**TERM 2-2022**

**ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (MARKING SCHEME)**

**FORM 4**

**TIME** 21/2 HOURS

PAPER 2

Name………………………………………………………………… Adm No………………………………..

School…………………………………………………………………. Class…………………………………….

Signature………………………………………………………… Date………………………………………

**1. (a). State the benefits of having the virtue of *Sidq (*Truthfulness*)* (5marks)**

1. It fosters a harmonious co-existence among people as it removes unnecessary suspicion, quarrels and fights.
2. It is a path to righteousness because it encompasses all the virtues
3. It is a commandment of Allah hence Allah (SWT) rewards all those who perform it.
4. It discourages social vices such as dishonesty and falsehood.
5. It encourages fairness in speech and action when dealing with one another. For example in trade, giving evidence and fulfilling promises.
6. It purifies ones soul and mind from falsehood as it bars one from temptation towards evil deeds.
7. It encourages one to be God fearing because truthfulness starts with Allah (SWT) before it is extended to fellow humankind.
8. It presents an exemplary character which may help in promoting one’s dignity in the community thus identifying them as role models.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**(b) Identify five importance of preserving the physical environment. (5marks)**

1. Allah (SWT) has called upon humankind to appreciate the value of all his creation and conserve it.
2. To protect humankind from the effects of the harmful impact of destroying the environment. For example global warming, desertification among others.
3. To coexist peacefully with other creations like the wild animals who reside in forests.
4. Conserving the environment reduces chances of getting infected with diseases that may be as a result of pollution of the environment. For example water bone infections like cholera, hearing problems due to sound pollution among others.
5. Any Muslims who conserves the environment earns rewards from Allah (SWT) because doing so is an act of worship.
6. God has made the land a source of sustenance and livelihood for us and other living creatures
7. God has made in plants and animals that which excites wonder and joy in man’s soul so as to satisfy his peace of mind ie aesthetic value.
8. The creatures in the environment also worship and glorify Allah (S.W) hence it is mans responsibility to conserve them

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**(c) Discuss five ways Muslims can help in the fight against drug and substance abuse. (10marks)**

1. Should follow the teachings of the Quran that prohibits Muslims from abusing drugs.
2. Keep away from those who abuse drugs lest they induce you in the abuse.
3. Emulate the life of the Prophet (s.a.w) and Muslims scholars by living healthy lives free of drugs.
4. Should educate the public on the evils of drug and substance abuse/ create awareness on the evils of using drugs.
5. Engage the youth in constructive activities e.g. games, sport, charity work / constructive use of leisure.
6. Create employment for the youth and empower them to be self-employed.
7. Establish youth centers where the youth can learn skills and trade.
8. Obeying the law of the land / be law abiding.
9. Report people engaged in drug and substance abuse to the authorities for appropriate action.
10. Form organization/ group to fight against illegal drugs and collaborate with other organization engaged in the same mission.
11. Provide guidance and counseling to the recovering drug addicts / rehabilitate drug addicts.
12. Not to grow drugs and not to trade in them.
13. Advocacy from stiff punishment from drugs dealers.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**2. (a) State five significance of marriage in Islam. (5 marks)**

1. It is obedience to the command of Allah, who has ordained it for Muslims **(Surah an Noor: Ayah 32)**
2. It is following the guidance of our beloved Prophet [peace be upon him] and the Messengers of Allah
3. Marriage gives repose and delight to the soul since sitting with, looking at, and playing with one’s spouse allows the heart to relax and strengthens it for worship.
4. It provides an arena for combating and disciplining the lower self through taking care of the family and looking after their needs, putting up with their faults and failings, and striving to bring them up well and guide them to the right path.
5. Marriage is a source of acquiring the blessings of Allah (s.w) this is due to the du’a of a righteous offspring who makes du’a for you after your death or the intercession of a child who dies before reaching adulthood
6. Marriage is a source of tranquility and peace, and it is the best of the pleasures of this world. In it is that which Allah has made a sign for His slaves, and He has mentioned it in His Book so that they may think and ponder the greatness of His might.
7. It allows the couple to assist one another in their lives since when a man lives alone will not be able to dedicate time to knowledge and other good deeds. A righteous wife is an aid to her husband in this regard.
8. It is an aspect of Allah’s love for the human race as it enables them to have children thus perpetuating the human species.
9. Marriage gives the child a legal identity; providing him with a home, love and security. Thus promoting psychological and mental peace in couple and their children.
10. It fortifies the heart against the devil by satisfying sexual desire and therefore averting the dangers of unbridled sexual appetite

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**(b) What are the rights that a Muslim husband is entitled to (7 marks)**

1. To be obeyed by the wife in lawful matters.
2. To be treated with respect, love and kindness;
3. His wife should take care of his property in his absence.
4. His honour should be protected i.e. his wife should not have relations with other men;
5. His wife should seek for his permission when leaving the house and when she wants to perform sunnah acts e.g. fasting.
6. To be taken care of by his wife.
7. The wife should not admit anyone in the house whom he does not approve.
8. His wife should act as his confidant i.e. she should not reveal his secrets.
9. His conjugal rights to be fulfilled by his wife.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

**(c) Explain four Islamic teachings on how eddat should be observed (8 marks)**

1. The widow should stay in the home of the deceased husband where possible. In the event of a divorcee and the husband may be cruel, then she can find a safer place like her parents home.
2. She should refrain from going out except when and where it is necessary.
3. During Iddah period, the woman cannot marry another person or accept a marriage proposal until she completes her waiting period.
4. A divorcee should be maintained by her husband
5. She should refrain from adornment such as wearing jewelry, perfume or heena.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

**3. (a) Under what circumstances can a business agreement be considered null and void in Islam (8marks)**

1. If the agreement is not mutual.
2. If its terms and conditions are not clear/ have ambiguities.
3. If it is not done with god intensions.
4. If it is not flexible.
5. If its conditions doesn’t conform to Islamic teachings.
6. If it is not written where necessary.
7. if it involved haram items/things
8. If there are no witnesses.
9. If it is not binding to both parties.
10. If it is contracted by people who aren’t mature and of sound mind.
11. If either of the parties doesn’t clearly understand the terms of the agreement and its legal implications.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

**(b) Identify seven forms of child abuse which are common in today’s societies. (7marks)**

1. Physical abuse e.g. beatings, burning, pulling ears.
2. Social abuse e.g. discrimination on basis of age, gender disability, defects.
3. Child labour
4. Child prostitution
5. Child sex/ pedophile.
6. Denial of the right to education.
7. Denial of basic needs – food, shelter, clothing.
8. Verbal abuse e.g. calling names, insults, abuses.
9. Inadequate legal framework to protect children and their rights.
10. Giving children drugs and alcohol.
11. Forced initiation rites e.g. female genital mutilation/ forced circumcision of girl child.
12. Indecent touching, fondling and other sexual gestures
13. Child pornography

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

**(c) Mention five reasons that can lead to revocation of a Wasiya. (5 marks)**

1. If it prescribes more than a third of the total property to be given out.
2. If it was not written or pronounced by the owner of the property.
3. If it is not witnessed by two male reliable people.
4. If it excludes or curtail the rightful heirs from inheritance.
5. If its content contain haram intentions.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**4. (a) Name six wives of the prophet (p.b.u.h). (6 marks)**

1. Khadija bint Khuwaylid
2. Saudah bint Zum’aa
3. Aisha bint Abu- Bakar as- Swiddiq (R.A)
4. Hafswah bint Umar bin al- Khattab (R.A)
5. Zainab Bint Khuzaimah
6. Ummu Salamah (Hind bint Abi Umayyah bin Mugheerah)
7. Juwairiyyah bint al-Harith
8. Zainab bint Ja’sh
9. Ummu Habibah
10. Swafiyyah bint Huyay
11. Maimunah bint al- Harith.
12. Mariyya al- Qibtwiyyah

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

**(b) Identify the contributions of Abubakar (R.A) to the prophet’s (p.b.u.h) mission. (7marks)**

1. He used his wealth to assist the spread of Islam during its early phase.
2. Abubakar persuaded Uthman Ibn Affan and Talha bin Ubaidullah and many others to become Muslims.
3. On the onset of persecutions, Abubakar used his wealth to buy the freedom of slaves who were being tortured by their masters. Eg Bilal.
4. He is among the companions of the prophet who endangered their lives to protect him. For example, in the battle of Badr, he protected the prophet from the infidels. During the battle of Uhud, he courageously shielded the prophet from the stones and arrows that were being thrown by the Makkans.
5. He married off his daughter Aisha, to the prophet in order to strengthen their relationship.
6. During Hijra, he bought the horses that they used and accompanied the prophet in the journey.
7. In the signing of the treaty of Hudaibiyyah, he was sent as an ambassador to the Quraish.
8. On the 9th year after Hijra, the Prophet appointed him to lead the Muslims who were going for pilgrimage.
9. In Madina he purchased a plot used to construct a mosque and the prophet’s house,
10. He contributed everything he had towards the Tabuk expedition.
11. He participated in almost all battles which the prophet fought.
12. When the prophet was ill, Abubakar (RA) was given the responsibility of leading the Muslims in prayers.
13. He took part in all the battles. He advised the prophet, and consoled him when in difficulty.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

**(c) Explain the factors that led to the decline of the Fatimid dynasty. (7marks)**

1. Vastness of the empire made it difficult to administer law and order this created division which led to the downfall.
2. Khalifa Al-Qaim sold government offices to the highest bidders’ thus encouraging corruption in the administration.
3. Khalifa Al-Qaim used the oppression policy which resulted in revolts and this contributed to the Fatimid’s.
4. Disunity between Sunnis and Shia contributed to the weakening of the Fatimid’s.
5. Khalifa Al-Hakim was not tolerant towards other religions, he enforced Christians and Jews to convert to Islam hence creating discontentment.
6. Khalifa Al-Qaim enforced the Ismail doctrines on everyone, and increased taxes this created discontentment.
7. Al-Hakim introduced very strict measures e.g. he suppressed women, banned alcohol and gambling and this made him unpopular especially among the Christian and Jews.
8. Khalifa Al-Hakim took pleasure in killing and torturing people and this led to the rise of the crusaders who campaigned against the Fatimid rule.
9. Turkish slaves kept as body guards by the Fatimid’s rulers gained power and overthrew the Fatimid’s.
10. Khalifa Al-Aziz patronized the Christians and Jews e.g. allowed them freedom of religion and gave them high offices, this made him unpopular among the orthodox Sunni who lost faith in the Fatimid rule.
11. Some rulers were weak and immature e.g. Al-Hakim hence could not control the empire effectively.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

**5. (a) Explain the roles that city states played in the spread of Islam along the coast of East Africa (10 marks)**

1. The city states’ Islamic civilization and culture attracted inhabitants from the neighboring communities and those from the mainland who were involved in the long distance trade with the Arabs and Swahili trades. The new comers easily embraced Islam.
2. Muslim Inhabitants of the city states intermarried with the local people who converted to Islam upon marriage.
3. The Mosques and Madrassas in the city states also attracted the local people to convert to Islam.
4. Through trade with the Muslim inhabitants of the city states, local people came into contact with Islam and eventually ended embracing the religion.
5. Local people left their homes to seek employment be Muslim inhabitants as domestic workers, in business and in plantations. These workers eventually embraced Islam.
6. Local people, who left their rural homes, occasionally visited their relatives and took Islam with them to the villages.
7. In the 19th century (during the rule of Sayyid Said bin Sultan) Muslim traders began to travel, to the mainland of East African to obtain goods and bring them to the city states. These trades come into contact with the inland tribes to whom they propagated Islam.
8. Some of those traders who went to the mainland stayed in the trading centers where they were trading with the local people resulting in the establishment of Muslim centers such as Taveta, Ujiji, Tabora, Mumias and Buganda.
9. Those Muslim centers in the mainland became important in propagating Islam to the surrounding areas.
10. The city states were ruled by Muslims rulers/ sultans who extended their authority beyond the city states to the neighboring local communities who not only came to accept the rule of their Muslim rulers but Islam as well.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

**(b) Identify the social contributions of Muslims in Kenya (5marks)**

1. Participate in the education sector as educationists, administrators, Curriculum developers, head teachers, tutors, writers, examiners, policy makers, and school managers.
2. They establish homes and orphanages for the destitute members in the society.
3. Establish relief organizations like WAMY, MUSLIM AID to assist in disaster management e.g. food relief programs.
4. Provide water and sanitation services by establishing water projects such as wells to reduce water shortages to the members of the society.
5. They initiate welfare programs such as monthly ration supply, monthly financial services to the widows, burial services and other welfare services.
6. They set up association to promote Medicare services which train doctors, nurses and also facilitates research on health matters.
7. Participate in the environmental conservation programs such as African Muslim Environmental Network in executing their action plans to promote environmental sustainability.
8. Participate in sports and games both at local and international levels.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**(c) Outline five achievements of *Harun Ar*-*Rashid* of the *Abbasids* (5 marks)**

1. Harun established learning institutions in the empire. Baghdad in the east and the Muslim cities of Spain in the west were famous for their schools and learned men.
2. He encouraged scientific innovations and attended most discussions called by scholars of various fields.
3. He introduced into Western Europe both algebra and the figures which we use in arithmetic. It is for this reason that we call these figures the “Arabic numerals.”
4. Baghdad became centre of trade. This attracted business transactions between his empire and other parts of the world.
5. He encouraged the development and preservation of culture such as poetry, music, art and architecture.
6. His reign saw the improvement in infrastructure. Several roads, bridges, canals and wells were constructed during his caliphate. He organised for an efficient postal services.
7. Several Islamic schools, hospitals, mosques, asylums and libraries were established in all the states of his empire.
8. He encouraged scholars to seek knowledge from various non-Arab people such as the Indians, Greeks, Hebrews, and Ethiopians among others.
9. Harun-al-Rashid gave great encouragement to learning. As a scholar and poet himself, he recognised and respected both the learned men in his kingdom and those in neighbouring countries.
10. He established the magnificent library *Bayt Al Hikma* (the House of Wisdom) where scholars had an access to all kind of works on medicine, literature and other disciplines.
11. Created a fabulous Baghdad court that was attended by hundreds of courtiers and slaves. It can be remembered as a venue for famous story like *The Thousand and One Nights.*

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**6. (a) State six contributions of *Seyyid Qutb* in Islam(6 marks)**

1. He left several literary works that continue to influence Islamic revivalism in the society and provide a blue print for the brotherhood.
2. His teachings influenced his followers in the brotherhood and the Muslim youth.
3. He struggled to reform the community by promoting Islamic teachings through the Ikhwan Muslim.
4. He wrote a commentary of the Qur’an titled *‘Fi Dhilal al Qur’an*.’
5. He enlightened the Muslim Umma on the true Islam and the need to uphold an Islamic code of conduct.
6. He denied the culture of materialism, violence and sexual pleasure.
7. He advocated for the rights of women including education.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

**(b) Explain seven of the ten rules of conduct formulated by *Imam Al Ghazali.* (14marks)**

1. Good intention is most essential in Muslim deeds and action. It should remain unchanged under all circumstances.
2. Muslims should have a unity of purpose in the service of Allah (SWT), the Creator of this universe.
3. Muslims should conform to truth and have the courage to fight against their own inclination by forsaking pleasure and enduring pain by exercising self discipline.
4. Muslims should avoid bid’a (all innovations in matters of religion) and conform to life established practice, for authority is always better than anarchy.
5. They should be alive to the evils of procastination and show steadfast zeal and determination in their work.
6. As human beings, we should acknowledge our inability to accomplish anything without the help of Allah, but we should not use it as a pretext to laziness.
7. The doctrine for salvation by faith with ‘Al ahazali’ for the ‘fear and hope’ (Khawf wa Raj’a) means that muslims should not feel secure (with Allah’s punishment) and satisfied merely with their good conduct in life, but should also place their hope (Raja) in Allah who is all Merciful.
8. Muslims should lead a life of devotion and prayers.
9. Muslims should continuously observe and watch over their hearts (Muraqabah). He who persists in watching and observing his own heart and banishes there from everything will find Allah and His grace.
10. A consecration to the knowledge of Allah brings us closer to Him.

(7 x 2 = 14 marks)