

**1.Examine the practices of the Jahiliyya period that Islam reformed.**

**(15marks)**

- Islam replaced the Jahiliyya festivals with 2 Idds.
- They had some aspects of religion but where polytheists Islam came to purify there by preaching monotheism.
- They used to consult a cult called Dhat Riqai before going to war, this was abolished because it was a form of shirk.
- They used to sacrifice their valuables to priests and gods Islam taught that sacrifice can be made to God alone.
- They performed Hijja irregularly and in an indecent way Islam retained Hijja in a more organized and decent form.
- They had some aspects of religion but were polytheists Islam came to purify these by preaching monotheism.
- They were excessively polygamous Islam recommended not marrying more than four wives at a time.
- Divorce was a common practice i.e rampant, guidelines and conditions for divorce were laid down by Islam.
- There kept slaves, servants and maids but mistreated them, Islam emphasized fair treatment of slaves and servants.
- There was a practice of adoption of sons and Prophet Muhammad adopted Zaid. Islam forbade the adaption of sons.
- Women were treated as inferior, sex objects property but their position was uplifted by Islam.
- Women were initially confined to the private sphere but Islam allowed them freedom of association, speech and movement in all spheres of Islam.
- During Hijja the Quraish did not share Arafat valley with others, Islam changed this.
- They used to suspend the sacred months to some other convenient time. Islam prohibited this practice.
- The Meccans never recognize God as “Al Rahman” Islam replaced the Mecca phrase “Bismillah Allahuma with “Bismillah alahman Aldahim”.
- Islam emphasized that Allah does not produce therefore has no sons or daughters.
- Meccans believed that an intelligent person possess two hearts, Islam denounced this belief.
- Prophet was commanded to marry the divorced wife of Zaid his adopted son, as a lesson to Muslims.
- Islam abolished the divination practice and emphasized monotheism.
- Islam emphasized modesty and secrecy in payment of zakat.
- Islam emphasized equality and discouraged discrimination between girls and boys.
- Islam discouraged begging which was a common practice during Jahiliyya period.
- The system of electing leaders and qualities of a leader changed at the advent of Islam.
- Islam discouraged trade and abolished ribah
- Islam emphasized the right to life and equality in sexes and abolished female infanticide.
- Tribalism, clan conflicts, nepotism and disunity were highly discouraged and Islam established brotherhood and hard work.

**(b)Examine the political life of Hejaz in the pre-Islamic Arabia.**

**(10marks)**

- Hejaz is a geographical location consisting of areas i.e. Mecca, Medina and Tait.
- Hejaz was under foreign control and influence i.e. The Persians, Greeks, Romans and Abbyssians.
- There were Christians in the North; Persians had also controlled the northern part later taken over by Romans.
- The Jews who ran away from harsh treatment of Persians, Greeks and Romans settled in Yathrib.
- The southern part of Arabia came under control of the Abbyssians.
- These groups always fought each other and such wars reduced them to small groups of people in Arabia.
- These foreigners had no strong system of government.
- Among the Jews who settled in Yathrib were prominent Jewish tribes like the Banu Khuza Banu Qaynuq ana Banu Nadir.

- Tribes were regulated by customs and practices of their ancestors.
- There were no standing armies.
- There were no proper laws governing the society hence no order.
- The Arabs had no sense of nation hood since they were divided into tribes and clans.
- The tribes and clans were led by elders.
- They were assisted by councils of elders who were consulted on matters like wars.
- They were always experienced succession disputes at the death of the Sheikh which could lead to division of tribes into several clans.
- In order for a sheikh to solve people's problems he had to be hospitable and knew everybody in the family.
- The leader was expected to show hospitality to visitors and he was close to his subjects except the herdsmen always on the move.
- All members of a tribe/clan regarded each other as brother and sister which consolidated their unity.
- Society was characterized by tribal quarrels wars and revenge.
- Tribes were always at logger heads leading to unending wars characterized by violence and bloodshed.
- For one to qualify to become a leader, one had to be rich, well known in society, have a sense of fairness, strong sense of manhood and advanced in age.

**(2) Examine the content and methods of propaganda that was used by the Meccans**

**Against the prophet and his missions.**

**(25marks)**

- Meccans came up with different methods and propaganda which was intended to frustrate the prophet.
- They called the prophet nicknames i.e liar, madman
- They composed abusive poems and songs against prophet.
- They asked for miracles from the prophet in an embarrassing way to split the moon into two parts which he did.
- They kindly persuaded the prophet to stop preaching against their Gods, he refused.
- They used conning proposals i.e. Asked the prophet to worship their gods.
- Some used to block their ears to avoid listening to Muhammad's message.
- They suggested to the prophet's uncle Abu Talib to exchange his nephew.
- They asked his uncle to disown him and stop supporting him, but he refused.
- They promised him wealth, women and power so that he stops preaching against their gods, he again refused.
- They started competitive preaching so as to win more support away from the prophet.
- They threw garbage in his kitchen i.e Ummu Jamil.
- Ummu Jamil used to defecate in the prophet's path.
- They attached the prophet on many occasions with the intentions of killing him.
- They followed the Muslim migrants to Abbysinia in order to request king Negus.
- The Muslims were forced to leave their homes i.e. moved to Abbysinia.
- They turned to open violence opposition characterized by misery and persecution.
- They were isolated and discriminate i.e. social boycott.
- They stoned his house time and again.
- Street boys were sent to jeer at and stone the prophet and Zaid bin Harith, when they sought asylum in Taif.
- The Meccans waged wars against the Muslims in Medina.
- They staged battles and wars against the Muslims in Medina.
- Saad bin Abi waqqas was struck with a sword while defending the targeted prophet

**3) "Abu-Bakr's choice of Umar as his successor was a perfect one" Assess the validity of this statement in view of Umar's handling of the affairs of the caliphate. (25mks)**

- Abu-Bakr was the first caliph after the death of the prophet who seconded Umar to become his successor between 634 – 643.
- His secondment was the best due to the way Umar handled Islamic affairs.
- He managed to conquer a number of areas which later became Muslim states.
- He established office of courts of Justice.
- He started Islamic treasury
- He led prayers in the ground Mosque of Madina.
- He used treaties in his foreign policies.
- He made education compulsory especially Quran and Hadith.
- He had love for the religion of Islam and promised to save it after his conversion.
- He carried out census application.
- He used democracy
- He used to solve problems of different people without any discrimination.
- He constructed many infrastructures in Arabia.
- He put up strict laws against other leaders and interested in peace before fighting.
- He cared for agriculture
- He began the idea of Barracks
- He opened up a school for teaching Hadith and Quran.
- He created a standing army to guard and protect the Muslim empire.
- He preached brotherhood.
- He began the communication system of postal address.
- He made sure that Islam was spread but with a lot of care and knowledge.
- He guarded against forgery of the Quran during his reign.

**4.) Assess the contribution of Abdul Malik bin Marwan to the development of the Umayyad caliphate. (25marks)**

- He was a son Marwan I and regarded as second founder of Umayyad dynasty.
- He became caliph after the murder of his father and his reign spanned from 685 – 705 AD.
- He was referred to as father of kings because his four sons all became caliphs after him.
- He was regarded as the second founder of Umayyad dynasty because he was a conqueror, a reformer, a nation builder and a state's man.
- Islamic rituals were emphasized especially on Friday after prayers.
- He established a common administrative system in his provinces.
- He developed the system of judiciary and appointed several Quid's in every province.
- He Arabized the state machinery
- He introduced social reforms.
- He introduced Arabic image by organizing printing and minting of Islamic currency in the process banning all foreign currency.
- He set up a policy that exempted Arab Muslims from tax except Zakat, while the non-Arab Muslims paid tax and zakat.
- However, he introduced Arabic as the official language in the empire.
- He introduced diacritical marks in the Arabic orthography as well as Arabic vowels to ease retention of the Quran, an assignment which Hejaz accomplished.
- He established textile industries for production of clothes which improved people's standards of living.
- He constructed several canals and renovated old ones.
- He imposed tax on top of zakat for the non-Arab Muslims including soldiers.
- Submerged areas and uncultivated lands, were drained and cultivated.
- He built a number of architectural movements the most notable of which is the mosque of Jerusalem called the Dome of the Rock which stands to date.
- He founded a number of cities most vital of which was it in lower Iraq.

- He developed a regular postal service using horses to convey messages, deliver parcels and travelers between Damascus and provincial capitals.

**(5) To what extent did the character of Yazid Ibin Mwawiyah undermined the Survival of the Umayyad dynasty? (25mks)**

- In 660 Mwawiyah Ibin Sufiyan introduced the Umayyad caliphate.
- When he proclaimed himself the first of all Umayyad caliphs and later his son Yazid as his successor.
- Mwawiyah traces his origin from Umayyad father of Abu –Sufiyan a grandson of Abdul Shamsi Mwawiyah bin Abu son of Quraish.
- Besides Mwawiyah bin Abu Sufiyan other prominent Umayyad caliphs includes Yazid bin Mwawiyah, Mwawiyah II, Abdul Malikbin Marwan, walid, Umar bin Abdul Aziz, Yazid II etc.
- Yazid I was a son of Mwawiyah Bin abu-Sufiyan
- He took over power in 680 after the death of his father.
- He participated in immoral activities i.e wine drinking, womanizing.
- He abused the agreement that had been reached between Mwawiyah and Hassan bin Ali of making Hussein to succeed Mwawiyah.
- He proved the most irreligious Umayyad caliph.
- He was excessively luxurious, fancy with great love for pomp e.g wine drinking, music.
- He had too much consideration and tolerance of non-Muslims e.g appointed them in army.
- He was excessively corrupt and this hindered development because it had been even extended to provincial governors.
- He was real dictators who never entertain even a slight criticism.
- He compromised with the non-Arab Muslims when he placed them on the same level with the Arabs.
- He reduced taxes on the non-Moslems and exempted the non-Arab Moslems from the poll tax.
- He was tolerant to non-Muslims which annoyed the Muslims.

**However, besides Yazid's character, there were other factors for the downfall of the Umayyad.**

- The death of Umar bin Abdul Aziz
- The succession disputes within the dynasty especially when the reigning caliph would nominate more than one successor to the throne.
- The weakness of the Umayyad caliphs who involved in womanizing, luxury and music.
- The activities of Umayyad ministers which mismanaged the state affairs caused conflict and confusion in the empire.
- The tribal conflicts especially between Mudintes and Hamintes which divided the dynasty into hostile camps that fought against each other.
- The discontents among the Christians i.e Abdul malik charged Christians high taxes and walid changed the church of St. John in Syria to a mosque.
- The unfair treatment of the non-Arab Muslims in general and the Persians in particular.
- The financial mismanagement of the empire especially by the later caliphs due to luxurious and extravagance tendencies of the caliphs.
- The vastness of the empire especially during the reigns of the weak caliphs.
- The activities of the Shias who rejected and never forgave them for the wrongs they had done to Ali, Hassan and Hussein.
- The discontents within the army especially during the time of weak caliphs due to economic problems, salaries of the arm would paid in arrears and their welfare was completely ignored.
- The activities of the Khanjautes which rejected Ali and Muawiyah as legitimate Moslem leaders and as such after killing Ali, they continued with their fight against the Umayyads.

**(6) Account for the downfall of the Abbasid dynasty.**

**(25mks)**

- Abbasids trace their origin from Abbas the uncle of the Prophet and son of Abdul Mutalib who was the grandfather of the prophet.
- Abbas embraced Islam after the conquest of Mecca in 630 AD.
- He left behind several off springs e.g Abdallah bin Abbas.
- Abbas gave birth to first two caliphs of the Abbasid e.g. Abbas al Safah and Abu-jafar al Mansoor.
- The dynasty lasted for 500 years
- The dynasty had 70 caliphs and it reached its peak during the reign of Abu Jafah al Mansoor, Muhammad bin al Mohad and al Mamum.
- It collapsed at the hands of the Monguls who came in from the East.
- The vastness of the Abbasid Empire as far as Indus River in East, Atlantic Ocean in the south.
- The rise of weak leaders i.e. Al Mutasim who ignored the state duties hence caused revolts.
- The appointments of Turkish soldiers in the army they extremely became powerful to the extent of defying the caliph's orders.
- The disobedience of provincial governors of defying the authority of the caliphs who had become weak.
- The rise of independent sub dynasties within the Abbasid caliph i.e. Fatimids, Mongols, Al moravid etc.
- The rise of Khramathians led by Kharamattis which preached and encouraged wine drinking, fornication, adultery and other immoral activities.
- The succession disputes as they lacked a defined system of succession.
- The decay of the national economy i.e. indulged in luxury, spent much of their time with women, lavishly parties.
- There existed a lot of corruption and embezzlement of state funds.
- The brutality of the abbasid caliophs as killed and mistreated their subjects.
- The rebellion of the Zenji slaves as they were mistreated by their masters who forced them to resist and engaged the army in many battles.
- The natural calamities that hit the empire i.e floods hit the area which resulted into famine, diseases and displacement of people.
- The neglect of the army i.e not pays salaries of the army in time hence lost confidence in the government.
- The hostility of the Mudarites and Himyarites who fought for supremacy in the state.
- Hostility from the Arabs as they were arrogant who considered themselves superior to other races in the Islamic state.
- The role of external attacks those rose up and attacked the Muslim state on several occasions weakening its defense leading to its decline.
- The invasion of the Christians during the crusade movement who marched towards Bagdad and forced Al watiq the last Abbasid caliph to resign.

**7) Discuss the view that al Mansoor was the real founder of the Abbasid Caliph**

**(25mks)**

- He was a son of Mohammad bin Ali
- Mohammad Ali was son of Abdullah bin Abbas a son to Abbas bin Abu Talib the uncle of the prophet.
- He was nominated to the caliphate by Abu Abbas Al safah the 1<sup>st</sup> Abbasid caliph.
- He participated in the movements that resulted into the downfall of the Umayyads.
- He managed to solve a number of challenges that were in the empire at the time.
- He managed to end the threat of his uncle Abdallah bin Ali.
- Hr fought the shias led Mohamad Al Natsi and Al-Zachariah and killed them.
- He ended foreign aggression from the Romans whom he fought them and recaptured back areas Moslems had lost to the Romans.
- He becomes the supreme leader of the Moslem world.
- He maintained the theocracy that had been introduced by Al-Safah in which the authority in the state laid in the hands of the hooligans.
- He proclaimed that caliph derived his authority from God and not the people.

- He adopted the Umayyad system of succession in which the reigning caliph would nominate his successor.
- He founded the city of Baghdad which became the capital city of the empire.
- He established a strong standing army in which employed a number of Persians who were paid handsomely compared to other jobs.
- He was both political and religious head who took the title of Imam.
- The policy of Arabisation lost its strength as the Arabs were replaced by the Persians in key positions of the state during his reign.
- He adopted the policy of employing people on merit which made many non-Muslims to attain key positions in the state.
- He introduced a period of intellectual awakening in the dynasty.
- He tried to finish the Umayyads who had established their administration in Spain under Abdul Rahman.
- He extended freedom of worship to all people who were non-Muslims in the caliphate.
- He built strategic palaces on the western bank of the Tigris River.
- He established Abbasids' right of exercising supreme powers with titles.
- The position of prime minister was introduced in the Islamic state during his reign.

**8) Account for the rise of Fatimid dynasty to power.**

**(25mks)**

- It takes its name from Fatimah the daughter of the prophet from whom it claimed its descent.
- It realized that after the death of the prophet a number of groups came up to provide leadership to Muslim community which even included Ali and later Hassan and Hussein from whom the Shias hail.
- The Shias were therefore to establish a dynasty in Egypt with its capital in Cairo.
- There existed conflicts between Arabs and non-Arabs in Egypt; this gave Shias opportunity to rise to power as they exploited the conflicts between Arabs and Turks.
- The Shias had ambitions of ruling the Islamic state.
- The desire to revenge against the Abbasids to rise in Egypt i.e. They forced them out of the corridors of power fought them and even killed many of them.
- The Shias posted their officers in the Abbasid administration.
- The Shia propaganda, led by the Abu Abdullah al Hassan, the Shias presented themselves as rightful leaders of the Islamic state.
- The Abbasids were reluctant to rule over a large empire as they did not take great care of the provinces including Egypt.
- The crusade movements from Europe especially during the 11<sup>th</sup> century which gave chance to the Fatimids have to launch their campaign in Egypt.
- The expulsion of the Shias from Morocco expelling the Shias who had taken control of the area.
- North Africa was distant from Baghdad the capital of the Abbasids; the Shias used this to their advantage when they launched a full-scale war against the Abbasid administration in Egypt.
- The weakness of the Abbasid leadership in Egypt.
- The Kharijites had plundered North Africa thereby causing general weakness in the economy.
- Natural calamities e.g. famine and the plague had devastated the economy.
- The Fatimids were highly united compared to the inhabitants of Egypt who had been disunited by internal differences.
- The Berbers of North Africa supported the Fatimids.

**9) Examine the factors that favored the emergence of Safarid dynasty.**

**(25marks)**

- Turkish shianism which had been gathering force during the 15<sup>th</sup> century among various Tariqh orders launched a movement which at the time attracted attention among most Muslims.
- It was founded by Ya'qub Ibn al Layth al-Saffar who was a copper smith by profession.
- The decline of the Abbasid dynasty which gave room to states to rise as independent dynasties.
- The death of caliph Abdallah al-Ma'mun of the Abbasid leaders after him was weak.
- Support of the people to the Safarids because they looked at them as revivalists to save them from burdens of previous leaders.
- The financial decline of the Abbasids especially at the time of weak caliphs.

- Ismail and his followers were no more conscious of building a more absolutist state than building a Persian nation.
- The desire by al-saffar to revive Islam that had declined due to innovations and immoral practices of some previous caliphs.
- The industrialization was seen as a boost by the Safarids to improve the economy from the hands of luxurious leaders.
- The determination of Yakib Ibn Layth al- saffar who used the chance given to him as a commander of troops to form his own group with independent ideas, resulted into safarid.
- The long renowned historical resistance from the Persians weakened the Abbasids and gave chance to independent groups i.e. safarids to exists in Persia.
- The struggle between the Shia community in Persia and Sunnu neighbours in Egypt led to its emergency.
- The good military organization of Ismail and infrastructural development in Persia.
- The imposition of Shia doctrines on the Masses as well as persecuting them.

**10(a) Examine the factors for the launching of the Christian crusades in the 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> century (13marks)**

- A crusade literally means a struggle for the advancement of particular ideas /principles.
- Crusades refers to Christian wars in the Arab world that were intended to enable the Christian regain control of the Holy lands of Palestine that they had lost to the Muslims.
- The crusaders carried out feudal states in the Near East.
- They mark the first time western Christendom undertook a military initiative far from home.
- The desire by Christians to revenge against the Muslims who had dominated the world for many countries.
- Muslims had conquered much of Christian tempters.
- The need to spread the gospel to the already converted Christians in the Muslim conquered areas.
- Some Christian crusades had political reasons.
- The destruction by al-Hakim of the church of Sepal culture in 1009 AD.
- The geographical facts of difference between East and West which led to rivalry between races and religious.
- The imperial interests by the Europeans.
- The desire to expand markets
- The criminals in Europe saw it as an opportunity through which they would attempt the self punishment on themselves.
- The merchants of Pisa, Vance and Genoa hoped to boost than economic positions.
- It was a means of adventure to new land and areas.
- The growth of religion enthusian among Christians in the West.
- The desire to avoid domestic problems and used the crusades movements to divert people's minds from each.
- There was advancement in military science by western European countries.
- The mistreatment of non-Muslims by some Muslim leaders.
- The capture of Antioch in Syria in 1085AD by the Turks.
- The appeal to Pope Urban II to the Christians in Europe to save their Christian brothers and sites in the Middle East.
- The merchants of Venice and Genoa joined the crusades with the hope of boosting their economic positions.
- The need to re-establish Christianity in areas where it had been banned by Al-Hakim.
- The desire to test their weapons.
- People's calls to the entire Europe fail to Islam.

**b). Assess the effects of the crusades to the Muslim world.**

**(12marks)**

- Led to deaths
- Led to destruction of property of the Muslims
- They immensely mistreated the Muslims
- They were hated and forced to fight themselves
- Preaching of Islam stagnated due to the insecurity.
- Muslims suffered great exploitation at the hands of the crusaders.
- Scholars came to accept that wars can be used to remove an obstacle
- It proved that conversion can't be forced as the Christians were not able to convert Muslims to Christianity.
- It resulted into the success of and popularity of the Pope.
- It deepened the enmity between the Christians and Muslims which lived to be experienced even up today.
- There was increased Christianity in Eastern countries.
- It quickened the growth of Western powers for it brought in profits.
- Led to development of international trade.
- Led to acquisition of knowledge of making simple weapons.
- Increase in population of Muslims through intermarriage.
- Led to introduction of new tactics of fighting.
- Led to introduction of new crops i.e. rice melons etc.

**11.) Discuss the factors that led to the rise of the Ottoman's.**

**(25marks)**

- The Ottoman was established by the Turks after the destruction of the Seljuk's and the Byzantines around 1204 AD.
- The area before was controlled by the Byzantines empire whose capital was Constantinople.
- The city was eventually conquered by Muslim Turks in 1453AD.
- The founder of the Ottoman was Osman, Osman then a military general took advantage of the weakness of the Byzantine attacked them and penetrated their territory.
- The courageous and personality of Osman.
- The emergency of weak caliphs among the Abbasids who didn't control the vast empire.
- The assimilations and accommodative policy of all the various fighting forces into their ranks.
- The reluctance by the Abbasids caliphs to govern a vast empire especially during the time when they became extremely weak.
- The decline of the Byzantine Empire.
- The gradual expansion of the Ottomans gave them ample time to organize governmental administration paving way for later expansion.
- The restoration of peace in Asia Minor by the Turks brought a new era in the growth of the empire.
- Turkish army was better equipped with new modern arms e.g. artillery, Muskets and long range weapons.
- Ottoman had several Christian's allies e.g. Orhan the successor of Osman allied with Emperor John VI in the struggle against his enemies.
- Recognition of Ottoman sultan outside Turkey greatly reduced the resistance hence giving way to the rise of the Ottoman Empire.
- Abbasids became weak; the Turks who were dominant in the army took advantage and elevated their influence.
- Osman captured several towns i.e. Eskisehir Inonu Belajik in Asia.
- There was disorder in the Muslim world in the later years of the Abbasid caliphate hence forces couldn't be mobilized to stop the emerging Ottomans.
- The wars caused by the series of crusades of the 10<sup>th</sup> and 12<sup>th</sup> centuries aggravated the weakness of the Byzantines facilitating the rise of the Ottomans.



**12.) Assess the development of civilization in India under the rule of the Moghuls. (25marks)**

- Mughal Empire was founded in 1526 by Babur a central Asian Turk.
- Mughals gained control over the Marathas although on North West borders they lost Kandahar to Persia and had difficulties against the central Asian Uzbeks.
- In 1648 the Mughal capital was shifted from Angra to Delhi.
- Unlike the Safari Empire, the Moghul Empire arose in regions still largely non-Muslims.
- Though Muslims had occupied the older creative centers, yet the larger part of the area of high culture to the north and west was beyond their grasp.
- Islamic culture found many Hindus ready to participate in it even though they did not become Muslims.
- EARLIER Indo Muslim rulers had sometimes encouraged the development of the Sanskintic literacy traditions in the medium of the various vernacular languages.
- The emperors themselves patronized visual arts of all kinds of the precious genius.
- The Islamic inspiration became the basis forum inter confessional cultural productivity.
- They cultivated painting and to degree architecture of Muslims and Hindus and their music and in many polished circles their manners.

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