

KABAALE SANJE SECONDARY SCHOOL

KYOTERA CENTRAL SEC SCHOOL

KCSS IRE P3 REVISION QUESTIONS (SWORD TO UNEB)

1. Discuss the view that the Islamic revolution on Jahiliyah Arab society was indeed fundamental.

- It ended infanticide.
- Stopped tribalism.
- Elevated the position of a woman.
- Elevated the position of a slave
- Encouraged equality.
- Promoted Muslim brotherhood.
- Taught & encouraged monotheism against idolatory.
- Marked an end to immorality like adultery & fornication.
- Discouraged wine drinking.
- Promoted sanity & orderliness.
- Adopted polygamy but limited the number.
- Encouraged democracy & the rule of law.
- Ended all injustices all injustices against women.
- Encouraged regulated divorce with proper guidelines.
- Regulated inheritance & provided guidelines.

Qtn2. Analyze the causes and effects of the Medina Charter.

1.a) Explain the injustices against the following people during the Jahiliyyah period.

(i) Women

(ii) Slaves.

b) How did Islam change the position of a woman?

2. Examine the exemplary nature of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)

3a) How was Abubakar elected as a caliph?

b) Why did the Muslims choose him as their first caliph?

4. Assess the role of Abdul-Malik bin Marwan in the consolidation of the Umayyad Caliphate.

5. Examine the administrative and economic structure of the Umayyads.

6. Discuss the contributions of Haruna Al Rashid to the progress of Muslim community during the Abbasid caliphate.

7. Analyze the contributions of the Abbasids in the education, science and intellectualism during their caliphate.

8. How did Imam Ubaidullah establish himself to the Fatimid caliphate in AD 909?

9. **To what extent was Al-Hakim's hostile attitude towards the non-Muslims responsible for the collapse of the Fatimid caliphate?**

10. "Although Sulayman never took full advantage of opportunities left to him, his reign marked the peak of the ottoman graudeur" Discuss.

11.a) Account for the decline of the safavids in Persia.

b) Explain the effects of their rule to the later Muslim community.

12. To what extent was the Military superiority of European powers responsible for the collapse of the Ottoman Empire?

QN8.

- ✓ Religious tolerance
- ✓ Constructed several mosques.
- ✓ Promoted Education
- ✓ Performed pilgrimage.
- ✓ Appointed Muslims in political posts.
- ✓ Enforced Islamic practices
- ✓ Established a strong army.
- ✓ Constructed a number of cities.
- ✓ Created a close relationship with the Berbers.
- ✓ Promoted Arabic language.
- ✓ Promoted Arabic language.
- ✓ Promoted shia festivals e.g public mourning on the anniversary of Hassaus death.
- ✓ Exempted taxation.
- ✓ Brought Intellectual awareness.

"Haroon Al Rashid's rule was characterized by glory and prosperity". Discuss.

- ❖ Although Haroon Al Rashid's reign was punctuated with pouip and luxury, he
 - Haroon Al Rashid. 785-809 AD.
 - Two prince-Musa-Al-Rashid.
 - Haroon Al-Rashid.
 - Created political ties with kings e.g in the west with charlemagi(Charles) of France.
 - In the East with the great Emperor of china.
 - Captured Tyne, Heraclea, Ephesus & Rhodes.

Challenges of

- Romans Idrisids.
- Alids led by Yahaya bin Abdullah
- The kharijites revolt-led by Kul walid bin tharif.
- Revolt in Khursan.
- Rivalry between Yemsnites &the Qaisites.

Solutions

- ✓ Sent a letter to Nice phorus successor of Emperor Irene.
- ✓ Captured Tyne, heracle, Ephesus &Rhodes.
- ✓ Sent Gen. Jofar al Barmak to suppress the Alids led by Yahaya.

Abdul-Malik 685-705

Challenges faced

- ✓ Violence created by the shia (Revanging the debt of Hussein)
- ✓ Kharijites who were fighting legitimate caliphs.
- ✓ Al-Mukhatar bin Ubaid, a terrorist who embarked in Indiscriminate killings and plunder.
- ✓ Albdallah bin Zubair's opposition.
- ✓ Rebellion of Awir bin Sa'ad.
- ✓ Extending the Empire and ensure security.
- ✓ Roman Christian attacks against Syria.
- ✓ Disunity amongst Muslims.

Walid's reforms in Spain.

- ❖ Removed social inequalities.
- ❖ Scrapped off privileges of the nobles &clergy.
- ❖ Decreased Heavy taxes imposed on the businessmen.
- ❖ Set free serfs &slaves.
- ❖ Granted freedom of worship to the Jews & Christians.
- ❖ Improved on agriculture.
- ❖ Encouraged trade & Industry.

Ummayyads

Assess Mu'awiyah 1's contributions to the Ummayad's Dynasty.

- United disgruntled Muslim Unions.
- Established a new capital at Damascus.
- Expanded Islamic state
- Formed a navy force. Founded Qaurwan.
- Appointed servants on merit.

- Tolerated members of other faiths.
- He invited a place for the protection of caliphs in the mosque.
- Initiated the practice of delivering Khutubah while sitting.
- Started the idea of royal Body guards (King's lancers armed with lances)
- Instituted police for patrol.
- Divided the Empire into provinces.
- Established a council of consultation.
- Initiated a postal service system (Al-Barid)
- Introduced the use of mails-trained horse.
- Introduced official seals on official documents for dispatch of memorandum.
- Initiated a royal throne. (sarirah-al-muluk)
- Established a strong army. became the first orderly army known in the Islamic warfare.
- Established a strict spy network.
- Initiated a hereditary system.
- Introduced palaces in the Islamic empire.
- Instituted a bureau of registry.
- Introduced mentioning names of Umayyad caliphs.
- Introduced a agronomy (laid & rural economy mgt)
- Trained horses for communication purposes.
- Promoted decentralization. (appointed governors.)
- Introduced occasional annual raids North of Syria & Iran

However,

- Employed Christians. spread Islam.
- Defeated enemies. Built fortresses along the north borders.
- Introduced secularism in Islam.
- Hereditary system of administration.
- Tribalism resurfaced.
- Tolerance to Christians exceeded the limit.
- Allowed non Muslim to inherit property.
- Introduced kingship.
- Dictator.

Evaluate the claim that Abdul-Malik's reforms gave a new life to Umayyad Dynasty.

- ✓ Arabized (nationalized) the state machinery.
- ✓ Defeated enemies of Islam. e.g Al mukhtar. Abdul bin Zubair.
- ✓ Promoted peace in the Empire.
- ✓ Initiated administration on four principal departments (Diwans)
 - land tax

-signate (laws were made)

- ✓ Resettled people to their homes
- ✓ Introduced fiscal reforms.-Arabic coinage.
- ✓ Exempted Arab Muslims from paying tax except Zakat.
- ✓ Made Arabic official language.
- ✓ Founded cities.e.g Wasit in Southern Iraq.
- ✓ Improved on agriculture Dug canals.
- ✓ Submerged areas for cultivation
- ✓ Allowed people to equally utilize land.
- ✓ Established textile industries.
- ✓ Motivated soldiers of the Muslim navy(exempted from paying tax)
- ✓ Developed art& architecture. E.g Dowe of the rock.
- ✓ Systematized postal service using horses.
- ✓ Used spy network &collaborators.
- ✓ Developed a strong judiciary system.
- ✓ Encouraged &developed Arabic literature& recognized poets.
- ✓ Expanded Islamic empire to central Asia,Bukhara etc.
- ✓ Spread Islam to all areas under his influence.
- ✓ Gave great respect to baitul mael.
- ✓ Constructed canals &widened old ones.
- ✓ However, tolerated Christians.
- ✓ Arabization policy discriminated.
- ✓ Suppression of shias Increased hatrade (Tribalism)
- ✓ Exemption of taxes from Muslims yielded many people masquerading as Muslim.
- ✓ Caused hatred between Muslim &non Muslims.
- ✓ He's accused of taking alcohol.
- ✓ Dictatorship.

Walid

Assess the achievement of Walid bin Abdul-Malik of the Umayyad Empire.

- Established orphanage centers
- Established Hospitals.put up institution for chonical diseases.
- Established schools. He created institutions for the aged, leppers, lame and blind.
- Constructed mosques in Dawascus,Medina & Jerusalem.
- Established special Institution for the disabled.
- Improved communication transport.
- Constructed roads &bridges improving on transport.
- Developed canals which helped to prevent floods.

- Improved on Agriculture.
- Maintained law & order i.e. police for patrol.
- Appointed men on merit.
- Boasted Arabic language.
- Encouraged Arabic language.
- Encouraged Arabic poetry.
- Boasted commerce & business /abolished heavy taxes.
- Banned social inequalities.
- Tolerant to members of other faiths.
- Maintained peace.
- Professionalized, reequipped & modernized the army.
- Observed religious obligations /principles.
- Expanded the Islamic empire e.g. Asia.
- Spread Islam

HOWEVER

- Unfair and oppressive to non Muslims
- Maintained a big army draining the state treasury
- Faulty in speech
- Ignored domestic affairs of the state
- Neglected the teaching of new converts
- Used to drink

Walid bin Abdul Walid made a number of changes in Spain as well as in other areas. Discuss

Through faulty in speech, drinking of wine and very jealous, Walid was kind and an illustrious Caliph. Discuss

SULAIMAN

Sulaiman bin Abdul Malik prove himself as a un working son of Abdul Malik and as un work brother of Walid 1. Discuss

Sulaiman was a direct opposite of his benevolent father and his brother Walid 1. Discuss

- ❖ Favored the Arabs of Yemen and hated those of Hijaz and some times supported the farmer against the latter
- ❖ He castigated Hujjaj bin Yusuf on grounds that he had earlier on supported Walid to set aside the right of succession of Sulaiman in favor of Walid's son
- ❖ Reversed most things Hujjaj had done when he died
- ❖ He toured the family of Hujjaj and their off springs
- ❖ He freed the people imprisoned by Hujjaj
- ❖ Removed the revenue, collection appointed by Hujjaj

- ❖ Abolished taxes instituted by Hujjaj
- ❖ Dismissed Musa bin Nussair (conqueror of Spain and North Africa) and imprisoned him
- ❖ Laid heavy demands on Musa bin Nussair reducing him to poverty and forced to beg
- ❖ He is suspected to have planned the murder of Abdul-Aziz, son of Musa bin Nussair on grounds that his administration had been successful and prosperous
- ❖ He sent a costly expedition against Constantinople which later flopped and Muslims lost
- ❖ He was fond of pleasure, food and cheer from his governors.

HOWEVER

- ❖ He conquered Pyrenees in Spain and invaded France

Examine the contributions of Umar bin Abdul-Aziz to the prosperity of Islam during the Umayyad Caliphate.

- ⇒ Appointed men in office on merit
- ⇒ Promoted competence, efficiency and effectiveness in his administration
- ⇒ Spread Islam
- ⇒ He elevated new converts of non Arab Muslims
- ⇒ Exempted Mawalis from paying tax
- ⇒ Ensured accountability of funds
- ⇒ Returned property and funds to the owners
- ⇒ Instructed all people who had got wealth and property illegally to return to the owners
- ⇒ Instructed his wife to return all the Golden ornaments and jewellery to the state treasury
- ⇒ Returned horses, donkeys, camels that had been brought to him
- ⇒ He was not luxurious
- ⇒ Revived the respect and purity of the prophet's house
- ⇒ Returned the gardens of Fadak to the family of the prophet
- ⇒ Abolished the act of cursing Ali and his descendants
- ⇒ Promoted and maintained peace
- ⇒ Never tolerated corruption
- ⇒ Fasted and promoted dialogue in matters of religion
- ⇒ Made fiscal changes e.g. reduced land tax and banned Jizyah
- ⇒ Improved on the working conditions of civil servants
- ⇒ Exempted Muslims from paying tax
- ⇒ Abolished taxes and fines imposed by Hujjaj Al Thaqrif
- ⇒ Forbade Muslims to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits in foreign land
- ⇒ Prohibited land ownership in foreign land
- ⇒ Boosted business and transaction by observing its principles
- ⇒ Embarked on education of the people of the already conquered territories
- ⇒ Gave much attention to the vulnerable groups
- ⇒ Fairly and justly handled the complaints of the Arabs of

- ⇒ Stopped military campaigns aimed at conquering new territories
- ⇒ Wrote to the rulers of said inviting them to Islam
- ⇒ Abolished death penalty that was not sanctioned by Sharia
- ⇒ Put more importance to the Qadhis
- ⇒ Emphasized justice
- ⇒ Improved on the postal service
- ⇒ Cherished objective expenditures
- ⇒ He sanctioned the collection and compilation of Hadith
- ⇒ Tolerated members of other faiths

UMMAYAD CALIPHATE

Muawiyya Bin Abisufyan

General contributions of Umayyad caliphs

- ✓ Defeated enemies e.g. Ali, Hassan, Abdallah bin Zubair
- ✓ Promoted peace
- ✓ Founded cities
- ✓ Motivated soldiers, professionalized and equipped
- ✓ Postal services
- ✓ Spy network
- ✓ Expanded the empire
- ✓ Constructed mosques
- ✓ Developed / constructed canals
- ✓ Appointed men on merit
- ✓ Promoted competence, efficiency and effectiveness
- ✓ Tolerated members of other faiths
- ✓ Spread and propagated Islam
- ✓ Improved on agriculture
- ✓ Had police patrol
- ✓ Boosted commerce and trade
- ✓ Observed religious poetry

Specific contributions

- ✓ United disgruntled Muslims
- ✓ Formed a navy force

- ✓ Initiated Maqu-shurah
- ✓ Practice delivering Khutubah while seated
- ✓ Divided empire into provinces
- ✓ Started the idea of royal guards
- ✓ Council of consultation
- ✓ Official seals on official documents
- ✓ Royal throne
- ✓ Introduced palaces
- ✓ Bureau of registry

Abdul-Malik bin Marwan

- ✓ Fiscal policies changes
- ✓ Encouraged Arabic poetry
- ✓ Boosted Arabic language
- ✓ Improved on communication use of mails
- ✓ Cared for the welfare of masses
- ✓ Ensured accountability of funds
- ✓ Exempted Muslims from paying tax
- ✓ Maintained hereditary system
- ✓ Mentioned names of Umayyad caliphs in Friday sermons
- ✓ Promoted decentralization
- ✓ Improved on the working conditions of the civil servants

Specific contributions

- ✓ Arabised the state machinery
- ✓ Initiated Diwans
- ✓ Resettled people to their homes
- ✓ Made Arabic official language
- ✓ Sub merged areas of cultivation
- ✓ Allowed people to equally utilize land
- ✓ Established textile industries
- ✓ Developed art and architecture
- ✓ Developed a strong judiciary

Commonly examined Caliphs in Dynasties

Umayyads

Muawiya

Abbasids

Abu Abbas Al safah

Abu Jaffar Al mansoor

- Abdul Malik
 - Walid
 - Umar 2
 - Hisham
- Haroon Al Rashid
- Al Mamun

Ottomans

Uthuman
Salim khan
sulaiman khan

Fatimids

- Said bin Hussain Ubaidallah
- Al Muzz Tamim bin Al-Mansoor
- Aziizullah
- Abu Muslim Al-Hakim

ABBASIDS

ABU-ABBAS AL SAFAH.

- Introduced the idea of theocracy.
- Improved on the roads.
- Suppressed enemies
- Put up several buildings & security centers.
- Build courtly residences.
- Transferred capital from Kufah
- Peace
- Spread Islam
- Eliminated Umayyads.

ABU JAFFAR AL MANSOOR.

- Defeated enemies.
- Established caliphal powers.
- Crushed rebellions.
- Expanded the Islamic Empire.
- Built strategic palaces (city)
- Boasted trade.
- Maintained theocracy
- Established Abbasid right to exercise supreme authority.
- Founded the city of Baghdad.
- Appointed even on merit.
- Formed a strong army.
- Maintained hereditary rule.
- Introduced intellectual awakening.
- Translated many works from Greek, Hindu, Arabia to Arabic.

- Introduced vizirate (office of Persia)origin.
- Carried out raids.
- Tolerated members of other faith.
- He was liberal

However,

- ✓ Dictator.
- ✓ Huge army.
- ✓ Arabization policy lost its strength.
- ✓ Failed to control the province of Spain.
- ✓ Appointed Christians to top administrative position.

MUHAMMED AL-MAHD.

- ✓ Defeated enemies
- ✓ Quelled rebellions.
- ✓ Cared for his people.
- ✓ Restored the privileges & security of holy cities of Mecca & Medina.
- ✓ Allowed Mecca & Medina to obtain their supplies from Egypt.
- ✓ Built wells & fountains along the pilgrimage route to Mecca.
- ✓ Provided guards for the protection of pilgrims & other travelers.
- ✓ Gave a lot of money as charity to the people of Hijaz.
- ✓ Rebuilt & beautified the mosque of the prophet.
- ✓ Improved postal system.
- ✓ Maintained theocracy.
- ✓ Promoted the judicial sector.
- ✓ Maintained law & order.
- ✓ Freed prisoners.
- ✓ Promoted professionalism.
- ✓ Cared about the welfare of prophet's relatives.
- ✓ Maintained peace.
- ✓ Fortified & strengthened the cities of Rusafah & Eastern Baghdad.
- ✓ Returned the property of the prophet to the people of his house.
- ✓ Repaid the confiscated mounds to the discharged officers who had been dismissed.

However,

- Unending pension drained the state treasury.
- Disappointed the people who had been offended by the prisoners he released.

GOLDEN AGE

HAROONA AL-RASHID

- Defeated enemies
- Suppressed rebellions
- Established powerful & politically elaborate state machinery.
- Had a strong army.
- Promoted peace.
- Established a strong police force & army for patrol.
- Had a strong army.
- Constructed & maintained roads.
- Established new towns. Raqqa
- Made Baghdad a center of commerce.
- Cared about the welfare of his people.
- Appointed men on merit.
- Gave wealth to the poor in form of charity.
- Appointed powerful Qadis.
- Developed culture greatly.
- Developed philosophy, architecture, science & medicine.
- Provided military guards to pilgrims.
- Constructed mosques.
- Translated Greek works & philosophy to Arabic
- Facilitated teachers well
- Advocated for the study of science.
- Appointed skillful judicial officials.
- Established a paper manufacturing industry.
- Tolerated members of other faiths.
- Exercised liberalization policy.
- Encouraged & facilitated research.
- Expanded Muslim empire.

However,

- Failed to suppress the Sra in Egypt.
- Umayyads in Spain.
- Liberal policy affected the progress of Islam.
- Dictator.

ABDALLAH AL-MA'MUN

- ✓ Defeated enemies
- ✓ Suppressed Rebellions
- ✓ Tolerated members of other faith.
- ✓ Exercised & promoted justice.
- ✓ Founded several educational Institutions.
- ✓ Spread Islam.
- ✓ Constructed Mosques.
- ✓ Built house of knowledge.
- ✓ Fiscal policies on land in Iraq.
- ✓ Appointed on merit.
- ✓ Fostered unity.
- ✓ Promoted peace.
- ✓ He improved on intelligence in the Muslim Empire.
- ✓ Gave money in to charitable.
- ✓ Released prisoners except those with dangerous crimes. Sent scholars to East & west to acquire knowledge.
- ✓ Promoted Arabic language.
- ✓ Encouraged free thinking & development of Islamic thoughts.
- ✓ Discoveries were made in his reign, geography, Astronomy etc.
- ✓ Developed art, architecture, poetry etc.

UMAYYADS	ABBASIDS	FATIMIDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hereditary ✓ Ignored Sharia council. ✓ Divided empire into provinces. ✓ Appointed Governors. ✓ Strong standing army. ✓ Appointed judges. ✓ Appointed leaders on merit. ✓ Caliph was the over all administrative watter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hereditary ✓ Absolute powers/Dictators. ✓ Caliph combined both religious leadership duties. ✓ Were flanked with extra. ✓ Ordinary titles. ✓ Below the caliph was the vizier. ✓ Had departments ✓ Exercised Justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hereditary ✓ Dictators ✓ Departments ✓ Appointed governors. ✓ Conquests.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Had police patrol to deal with criminals. ✓ Made orders on consultation later. ✓ Had departments. ✓ Exercised justice ✓ Double crossing existed. ✓ Judged non-Muslims according to their laws. ✓ Carried out conquest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Double crossing was common. ✓ Had an army. ✓ Divided empire into provinces. ✓ Appointed governors. ✓ Judged non Muslims according to their laws. ✓ Ignored the Shura council. ✓ Appointed leaders on merit-conquests. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Carried out taxation ✓ Zakat collection ✓ Each province was responsible for its revenue. ✓ Land tax Extravagant ✓ Practiced agriculture ✓ Traded. ✓ Reclaimed swamps. ✓ Corruption. ✓ War booty source of revenue. ✓ Income inequality ✓ Taxed marchants ✓ Special officer for revenue collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Traded ✓ Industrialization ✓ Practiced agriculture ✓ Carried out taxation ✓ Carried out taxation ✓ Zakat collection ✓ Taxed marchants who passed through their land. ✓ Special officer for revenue collection ✓ Province catered for its expenses. ✓ War booty. ✓ Extravagant. ✓ Corruption. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Traded ✓ Practiced agriculture ✓ Fixed prices of goods. ✓ Taxation ✓ Zakat collection ✓ Corruption.

FACTORS FOR THE RISE

UMAYYADS	ABBASIDS	FATIMIDS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Elevation of Umayyads. ✓ Uthumans's death. ✓ Mu'awiyah's over whelming ambition. ✓ Internal problems of the Hashmites. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Support given to Mu'awiyah by the Romans. 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Role of Abdallah bn Saba. ✓ Lack of determination & strong will of Ali's supports . ✓ Unity of Umayyads ✓ Abundance of resources of Umayyads. ✓ Out standing military strength. ✓ Ali's complicated nature and personality. ✓ Role of Mu'awiyah ✓ Ali's death. ✓ Discontent of new converts. ✓ Weak personality of Hassan. 		
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RELIGIOUSLY	UMAYYADS	ABBASIDS	FATIMIDS
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Built Mosques. ✓ Promoted recitation of the Quran. ✓ Propagated Islam. ✓ Religious tolerance. ✓ Had little regards for Muslim leaders. ✓ Neglected leading prayers. ✓ Enforced Islamic Principles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Enforced the compilation of Hadith. ✓ Religious tolerance. ✓ Constructed Mosques. ✓ Propagated Islam. ✓ Enforced Islamic principles. ✓ Reformed prigrimage. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Religious tolerance ✓ Constructed Mosques ✓ Performed pilgrimage ✓ Propagated Islam. ✓ Enforced Islamic principles.
SOCIALLY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Had social classes ✓ Women emanicipation ✓ Ignored principles of Sharia on women. ✓ Too luxurrous. ✓ Enjoyed horse racing. ✓ Practiced hunting & spotting. ✓ Wine drinking. ✓ Co-existance ✓ Promoted Arabic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Had classes ✓ Women emanicipation ✓ Wine drinking. ✓ Enjoyed games and sports. ✓ Co-existance ✓ Luxurrous. ✓ Promoted Arabic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Had classes ✓ Luxurrous ✓ Enjoyed games & sports. ✓ Co-existance ✓ Promoted Arabic ✓ Wine drinking.

	✓		
INTELLECTUALISM/EDUCATION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Built Mosques ✓ Astronomy developed ✓ Islamic Law developed ✓ Science of Hadith boomed. ✓ Teaching of Islam. ✓ Philosophy developed. ✓ Public speaking. ✓ Medicine developed. ✓ Set up infrastructures. ✓ Developing architecture. ✓ Built schools. ✓ Physics & chemistry developed. ✓ Translated Greek work. ✓ Introduced minarets & mihrab ✓ Scholarships. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Medicine developed ✓ Philosophy. ✓ Architecture ✓ Emergence of scholars. ✓ Physics, math, poetry developed. ✓ Translated works ✓ Established paper industry. ✓ Established hospitals and training institution. ✓ Built schools. ✓ Taught Islam. ✓ Astronomy developed. ✓ Set up observatories. ✓ Set libraries. Adult education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Established academies. ✓ Astronomy developed. ✓ Established libraries. ✓ Established learning institutions. ✓ Medicine developed. ✓ Maths & philosophy develops. ✓ Initiated stamping. ✓ Chemistry developed. ✓ Developed poetry.

WALID BIN ABDUL MALIK	GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS	SPECIFIC CONTRIBUTIONS
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Established orphanage centers. ✓ Established Hospitals. ✓ Established schools. ✓ Established special Institutions for disabled. ✓ Constructed roads & bridges. ✓ Banned inequalities.
UMAR BIN ABDUL AZIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Prohibited land ownership in foreign land. ✓ Forbade Muslims to devote themselves to agricultural pursuits in foreign land. ✓ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Elevated new converts of non-Arab Muslims. ✓ Returned property & funds to the owners. ✓ Instructed people to return illegal property to the owners. ✓ Instructed his wife to return

	✓	<p>the presents she received from the taker.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Returned horses, donkeys, camels that had been brought to him. ✓ He was not a lavish spender. ✓ Returned the gardens of Fadak to the family of the prophet. ✓ Abolished the act of cursing Ali & his descendants. ✓ Promoted dialogue in matters of religion. ✓ Embarked on education of the people of the already conquered territories. ✓
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COMMON ASPECTS IN THE ORGANISATION OF THE DYNASTIES.

POLITICAL

- ✓ Hereditary.
- ✓ Ignored shura council
- ✓ Developed empire into provinces
- ✓ Appointed governors.
- ✓ Standing armies.
- ✓ Appointed leaders on merit.
- ✓ Caliph had absolute powers.
- ✓ Had police patrols.
- ✓ Later on adopted consultation.
- ✓ Had departments.
- ✓ Exercised Justice
- ✓ Double crossing.
- ✓ Judged non Muslims according to their laws.
- ✓ Carried out conquest.

ECONOMICALLY

- ✓ Levied taxes
- ✓ Collected Zakat.
- ✓ Independence of provinces with revenue
- ✓ Extravagancy
- ✓ Practices agriculture
- ✓ Traded.
- ✓ Taxed merchants who passed through their land.
- ✓ War booty.
- ✓ Corruption.

RELIGIOUS

- ✓ Built mosques
- ✓ Promoted recitation of the Quran
- ✓ Propagated Islam
- ✓ Religious tolerance
- ✓ Performed pilgrimage
- ✓ Enforced Islamic principle

SOCIALLY

- ✓ Had social classes
- ✓ Women emancipation
- ✓ Wine drinking
- ✓ Enjoyed games and sports
- ✓ Co-existence
- ✓ Luxurious
- ✓ Promoted Arabic culture

INTELLECTUALISM/ EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

- ✓ Philosophy
- ✓ Medicine developed
- ✓ Architecture
- ✓ Physics, math, poetry developed
- ✓ Translated works
- ✓ Built schools
- ✓ Taught Islam
- ✓ Set up libraries
- ✓ Astronomical development
- ✓
- ✓ **NB: CONTRIBUTIONS = ORGANISATION**



Downfall of Umayyads	Rise of Abbasids	Downfall of Abbasids	Rise of Fatimids	Downfall of Fatimids
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Succession disputes ✓ Emergence of weak Caliphs ✓ Immoral character of Caliphs ✓ Clan quarrels ✓ Tribal differences ✓ Opposition from Shia ✓ Discontent of Kharijites ✓ Discontent of the army ✓ Discontent of Christians ✓ Vastness of the empire ✓ Discontent of the non Arabs ✓ Economic constraints ✓ Rise of Abbasids ✓ Yemenites and Qaysite conflicts ✓ Constant attacks from Byzantine ✓ Suuni opposition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disunity among Umayyads ✓ Support from the shias ✓ Weakness of Umayyad Caliphs ✓ Support from non Arab Muslims ✓ Wide spread campaigns ✓ Absence of a strong army ✓ Clan conflicts ✓ Tribal differences ✓ Leadership vacuum ✓ Strong military generals ✓ Quality and good organizational ability of Abbasids ✓ Determination ✓ Role of the Kharijites ✓ Support from suuni 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Succession disputes ✓ Emergence of weak Caliphs ✓ Rise of independent groups ✓ Vastness of the empire ✓ Recruitment of foreign troops ✓ Disobedience of provincial governors ✓ Inability to consolidate themselves ✓ Brutality of some Abbasid Caliphs ✓ Effects of over decentralization ✓ Emergence of religious sects ✓ Activities of the shia in Egypt ✓ Rise of Karmathans ✓ Invasion of Khalkin ✓ Economic decay/constraints ✓ Natural calamities ✓ Hostility of Arabs ✓ Neglect of the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Weakness of the then leaders(Khishimids) ✓ Conflicts between Arabs and non Arabs ✓ Determination of the Shias ✓ Natural calamities ✓ Unity of Fatimids ✓ Distance of Egypt from Baghdad ✓ Good organizational abilities ✓ Leaking if Abbasid sects ✓ Reluctance of Abbasid caliphs ✓ Weakness of Abbasid army ✓ Support from the Berbers ✓ The religious Zeal ✓ Disagree of the army ✓ Imposition of shia doctrines ✓ Role of Abdallah ✓ Leadership vacuum ✓ Succession disputes ✓ Christian 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Luxurious living ✓ Role of Arab tribes ✓ Importation of foreign troops ✓ Natural calamities ✓ Over inclination into shia ✓ Role of Christians ✓ Emergence of weak Caliphs ✓ Tribalism/ conflict ✓ Succession disputes ✓ Existence of revolts ✓ Vastness of the empire ✓ Rise of salah Diin ✓ Development of nationalism ✓ Role of Mongols ✓ Mistreatment of Jews ✓ Leadership struggle





	<div>Muslims</div> <div>✓ Origin of the Abbasids</div> <div>✓ Role of Muslim scholars</div> <div>✓ Economic resources</div> <div>✓ Rebellion of the Zeuji slaves</div> <div>✓ Rise of Greeks</div> <div>✓ Invasion of Christians</div> <div>✓ Hostility among Kharijites</div> <div>✓ Collection of Jizya</div>	military forces	crusades	
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Umayyads

- Muawiya
- Abdul Malik
- Walid
- Umar 2

Abbasids

- Abu Abbas
- Abu Jaffar Al Mansoor
- Haroon Al Rashid
- Al- Mamum

Fatimids

- Said bin Hassan Ubaidullah
- Al- Muizz Tawim bin Al Mansoor
- Azizullah
- Abu Muslim Al Hakim



COMMON FACTORS FOR RISE AND FALL OF DYNASTIES

- ❖ Disunity
- ❖ Activities of the Shia
- ❖ Rise of weak Caliphs
- ❖ Non Arab Muslims
- ❖ Army
- ❖ Clan conflicts
- ❖ Tribalism
- ❖ Kharijites
- ❖ Suuni Muslims
- ❖ Muslim scholars
- ❖ Economic aspects
- ❖ Succession disputes
- ❖ Natural calamities
- ❖ Vastness of the empire
- ❖ Role of Christians
- ❖ Extravagancy and luxurious living

1a) Discuss the nature of Prophet Muhammad's (pbuh) mission.

b) What factors helped in the success of his mission?

a)

- Battles
- Migrations
- Signing of treaties
- Conquests
- Social boycotts.
- Torture of Muslims.
- Hypocrisy
- Night journey to heaven.
- Revelation of the Quran.
- Conversion of Umar & Hamza
- Attempted Murder.
- Pledges of Aqaba.
- Farewell pilgrimage.
- Determination of Muslims
- Victory
- Loss of lives
- Changing/fighting social evils.

- Preaching of brotherhood
- Expulsion of the Jews.
- Clan conflicts
- Interactions with Angels.
- Conversion of leaders of different places.
- Performance of miracles.
- Teaching & practice of fundamental principles
- Patience & endurance.

Discuss the political life during the Ottoman Empire.

Give a brief background of the Ottoman Empire. Provide details of their political life/organization.

- ⊗ Administration of the Ottoman was a centralized one.
- ⊗ The sultan was the main focus of loyalty. He was helped by governors to implement laws
- ⊗ They allowed the natives some autonomy though they could be supervised to some extent.
- ⊗ They had a strong army which underwent military training and drilling in the capital and other centers.
- ⊗ The house of Uthman remained an aristocratic family because it was independent and had absolute power to administer the state.
- ⊗ The Ottoman sultan had to be the leader of the Ottoman family and this post was hereditary.
- ⊗ The Sultan was being helped in his administration by a number of ministers each having the title "pasha."
- ⊗ The Ministers were helped by a group of administrators headed by the secretary of state.
- ⊗ He had powers similar to the foreign minister in modern administration.
- ⊗ Daftar - Darr. This minister had obligations confined on financial issues ways of collecting revenues and expenditure.
- ⊗ The Ministers and senior employees of the central! administration would meet in a place called Diwan and resolutions passed to the Sultan.
- ⊗ The army was the most important pillar of the administration to fight and gain victory.
- ⊗ During training those who were intelligent would go to the sultan's court for administrative jobs.
- ⊗ The army was divided into two groups one in Europe and another in Asia.
- ⊗ The Ottoman started a big fleet and the sultan paid special care to the Navy. They built worships.
- ⊗ The Judiciary was highly honoured the head of the Judicial system was sheik Islam. Head of Ulamaas.