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ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

FORM FOUR PAPER 1

MARKING SCHEME

1. Reasons why the Quran was revealed in Arabic.

* Arabic was the language of the prophet hence the need to read it in Arabic.
* The community from whom the prophet came and to whom he has to take the message spoke eloquent Arabic. Hence he revealed it in Arabic.
* The nature of the Arabic language –its beauty, appealing poetic makes it easy to understand and cannot be surpassed by any other language because of its richness of vocabulary.
* To challenge the Arabs who thought that they were good at poetry.
* Language has wisdom and eloquence to communicate more than other languages.
* To case its memorization for proper preservation.

1. Process of the Diacriticalization of the Qu’an.

* Diacriticalization is the process of placing fatha, kasra dhamma and Shaddah on the letters of Qur’an.
* It was started during the Umayyad dynasty when Abdul malik bin Marwan assumed caliphate (685-705 C.E).
* It was due to the expansion of Islam to non-Arabs areas which created difficulty in reciting the Qur’an without vocation.
* Hajjaj bin yusuf advised the caliph to print dots of the letters of the Qur’an and to put fat – ha, kasra and dhamma.
* In order to solve the problem, calip Abdul malik bin Marwan the caliph agreed and assigned the task to a man named Abdul Aswad Adduwalyi to ensure uniformity in reading the Qur’an across the vast empire.

1. Moral teachings of Surah An Nur-

* The surah highlights chastity which is virtue for both men and women ie fornicators to be given 100 lashes and there must be witnesses when the punishment is being carried out.
* Those who slander or create false allegations about sexual misconduct, those who accuse others of adultery without evidence to be given 80 lashes and if they repent there after then Allah will forgive them.
* Husbands who accuse their wives of infidelity without evidence should swear 4 times and invoke the curse of Allah on themselves if the wives swear in the same way, then they are acquitted.
* Believers are forbidden from entering houses of other people unless with permission.
* Believers are warned to be careful about false rumors because they can cause pain and divisions among them, those who spread evil rumours deserve punishment and not encouragement.
* Marriage is encouraged among the single and pious even if they are slaves or poor as Allah will enrich them.
* Muslim men and women should lowers their gaze from looking at forbidden things and shun illegal sexual acts.
* Women are forbidden from revealing their adornment except to their husband and mahrim.rulers regarding coexistence and social relations are established eg: privacy in the home is encouraged servants and under age children should not enter private rooms without the permission escially before fajr prayers, at noon and after Isha prayers.
* Old women past child bearing age are permitted to set a side outer garment within house.
* Muslim are encouraged to treat disabled kindly eg: the blind, lame, crippled and sick.

2. Reasons why mankind needed revelation of the Qur’an

* The main subject in the Qur’an was Tawheed (oneness of Allah) which was necessary to be followed by every believer and unite the entire mankind under one religion.
* Mankind was going astry and hence there was a need for the Qur’an to be sent down as a source of guidance so that they can all follow the right path.
* The previous scriptures had been distorted by human being hence there was need of the Qur’an to be sent down as an authentic and final source.
* The previous books had prophesized the coming of a prophet with a book of guidance hence there was need for the Qur’an to be revealed to prove the scriptures correct.
* The revelation was necessary for the establishment of an Islamic way of life and an Islamic empire guided by Islamic laws.
* All the other scriptures had been sent down to address specific groups and nations hence there was need for revelation of a book that would address the entire mankind.
* Due to arising cnflicts, problems and issues that were facing the people daily hence there was need for the Qur’a to be sent down as solution provider and reference to their arisings.

1. Background behind the revelation of suratul Hujurat

* Hujurah means the inner chamber or apartment. It is used to refer to the single roomed houses where the prophet uses to dwell with his wives.
* The surah was revealed in the ninth year after Hijra, when several Arabs tribe sent emissaries to offer allegiance to prohet swa. The year was referred to the year of deputation.
* Some of the delegates who came to madina particularly the Bedouins were often rude and uncultured in their dealings with the prophet due to their harsh desert etiquettes.
* They were disrespectful in their mannor of addressing the nabi and this displeased Allah.
* Allah reprimanded and lays down general code conduct and set of moral ideals for Muslim towards the prophet, their leader and mankind in general.
* Since Islam was expanding and people from different community embrace Islam; there was need for establishment of rules and Manners to be observed by Muslims towards the leader and among themselves hence the revelation of the surah.

1. Conditions that must be fulfilled by a translator (Mutarjim) of the Qur’an.

* Should have a good mastery of Arabic language, both grammar and abroad Arabic vocabulary.
* Must have a good understanding of the language he/she is translating into.
* Must have mastery of the science of the Qur’an (ulumul Qur’an) including legal verses, asbab Nuzul e.t.c.
* Should have a deep understanding of Islamic religion including such branches such as: hadith, fiqh, seera among other.
* One should be sincere in translation work with the sole aim of earning the pleasure of Allah and not for material gians or to discredit Islam
* One should refrain from extensive use of his/her personal opinion.
* The translator must be A Muslim and mature-mukalaf.
* Translator must make reference to be the knowledge os sahabas and tabiun before translation.

2. Difference between hadith Qudsi and Nabawwi

* Hadith qudsi were revealed through dreams and inspiration but hadith nabawi are reports, words and actions of the prophets himself.
* The chain of authority of hadith Qudsi ends with Allah and that hadith Nabawwi ends with the prophet (S.A.W)
* Hadith qudsi can be complied in one book form since they are fewer in number while hadith nabawi are many in number hence connot be complied in one volume book.
* Hadith qudsi direct revelation from Allah to the prophet but conveyed to the people in the prophets’s own words and hadith nabawawi are saying or actions of the prophet.
* In Nabawi the sole speaker is prophet himself while as in Qudsi the sole speaker is allah.
* Nabawi deals with all aspects of life in Islam while Qudsi deals with certain major issues mainly in the acts of worship and rights of Alla.

1. The prophet (p.b.u.h) said” every one of you is a guardian and is responsible for his charges’ in the light of his hadith, explain islam’s position on the care for animals and plants.

* It is divine responsibility and duty for human beings to take care of the rest of creation including plants and animals, this responsibility is emphasized in the Qur’an and hadith.
* There is rewards promised for those show kindness and care to animals and plants.
* Plants and animals constitute basic source of sustenance for human being hence should not be misused and mistreated.
* Animals and plants worship Allah and glorifies him morning and evening hence should take a lessons form them and take care of them.
* The prophets forbids people from lighting fires on anthills.
* The prophets forbade people from needlessly and carelessly cutting down trees hence Muslim should conserve trees and forests.
* The prophets forbade the killing of bees and any captured livestock in war and based on the Muslims scholars have ruled that God’s creatures possess inviolability.

1. Mention the six authentic books of hadith (sahih as sita)

* Sahih bukhari – imam bukhari
* Sahih muslim-imam Muslim
* Sunan ibn majh-imam ibn majah
* Sunan an-nassai-imam nasai
* Jami al tirmidhi-imam tirmidhi.
* Sunan abu daud-imam abu daud.

1. **Things which nullify wudhu**

* If anything comes out of from any of his two private parts, such as urine stool or gas.
* Ejaculation of semen, gas .
* When one losses his sense either through intoxication, sleeping, fainting, insanity or unconsciousness.
* Touching the mature (baligh) of opposite side whom one can marry.
* Touch directly the private parts of any including oneself.
* Eating of camel meat.
* The seeping out of madhi or wadhi

1. **Recipients of Zakat**

There are eight categories of people who are eligible to receive Zakat:

* The poor (Al-Fuqarah). These are people who cannot raise 50% of their basic needs. These include orphans, widows, the unemployed, the old and the disable persons.
* The needy (Al-Masakin). These are people who can raise 50% of their basic needs but have to be assisted with the rest of their requements.
* The Zakat collectors (Al-Amilina). Salaries of workers whose main job is to collect and distribute Zakat (administrators, clerks etc) are to be paid from Zakat.
* The converts (Al-Muallafatul-Qulub). These are people who have embraced Islam. They may need help for proper resettlement and strengthening of their faith.
* Those in slavery (Fil-Riqab). This may be done by paying ransom in order to have Muslim hostages or prisoner of war freed from captivity.
* The debtors (Fil-Riqab). These are Muslims through no fault of their own have incurred debts and are unable to settle them.
* In the cause of Allah (Fi-Sabilil-llah). These are those who propagate Islam.
* Those who are far away (Ibnus-abil); A Stranger who may be far away from home and is stranded.

1. **Functions of the Qaadhi`s office**

* To announce the commencement of the Ramadan and when it should end.
* To conduct the bonding between two Muslims couples
* To declare to the Muslims public holiday e.g. iddul-Fitri
* Sometimes the Qaadhi represents Muslims in both local and International conferences andseminars.
* It is responsible for deciding cases on Muslims inheritance.
* It provides guidance and counseling to the Muslim community
* Chief Qaadhi is the chief advisor on Islamic affairs to the Kenya government
* It gives opinion on matters of Muslims jurisprudence
* The Chief Qaadhi represents Muslims in public functions and opening of parliament
* To settle disputes amongst the Muslim community

1. The **Conditions for preparations of Hajj**

* The intending pilgrim must be a Muslim.
* He must be attained puberty or adolescence.
* He must be sane and of sound mind.
* He must be free (free from slavery).
* He must have means to provide for his family remaining behind with their basic needs, for the period in which he will be away.
* He must have enough money for the expenses of the journey and adequate physical ability to undergo various rituals in Hajj.
* The way to Hajj should be safe from danger of any kind.
* He should make sure the money he uses is from lawful sources.
* He should apologize to whom he wronged and ask for forgiveness from them. Reconcile with those whom he quarreled with.
* Pay all the debts and due before departure.
* chief Qaadhi is the legal arm of the judiciary and legislature

1. **Hudoood offences and their punishments** 
   * **Stealing (sariqah)**
   * the punishment for stealing is cutting off the hand
   * **Robbery**
   * Armed robbers or highway robbers are people who attack other by day or night rob them and kill them
   * **Zinaa (fornication/adultery)**
   * Punishment for fornication is to flog him a hundred lashes
   * Punishment for adultery is stoning to death
   * **Qadhif (the accusation of unchastity)**
   * If the accusation cannot be proved then the accuser has committed the Qadhf and should be punished with eighty strokes.
   * **Shurbul- khamr (drinking intoxicant or alcohol)\**
   * The punishment for drinking alcohol is forty slashes. Umar (RAA) raised the slashes to eighty after consulting the companions when incident of drinking increased.
   * **irtidad (apostasy)**
   * Irtidad can occur by clear confession of a person or by certain actions that can be judged as Murtad.
   * Apostate should be invited back to Islam and he is expected to do so within three days. Failure to do so, he or she is to be killed
   * **Al- baghy (rebellion against just administration)**
   * The punishment is to be killed
   * **Witch craft**
   * The punishment for witch craft is to be killed

**c. Differences between Islamic law and secular law**

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|  | Islamic law | Secular law |
| 1 | The source is Allah | The source is man |
| 2 | It is universal | Every country has its own law |
| 3 | It cannot be changed to suit one`s situation | It can be changed to suit one`s situation |
| 4 | Following God`s law is an act of worship | Following government`s law is not an act of worship |
| 5 | One can break this law but cannot get away with it since he/she will be punished by Allah in the hereafter | One can break this law and get away with it without been punished |
| 6 | It is not based on favourism; it applies to all people regardless of coplour, race, economic status etc. | It is based on favourism; it discriminates the people it applies to |
| 7 | It is expanded by prophetic traditions. | It is expanded by ordinary human-being i.e. lawyers |
| 8 | One is held accountable on both this earth and the hereafter | One is only held accountable on this earth |

1. Types of Tawheed

* Tawheed ar rububiya – it deals with belief in the oneness of the lordship creator, planner, sustainer and the giver of security.
* Tawheed al uluhiya-this is the belief in the oneness of Allah in worship. To accept that none has the right to be worshipped, invoking, asking for help but from ALLAH.
* Tawheed al asmaa wasifat-this oneness of ALLAH’S names and qualities. None can be named or qualified with the name or qualifications of ALLAH. Believing in the qualities of ALLAH without changing or likening them to any of the created things.

1. Duties of Sunni Imam in the Muslim society/Functions of an imam

* An imam leads Muslims during prayers.
* The imam may also serve as a member of larger leadership in a Muslim community.
* He may involve in social services like visiting the sick, raising funds for the needy members of the community.
* As a respected member in the society, the imam may be consulted for personal or religious issues.
* He gives spiritual advices and lectures in the Mosques and Islamic conventions.
* Officiating Muslim marriages in the Mosque.
* He organizes educational gatherings in Mosque.
* Imam is the core leader of the Mosques.

1. Significance of Qadha and Qadar to a Muslim.

* It makes one to recognize the power and authority of Allah over His creatures.
* It encourages Muslim to exercise patience when afflicted by calamities.
* It encourages to be contended with they got in the life as part Allah’s providence.
* As one of the pulls of imam, believers in Qadar earns rewards from Allah’s provision.
* It makes Muslim to distinguish what is in human domain and what is in the realm of Allah egz; human beings grow crops but wherther the crop will grow is left to Allah.
* It helps the believers to rely solely to Allah. Knowing that the provider to all the creation id Him.
* Qadar is pillar of iman without which one’s beliefs is incomplete.
* It brings the acceptance of life situations whether good or bad as being part of the will of Allah.
* It promote virtuous deeds such as transparent, honest, perseverance and endurance when dealing worldly challenges.