



1. The corruption and disappearance of earlier scriptures necessitated the revelation of Quran. Justify the statement. (25 marks)
- The corrupted and disappeared scriptures are Tauret, Injil, Zabur and Suhuf of Prophet Ibrahim. Quran refers to the altered words of Allah revealed through angel Jibril to Prophet Muhammed for the guidance of mankind. The revelation lasted for 23 years between 610 – 632 AD.

Other reasons for revelation of Quran include;

- To guide mankind Q (2:2)
- To act as Judgment of authority Q (13:37)
- To unite mankind (16:64)
- To prove Muhammad's Prophet hood (SAW) 29:50
- To universalize the message 81:27
- To console and strengthen the prophet's heart (25:32)
- To meet the changing of people.
- God's will (36: 82)
- To warn transgressors and sinners 17:105
- To fulfill Prophet Ibrahim's prayer after the construction of Kaaba 2:129
- To teach man how to worship Allah 2:197.
- To fulfill Prophet Musa's prophesy in Deuteronomy 18:18.
- Finalize God's message 5:3
- To serve as a road to repentance for believers 4:17.
- To serve as Prophet Muhammad's miracle.
- To act as a constitution for the Muslims. Q (13:37)
- To help the prophet answer prevailing question from people Q (112: 1 – 4)
- To end wide range of illiteracy Q (96:1-5)
- To fulfill Allah's promises and prophecies Q (61:6)
- To seal prophethood Q (33: 40)
- To act as a source of wisdom to man Q (12 :2)

N.B: If the student misses out the first part of the question doesn't exceed 16 marks

$$(1\frac{1}{2} \times 16) = 25 \text{ marks}$$

2. (a) Justify the view that the Holy Quran was revealed in piecemeal.

- Define revelation of Quran.
- Giving brief notice on how it was revealed in stages. E.g. Preserved Tablet Q (97:1)
- Revelation to earthly heaven to Prophet Muhammed into 3 parts.
  - Q (96:1-5) first revealed verse, Q (74: 1-5, last verses Q (2:281) Q (2:282) & Q (5:3)
  - Giving evidences that shows that the Quran was revealed in stages.
  - Q (25:32) on consoling the prophet.
  - Q 76:23 Allah confirming the revelation in stages.
  - Fatura Period Q 74:1-5)
  - It was revealed in 23 years: 610-633 AD
  - Division of Surahs into Makki & Madani.
  - The Asbab Nuzul / circumstances at particular time.

- Failure of the Quran to be complied during the prophets time.
- The theory of abrogation Q (2:219) Q (4:43) Q (5:90)
- Existence of last verse Q (5:3) Q (110)
- Revelation of the Quran to the preserved tablet.
- Circumstantial revelations frequency. (111) and (105) fill.
- Prophet discouraged writing of the Hadith and encouraged writing of Quran.
- The appearance of Angel Jibril to the prophet Q (2:97)
- The prophet's experiences while receiving the holy Quran.

- b) Account for the revelation of the Holy Quran in such a way relating your answers to the present generation.  $(1 \times 13) = 13$  marks
- In order for people to implement God's law gradually.  $(12$  marks $)$
  - For easy memorization.
  - To avoid people from corrupting it.
  - To show the divine nature in it.
  - To show its authenticity to the hard-hearted people.
  - The illiteracy of some Muslims who don't know how to read and write.
  - To show Allah's will Q (36:82)
  - To show that Muslims require time for any greater achievements.
  - It's revelation in such a manner makes it unique from other books in the society.
  - To facilitate the spiritual growth and development in mankind.
  - To train believers to be patient just as the prophet (Euturah Period)

- (a) Define Quran.  $(1 \times 12) = 12$  marks

Holiness refers to the qualities that makes the Quran to be blessed, sacred and with pure values related to Allah.

- It was revealed and taught by Allah himself Q (55:1-2)
- It was revealed in the month of Ramadhan Q ( 2:185)
- It was revealed through the holy spirit (Jibril ) Q (26:192 – 193)
- It is not touched by one with ceremonial impurities i.e. MPs. Q (56:77-79)
- Some verses attracts prostration Q (96:19), Q(7:20)
- One must seek protection from Allah before reciting it. Q (16:98)
- It is not read by one who is in Hurry Q (73:4)
- One must not leave it open when done with reading.
- One must first get ablution before touching on the Holy Quran.
- The Quran is recited only in quite places.
- Not taken in the wars.
- Nothing should be placed on the top of the Quran.
- Should not be taken to the toilet or in dirty places.

$(1 \times 12) = 12$  marks +1

- (b) The current Muslims have upheld the Quran through,

- Constant recitation especially in prayers.
- Kept in private and public libraries.
- Transmitted to one another.
- Tried to practice its laws e.g. praying, fasting haji.
- Memorization
- Set schools that teach Quran.
- Free distribution.

... start it.

Jad & Istambur libraries.

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- Organizing Jumu'ah
- Recording on modern devices CD, FM
- Reading it with ablution.
- Sitting when reciting the Quran.
- Muslims pauses to a verse which mentions a punishment and seek protection
- One pauses the recitation when opening any muslim ceremony.

(1 x 12) = 12 marks

**4. (a) Discuss the events of the day of Judgment.**

- Define judgment day.
- Blowing of the trumpet shall mark the resurrection from the grave.
- After resurrection man will be assembled 75:3-4.
- All people will be in different shapes according to the sins committed.
- Fire will chase people to gather on the judgment ground (Arafa)
- Testimony shall be given by one's limbs (24:24)
- There will be sweating due to great sunshine.
- Prophets will be contracted by people for intercession.
- There will be grouped in different lines.
- Weighing of one's deeds will follow.
- The wicked will be rewarded with hell 20:74.
- They will taste the eats of the bitter tree Zaqqum (56:52)
- The righteous will be rewarded with paradise (20:75-76)
- In paradise there will be no suffering 76:10-13.
- People in paradise will be clothed in fine silk, silver and gold 18:30.
- Receiving books of records.
- Drinking from pool e.g Kauthara
- Passing through the bridge (silafuwa)

(1 x 12) + 1 = 13 marks

**(b) A Muslim can prepare for the Day of Judgment by**

- Safe guarding shahadah.
- Following the practices of prophet Muhammad (SAW)
- Praying 5 times a day because this will be the first to be counted.
- Following the teachings of the Quran.
- Guard their chastity.
- Wait for lailatul qadr in Ramadhan to earn many records.
- Fast the month of Ramdhan and Sunnah days Q (2:183)
- Wake up at night to pray Allah for guidance.
- Pay Zakat to purify his wealth.
- Seek Allah's forgiveness at all times.
- Ponder on Allah's creations through Adhikanes
- Seek for Allah's knowledge.
- Give charity.
- Good treatment of Parents.
- Construction of mosques.
- Calling many people to join Islam.

(1 x 13) = 13 marks

**(a)**

- It creates social relationship between the husband and other families.
- It brings responsibility and commitment in the the husband.
- It prevents prostitution among barren women.
- Husband who does justice among his wives gets rewards from Allah.

- It brings respect to the man.
- It brings about increase in the muslim community
- It promotes sexual satisfaction.
- It creates care for parents in old age due to many children born.
- It gives men opportunity to have children if different chatters of different women.
- Source of labour and income in the family.
- Source of security.

$(1 \times 12) + 1 = 13$  marks

- ii) People are exceeding limited number of four Q (4:3)
- Not being just.
  - Not treating them equally.
  - Not having genuine reasons.
  - Neglecting the first wife.
  - Some men are not financially stable to sustain two or polygamy.
  - Some ladies over exercise jealous.
  - Practicing witchcraft by some women.
  - Neglect of children.
  - Marrying two sisters at ago.
  - Fighting and hatred
  - Some women undermine the Islamic teachings on polygamy to the extent of neglecting muslim men.

$(1 \times 12) = 12$  marks

- iii) A will is a statement expressing and wishing of a person in regard of sharing property among people after death. The Prophet said "it is not right for the man who has property to bequeath it should pass two nights without having a written will with him.
- There must be just men of one's own brother Q (5:109).
  - State in the will how much property he owns.
  - All the bequests should clearly stipulated but should not exceed 1/3 of the property.
  - All the legitimate heirs should not be quested.
  - When one has no inherits, he may allocate his property to the poor and the orphans.
  - In non-Muslims countries, Muslims are advised to write a will to appoint an executor and to affirm that they wish their estate to be distributed.
  - The will cannot deny anyone their share.
  - It should follow the laws of one's country.
  - Making a wrong will is a major sin.
  - It should be updated from time to time.
  - A will can be written or verbal.
  - A will written under force of fear intimidation is not valid and cannot be relied on in Islam.
  - One should be sane before writing the will.
  - The will is not followed when it is diverting from the Islamic teachings.
  - The will is not followed when it is dead.

$(1 \times 13) = 13$  marks

- (b)
- Children force their parents to bequest for them in a will.
  - Many Muslims fear to make a will as they fear that it may cause death.
  - People change the deceased's will to their needs.
  - Many Muslims bequest more than  $\frac{1}{3}$  of their property.
  - Parents forget to write or have bias while making their will.
  - They put their beloved children in the will yet they are already legal inheritors.
  - People write in the will things which contradict with Islamic teachings.
  - Many ladies/wives influence the nature of the will for personal interest.
  - Many Muslims don't keep a will as a secret.
  - Miss interpretation of the will.
- Influence of cultural practices.
- Lack of transparency and communities.
  - Ignoring debts and liabilities in the will.

(1 x 12) = 12 marks

1. (a) Define dress

- Dress refers to the external covering or appearance of the body.
- Dress may refer to a lot of things ranging from putting on to facial make up
- Features of Islamic dress include;
- It must be long enough for the entire body.
- A Muslim dress should not resemble that of pagans.
- Gold ornaments is only allowed for women.
- The Muslim dress should not be too tight.
- It should not be transparent to show what is beneath.
- Men's clothing should not resemble that of women.
- The Muslim dress should not have pictures of animals and people.
- It should not bear obscene statements.
- It should not be so transparent.
- It should be clean.
- Men's should not be below the ankle.
- The dress should not be so expensive
- It should not be so ugly/ too attractive.

(b) The Islamic dress is a protection to Muslims in the following ways. (1 x 13) = 13 marks

- It protects Muslims from being extravagant.
- It protects man from the effects of sun rays.
- It protects man from evil glances especially women.
- It guards man from un wanted pride.
- It is a source of respect in society.
- It keeps the Muslim ready for prayers.
- It helps to cover man's nakedness in society.
- Keeps one's dignity.
- Protects a Muslim from evils.
- Prevents exposure of one's body.
- It is a source of reward.
- It differentiates between a muslim and a non muslim.
- It protects people from being raped.

(1 x 12) = 12 marks

- (a) Examine the Quranic teachings on labour and work ethics.
- Labor means involvement / deliberate engagement of a person in an authority for money.
  - Work is emphasized in Q(90:4) (53:39).
  - Also prophet Muhammad (SAW) encouraged Muslims to work seriously.
  - Labor should be efficient 2:269 (educated strained)
  - Labor should be facilitated with skills. 2:269.
  - Labor must be given their rights and obligations.
  - Labor should be treated well as family members.
  - An agreement on wage before employment must take place.
  - Labor should be given freedom of worship.
  - They should not be subjected to torture.
  - They can seek for help from the state in case of harm.
  - They are entitled to sadaq from employer.
  - Should not be given work beyond their ability.
  - The wage must be reasonable.
  - Should be treated gently and forgiven in case of a mistake.
  - Should not pay fine in case of damage of property/goods.
  - Should share on fruits of production.
  - Should be provided with decent accommodation.
  - Should be feed on the same food with the master.
  - Should be dressed decently like family members.
  - Keeping time at work.
  - Respecting your bores
  - Efficient at work.
  - Keeping secret of the company.
  - Being transparent ta the work.
  - Labour should be given / facilitated with skills.

NB: For any student who fails to bring out work ethics not exceed (10 marks)  
 $(1 \times 15) = 15$  marks

(b) Employers today have violated the above teachings in the following.

- Labor is not paid in time.
- Labor is not treated well
- Agreement on wage is not done before employment.
- Labor is not educated.
- Labor is not efficient
- They are not taken care of by employer.
- Wage is not reasonable.
- They are times forced to pay fine in case of any mistake.
- Dismissed without payment.
- Denied payment by their bosses after the end of the agreed time.
- Not dressed decently.
- Sexual harrasement
- Practice nepotism.

$(1 \times 10) = 10$  marks

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9. The guidelines on known as Jihad.
- Jihad is the struggle in the way of Allah.
  - Jihad is allowed in Q(2:190).
  - It's permitted when peace has failed.
  - It's permitted when aggression but fight when aggressed
  - Muslims should avoid aggression but fight when aggressed
  - It's fought on the leaders' permission.
  - The fighters should be prepared in training and weapons 8:60.
  - They should follow the commands of the leader.
  - Women can do other roles in Jihad like nursing wounds and cooking.
  - Fighters should respect the boundaries of war.
  - Fighters should not kill the innocent e.g. women and children.
  - Water sources should not be poisoned.
  - No killing of animals is allowed.
  - No destroying churches or changing them to mosques.
  - Fighters should not turn their back from the battle field except when ordered by the leader.
  - Prisoners of war should be given their rights like being freed upon paying ransom, freedom of worship.
  - Jihad should not be the first priority rather the last resort.
  - In case one of the fighting parties tends to surrender should be given that chance.

(1 ½ x 16) = 25 marks

10. (a) Examine the Islamic teachings on relationships between neighboring states.

Relations refers to various dealings that the Islamic state involves in with foreign nation i.e. Boundary, disputes, trade agreements.

- The Quran advocates for international peace and harmony. 49:10
- The Islamic state must defend itself against aggression 2:190.
- It must respect treaties signed 8:58, 16:91.
- It should help rivaling countries resolve conflicts 49:9.
- It should keep good relations with neutral countries 60:8.
- Intermarriages between members of different nations.
- International trade is allowed.
- Giving asylum / shelter to political fugitives whether Muslims or not.
- The Islamic state should not allow rebels use their territories to fight against another country.
- Inviting neighboring states to Islam is allowed.
- The Muslim state should defend the oppressed Muslims in another state 5: 9.
- Seeking for knowledge in another state is allowed.
- Islam encourages writing treaties among nations 16:91.
- Mutual respect of human is emphasized Q(49:31, 4:1).
- Islam discourages mistreatment of prisoners of war and forcing them join Islam Q(2:256).
- Prisoners of war can be released on ransom.
- There should be a warning before war.
- Islam discourages tampering with other people's cultures except when they are against Islam.

(1 x 15) = 15 marks

Countries have  
Not respecting treaties made.  
Reluctant to help rivaling countries.  
Some refuse to shelter political fugitives.  
Some countries allow rebels use their land to fight another country.  
Some Muslim states fail to defend the oppressed Muslims in other countries.  
Some countries dismiss messengers (ambassadors) of other countries from their  
country.  
Prisoners of war are tortured in some countries.  
Some countries do not give warnings before war.  
Some cultures are tampered with during wars.  
Some states do not respect humanity.

(1 x 10) = 10 marks

It's chapter 97 according to arrangement of the Quran.

It's an early Meccan Surah with five (5) verse.

It derives its name Qadi from the 1<sup>st</sup> verse which means the night of power / decree in  
which the Quran was revealed.

V<sub>I</sub> we have indeed revealed this message in the night of power. Allah was assuring the  
believers that the Quran was revealed in the special night of Laitul Qdar.

V<sub>II</sub> And what shall explain to you what night of power is?

In this verse Allah was inquiring whether man can identify / detect this night.

V<sub>III</sub> The night power is better than one thousand months.

It means the greatness of this night that an action (good deed) done in this night is  
rewarded more than done in 83 years.

V<sub>IV</sub> There is descend the Angels and Ruh / Arch angel Gibreal.

It shows that in this night, many angels descend on earth with angel Gibreal.

Peace it is until the rise of dawn.

The angels bring wonderful peace to man found worshiping Allah until dawn.

(5x2) + 2 = 12 marks

The Surah is beneficial to Muslim in the following ways.

Muslims get rewards for reciting it.

It shows that the Prophet was a human being who can forget.

Quran was revealed in Ramadhan.

Muslim learn that they should worship Allah so much in the last 10 days.

Muslim learn that the present man can match those of long ago who lived for so many  
years through using this night and do good.

It teaches Muslims that Quran is a special message than others.

It teaches Muslims to be like the Prophet used to do in the last 10 days of Ramadhan.

It shows Muslims that Allah loved Prophet Muhammad's generation so much.

Muslims learn to look out for this night in the last 10 odd days of Ramadhan.

Peace of Allah is enjoyed by people found awake at night.

It shows the authenticity of the Holy Quran.

It shows the angel Gibreal is special among Allah's angel and he is the head.

(1 x 12) = 12 marks

12. (a) This is an early Meccan Surat which is Chapter 111 according to the arrangement of the holy Quran.
- It is one of the shortest chapters of the holy Quran with only five verses.
  - Abu Lahab (father of the flames) and his wife are the people mentioned in this chapter.
  - The chapter takes its name from Abu Lahab whose real name was Abu Uzza, mentioned in the first verse.
  - The circumstances surrounding its revolution came at the time when the prophet PBUH declared his public call.
  - When Allah commanded the prophet PBUH to start preaching in public, he called all the Meccan tribes together on mountain Swafa.
  - On gathering, the prophet PBUH started addressing by asking them whether he had ever told them a lie to and their response was no.
  - He also asked them whether they would believe him if he had told them that there was an enemy behind mount Swafa coming to attack them. They all responded affirmatively.
  - He then told them that he was a messenger of Allah, they should believe him and that he was inviting them to worship one God so that they could be saved from the impounding punishment.
  - No sooner had he finished delivering his message than when Abu-Lahab stood up and in a loud voice he said is it the ..... Hence revelation of the Surah
  - Is this the reason why you have invited us here. Perrish or Muhammad.
  - And other people joined the mocking and the prophet felt so frustrated.
  - The Allah send Angel Jibril with the message condemning Abulatiab.

(1 x 15) = 15 marks

(b)

- The Muslims draw the following message from the Surah.
- The Prophet had prophecies that could later happen.
- We learn not to insult those in the way of Allah.
- We learn to behave well in society so as to be trusted.
- We learn never to help those fighting Islam. E.g. Umu Jamil.
- We learn that those in Allah's way suffer.
- We learn to be good neighbours.
- We learn that Allah can punish here on earth and hereafter.
- We learn that wealth should not turn one to disobedience.
- We learn that Hell is the destiny for wrong doers.
- We learn to be responsible in our deeds.
- We learn to that children should not turn to disbelief.
- We learn to endure challenges as long as one is on the right way.

(1 x 10) = 10 marks