##  1 (a) advantages of enjoining and forbidding good among Muslims

* It helps to unite Muslims to wards the commands of Allah (S.W.T)
* Muslims are able to fear Allah by avoiding all kinds of evil deeds.
* It creates confidence among Muslims to fight against evil forces among them
* It create unity among Muslims when they work against evil geed in among them.
* One will be fulfilling duties given to us by Allah to enjoin good among our selves.
* It is one way of exercising the sunnah of the Prophet to warn the wrong in the society
* One who warns earns rewards from Allah.
* It brings peace in the society because people live well with one another.
* It implies that Islam encourages and promotes peace in the society.
* The society gets reformed when the evil deeds are minimized.

## (b) Six effects of gambling

* One who gambles earns sins and punishment form Allah
* It encourages laziness among Muslims while Islam encourages Muslims to earn honorably through hard work
* It is unlawful means of taking what is not yours form other people.
* One is not able to use what he/she has earned through gambling to pay zakat and charity.
* Gambling can cause social conflicts and hatred as it deprives other peoples property.
* It can cause economic constrains among peoples.
* It fools people to depend on it after making several gains thus wasting time for meaningful work
* One wastes time gambling instead of worshiping Allah
* It can easily cause suffering and poverty among people.

## (c)Ways Muslims can help to eradicate corruption

* Muslims can strengthen the Islamic institutions on corruption by teaching people the effects of corruption
* Encourage Muslims to use the teachings of the Quran and hadiths of the prophet in their daily lives.
* The Muslims should come out publicly to condemn corrupt cases in the society. They should enforce Islamic institutions of zakat payment so as to help thee Muslims who have financial problems.
* Encourage Muslims to carry out income generating projects to help them improve their financial status.
* Organize seminars and workshops to address corruption.
* Write magazines journals on effects of corruption
* Use the mass media to address corrupt cases.
* Use the Imams and Friday khutbas to address Islamic teachings on corruption

## 2 (a) Islamic ethics on business transactions

* Involvement in haram business deals like selling of drugs and Alcohol.
* Practice of corruption in business transactions.
* Hoarding of goods so as to make more profits
* Practice of usury after lending out money.
* Concealing the status of goods while selling goods.
* Using wrong weights and measure during the selling process on cereals.
* Creating unfair competitions in business deals with your fellow business people.
* Failing to honor business agreement with other business people.
* Failure to write contracts during business agreements.

## (b) Explain way divorce affect the life of children.

* Children go through traumatic experience to decide on which parent to stay with.
* The children suffer of stress / psychological torture
* Children may develop hatred and end up to become revengeful against other children
* They may develop hatred of both parents
* They mail fail to get proper identity to their parents.
* They will most likely be looked down with other children.
* Some become aggressive and abusive to other children due to withdrawal syndrome.
* They may develop to criminal tendency like stealing and drug taking.
* They may turn out to be street children if they are not brought out well.
* Divorce may lower their self esteem.

## Some may fail to have proper education due to failure to get school fees.

## (c)(i) The wives of the prophet and why he married them

* Laddy Khadija
* Aisha. Sauda
* Juariyya
* Suaphia
* Habiba
* Maria the Coptic.

## (ii) Reasons for marriage

* + To as an example of how Muslims are expected to Marry
	+ So as to support the widows like Sauda
	+ So as to cement his relationship with his companions like marriage of Aisha.
	+ Some offered themselves to marriage due to his good heart to the enemies of Islam.
	+ To create good relationship with the people who had accepted Islam

## 3.(a) duties of extended family in Islam.

* They provide guidance and counseling to the family members.
* The support the family with financial assistance when they are in problems.
* They help the family members to wards religious guidance.
* They intervene into marriage whenever conflicts arise among couples.
* They give moral support to aggrieved family members like funerals.
* They provide security to other family members or family property.
* They teach moral values to the children
* They enhance a bond or relationship with the members of the family.
* They carry up the lineage of the family.
* They welcome each other in weddings and ceremonies and share gifts.
* Organize ceremonies and other activates that bring family together.

## (b) Why marriage is considered important to Muslims.

* Marriage safeguards Muslims against adultery. fornication and sexual pervasions.
* It is way through which we get children/procreation
* We are able to establish family institutions that includes spouses and children
* It creates and strengthens the relationships between people like in-laws
* Some is able to perfect half his/her faith according to the sunnahs of the prophet.
* Through marriage one is able to get love and affection.
* Marriage provides security to both the spouses and children especially when they are provided with basic needs.
* A Muslim earns reward for marriage and support of family according to the teachings of Islam.
* It brings sense of belonging in both couples and children.
* On is able to trace his identity. The right that every child is supposed to have.

## (c) State the effects of corruption

* Corruption may cause industries to collapse
* It may result to poverty and high inflation rates.
* People may fail to get essential services in hospitals and schools.
* The government may involve into heavy borrowing from foreign countries.
* It may result into luck of confidence of citizens to the country.
* Hatred and conflicts develop among people when unqualified person is given responsibilities in the society.
* Crime activities may increase because bribes and need to become rich quickly.
* The government money is misappropriated leaving many needy people to suffer.
* Corruption increases cases off unemployment in the country in the society.
* It may lead to insecurity.

## 4 (a) the conquest of Makkah

* The conquest of Makkah took place in the year 8 A.H in the month of Ramadhan (630 A.D)
* The conquest was because the Quraish had failed to honour the Hudaibiyya treaty where they were to have peace with Muslims for a period of 10 year.
* The Quraish allied with the Jews of Khaiybar to cause disharmony to the Muslims.
* The Quraish refused to settle the differences diplomatically and the prophet settled on military engagement.
* The Ani Bakr allied with the Quraish and the Bani KHuza with the Prophet (S.A.W)
* The banu Bakr attacked the banu Khuza for making alliances with the Prophet.
* The prophet made the following demands
* To pay the blood money foe the victims killed and property.
* To terminate their alliances with bai Bakr
* To declare the Hudaybiyya treaty null and void.
* The Quraish opted for the last option, to have the Hudaybiyya treaty counseled.
* The prophet left with an army of 10000 in number to conquer Makkah
* The Muslims camped at a place called Marral-Zahrana few miles from Mkaaka.
* Abu Sufyan came into negociation with the prophet in fear that the Makkans will be defeated in the battle but the prophet refused.
* Just before the attack Abbas and other people accepted Islam. He was followed by Abu Sufyan.
* The prophet made the march to Makkah with an order to that people to take refuge to the kaabah, Abu Sufyan house or remain at home
* The prophet entered the Kaabah and cleansed it. He destroyed all the the 360 idols around the Kaabah.
* Bilal made athan and Muslims gathered u to perform a thanks giving swalah. The conquest was over and prophet forgave all those who had made him suffer and migrate to Madina.

## (b) Ways the prophet encouraged religious tolerant.

* While in Madina the prophet allowed Non-Muslims to freely perform their payers except the idol worshippers.
* The prophet (S.A.W) allowed non-Muslims to slaughter animals and sell the meat to Muslims.
* The Non Muslims were protected by the Madina constitution as long as they do not ally with the enemies against the Muslims.
* The prophet married the Jews and christens as his wives fro example suaphia was a Jew and Maria a Christian
* During the Battles the prophet restricted destruction of churches and synagogues.
* The Jew and Christians were granted freedom of expression in town of Madina.
* They were also free to trade with Muslims, including signing contracts during business transaction.
* Their property and life was protected by the prophet.

## (c) Problems experience by Khalifa Ali during his time of caliphate.

* He had difficulties in establishing peace I the caliphate because the political situation had deteriorated.
* He was not able to bring to book the assassins of Khalifa Uthman because of them were in the government.
* Some people like Muawiyiya had refused to pledge loyalty to the government.
* The battles of camel led by Aisha never gave him time to strengthen his government.
* The Battle of Siffin contributed to weakening of his government.
* Some companions in Madina remained neutral against his government during the battles this made him weaker.
* Revival of the rivalry between the hashimy clan and Umayyah that existed in Makkah was revived.
* Change of capital from Madina to Kufa made it difficult to get support from other Muslims of Madina and Makkah.
* Poor arbitration between Abu Musa and Amir al-As made his government to weaken.
* The split of the Khawarij from his camp caused threats to the Muslims who were lived under fear.
* Luck of support from the governors who were appointed by Uthman.
* Underground activities from the Munafiquns

## 5. (a) Roles played by Jumbes and Akidas

* The jumbes and akida implemented religious practices like Zakat collection
* Those who had religious knowledge moved place to place in the spread of Islam.
* They were welcoming and hospitable to the Arabs and Swahilis when hey entered the interior of Tanganyika.
* They allowed the Arabs and swahilis to establish trade post in the interior of Tanganyika.
* They accepted Islamic culture and traditions like the mode of dressing
* They also practiced polygamy which was in conformity with the teaching of Islam.
* Their political and economic influence made them have wider social interaction with the locals to pass the teachings of Islam.

## (b) The terms of Madina constitution.

* The Ansar and Muhajirun to form one group of Ummah to exclude the rest
* The Muhajirun shall unite among themselves, pay blood money among themselves and ransoms honorably to their prisoners.
* Whoever is rebellious or spreads enmity, every Muslim shall be against him.
* A believer shall not kill another believer nor support an unbeliever against a believer.
* The believers are supporters of each other and any Jews who follower the who support the believer shall be protected from enemies.
* A criminal shall not be given support or protected by a believer.
* Any matter agreed upon must be referred to Allah and the Prophet (S.A.W)
* The Jew shall contribute to the war costs as long as they fight along side the believers.
* The Jews and the Muslims will each profess their own faiths freely.
* No going to war without the permission of the Prophet (S.A.W)
* The Jews and Muslims shall be responsible of heir own expenditure, but if attacked will assist one another.
* Madina shall be a sacred and inviolable for all that join this treaty.

## (c) The importance of Hudybiyya treaty.

* For the first time the Quraish recognized the political status of the prophet and the state of Islam.
* There was going to have peace for tan years which was enough to make Islam stable.
* The treaty guaranteed him enough time to spread Islam to other parts of the world.
* The prophet used this time to sent emissaries to other leaders asking them to come to Islam E.g. Syria. Persia and Rome.
* The prophet was recognized as a spiritual leader who was free to lead Muslims in prayers.
* The Muslims and the prophet were free to visit Makkah the following year.
* The prophet and the Muslim nation were now free to enter into agreement with other tribes.eg the Banu khuza openly made agreement with the Prophet.
* It made the prophet organized for a major engagement a year after this treaty the prophet conquered Makkah and put it under the fold of Islam.

6.(a) contribution Kabaka Mutesa to Islam.

* Kabaka Mutesa accepted Islam and made Islam the state religion.
* He ordered some of his subjects and state official to accept Islam.
* He ordered the use of the Quran in administration of his state.
* He appointed Muslims in high positions of the state.
* He ordered the rictation of the Quran in the court of Kabaka.
* He made Arabic language and greetings to be used in the state.
* He build a central mosque in his palace and ordered his chiefs to do the same.
* He ordered animals to be slaughtered in the name of Allah
* He banned the use of Alcohol, hunting by dogs and worship of jaws of the dead kings.
* He exhumed his ancestors and gave them decent burial.
* He sent preachers to other kingdoms with gifts to convince them accept Islam.

## (b)The early life of Sayyid Qutb

* Sayyid was born in the year 8th october1906
* He was born in a small town called Mosha in the seyyut province of Egypt.
* His father was called Hajj Qutb bin Ibrahim.
* He attended school in Mosha for his primary education and Cairo for further studies.
* He went in for higher learning studying bachelor of Art degree in 1939
* He worked for the ministry of Education as a teacher and Inspector of schools.
* Most of his time he devoted to writing of books.

## (c) Lessons we learn from the speech of Abu Bakr.

* We should not take ourselves to be superior than the people we rule.
* To thank those who elect us to power and trust them.
* To accept to be obeyed only when we are right in our deeds.
* To accept or even be punished if we are wrong.
* To be truthful and honest in serving the people.
* To treat the weak and the strong equally.
* To rule people justly without discriminating between the weak and the strong.
* Always obey Allah’s teachings and the sunnahs of the Prophet in all our dealings.
* To accept to be dropped from leadership if we don’t obey Allah (S.W.T)