** Participated in both local and long distance trade.
- Slave trade.
- **β** Exchange of goods between the local people and Arabs.

## Religious.

- For It was African Traditional Religion which shaped people's thinking and organization.
- ATR did not have founders.
- Life experiences that formedAfrican Traditional Religion
- African Traditional Religion did not have holy books
- Ugandans carried a number of ceremonies and festivals through which they expressed their beliefs.
- People prayed and offered sacrifices to their gods and goddesses.
- Had worshipping places like mountains, hills,

- traditional sheikhs and the youth
- They have deepened the gap between the old Muslims and the youth by constructing their own mosques
- > They have introduced fundamentalism in Ugandan Islam
- slam in Uganda acquired an image of violence and rigidity through their activities

Islamic spirit of flexibility, accommodation and tolerance disappeared

- ➤ Old institutions of Islam in Ugandan e.g. mauled etc were expelled.
- > They paved the way for the dominance of the Hambali school of legal thoughts over the shafie school which existed since the introduction of Islam in Uganda
- ➤ The Ash'ari school of theology was replaced by the Wahabi/salaf school of theology
- ➤ They set up a rival administration among the Muslim community. All Muslims were expected to be under UMSC
- ➤ Important aspects of developments were neglected e.g. Muslims welfare, economic empowerment etc
- > They exerted pressure on the government of Uganda to respect Muslim festivities

- rivers, lakes, caves and forests where people could go for worshipping.
- African Traditional Religion could also be expressed in art pieces and symbols like sticks, pots, wood.
- Religious feelings of the people could also be expressed in music and dance using drums.
- Some people's names also meant religious feelings
- African Traditional Religion was taught through proverbs, legends, and stories and rituals.
- People believed in spirits that they had powers to do good or harm to man
- African Traditional Religion had leaders like rain makers, diviners, witchdoctors e.t.c
- People believed in God and gave Him various names e.g Katonda, Ruhanga, Imaana e.t.c.

## Islamic response

- Signature
  Sig
- Discouraged
- Replaced
- Adopted
- Encouraged
- ø Emphasized
- Rejected
- Stressed
- Maintained
- Prescribed

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