**Term 1 – 2023 OPENER EXAM**

**ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (314/2)**

**PAPER 2**

 **FORM FOUR (4)**

**Time: 2 ½ Hours**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **a) Discuss the rationale behind the prohibition of slander in Islam. (6mks)**
2. Slander creates suspicion, dishonesty, in the society. People stop trusting one another; thus, it destroys friendship.
3. It hurts the people on whom slander is directed to leading to hostilities between people of the same religion, community, house e.t.c
4. It creates dishonesty and hatred in the society.
5. Leads to defamation of noble character e.g lady Aisha.
6. It causes disunity, conflicts among members of the same community.
7. It is against the teachings of Islam and Allah hates those who engage in this Vice hence will lead to hell fire.
8. Spoils people’s reputation and can lead to loss of trust jobs, livelihood/ lower dignity.
9. Can lead to marriage break up due to suspicion and false rumors.

 **b) Elaborate the ways in which prostitution has affected the society today. (7mks)**

1. It undermines the dignity of the women whom Allah (SWT) has placed three grades higher than the man.
2. It promotes uncivilized way of life to back olden days where a woman was used as a sex toy.
3. It promotes social evils like abortion.
4. It is misappropriation of money when people go to prostitutes.
5. It is a social evil which makes the community lose dignity.
6. It makes people compare with animals who makes in the open with any other animal.
7. It shows lack of same.
8. It is a health risk because sexuality transmitted infections can easily be spread.
9. It discourages women from giving birth so that they can go on with their business.

 **c) Mention six Islamic manners of walking. (7mks)**

1. One should walk with moderate peace.
2. A Muslim should walk with humility and not with pride.
3. A Muslim should remove harmful obstacles.
4. Women should not strike their feet as they walk to attract attention.
5. Women should always walk behind men so as to guard their modestly.
6. Muslims should lower their gaze while walking and should not stare directly at undesirable element e.g nailed people.
7. A Muslim should walk by the side of the path so that they don’t use confusion for other path users.
8. Those walking should great those who are seated
9. Stop walking as a show of respect to adhan or a funeral procession.
10. Walk on the right side of the road/path.
11. **a) State seven benefits of waiting a will before a Muslim die. (7mks)**
12. Writing a will attract rewards from Allah.
13. It reduces conflicts among the heirs after the death of a person since each heir will know their share.
14. Declaration and writing of Wasyya prevents injustice to those who were supposed to benefit from part of the estate of the deceased.
15. It clearly indicates who should be the administrator of the estate and his mandate.
16. Family members are able to refer to the will and know the debtors so as to pay them before sharing the (estate).
17. It facilitates the rightful distribution of the weal of the deceased.
18. A Muslim is able to benefit non-heir by willing a will enables Muslim assist other members of the society e.g through contributing to build schools, boreholes, hospitals e.t.c.
19. It designates what fraction of the estate should be set aside for beneficiaries.
20. It can be used as a guideline for inheritance in a non-Muslim country.

 **b) What are the conditions to fulfill for the agreement to be valid. (6mks)**

1. The agreement must be mutual.
2. Must be done with good intensions.
3. It must be flexible. The right to nullify must be according.
4. The terms and conditions of agreement should be clear. They should have no ambiguity.
5. All the terms and conditions of the agreement must be in convention with Islam.
6. It must be put in writing, if possible.
7. It should be on halal items.
8. There should be witness.
9. Must be binding to both parties.
10. Parties involved must be mature and mentally fit and adults.

**c) Identify seven unlawful acts in business transactions. (7mks)**

1. Selling/buying unlawful goods.
2. Reducing weights/measurements.
3. Monopoly.
4. Hoarding on goods
5. Overpricing of good.
6. Charging interest.
7. Lack of mutual concept.
8. Lying on commodities.
9. **a) State seven rights according to a customer. (7mks)**
10. Should not be overcharged.
11. Has a right to bargain.
12. A right to inspect goods.
13. Not to be deceived.
14. Be given a receipt on demand.
15. Has a free will to buy good should not be compelled?
16. Should be given on payment.
17. Should be treated with courtesy, respect and kindness for the customers.

 **b) Identify six rights of a woman/girl in Islam. (6mks)**

1. Right to life
2. Right to choose of a husband.
3. Right to education.
4. Right to work in an Islamic environment.
5. Right to inherit.
6. Right to own property.
7. Right of expression.
8. Right not to be discriminated.
9. Right to be treated equally and with care and provision of all basic needs.

**c) State seven teachings on acquisition of wealth in Islam. (7mks**)

1. Allah is the sole owner of the wealth and he gave it to man a gift favor.
2. Islam allows acquisition of wealth as far as it lawful. (Halal)
3. Man should not be spendthrift in spending wealth.
4. One should not feel proud of his /her wealth and riches.
5. Richness is never permanent therefore one should take advantage and share it with the poor and needy among the community.
6. Wealth should not be used to exploit the less fortunate
7. One should use wealth for proper course /ways.
8. Wealth should not be used for mischief.
9. The rich should fulfill religious duties in their wealth e.g pay Zakat (poor – due) go for Hajj.
10. **a) Explain the circumstances which led to Muslims migrate to Yathrib. (6mks)**
11. Muslims were running away from persecution of Quraysh.
12. The prophet (P.B.U.H) had been longing for an area where the words of God could be accepted.
13. The Yathrib’s were looking up to the prophet to settle their disputes between the Aus and Khazray tribes.
14. Yathrib invited the prophet to Madinah to stop the arrogance of the Jews.
15. The two covenants of Al-Aqaban which presented assurance of security and peace to the prophet and his followers against the Makkah aggression.
16. The presence of relatives in madina also cannot be overlooked.
17. There was need to consolidate the Muslims in Yathrib who were growing vigorously.
18. God instructed the prophet (p.b.u.h) to migrate to Madinah.
19. **Discuss the problems faced by Abu Bakar as a caliph. (10mks**)
20. There was the problem of fighting the prophet’s mission of revenging the death of one of the ambassador of the prophet, Zaid bin Hadith killed in Syria.
21. There was the problem of uprising rebellions from the Arabs
22. There was the problem of some tribes refusing to pay Zakat. These were Dhubyans and Abs.
23. There was also the problem of false prophet hood. They converted people back. (Riddah).
24. Some tribes through of invading Madina city for they thought it was not protected.

**c) Outline factors that made kabaka Mutesa’s rule assist in the spread of Islam in Uganda . (4mks)**

1. Kabaka himself converted to Islam and declared it the state religion.
2. He put the Islam calendar into use and instructed his entire subjects to learn and study Islam.
3. He appointed Baganda Muslims to higher posts in his administration.
4. He asked for the recitation of the Qur’an on daily basis in the courts.
5. He built a mosque in his kingdom and ordered his chiefs to do the same in their palaces.
6. During festivals and other important occasions, animals were slaughtered according to the teaching of Islam.
7. Kabaka sent messengers to other kingdoms to spread Islam.
8. Daily and Jumaa prayers were strictly observed because of his orders.
9. **a) Give the administration reforms of Abdul-Malik bin Marwan. (7mks)**
10. He made Arabic the official language of the empire to achieve uniformly in the Islamic empire.
11. He replaced the Roman and Persian coins with Arab coins made of Gold, Silver or copper.
12. He improved Arabic script (writing). He included vowel and diacritical marks making it easier for non-Arabs read it without any difficult.
13. He improved postal service (al-barid) initiated by Muawiyah by increasing the number of postal units and making it more well organized.
14. He led a pious life unlike other Umayyad rulers who were characterized as irreligious. This earned him a big support from both Makkah and Madina.
15. He bult the Dome of the rock in Jerusalem at the site of the prophets halt in the journey of Isra wal miiray.
16. He expanded the Holy Mosques in both Mkkah and Madina cities.
17. He was eloquent speaker. This depicted him as a respectable and admirable leader before his subjects.
18. He encouraged poetry and even rewarded poets. This developed the art of poetry in the empire.

 **b) Enumerate the allegations that were raised against Uthman. (R.A.) (6mks)**

1. He was accused of Nepotism that he appointed his kinsmen to administrative positions.
2. That he used property from Baitu Maal to benefit his relatives.
3. That he called Hakam Bin Al As back when he had sent him to exile.
4. Blamed for burning copies of the Qur’an.
5. Alleged for stopping allowances of Abdullah ibn Masoud.
6. Accused of forcing Abdullah Ibn Masoud to retire in his village.
7. Accused of allowing his people to graze their animals in the public land.
8. Accused of innovations introducing Zakat on horses.
9. Accused of innovations introducing full prayers for pilgrims who are dwellers of Makkah.
10. **List the roles of Akidas and Jumbes in the spread of Islam in Tanzania (7mks)**
11. The Jumbes and Akida were appointed as administrators in their communities, hence played a very influential role to their subjects in the spread of Islam.
12. They embraced Islam and this influenced their subjects to convert to Islam.
13. They adopted the Islamic culture and traditions such as mode of addressing, housing and greetings that were influenced by the Arabs.
14. They practiced polygamy, increasing the Muslim population.
15. The accepted the establishment of mosque and madrassas as symbols of Islamic identify.
16. Some leaders preached about the Islamic religion to their subjects. Most of them converted to Islam.
17. Their political and economic position in the society made them have wider social interaction with their subjects and this made them to be gradually attracted to Islam.
18. a**) Outline ten reforms brought by the Sokoto caliphate under uthman. (10mks)**
19. He challenged the scholars of the time over extremism by writing a book showing that extremism was a wrong concept.
20. He faught that all Madhhabs are correct and should be accepted.
21. He reconciled Islamic scholarship with sufism and emphasized that Tawasul should be for the know ledged of the heart.
22. He declares custom duties as a source of public revenue.
23. He forbade revenue officers to accept gifts from their subjects.
24. He advocated for women’s education and spoke against the cultures that were undermining the rights of women such as being locked in their houses.
25. He warned the society against Bidaa.
26. He set up government provisions to establish roads, bridges mosques and city walls.
27. He emphasized revival of his bah institutions.
28. Instructed Zakat to be administrated according to Islamic sharia.
29. He fought concept of Hausa kings
30. He wrote a book (Nurul al Baab)
31. He was the founder of Sokoto caliphate.

 **b) Enumerate ten rules of conduct by imam fihazali. (10mks)**

1. Good intention is most essential in Muslim deeds and actions. It should remain unchanged.
2. Muslims should have a unity of purpose in the service of Allah (SWT) the creator of universe.
3. Muslims should conform to truth and have the courage to fight their own indication by forsaking pleasure and enduring pain by exercising self -discipline.
4. Muslims should avoid all innovations and comfort to life established practice, for authority is always better than anarchy.
5. They should be alive to the evils of proscription and show steadfast zeal and determination in their work.
6. As humans being, we should acknowledge our inability to accomplish anything without help of Allah, but we should not use it as a pretex to laziness.
7. The doctrine of salvation by faith with Al-Ghazali for fear and hope means that Muslims should fell secure and satisfied.
8. Muslims should lead a life of devotion and prayers.
9. Muslims should continuously watch and observe their hearts.
10. A consecration to the knowledge of Allah brings us closer to him.