**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019**

**IRE 225/1**

**MARKING GUIDE**

**SECTION A.**

1a) **.How did the pre-Islamic Arabs recognize the existence of supreme God?**

* They knew that the supreme God, the lord of the worlds and the creator of all things existed.
* They asked for solutions from the priests whom they expected would pass their prayers to God.
* They rotated the Kaaba naked with the view that they could not approach the supreme God in the clothes in which they commit sins.
* They used to go to the holy Kaaba and recognized it as a house of God (Allah).
* Their sacrifice which they offered of animals and food; they believed God would forgive them their sins. **Any 10x1=10marks**
* In their prayers, they sought for forgiveness from God for the sins they committed.
* They knew and believed that above the idols and heavenly bodies there was the supreme God.
* Among them were the followers of the earlier revealed scriptures e.g.christians, Jews, Hunafas so they believed in the existence of the supreme God.
* Pre-Islamic Arabs performed fasting though in a disorganized way.
* They believed that the Magicians, foretellers and medicine men had some powers and were acting on behalf of supreme God.
* They believed that God was inaccessible therefore they had to pass through intermediaries.
* Some cases of naming show that the Arabs were aware of supreme God e.g. the prophet’s father Abdallah meaning servant of Allah.
* When king Abraha attacked Mecca with elephants to destroy the Kaaba, the meccans prayed to God to protect His house..’’

b**) Show how Islam reacted to these practices?**

* Islam declared the name of the supreme God as Allah.
* Islam condemned seeking solutions from the supreme God through priests.
* Prohibited nakedness in carrying out pilgrimage.
* Sacrifice is made directly to God. **10x1marks**
* Belief in Holy Scriptures is an article of faith.
* Fasting of the month of ramadhan in an organized way.
* Islam prohibited belief in foretellers, magicians and foretellers.
* Islam teaches that God is accessible through prayers.
* Goods naming is emphasized.
* God is the protector of everything.

**2.How did the following early Muslim converts impact on the progress of Islam in Mecca?**

(a) Abu Talib

(b) Lady Khadija

(c) Ali bin Abutalib.

* The early Muslim community / converts are those individuals that accepted Islam in it’s infancy.
* They were mainly in Mecca i.e between 610AD – 622AD. **02marks**
* Each of the early converts played a special role to ensure the continuity of Islam especially in Mecca e.g;

**(a) Abu Talib**

* This was the uncle to the prophet since he was a brother to Abdallah, Muhammad’s father. **6x1marks**
* Abu Talib assisted Muhammad in different ways both before Islam and even after.
* When Muhammad became a prophet in 610AD. Abu Talib was not among those who accepted Islam but he supported it.
* He always protected Muhammad against his enemies.
* Abu Talib was contacted to accept to withdraw his support from Muhammad but he did not respond.
* When they told him to exchange Muhammad with another handsome boy he straight away refused to do so.
* Even when they threatened him over his support he remained firm on Muhammad’s side.
* Abu Talib gave good advice to Muhammad as he preached Islam in Mecca.
* He always consoled him in the challenging days of teaching Islam.
* At the social boycott he was among those tortured for Islam but didn’t give up.
* He always gave financial support to Muhammad as he taught Islam.
* Abu Talib always used his resources to support the early Muslims as much as he could.

**(b) Lady Khadija**

* Was 1st wife married to Muhammad in 595AD they got 6 children.
* She was the first woman to accept Islam and played the following roles for Islam.
* She gave in her money to the suffering Muslims during the time of famine in Arabia.
* She gave her wealth to the prophet as he preached Islam which was good for Islam. **6x1marks**
* Khadija consoled the prophet when he got the 1st verse which gave him courage to continue.
* She even took him to her cousin Naufal to interprete for him what had exactly happened to him.
* Khadijah accepted Islam on the 1st day which gave Muhammad courage to continue preaching.
* She greatly helped Muhammad to preach Islam especially among women.
* She used her money to buy out some converts that were being tortured for Islam.
* Khadijah gave care to Muhammad as her husband which helped to settle his mind for the mission.
* She was among those that were tortured at the social boycott but did not give up.
* She gave birth to Muhammad’s children some of whom later taught Islam e.g Fatumah.
* Khadija always supported Muhammad’s words in the public which encouraged him.
* She even lost her life at the boycott but for the sake of Islam.

**(c) Ali bin Abu Talib.**

* Ali was a cousin to Muhammad because he was a son of Abu Talib the uncle of the prophet
* He grew up from Muhammad’s home and in 610AD when Islam was introduced he was only 10 years
* During the period of the private call in one of the secret meetings he converted to Islam without any question.
* He became the first youth to accept and throughout the Meccan period he greatly helped Islam to prosper for example; **6x1marks**
* He always protected Muhammad against his enemies in Mecca.
* Ali was among those tortured for the sake of Islam but did not give up.
* Many times he advised Muhammad on matters of Islam which helped to grow.
* He was among the early Meccans who helped in recording the Quran because he knew how to read and write.
* Ali could greatly call people to Islam therefore expanding the religion.
* He would equally teach the new converts which strengthened them.
* He always gave courage to Muhammad even when the situation was very challenging.
* Ali was among those who always believed what Muhammad said and this helped Muhammad’s prophet hood.
* He was among the people that left their home and relatives to go to Medina for the sake of Islam to survive.
* He sacrificed his life when he remained in Muhammad’s bed as the meccans wanted to kill him in 622AD.
* Ali was made to act on behalf of the prophet to return valuable items to the owners when Muhammad had left for medina.

**3. (a) Give an account of the battle of Badr fought in 624 AD .**

* The battle of 624 A.D is the one referred to as the Battle of Badr.
* It was the first physical encounter between the two sides ever since the opposition started.
* It was fought on the 17th of Ramadhan in the year 624 A.D
* Due to the growing strength of Islam and Muhammad, the Meccans chose to match towards medina for a fight
* They organized an army of around 1000 fighters.
* When Muhammad got the news of their coming he also called for a meeting to discuss how to face the enemy.
* He raised an army of 313 fighters who were not well trained, experienced and not well equipped **10x1marks**
* In the meeting he gave assignments in terms of positions.
* He also instructed them over how to stand in order to avoid direct sun rays.
* They were to control the water sources and the narrow paths.
* He arranged his men in special rows, columns still to ensure victory.
* They advised them to fight with determination.
* They were equally to arrive earlier than the enemy.
* After the Muslim’s arrival and taking control of the key areas, the meccans also soon came.
* They rushed to the water sources and the Muslims fighters wanted to stop them but Muhammad allowed them.
* The two sides produced single fighters and the Muslims fighters were victorious.
* Soon the battle developed into a full scale fight.
* Muslims fought with a lot of courage but along the ways Muhammad turned to his God for help.
* He prayed to Allah to be on their side so that Islam should continue being spread.
* After his prayer God set Gabriel who instructed his to use a handful of sand and throw it in the direction of the enemy
* Muhammad acted as instructed and this caused confusion on the side of the enemy.
* Meccans were forced to retreat since they even lost sight
* Their fighting ground became slippery and not so much could be done by them.
* God even sent angels to fight directly on the Muslims side.
* At the end of it all the enemy was defeated and many of their strong men died e.g Abu Jahal
* Many were taken as prisoners of war e.g. Abbas (Muhammad’s uncle)
* Meccans went back frustrated as Muslims celebrated victory.

**(b) Why did the Muslims defeat the pagan Meccans?**

* Muhammad’s side had to win this battle due to a combination of factors e.g
* Muhammad’s prior planning for the war through the meeting
* The words of motivation he gave to the fighters encouraged them.
* The technical arranging of his fighters in rows and columns made them organized.
* Muslims controlling key areas at the battle field gave them advantage.
* They arrived earlier at the field which gave them time for control and confidence.
* Muslim fighters fought with an expectation of going to heaven which added to their motivation. **10x1marks**
* God’s immediate answer came at a point when it was most needed.
* Angels participating in the battle physically was an advantage.
* The loss of sight on the side of the Mecca was advantage to the Muslims.
* Muslim fighters followed their given instructions which was good.
* The ground becoming slippery was in the interest of the Muslim’s side.
* The over confidence of the Meccans was advantage to them (Muslims).
* The Muslims’ knew their problem and this helped them a lot.
* The standing position in which they avoided direct sun rays was an advantage
* There was a lot of unity on the side of the Muslims yet the Meccans were not.
* Meccans were disorderly because some of them were not in favour of fighting.
* The meccan fighters were tired because they had moved along distance compared to the Muslims.

4a) **Describe Prophet Muhammad’s visit to his God in 621 A.D.**

* In the year 620 AD Muhammad and his former servant Harith had been disappointed in Taif.
* The same year Muhammad had lost lady Khadija and uncle Abu-Talib.
* The same period the Muslims had been in for the social boycott.
* The Meccans had equally rejected him therefore he was indeed depressed although he didn’t give up.
* God realized this and chose to call him for consolation and showing his signs hence the special night journey.
* This journey/visit popularly known as Isra-wal-miraj.
* It took place in the year 621 A.D.in a single night.
* It’s divided into two parts i.e. Isra (from Mecca to Jerusalem) and Miraj (Jerusalem to heaven and back to Mecca),-It happened on the 27th of Rajab
* As Muhammad was in his bed at night, God sent Gibreal and a miraculous animal called Buraq.
* They were to travel with Muhammad to Jerusalem and later proceed.
* Gibreal instructed Buraq to ready to carry Muhammad which it did.
* Within no time on the special animal Muhammad was in Jerusalem.
* He tethered (tied) his animal where earlier Prophets use to teather theirs.
* He met such Prophets and miraculously led them in prayers before proceeding to heaven.
* He was even given a drink by Gibreal and later the two proceeded to heaven.
* The two went through seven layers and at each they found an earlier Prophet and an angel.
* At each level they were warmly welcomed and saluted with due respect.
* They continued to the point where Gibreal was to stop and let Muhammad continue alone.
* Muhammad finally was at Allah’s thrones; he was welcomed and given salaam by Allah.
* He directly talked to Allah without any eye contact.
* He was then ready to be back to earth but he also got a chance of being taken around to witness what is in heaven and hell.
* Muhammad noted the number of women in hell as being far higher.
* Finally he was back to mecca in one night and by morning time he narrated the story to the Muslims and the Meccans in general.
* Others like Abubakar accepted it with no question therefore he got the title Al-swidiq (the testifier)

**b.why was the above journey beneficial ?**

* Some Quraish never believed the prophet including some few converts who even abandoned islam.
* The five daily prayers were prescribed.
* The hearts of the muslims were strengthened e.g.Abubakar.
* It was a consolation for prophet Muhammad (pbuh).
* **Abubakar got the name aswidiq**.
* **It showed God’s powers and to the prophet it was a miracle. (Any 8x1=12 marks.)**
* The prophet got more courage to continue preaching.
* The journey is still celebrated on 27th rajab.
* It showed Islam had come to stay.
* It showed the mercy of God to mankind when he reduced prayer from 50 to five.

**SECTION B:**

**5 (a).** Explain the early experiences of Abubakar till his conversion.

* Abubakar was a son of lady salma and Abuquhafa
* He was born in Mecca in the Ban Tamim clan of the Quraish tribe .
* He was born in the year 573 Ad. a few years after Muhammad’s death.
* He grew up as a simple boy and as a youth he was extremely disciplined.
* Though born in the Jahiliyyah days he never involved himself in any of the evils.
* At first he was called Abubaka- slave of the kaaba and later nicknamed Abubakar.
* He was called Abubakar because of ever being ready to sacrifice and because of his extra love for camels.
* When he grew up and converted to Islam Muhammad gave him the name of Abdallah though it was not popular. **20x1marks**
* As a young boy he was very helpful and understanding to those around him.
* Abubakar was also a member of the youth helping association like his friend Muhammad.
* As an adult and due to his good character he became a great friend to Muhammad.
* He became a trader in mecca very prominent since it was the activity of the time.
* He became very rich but not proud .Many people liked him for this.
* He was always very trust worthy in his trade and very helpful.
* Meccans even used to keep their valuables with him without any doubt.
* He knew how to read and write though many Arabs of the time were illiterate.
* When Muhammad became a prophet in 610 Ad. He secretly preached to his family and close friends.
* Abubakar was the first adult man to accept him with no minute of any questions.
* Muhammad greatly praised him for the style in which he accepted Islam.

( b) Explain the challenges he got as a leader.

As he got into office, Abubaker kicked off with his leadership roles but along the way he got a number of challenges eg;

* He had to bring about security since the Zakat collectors were being killed.
* Not everybody accepted him as a leader so he had to consolidate his political position.
* He had to bring unity among the people since they had been torn apart by the earlier politics
* There were people who claimed to be prophets so he had to clear them.
* Equally some muslims were deserting Islam for other religions.
* Many people were going back into Jahliyah evils so he had to bring back morals
* Others had refused to pay Zakat yet it’s a pillar of Islam.
* Even the pillar of prayer was being neglected so he had to implement it
* Other muslims went to the extent of requesting that prayer should become optional
* There were a number of hypocrites by then so he had to handle them otherwise they would mislead the muslims
* Equally he had to teach the new converts so that they are not misted.
* Abubaker had to ensure that Islam must continue to be spread throughout.
* There was an issue of completing work left undone by the prophet eg conquering Iraq.
* The Christian Romans who were threatening to attack the Islamic empire was a challenge of the earlier conquered areas that needed to get back their independence.
* There was a challenge of the great death of Quran memorizers which threatened the existence of book.

**6a) Explain the way in which caliph Umar improved the judiciary**.

* During this time a number of improvements were made by him to get an effective administration.
* In the area of justice, he made the following moderations;
* A court of law was put by him in every province
* All judges were to have special qualities to qualities to qualify for the post e.g.intergrity, knowledge among others.
* Appointed judges and they were paid highly to ensure efficiency
* He himself was the chief judge so as to check of the efficiency of the judiciary
* In the area of justice all the judges had to strictly follow the Quran and Hadith to promote fairness
* The idea of record keeping in justice was highly emphasized
* Judges were to be well versed with the Islamic law therefore he promoted efficiency
* He made the Judiciary to be independent without any influence from the executive.
* He selected the best judges e.g.Abdullah bin Masud.
* He established jails where criminals were to be held.
* Doubled the punishments of wine drinking from 40 to 80 lashes.
* Upheld security for individual freedom.
* Judges and Kadh had to have a high intellectual level.
* Judges were free to reconsider a decision as long as it was not against any Islamic law.
* Incase of the complainants failing to produce enough evidence, the defendants would be set free.
* He trained judges in the first time in the history of Islam.
* Parties in any case were allowed to agree outside the court.
* Evidences must be produced in cases of their complainants.
* The judges financial background had to be very strong.
* The judges were not to participate in business to give them maximum time to serve.

**b) Give the benefits of this improvement to the Muslim community.**

* There are a number of benefits that were seen upon the improvement of the judiciary to the Muslim community during Umar’s reign which include the following;
* Peace prevailed in the Ummah.
* Many people got jobs since were appointed on merit.
* It reduced illiteracy in the Ummah through training judges which required the culprits to know the law.
* There is equality with the state.
* It encouraged the harmony among people.
* By making it independent, society was now sure that no leader can use his authority at the expense of the citizens.
* It helped the muslims to enjoy their natural rights i.e. equal treatment.
* Society was saved from corrupt leaders.
* Through the interviews conducted, Muslims were sure they would get the best quality of Judges.
* The ideal of appealing was also got to society since people were free to appeal against any dissatisfactions.
* Quality of intergrity, financial background among the judges was in the interest of the society.
* The idea of producing evidence was very advantageous to the Muslim to avoid jealousy tendency in the community.
* The personal supervision by Umar was good to the public since he was ensuring quality services provision.

**7a) Give an account of the murder of Caliph Uthuman. .**

Caliph Uthuman bin Affan was the third in the line of the leaders who came in after the death of Muhammad.

* He took over office after the murder of caliph Umar and served for the next 12 years.
* The 1st6 years of success while the last 6 years were very challenging to him that he was even murdered.
* His assassination came at the climax of the rebellion that were very common in the Last 6 years
* Abdallah Ibn Saba the founder of the sabaite movement had really made an impact in mobilizing the rebels / hypocrites.
* As there was a lot of trouble in different areas of the empire, the final move came from Kufuh.
* The rebels from Kufah stated moving or even kill the caliph.
* Along the way they joined by other rebels from different areas like Iraq, Egypt and others.
* As they continued with the moving, caliph Uthuman also got it’s news and called for a meeting to discuss how to handle the situation.
* In the meeting with his officer, uthman was given 30 options through which he could handle ie

1. Resign from leadership
2. Fight and crush the rebels
3. Be given body guards

* To all the above however the caliph didn’t agree with any and a reason for his position
* He couldn’t give up the office saying it was a duty from God.
* He equally refused body guards saying that he didn’t fear death and after all God was the best guard.
* With such submissions his officers were left with no any other alternative!
* Meanwhile the rebels continued coming and he even tried to send a negotiator but they refused
* His main entrance was mean while being guarded by Hassan however, the rebels jumped into his house from behind.
* They found him reading Quran after swalat subuh and murdered him in cold blood.
* His wife Naira was also hurt as she tried to guard her husband.
* The situation was too tease as a full caliph had been murdered.
* He was not buried for the next 3 days but was finally murdered in his blood soacked clothes at the age of 80 yrs.

**b) How did the above influence Islam?**

The event of Uthaman’s murder greatly affected Islam and the Muslim at large e.g;

* It led to the coming of power struggle during caliphAlis time.
* It created a period of civil wars with the Muslim world since many people used it as excuse.
* It gave Ali a lot of leadership challenges since many of them were connected to this event.
* The murder sharpened the enemy between the Ban Ummayad and the Ban Hashim.
* It laid seeds of revenge with the muslim community
* It equally laid a foundation to the battle of siffin and that of the camel.
* The old tribal feelings among muslims resurfaced
* After this murder the Ansars started loosing influence in muslim affairs
* Even the only of median as a whole lost influence in muslimaffares
* It laid a foundation for the coming of Mia wiaya as a leader later
* It was this murder that partly led to the coming up of Ali’s murder
* Equally it created a ground for the ending of the caliphate rule.
* It caused a lot of disunity among muslims
* Because of this murder later the capital why was transferred for medina – Kufah
* It damaged the image of muslims as people who didn’t respect the image of muslims as people who did not respect their leaders.
* Equally it caused insecurity that’s why he wasn’t even buried for 3 days
* It created a leadership, crisis since he didn’t get time to get his successor.

**8 . Describe Ali bin Abutalib service to Islam during the;**

**a)Meccan period**

* Ali bin Abutalib was born in 600AD to the Hashim family of the quraish tribe. His mother was Fatma bint Asad and the father Abu talib. Below are the services he offered to Islam during the meccan period:
* He was the first youth to accept Islam. Ali embraced Islam at the age of 10 years
* Ali was always at missionary work. He attended all gatherings organized by the prophet for missionary work
* Ali was a prophet’s protector. He was always there to protect the prophet from any kind of torture from his enemies
* Ali stayed behind when prophet was migrating to medina. He did this with the request of the prophet to return to property which the Meccans had entrusted with the prophet
* Ali participated in the Muslim battles during the prophet’s time. In these, the major aim was to defend the religion of Allah
* He was among the single combatants who opened up the battle of Badr
* He successfully led a mission against the Baanu- Sad
* He successfully made a missionary trip to Yemen. Hamdan entire tribe converted to Islam during the journey to Yemen
* Ali was among the prophet’s secretaries
* He was a great warrior
* Ali remained and slept in the prophet’s bed when he was migrating to Medina

**b)Medina period**

He played a number of the role in medina;

After the meccan period (610-622) Ali helped Islam in the following ways;

* He contained calling people to join Islam therefore increasing on the number.
* He equally taught the muslim converts
* Many times he physically participated in the battles that were defending Islam.
* He defended Muhamad at the battle field whenever there was any ecounter
* As an adult he wrote the Hudaribiya treaty on behalf of the prophet
* He equally recoded the Quran as it was being revealed in the process
* In the year 630 A.D he was among thosev took part in the conquest of mecca.
* Equally he led a group of muslims who destroyed the remaining mecca
* In 627A.D Ali was among the muslims who dug the French for the battle of Khandaq.
* He courageously taught the meccan intruders who had crossed over the French as the battle of Khadaq.
* At the Tabuk attack he was left in charge of the administration in medina therefore helping Muhamad with administration.
* Equally he was sent to deliver a verse to the muslim who had gone for Hajj in 631.
* At the death of the prophet, Ali was among those who organized his burial.

**b) Show the leadership challenges he got.**

* Ali was unfortunate that the time he became a caliph ,Muslims had become disorganized and disunited.He faced a number of problems:
* The rebellions of Talha,Zubair and lady Aisha.
* His army got divided.That division even resulted in his murder.
* He had inadequate resources to use against his enemies.
* The people whom Ali commanded lost trust and honor towards him.
* The negotiations/arbitrations between Ali and Muawiyya ended in favour of Muawiyya.
* Muawiyya himself was a big problem as he kept on asking for the murderers of Uthman.
* The long term grudge between the Banuhashim and the Banu umayyads.
* The civil wars which the muslims had fought earlier still affected their morale for their new leader Ali as they were tired of wars.
* Never had intelligent politicians.

**SECTION C**

**9) How did Islam in Uganda benefit from the emergency of the following groups?**

1. **The Nubians .**

The Nubian were male Muslim soldiers brought to Uganda by the colonial government.

* They were to help it to keep law and order and suffers any rebellions.
* They were sent to different areas of Uganda and in those areas they were beneficial to Islam in the following ways;

They personally preached Islam to the people they interacted with.

* Mary times they behaved well to the people which attracted many to come to them
* They used their salaries to put up a number of mosques
* Equally they put up Islam schools (Madras) to teach Islam
* They helped purifying Islam which was earlier on being mixed up with many Ugandans and in the process they created more muslim families
* The Nubians sometimes fought for the rights of the Muslims eg in Toro
* Equally at the end of their mission they permanently settled here in different areas and continued to spread Islam.
* In other areas they even became leaders and in the end they used their office to promote Islam.
* In areas like Toro they discouraged the spread of Christian by dispatching their crusades.
* They even burnt Christian books in such areas as they were promoting Islam
* In areas like northern Uganda they captured people and took them to sudan, by the time of their coming back they had converted.
* Many times they could organize get together functions that ended up encouraging people to come to them.

1. **Muslim refugees.**

These were Baganda migrants running away from Buganda and setting in different areas of Uganda.

* They were looking for security as a result of the religious was in Buganda.
* They settled in different areas of Uganda eg Busoga, Ankole and Bunyoro.
* Wherever they settled, they spread Islam through different ways eg;
* They intermarried with the locals to make more muslim families
* Some became readers of the areas and used their position to promote Islam egKauzi in Ankole.
* They practiced polygamous marriages and in the process, they affected many families
* Many preached Islam at personal level and helped Islam to grow.
* Others even convinced local chiefs into Islam eg chief Menhyamunuulo.
* In the areas where they operated, they put up mosques e.g in Bunyoro
* Some taught the local practical skills like soap making and, in the process, they promoted Islam.
* Others were known for being very generous and invite people to share but in the process, they spread Islam
* Refugees moved from area to area and in the process, they interacted as learning centers which was good for Islam
* Since they knew Arabic and Swahili, many times they acted as translators and in the process they also talked about Islam.
* Others like Ali lwanga were good at entertainment and in the process of providing this they talked about Islam.

**10) Show the factors for the spreading of Islam in the following areas;**

**(i)Bunyoro.**

Islam begun in Buganda but with time it was spread to different areas of Uganda with the help of different factors.

**(i). Bunyoro**

* Bunyoro in western Uganda received Islam through the role of trading activities.
* It was because of the presence of Trade items which attracted traders to the area.
* Sudanese soldier who came to fight for kabalega brought Islam here through intermarriages.
* Omukamakabalega also played an indirect role when he brought in the muslimsudanes soldiers.
* Kabakamutesa I of Buganda introduced Islam in Bunyoro when he sent Islam gifts to kabalega.
* The nearness of Bunyoro to Buganda made it easy for muslims to cross in Bunyoro with Islam.
* Some Banyoro were captured and brought to Buganda and by the time they went back they had converted.
* Muslim refugees from Buganda greatly preached Islam in Bunyoro and increased the numbers
* Some committed convers used personal resources and effort to promote Islam in Bunyoroeg Hajji Umar.
* The river Nile played a transportation role in carrying the agents of Islam into Bunyoro
* Presence of trade routs facilitated Islam here through the traders who were looking for items.
* Intermarriages also took place and many muslim families were made.
* **(ii) Eastern Uganda.**
* Islam in Eastern Uganda was received through a number of factors eg;
* Its nearness to Kenya made it very easy for the muslims Kenyans to cross into the area.
* Muslim refugees arrived here and talked Islam eg in Bugwere
* There were a number of intermarriages between the eastern and the foreigners who came to their area.
* Local leaders like chief menyamunuulo used their political offices to promote Islam.
* Easterners had practices that were similar to those of Islam and it was not a surprise to them. Eg polygamy.
* Their hospitality to the people made them not to resist the agents of Islam there.
* The Indian coolies who were constructing the railway promoted Islam in the area they operated in.
* The Kenya Uganda railway also helped Islam since it was the reason why the muslim coolies came.
* Trading activities that took place with the area promoted Islam through business interactions.
* SemeiKakungulu employed muslim porters who in the process of working preached Islam.
* Muhamad Nabongo of the mumias allowed his Kenyan muslims to come in this area which was good
* Individual sheiks from Kenya and Tanzania also preached Islam in this area.
* The river Nile played a transportational role in transporting the agents of Islam.
* Present of trade items also helped in a way that they attracted muslims into the area.

**11a) Give the contributions of Mutesa I to the spread of Islam in Uganda.**

* Islam was introduced in Uganda in 1844
* By then, the Kabaka of Buganda was Suna . however, during Mutesa’s time , a number of successes to Islam were registered
* Below are some of Mutesa’s contributions to the spread of Islam, positively:
* He ordered his chiefs and pages to convert to Islam
* He instructed his subjects to learn how to recite the holy Quran
* He also ordered for the building of mosques in the palace
* He led prayers in the grand mosque in Buganda
* He made fasting in the month of Ramadhan compulsory to all muslims
* Mutesa banned the use of dogs for hunting
* He ordered his subjects to salute him Islamically using the salaam
* He ordered that all animals in the kingdom are slaughtered according to Sharia law
* He banned non-Islamic burial ceremony rites
* He ordered for the killing of pagans
* He learnt how to recite and also memorized the holy Quran
* He established a full department to manage the affairs of the Baganda Muslims
* He observed fasting for 10 years
* He appointed inspectors to make sure that people fasted sincerely
* He ordered strict observation of the prayers in Buganda
* He sent missionaries to Omukama kabalega calling upon him to convert to Islam
* He banned intoxicants on ceremonies
* He was an exemplary Muslim i.e. he led prayer

(**b) Give the influence of the Arabs and Swahili Muslims to the spread of Islam in Buganda.**

* They introduced education and learning
* They inter-married with the people of Buganda
* Islamic tittles like sheikhs were adopted
* They constructed infrastructure like mosques and Madarasas which acted as Islamic centres
* The powerful and rich class of people emerged
* Trade was adopted by local people the majority were Muslims
* The people in Uganda adopted Islamic names like Zainab,Kuluthum
* Emergency of the afro Arab culture such as Swahili culture
* Healthy living and hygiene were promoted by the presence of Arabs
* Influenced the peoples foods
* Influenced the institution of marriage and divorce
* Islamisation of some ceremonies e.g. child birth
* They introduced the concept of monotheism
* The Arab and Swahili dress code
* The Arab and Swahili system of prayers
* They preached social norms of equality

**12a) Describe how the Juma-Dhuhr sect was established in Uganda** .

Juma-Dhuhr sect is one of the muslim sects that exists in Uganda.

* It was started by the late sh. Abdrahmanmivule in the year 1947.
* It was a break away from the Uganda muslim community based in kibuli
* It’s Headquarters are at kawempekyadondo.
* It’s formation was a result of a long- term argument between musilms of Uganda regarding the issue of Juma prayer and Dhahr prayer on Friday.
* Ever since 1844 to the 1920’s Ugandan muslims were offering both Juma and Dhuhr prayer on Friday
* When some dof them travelled to other countries like Tanzania they noted with concern that thse were offering only Juma on Friday.
* On coming back in 1921, they started seriously debating the issue and kabakaDaudiChwa ii tried to help them out.
* He invited sheks from Tazania to give a word of guidance but they did not fully settle the issue.
* As the debate continued, muslims chose to travel to mecca to consult the mufti (sh. Shafie)
* Sh. Shafie gave good answers though they were not direct therefore muslims came back with no clear-cut answer.
* The answers were hidden since their problem was not about the size of the mosque.
* Even the numbers big enough were not very specific.
* When they came back, BadruKakungulu and his supporters close to break away from the main stream.
* The Juma- Dhuhr also broke away to start officially until today.
* It’s also referred to as the old Juma while the kibuli group is known as the new Juma.

**b) How has it contributed to the growth of Islam in Uganda?**

How has it contributed to the growth of Islam in Uganda?

Juma-Dhuhr sect has contributed a lot in the growth of Islam through different ways eg;

* They always organize mauled therefore bringing together muslims at a particular time.
* Their mauled have also advertised Islam free of muslim promotes Islam and it’s the headquarters.
* They started up an Islamic primary school where Islam and Quran are taught.
* They have always seet out sheik to go and teach the muslim community about Islam.
* Sometimes they have organized seminars in which Islam is well taught
* They donated land where kawempe Muslim secondary school is located.
* They equally have started up a muslim nursing home to provide health services.
* This sect has always organized for donations that are taken to the poor.
* Equally they usually take effort to collect Zakat and distribute it to the poor for better welfare.
* Even in other areas they have put up mosques though not be many.

**END**