**ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**FORM 4 PAPER 2**

**TIME 2 ½ HOURS**

**MARKING SCHEME**

**1. a) Identify six immoral trends in the Kenyan society (6 mks)**

1. Intermingling with the opposite sex
2. Fornication
3. Adultery
4. Watching pornography
5. Indecent dressing
6. Homosexuality
7. Drug and substance abuse
8. Domestic violence
9. Child abuse
10. Theft/robbery

***NB*: Any other relevant point**

**(6 x 1 = 6mks)**

 **b) State seven rules on the code of dress for Muslim women. (7mks)**

i. The *hijab* (covering) must conceal the entire body except the face and the hands.

ii. It should not be translucent or tight. Tight clothes, even if they conceal the color of the skin, still describe the size and shape of the body or part of it, and create vivid images.

iii. It should not attract the attention of the opposite gender; thus it should not be extravagant or excessively opulent. Nor should jewellery and makeup be on display.

iv. It should not be a garment worn because of vanity or to gain popularity or fame. The female companions were known to wear black and other dark colors but other colors are permissible; a woman must not however wear colorful clothes because of vanity.

v. It should not be perfumed. This prohibition applies to both the body and the clothes.

vi. It should not resemble the clothing worn by men.

vii. It should not resemble the clothing that is specific to the non-Muslims.

**(7 x 1 = 7mks)**

 **c) Explain the ways in which Muslims in Kenya can help to eradicate drugs and substance abuse. (7mks)**

i. By following the teachings of the Quran that prohibits Muslims from abusing drugs.

ii. by keeping away from those who abuse drugs lest they induce you in the abuse.

iii. Emulating the life of the Prophet (s.a.w) and Muslims scholars by living healthy lives free of drugs.

iv. By educating the public on the evils of drug and substance abuse/ create awareness on the evils of using drugs.

v. Engaging the youth in constructive activities e.g. games, sport, charity work / constructive use of leisure.

vi. Creating employment for the youth and empower them to be self-employed.

vii. Establishing youth centers where the youth can learn skills and trade.

viii. Obeying the law of the land / be law abiding.

ix. Reporting people engaged in drug and substance abuse to the authorities for appropriate action.

x. Forming organization/ group to fight against illegal drugs and collaborate with other organization engaged in the same mission.

xi. Providing guidance and counseling to the recovering drug addicts / rehabilitate drug addicts.

xii. Not to growing/producing drugs and not to trade in them.

xiii. Advocating stiff punishment from drugs dealers.

**(7 x 1 = 7mks)**

**2. a) Mention the objectives of marriage in Islam (8mks)**

1. To fulfill Allah’s (S.W.T) command i.e. it is an act of ibadah
2. marriage secures a comfortable atmosphere for boththe husband and the wife.A Muslim couple who follow the teachings of the Holy Quran willalways be a source of comfort for each other.
3. for procreation. Through marriage,a new generation of healthy, faithful and virtuous children isborn
4. It ensures financial competence in the community. A Muslim man must provide means of living to his wife and children, even if the wife is wealthy or earns a salary.
5. for companionship. Marriage provides close interaction between the man and the woman in mutual sharing of responsibilities and ideas.
6. Marriage helps to safeguard one’s Iman (faith). It prevents one from committing immoral acts. Sins such as intermingling with members of the opposite sex or zinaa.
7. It promotes inter-family alliance. Through marriage, family ties are strengthened between the families of the couple who become relatives. This promotes peace, harmony and friendship in the society.
8. The other purpose of marriage is to safeguard the legitimacy of children who if begotten through marriage are entitled to inheritance.
9. Marriage improves the couples’ social status through earning respect and dignity in the society.

**(8 x 1 = 8mks)**

 **b) Explain the Importance of Eddat(6mks)**

i. It is an obligatory act for a woman following divorce or death of her husband/ a form of worship.

ii. It is a show of respect to the deceased in the case of death.

iii. It is a time of reflection for the wife/ husband.

iv. It is a sign of the sanctity of the institution of marriages.

v. A proof that there is no pregnancy from the woman’s previous/late husband.

vi. To avoid unnecessary conflicts and disputes regarding the paternity of a child/children.

vii. In case of divorce it accords the husband an opportunity to revoke divorce where it is revocable.

**(6 x 1 = 6mks)**

 **c) Discuss the essential conditions of mirath (6mks)**

*i) Death of a person;* It should be proven that the owner of the estate to be inherited is dead. The property cannot be inherited while he is still alive.

*ii) Survival of the heirs;* The heirs to the deceased should be alive by the time of his death.

*iii) Existence of the estate;* The estate includes all the property and the financial gains and debts of the deceased. The estate should be legally owned by the deceased.

**(3 x 2 = 6mks)**

**3. a) Discuss the significance of wasiya (8mks)**

i. Muslims fulfill a commandment of Allah through the writing of a will hence are rewarded by Allah.

ii. Declaration of Wasiya prevents injustice in ensuring that no undeserving people inherit from the deceased.

iii. Wasiya reduces conflicts among the heirs because the deceased will have clearly stated how he wants his wealth to be distributed to each of his heirs.

iv. Family members are able to refer to the wasiya and know the debtors of the deceased before the distribution of the estate.

v. Wasiya allows a Muslim to will his property in favour of anyone he likes besides his legal heirs or for any charitable purpose.

vi. Wasiya enables a Muslims to contribute to charitable purpose e.g. construction of roads, hospitals, mosques thus enabling him to gain rewards (sadaqatul jariya)

vii. Enables poor relatives of the deceased who are excluded from the inheritance to attain in share of his property hence they will be able to cater for themselves.

viii. Muslims are able to improve the social amenities within the community can be of benefit to less fortunate member of the community e.g. a Muslims can will out his property for the construction of hospitals, schools, bore holes etc.

ix. In a situation where the law of mirath is not enforced by the Government, a Muslims can write a Wasiya stating how he would like his property to be inherited according to Shariah.

x. Through writing of Wasiya, a Muslim can pay his religious debts e.g. zakat or if he had pledged gifts or money for Islamic cause.

 **(8 x 1 = 8mks)**

 **b) State the significance of upholding ethical values in business and commerce (5mks)**

i) It enables a Muslim business man to make lawful profit.

ii) Through honesty a business man will maintain a good relationship with his customers and avoid squables.

iii) It enhances truthfulness in all trading activities and one will not engage in vices like price hiking.

iv) Allah blesses the business that is done with honesty.

v) One is rewarded by Allah for upholding ethical values in business and commerce./strengthens ones taqwa

vi) The business person will be respected in the society

**(5 x 1 = 5mks)**

 **c) Identify the factors that can invalidate contracts and agreements (7mks)**

i. if the agreement is not mutual.

ii. if the term and conditions are not clear/ are ambiguous.

iii. if it is done with evil intensions.

iv. if the terms are not flexible.

v. If the conditions of the agreement do not conform with Islam.

vii. If it involves haram things/ items.

viii. If it has no witnesses.

ix. If the terms are not binding to both parties.

x. If it is not contracted by mature and sound adults.

xi. If either of the parties do not clearly understand the terms of the agreement and its legal implications.

**(7 x 1 = 7mks)**

**4. a) Explain five ways in which the Prophet (S.A.W) promoted equality of all races during his life time. (10mks)**

i. Created a sense of brotherhood among believers by teaching that all Muslims are brother regardless of colour or race.

ii. Preached on equality among all races e.g. he appointed Bilal who was a slave as a Muadhin.

iii. He preached to people of all races e.g. he sent missionaries to preach to people of non-Arab origin e.g. Abyssinia, Roman Empire, and Persian Empire.

iv. He prescribed a heavy punishment to those who practice racism.

v. Preached/ emphasized practice of humility which describe as the act of racism.

vi. Islamic teachings as a whole discourage racism and encourages unity of Muslims e.g. performance of Hajj, giving out zakat.

vii. He married and encouraged Muslims to marry from different races to discourage racism e.g. he married Maria Qibtiya from Egypt, Bilal was married to the sister of Abdurrahman Ibn Auf.

**(5 x 2 = 10mks)**

 **b) Identify the contributions of Uthman bin Affan in Islam during the prophet’s lifetime (5mks)**

1. He was a very close friend and companion of the prophet.
2. He was among the scribes of the prophet since he knew how to read and write.
3. He was among the first persons to migrate to Abbysinia when the persecutions persisted.
4. In Madina, he paid twenty thousand dirhams for the well of Ruma to ease the water shortage Muslims were facing.
5. During the expedition of Tabuk against the Byzantines, he presented 200 saddled camels and 200 ounces of gold.
6. During the treaty of Hudaibbiya, he was sent as an emissary to the Makkan Quraish.
7. Uthman would buy slaves for the purpose of setting them free
8. He was among the companions who accompanied the prophet during the farewell pilgrimage.
9. He participated in all battles except the battle of Badr and in the battle of Uhud

**(5 x 1 = 5mks)**

 **c) Discuss the achievements of Muawiyya bin Abu Sufyan (5mks)**

1. He created specialized bureaus, known as diwans, to increase the centralization of the government. They included; Diwan al-Kharaj (the Board of Revenue), Diwan al-Rasa'il (the Board of Correspondence), Diwan al-Khatam (the Board of Registry), Diwan al-Bard (the Board of Postal services), Diwan al-Qudat (the Board of Justice) and Diwan al-Jund (the Military Board)
2. He transferred the capital of the Muslim empire from Makkah and Madina to Damascus.
3. He established a highly-trained army of Syrian soldiers which was used to expand Muslim authority east into Khorasan and west into North Africa.
4. He led expeditions into Anatolia beginning in 672 C.E which resulted in an unsuccessful three-year seige of Constantinople (674-677 C.E).
5. He retained the administrative structures left by the Byzantines and Persians but consolidated his authority by appointing kinsmen to key posts.
6. He constructed a gigantic palace called the Green Palace of Damascus.

**(5 x 1 = 5mks)**

**5. a) What roles did Jumbes and Akidas play in the spread of Islam in Tanzania (5mks)**

i) They embraced Islam and this influenced their subjects to convert to Islam.

ii) They adopted the Islamic culture and traditions i.e. mode of dressing, housing and greetings that were influenced by the Arabs.

iii) They practiced polygamy thus increasing the Muslim population.

iv) They accepted the establishment of *mosques* and *madrassas* as symbols of Islamic identity.

v) Some leaders preached Islam to their subjects. Most of them converted toIslam.

vi) Their political and economical position in the society made them have wider social interaction with their subjects and this made them to be gradually attracted to Islam.

**(5 x 1 = 5mks)**

 **b) Describe the impact of Islam at the East Coast of Africa in the 19th Century (7mks)**

i. Introduction of Islam to the people/inhabitants of the coast of East Africa who embraced it wholeheartedly.

ii. Establishment of education institutions such as madrassas which served as learning centres where Muslims were taught/learnt Islamic religion.

iii. Muslims intermarriages with the people along the coast of East Africa led to the birth of Swahili people and culture.

iv. Introduction of Islam along the East African coast led to the establishment of mosques and other places of worship. (mowdha).

v. Introduction of Islamic architecture and new ways of constructing buildings, which is evident to date and serves as a tourist attraction.

vi. Introduction of a new ways of writing to the coastal people i.e. use of Arabic calligraphy in writing.

vii. Absorption of Arabic vocabulary into bantu language which led to the birth of Kiswahili language.

viii. Arab Muslims contributed to the flourishing of the trade along the coast of Eat Africa as majority of them were traders.

ix. Introduction of new crops to the people of East Africa coast e.g. cloves.

x. Introduction of new mannerisms and etiquettes to the locals of East African coast e.g. way of greeting, eating mannerisms etc.

xi. Introduction of new mode of dress e.g. wearing kanzu and buibui.

xii. Arab Muslims who were traders assisted in the opening up of the East African coast, hence enabled over people to visit/come to the coast of East Africa e.g. Portuguese.

 **(7 x 1 = 7mks)**

 **c) Discuss the factors that led to the decline of the Ummayad Dynasty (8mks)**

1. Some Umayyad caliphs and Governors imposed very tough and inhumane policies to their subjects and the opposition. This caused rebellion from the people. For example, Al hajjaj bin Yussuf at one time laid a siege on the Kaaba after being prevented to perform Hajj he bombarded Makkah andattacked the pilgrims.
2. Internal conflicts. In addition to the almost continuous challenge presented by various groups, the Umayyads faced difficulties from fellow Arabs, due to class differences. Groups like the Alid’s and the Abassids felt that they had the right to the leadership of Islam.
3. The ruling class had acquired great wealth from its territorial gains, and its luxurious lifestyle contrasted with the poverty faced by many of the empire's subjects. Most people therefore agitated for a change in the management of the state affairs.
4. Succession disputes among the ruling family led to division of power and struggle to attain leadership.There were disagreements and fights among family members over who had the right to inherit especially when some Caliphs appointed two successors. This happened during the time of al- Walid and Suleiman. This led to a series of Palace coups which disrupted the leadership in the last years of the dynasty.
5. Harshness of the rulers to members of other religions resulted in social unrest and demonstrations for freedom in the empire.
6. Natural catastrophe such as prolonged drought, outbreak of epidemic diseases like cholera.
7. Misuse of state fund especially by the caliphs who loved pomp and luxury. This led to bankruptcy of the state.
8. Conflict arose between the Arab and non Arab army men since the Umayyad caliphs were not giving pension to the non Arab army men.
9. Negligence of state duties by some of the caliphs gave the opposition a chance to re-establish and fight the Umayyads.
10. Vastness of the empire. The Umayyads had conqured a very large area that was challenging for one caliph to manage. This led to revolts and calls for cessation by some of the states.
11. aeviation of some caliphs from the teachings of the Qur’an and Sunnah made the religious leaders to oppose the Dynasty.
12. Dishonesty and lack of sincerity from some of the governors who were advancing their own selfish interests. They concentrated on gaining political popularity and wealth at the expense of state responsibilities.
13. Union of all opposition to fight the dynasty. The Alids, Shia and Fatimids agreed to work towards the goal of removing the Ummayyyads from the leadership. This group, led by descendants of the hrophet’s uncle, Abbas, called for the Abbasids to succeed in overthrowing the Umayyads.
14. External attacks from the Byzentines and the Romans weakened the army of the Umayyads thus giving the opposition an upper hand over them. These attacks weakened the defence of the Umayyads.

**(8 x 1 = 8mks)**

**6. a) Describe the early life and education background of Sheikh Abdallah Swaleh Farsy (7mks)**

1. His name full is Sheikh Abdallah bin Saleh Al-Farsy.
2. He was born in Zanzibar (Tanzania) on 12th December 1912. He grew up and studied at the same place.
3. He managed to study both systems, secular as well as Islamic education.
4. Before joining government school at the age of ten he was first made to go through the Islamic traditional education.
5. He memorized the Qur'an at a tender age and showed brilliance when he was still young.
6. He finished his primary education in 1930 and later completed his teacher training course in 1932, and become a teacher at the age of 21.
7. Sheikh Al-Farsy acquired his Islamic education from different Sheikhs both inside and outside Zanzibar. Among his Sheikhs are: Sheikh Abdul-Bari Ajawzy, Sheikh Al-Amin Al-Mazrui, Sheikh Abubakar Bin Abdallah Bakathir, Sheikh Hamad bin Muhammad, Sayyid Umar bin Sumayt.

**(7 x 1 = 7mks)**

 **b) Explain the contributions of Hassan al –Banna in Islam (7mks)**

1. He founded the Islamic brotherhood (Jamiat Al-ikhwan-muslim) which advocated for the imposition of the Islamic sharia.
2. His association founded a Centre where trading skills were Imported to the youth.
3. Took leading role in the spread of education by establishing a network of schools and other academic centers where their ideology was propagated.
4. He fought westernized culture which were against the teachings of Islam
5. He founded clinic centers where free medical services were provided.
6. He opened up adult literacy classes for people.
7. He succeeded in attracting all kinds of people and their ideas and hence replaced it with the Islamic culture.
8. His movement also spread to other Arab nations such as Palestine, Syria, Sudan, etc.
9. He built many mosques to strengthen people’s belief in the religion.
10. His society cared for the aged and orphans in the community.
11. He wrote many articles on the socio-religious and Political situation in the Arab world.
12. His association also organized the collection of zakat and its distribution in accordance with the teachings of Islam.

**(7 x 1 = 7mks)**

 **c) State the recommendations that Imam Ghazali made towards children’s education (6mks)**

i) Children should be given knowledge in order to actualize their potential.

ii) rhildren should be taught Qur’an and Hadith at the elementary stage of education.

iii) Parents and teachers should give their children a good impression and be role models to their children, since they are a trust from Allah (SWT).

iv) Children should be taught not to love money.

v) Education for the boys should start early enough because boys mature earlier than girls.

vi) Education should be aware of the changing interest caused by growth and development.

vii) A child must observe cleanliness, fast for a few days and avoid wearing silk, gold and silver.

viii) Children must learn to respect and obey the parents, teachers and elders and behave well towards other students.

**(6 x 1 = 6mks)**