

1.(a)

Introduction pre- Islamic Arabia is the period before the coming of Islam. It is commonly known as the age of Jahiliyya meaning it the age of barbarism, darkness and ignorance of God guidance.

SOCIAL SET UP

- The Arabs divided into i.e. the nobles, merchant's traders, and the lowest was that of the slave and the poor.
- The nobles were concerned with the organization and smooth running of the fair in the society: these were mistreated and they were considered to be inferiors to other human beings.
- Fornication and Adultery were common practice in pre-Islamic Arabic un married girls and boys used to have sex and married couples could have sex outside marriage.
- They practiced infanticide which is the killing of female babies since girls children were considered as bad omens who could bring poverty to the them.
- The pre-Islamic Arabs practiced excessive divorce because there were no limited numbers of wives to be married.
- Polygamy was common men could acquire as many women as possible.
- Relatedly polyandry thus also a common practice where women could also acquire as, many men as possible.
- A woman was regarded as an inferior sex.
- She was not supposed to inherit anything.
- Women were brought for sex desires.
- Slaves were treated harshly by their public affairs.
- They also practiced gambling, these were games of chances that were characterized with cheating, fighting and so on.

ECONOMIC SET UP

- The economic activities practiced by the Arabs unaided pastoralist. this basically involved sheep goat and came raiding.
- Those who lived around Oasis areas grew some crops. However, majority of the Arabs were traders and could move long distances looking for market.
- The pre-Islamic Arabs practiced a lot of evils as seen below.
- They used to practice Ribbah/ Usury as they used to charge high interest rates on the wealth borrowed.
- Those who failed to pay the debt on time. They could be doubled and later all their property wives and children would be confiscated for good.
- Slave trade was very common and slaves suffered all sorts of torture by their masters.
- The pre- Islamic Arabs practiced hoarding of good i.e. hiding of goods away from the market to cause price increment and get a lot of profits.
- The pre- Islamic Arabs used to sell expired goods to their customers without telling them that they were expired.
- They pre- Islamic Arabs used to charge high prices of goods sold to their customers.
- They also used to cheat their customers using wrong weights and measurements during their business transactions.
- They used to earn a living through Haram / Unlawful way such as selling of alcohol, gambling etc.

1.(b) The coming of Islam changed this life in the following ways by emphasizing the following practices.

- Socially the big disparity in social classes was charged by preaching equality of all people before the law and Islamic brotherhood.
- Women were given equal status with men and their position in society was elevated from that of sex chattel to that of equal partners in marriage.
- With infanticide God forbade it and whoever did it was promised hell. The prophet dramatized this by expressing kindness and love to his daughters.
- Divorce was forbidden and regarded as a grievous sin as per Quranic teachings even after divorce a woman is supposed to be catered for and is controls excessive divorce.
- Excessive polygamy was also solved by the Islamic teachings i.e. Quran allows a man to marry four wives but on conditions then marry one.
- Islam granted women permission to work and done by an extra pay for the same which may be done by a man but the condition is that she has to guard her modesty and chastity.
- Islam discouraged selling of expired goods and encouraged trustworthy in trade so that their business could be blessed.
- Islam encouraged fair lending of money that was not involving interests of any nature.
- Islam encourages masters not to over work their workers since they are also human beings.
- Islam encouraged slaves and women to also participate in trade so that they could also earn a living.
- Islam encouraged use of correct measurements and weights.

2.(a)

- Some of prophet Muhammad's relatives lived in Yathrib.
- The Yathribites wanted to offer protection to prophet Muhammad.
- In Yathrib there were conflicting tribes between Alus and Khaziraj and therefore they invited prophet Muhammad to reconcile them.
- The two pledges of Aqaba that conclude with invitation of the prophet to take asylum in Yathrib since security was assured.
- Due to increased persecution in Mecca
- The Yathribites were hospitable as compared to the aggressive and uncompromising Meccan Quraysh.
- Yathrib was a centre that was prosperous.
- Some of the Yathribites had read about the coming of another messenger and were therefore ready to receive prophet Muhammad.
- The people of Yathrib had accepted Muhammad as a messenger of Allah. This is evident in the Yathribites' pledge at Aqaba.
- The Yathribites considered their city as the best place where an Islamic state could be established since it had failed in Mecca.
- Islam had to be spread beyond the boundaries of Mecca therefore Yathrib was the next target.
- The people of Yathrib promised to be good listeners to prophet Muhammad since the Meccans had proved to be bad listeners.

2.(b) The helper (Ansars) and the Muhajiroon (Migrants) were to form one group of Ummah and exclude others.

- The Muhajiroon shall unite amongst themselves, pay blood wit and they will ransom their prisoners out of their own pockets.
- The Bani Aus and other tribes will be responsible for their own expenditure,
- Who so ever wages war or spreads enmity the hand of every Muslim was to be against him.

- The Quraish were not to be offered any refuge and their abettors.
- Any matter not agreed upon was to be referred to God and to the prophet (P.B.U.H)
- The valley of medinah was to be taken for a sanctuary for those who signed the agreement.
- The Jews and Muslims were to be contributing to war expenditure as long as they fought side by side with them.
- Those were to be freedom of worship i.e. the Jews and Muslims would profess their religion freely.
- The Muslims and the Jews each h be responsible for their own expenditure but if attacked would assist each other.
- No one was to go to war without prophet Muhammad's permission.
- A believer was not supposed to kill another believer nor support anon believer against a believer.
- Those who committed crimes in society were not to be protected by the charter.

3.(a) This was the first battle to be fought between the Muslims and the pagan Quraish. This battle took place in the valley of bar two years after prophet Muhammad's migration to medina.

Causes

- The Mecca's were un happy about prophet Muhammad's migration to media.
- The pagan Quraish also wanted to punish the medinites for having given asylum to prophet Muhammad.
- The progress of Muslims in medina annoyed the Meccans who thought that it might overcome their religions.
- The Muslims on the other hand in medina were ready to defend themselves.
- Abdullah bin ubbays conspiracies against the Muslims might have been a cause for fighting the battle.
- The alleged rumour of Abu-sufyan that the Muslims had attacked his cavan from Syria (shami) was also another cause for the battle.
- The Meccans were assured of assistance from the surrounding and neighboring tribes of medina.
- The Meccans had launched several attacks on Madinah killing people, destroying their crop and tooting.
- The Muslims were highly determined to fight up to the lost drop of blood and defend the religious of Allah.
- The permission granted to the Muslims for defend.

3. (b)

- The enemies were two much confident.
- Muslims knew their weakness.
- The Meccans lacked unity as compared to the Muslims.
- Hope that if died in war would enter paradise.
- The enemies under ex
- The enemies under estimated the strength of the Muslims.
- Angels fought on the Muslims.
- God was on the side of the Muslims.
- The loyalty of the Muslims towards the prophet.
- The support from the Ansars.
- The miracle at God.

4.(a) In the year 632AD (10 A.H) the tenth year of Hejira, prophet Muhammad led a large congregation of Muslims to Mecca in order to perform Hoss. He addressed large congregation from the top of Jabal-Rahman (hill of) (blessing) on Arafat plains.

The following were his contents.

- The prophet began by praising Allah and told them to be attentive because he did not expect to meet them again.
- He encouraged Muslims (male) to treat their wives with kindness and love.
- He encouraged Muslims to avoid sins
- He encouraged Muslims to consider themselves as brother and sisters.
- The prophet emphasized the oneness of God and informed Muslims that the coming of the last day is a reality.
- He encouraged the Muslim to guard them against committing Injustices.
- He told Muslims to always return whatever kept with them to the rightful owners.
- The prophet stressed that Ribbah / usury is forbidden by Allah and should be avoided.
- He also told Muslims to feed themselves on the food they feed on, and cloth them the way they do.
- He told the gathering that all people are equal before Allah, Irrespective of difference in origin.
- He told whoever was present to Passover his message to those who were absent.
- He emphasized that Islam was the only true religion only know by Allah.
- He emphasized that he was the last true prophet of Allah and that no other prophet was to come after.

4. (b)

- It was an indication to the Muslims that prophet's mission had been concluded. The mission had lasted for a period 23 years.
- The notable companions of the prophet that soon prophet Muhammad was going to die.
- Muslims were reminded of the importance of the month of Ramadan.
- Islamic brotherhood was also emphasized by the prophet of his followers and warned the against segregation and discrimination.
- The status of woman was raised and they were to be treated with kindness and love.
- Muslims were obliged to guard against the committing of sins because they are not allowed in Islam since everyone will be responsible for his deeds.
- The prophets spread emphasized the importance of justice in the Muslims community.
- Transmission of the word of God was also made important because prophet told those who were around to relay his message to other Muslims.
- The importance of the oneness of Allah was also emphasized by prophet Muhammad.
- The speech also emphasized the importance of trust amongst the Muslims.
- Usury / Ribbah was totally Forbidden to the Muslims and they were told to guard against it.
- It showed that the married couple has got a right to each other and that they should avoid cheating on each other.

SECTION B

5.(a)

- Immediately after ascertaining that the prophet was dead
- The Muslims started thinking about whom to choose as a successor to the prophet.
- Because the prophet did not name any person to succeed him yet the community urgently needed a leader.

- So while a group of companions and relatives were busy with burial preparations another group from both the
- Ansars and muhajeroon gathered in a roofed enclosure commonly referred to as (saqifabanu- soad) to decide on who should succeed the prophet.
- The Ansar leaders stood up and said that the caliph must be from among them because they gave asylum to the prophet.
- The muhajeroon also claimed that they were the best people to provide the successor since they had suffered with prophet Muhammad and they were his tribes' men.
- At this point Abubakar stood up and proposed Umar-Bin- al- Khatwab and Ubaidah- Bin Al –Jarrah.
- Abubakar was the best of all us because Allah has mentioned him in the Holy Quran.
- Abubakar excellent at every occasion during the life of the holy prophet.
- He deputized him in leading prayers as such he is the fittest person to be the khalifa.
- At this point Umar Bin- Khattab and Zaid Bin.
- Thabi- Al- Anasari held his hand and took pledge of loyalty.
- Ubaidah Bin Al – Jarrah and Bashir Bin Annumans Al – Ansari also took pledge.
- On seeing this all the people at saqifah from both sides rushed to pledge loyalty to Abubakar as the first Khalifah of the prophet.
- Preparation for the general pledge was put in place and the following day the special pledge and a general one was taken.
- It is estimated that about thirty-three thousand people took pledge of loyalty at the hand of Abubakar in the mosque of the prophet.

5. (b) **Muslims can learn that.**

- It is always good to testify the prophet's words without any doubt.
- Leadership comes from God (because the Quran talks about him in (9:40) the amongst the two in the cave)
- It is always good to behave exemplarily because even Abubakar lived an exemplary life.
- Muslims should be soft hearted, generous and keenly felt other suffering and miseries because Abubakar used to help the poor and the needy.
- One should be quiet and sincere right from childhood because even Abubakar was a sincere child which led him to grow up into a honest and trustful man.
- It is always good to have good characters because Abubakar despised the practices and customs of the day like alcohol consumption, idol worshiping, gambling.
- It is always good to have deep love for one's religion because Muslims based on such characters; Abubakar was always there to defend his faith and the prophet in all aspects.
- Abubakar risked his life when he migrated with the prophet to Medina at the time the pagans wanted to kill him.
- It is always good to donate and help the poor because even Abubakar donated a house to the Muslims which served as their conference hall in Medina.
- It is always good to be consistent and objective because Abubakar was greatly persecuted by the pagans after his conversion to Islam but he did not give up and instead encouraged more people to convert.

6. (a)

- He was born in the year 583 AD
- He belongs to the Ad family.
- He was very pious, he feared Allah and fully loved the holy prophet.

- He was mindful of conditions and as such he used to patrol in and out Medina during the night to find out how people fared.
- He hated over spending i.e. the salary he used to get was only enough for his domestic needs.
- He led a simple life His dress meals and behavior were similar to those of the prophet them,
- He was strong, duty sensitive and practiced justice and all people were equal before the law.
- He was honest, truthful and generous.
- He had utmost faith, hopes and trusts in Allah and devoted his time in saving Allah.
- He was a tough and uncompromising in some instances.
- He had sworn to kill the prophet before his conversion to Islam.
- He declared to pray openly in Mecca.

6. (b)

- He expanded the Islamic state by his famous conquests. This turned the Islamic state to be the largest empire in the world at that time.
- He improved on the administration of the Islamic state by introducing the provincial administrative system in which he divided the enlarged Islamic empire into provinces for the purpose of proper administration of the state.
- He streamlined the shura system by categorizing it into three council and General Advisory council this eased the management of the state.
- He institutionalized the judiciary system. He constructed courts of law and made sure that all judicial function was entrusted to duly appointed judges.
- He developed the first ever- regular army in the Islamic empire.
- He improved the state treasury and revenue administration and collection in the Islamic empire.
- He eased communication when he came up with the idea of the postal services.
- He began the Islamic calendar, which is followed by all Muslims all over the world.
- For the purposes of Islamic propagation and preservation he constructed very many mosques in the Islamic empire.
- Islam was spread in all the parts that were conquered
- Umar greatly improved the education sector in the Islamic state by formalizing it and making it compulsory upon everybody.
- He constructed roads for easy transport, He improved the agriculture sector in the Islamic empire by facilitating the farmers in all possible ways e.g. he dug a number of canals for irrigation.
- He divided the conquered countries into provinces.
- He established a land revenue department.
- He put the army reserves on the pay roll.

7. (a)

- It should be noted that Uthman ruled for 12 years. The first half of his regime was very successful; however, the last half was full of problems which were engineered by Abdullah bin Ubayy and his group the sabites.
- Abdallah bin Ubayy planned to overthrow caliph Uthman, and had even convinced prominent Muslims who had joined him.
- Upon learning of this move Uthman convened a meeting with the governors on how to deal with the rebels.
- Some governors advised him to bring the army back which was on expedition and crush them but Uthman refused saying that he did not want to be first to shed the Muslim blood.

- Uthman thought that he would use persuasive means to convince the rebels abandon their plan.
- Unfortunately, Uthman failed to convince them. The rebels marched to Medina and when they reached there they demanded Uthman to step down.
- Uthman refused to do so saying that he could not just get away the responsibility given to him by Allah.
- He was also not afraid of being killed.
- At last, the rebels stormed his house found him with the Holy Quran and murdered him.
- When his wife Nailah intervened, they chopped off her fingers.
- He was buried after 3 days in his very clothes full of blood. He died in 656AD at the age of 80 years.

7. (b)

- The murder of Uthman was of a great negative consequence to the Ummah of Islam.
- It led to division of Muslim community disorganization and it will be the same again.
- It ended the respect which was always given to the caliphs as it used to be before.
- It led to the beginning of Fitnah period i.e. a period of civil war in which Muslims began fighting each other over leadership.
- It marked the beginning of hereditary rule in Islam where a leader could pass over leadership to either his son or brother. E.g. Mu'awiyah gave it to his son Yazid.
- It created feeling among Muslims that caliphs could be removed from power, if he failed to fulfill his official duties.
- It also contributed to the eventual murder of Caliph Ali by the Kharijites.
- The expansion of the Islam Empire faced back, as Muslims now wasted all the time fighting each other.
- It brought back the old sentiment of tribalism especially between the Umayyad and the Hashimite.
- It contributed to the shifting of the Islamic headquarters from Medina to Kufah and later Damascus.
- The Ansars of Medina also completely lost their honor and prominence which they used to get previously.
- It reduced the Islamic religious faith among the Muslims as people wanted to revenge his death.

8. (a) **Ali was born 30 years after the birth of the prophet. He belonged to the most respectable Family of the Quraish. His father was Abu-Talib who was an uncle of the Holy prophet.**

- He supported the prophet when he began his public call on the hill of Mount Swafa. Because none was ready to support him but Ali vowed to protect the prophet.
- He sacrificed his life for the sake of Islam. He did so by staying in the prophet's house the night the Quraish planned to murder him.
- He played a vital role in the conversion of some people like his brother Jafar.
- He composed some poems explaining the truth about Islam. He had skills in poetry.
- When the prophet was leaving Mecca for Medina he entrusted Ali with people's valuables which were in the former's custody. He entrusted Ali to remain behind and return them to their owners.
- He stayed with the prophet in Mecca to give him company when about 80 Muslims migrated to Abyssinia.

- During the social boycott, Ali continued to run the business of the prophet and also undertook business journeys.
- He offered his service as a labourer when Prophet Muhammad desired to build a mosque in Medina.
- He was one of the most knowledgeable people during the prophet's time.
- He was part of the group that signed the treaty of Hudaibiyya.
- He was one of those who prepared the prophet's burial.
- He was a member of the shura of the prophet.
- He was one of whom the prophet entrusted with the Muslim flag during the conquest of Khaybar.

9.(a) The first group of Muslims employed by the British were the Sudanese troops who were known locally as Nubians. They were placed in strategic centres such as Entebbe, Kampala and helped in the spread of Islam in the following ways.

- They used their position to discourage the spread of Christianity and hence favour the spread of Islam among the Ugandans e.g. the Nubians in Toro seized and tore up several copies of the Lord's Prayer book and the Ten Commandments in Rutooro
- They intermarried with the Ugandans hence giving birth to Uganda Nubian Muslims and the children were brought up on Islamic teachings.
- They emphasized the issue of praying while facing the North from the traditional facing to the west (Bunyoro)
- They participated in revolts that aimed at advocating for the Muslim right from the colonial government. e.g. in the 1893 revolt that aimed at claiming for Muslim rights deprived from them by the British government.
- The retired Sudanese soldiers Islamized areas such as Entebbe, Bombo, Kampala where they stayed after their retirement from the army.
- They managed to spread Islam among the locals because they always socialized with them.
- The Sudanese chiefs used their influence to disperse the Christian congregation this encouraged the spread of Islam since their competitor was at loss e.g. the chief of Aringa in west Nile.
- The Nubians with their followers helped in the construction of mosques in their areas of stay like Bombo.
- They also helped much towards the construction of mosques across Uganda.
- They established madrasa near mosques from where the holy Quran and Islamic teaching were trained.
- They captured somewhat cases belonging to the Christians such as churches which they turned into their home.
- They also introduced veiling Islamically and how to use veils by Muslim ladies.

9.(b) Buganda migrants

10. (a)

- This was aspect (Faction) of Muslims who performed both Juma and Thuhur (Zukuli) prayers on Friday.
- They were a broke away from the Kibuli group that failed to reach a compromise on the issue of performing both Juma and Thuhur on Friday.
- Since 1924, Muslims in Uganda were performing both Juma and Thuhur.
- In 1924, concerned sheiks like Abdalla Mayanja and kalijjata started opposing the act of performing both Juma and Thuhur.

- Those were sheikhs who formed the Butambala group.
- In 1924 the then kabaka of Buganda David chwa decided to convene a meeting to resolve the wrangles between the Muslims.
- The meeting was organised but did not yield any fruit.
- In 1947 a delegation of prominent sheikhs from each group visited Mecca and they talked to mufti shafii.
- He did not give them a conclusive remark but he said the following they should build a big mosque for Juma prayer only.
- There was no need of performing Thuhur after enough people had gathered.
- This resulted into the creation of different groups like Juma mpya sect or Juma –Zukuli

10. (b)

- They perform Juma and Thuhur on Friday while other factions perform only Juma and replace Zuhur prayer on Friday.
- They established their headquarters at Kawempe Kyadondo while other Muslims headquarters are found in Kibuli.
- They could fast the month of Ramadhan before viewing the moon while other factions like Uganda community (Juma Mpya sect) could fast after viewing the moon and breaking the fast was also done after sighting the moon.
- They never respected the hereditary leadership of Muslims from Mbogo's family while other factions respected the hereditary leadership from Mbogo's family.

11. (a)

- This is an organization formed during Amin's regime to act as a single administrative for all Muslims in Uganda.
- To unite the Muslim in Uganda under unifying body.
- To help in the training of sheikhs in the interpretation of the Quran and other source of law.
- To promote the Muslim welfare through the construction of schools and mosques.
- To work as a mouth piece of the Muslims to the government.
- To relate the Muslims of Uganda to the outside world.
- To train sheikhs for preaching and performance of Islamic rites such as marriage funeral rites etc
- To curb and settle Muslim conflicts.
- To ensure proper collection and distribution of zakat.
- To rehabilitate the old mosques.
- To relate Muslims the outside Muslim world.
- To look after the disadvantaged members of the Muslim community.

11. (b)

- It managed to enlarge the old Kampala Hospital to 100 beds to acquire and modernize five Nursery schools.
- It brought 18 beautiful bungalows at miles 3 on Entebbe Road.
- It expanded its business venture by acquiring the Kitovu printer and Kawempe brush ware.
- It registered an increased number of converts to Islam through the different mawlid it held
- Muslim relations with the outside Muslim world were strengthened.
- Muslim was able to receive donations from the foreign Muslim world this improved on the welfare of Muslims.
- Uganda was admitted to the organization of Islamic conference through the conference held at Lahore.

- It improved on the co-operation between the Muslims and the central government.
- Many people gained Islamic knowledge through the different seminars and worship held by the UMSC.
- It helped in advocating for some of the Muslim rights such as slaughtering of animals and praying without intermediation.
- It acquired Aid from the government of Libya to help in the completion old Kampala mosque.

12. (a)

- The term Tabliq literally means to evangelize or propagate or preach it was started in Uganda around the 1980's.
- They preached against the last funeral rites.
- They preached against mawlid.
- They are against Tahalili and Talakaini normally done on burial occasions.
- They are against shirk (idoitory) in all its form.
- They believe that prayers should be conducted according to imam Hambali.
- They stress the growing of breads.
- They encourage the shortening of trousers above the ankles.
- They emphasize toe-toe while standing up in prayer.
- They encourage the constant shaking of fingers on atahiyatu.
- They do not encourage the recantation of Bismalah lously while in prayer.
- They believe that the dead must be taken to the grave yard quietly.

12. (b)

- Due to their teachings Islamic has religion has been revived.
- They have also influenced the strict observance of Islamic pillars like prayer.
- Islamic dressing has been improved due to their teachings Muslims dress according to Islam teaching.
- Their teachings have also helped in the purification of Islam by discouraging the mixture of both traditional and Islamic cultures e.g. funeral rites.
- Islamic knowledge has been improved among the youth which was not the case before.
- They have helped to preach against immoral practices like Zinah which was so common among the youth.
- They have setup some income generation projects e.g. the masuudi academy dealing in goat rearing which has reduced gambling among the Muslims and also improve on their standards of living.
- On education groups they have set up Muslim schools in Uganda.
- They helped Muslims to perform Hijjah according to the teaching of Islam.
- Through their teachings and efforts Muslims have developed more confidence about their religion.