

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION/314
FORM THREE TERM ONE 2024
TIME: 2¹/₂ HRS

MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Describe seven reasons for revelation of the holy Qur'an. (7 marks)

- i. To confirm the authenticity of Prophet Muhammad's message and Islam.
- ii. To confirm Allah's messages previously sent to other prophets as a way of showing continuity of revelation.
- iii. To fulfill Allah's promise in previous books To bring unity among different groups of people
- iv. Earlier scriptures were sent to particular people hence Qur'an was sent as a universal book.
- v. Previous books were sent for a particular time hence Qur'an was sent to serve forever
- vi. Previous books had been corrupted and distorted
- vii. Some of the previous books no longer existed/were lost.
- viii. To bring ease to human beings by improving earlier revealed laws
- ix. To serve as a code of conduct hence directing mankind from darkness to light.
- x. To address existing moral, social, spiritual and economic degeneration
- xi. To serve as a reference book for knowledge on various aspects of life.
- xii. To remind people about their duties to Allah and warn the evil doers
- xiii. To finalize Allah's message and guidance to humanity Reasons why the Qur'an was revealed in Arabic

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

b) Mention six importance of the holy Qur'an to Muslims. (6 marks)

- i. The Holy Qur'an guides is the first source of shariah. Eg it provides laws on devotional acts.
- ii. It guides muslims on all aspects of life i.e. socially, morally, politically and spiritually, thus enabling people to live in peace and harmony.
- iii. It preserves the messages of the previous scripture
- iv. It is a source of thawab for those who recite it
- v. Some verses can be used for psychological and spiritual healing (shifaa) while others serve as protection from evil.
- vi. Reading/reciting it gives encouragement, comfort, confidence and hope.
- vii. Reciting it helps in strengthening our faith ie brings one closer to Allah (SWT).
- viii. It is a source of knowledge on various issues, wisdom and the best intellectual treasure.
- ix. Quran recitation inculcates love and fear of Allah. This is because some verses of the Quran contain soothing effect while others contains harsh tone to the disbelievers and the evil doers.
- x. Inculcates love and respect for the Prophet (SAW) to whom the Qur'an was revealed.
- xi. It also contains narratives of peoples and nations of the past and prophets.
- xii. Helps to improve Arabic and services as an incentive for the study of Arabic
- xiii. Reading/reciting it gives encouragement, comfort, confidence and hope.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

c) State seven teachings of suratul Nur (7 marks)

- i. The surah encourages chastity as a virtue for men and women /fornicators to be given 100 lashes and there must be witnesses when the punishment is being carried out.
- ii. Adultery is discouraged and Muslims are called upon to boycott adulterers and should not have any relations with them.
- iii. Those who accuse others of adultery without evidence to be given 80 lashes and if they repent thereafter then Allah S.W. will forgive them.
- iv. Husbands who accuse their wives of adultery without evidence should take the oath of Lian. (swear 4 times and invoke Allah's curse on themselves)
- v. Relations between Muslims should be based on faith and not suspicions.
- vi. Believers are forbidden from entering house of other people unless with permission.
- vii. Believers should avoid false rumors because they can cause pain and divisions among them, those who spread evil rumors deserve punishment.
- viii. Marriage is encouraged among the single and pious.
- ix. Slavery is discouraged, slave owners are asked to give financial help to the slaves so that they can earn their freedom, prostitution by slave girls is also forbidden.
- x. Muslim men and women should lower their gaze from looking at forbidden things and shun illegal sexual acts.
- xi. Women are forbidden from revealing their adornment except to their husbands and mahram.
- xii. Rules regarding coexistence and social relations are established e.g. privacy in the house is encouraged servants and under age children should not enter private rooms without permission especially before Fajr prayers, at Noon and after Isha prayers /times of visitations.
- xiii. Old women past child bearing age are permitted to set aside their outer garments within the house Q24/60.
- xiv. Muslims are encouraged to treat the disabled kindly e.g. the blind, lame, crippled and sick are allowed to eat in other people s houses/kinsmen.
- xv. When entering other people s houses, it is good to offer greetings.
- xvi. Muslims should be patient when falsely accused instead of overeating which can cause harm. **(7 x 1 = 7 marks)**

2. a) Discuss the reasons why it became necessary to collect and compile Hadith. (5 marks)

- i. Many memorizers of Hadith were dying thus there was need to collect and compile Hadith so as to preserve it.
- ii. People who were not there during the prophet's time needed to study hadith ie Expansion of the Muslim empire brought about new converts who needed the knowledge of Hadith.
- iii. The fear of the purity of the Qur'an being interfered with finished because the Qur'an had already been written.
- iv. Invention of false Hadith which threatened the purity of hadith brought about the need to differentiate between false and authentic Hadith.
- v. The need to differentiate between authentic and weak hadith
- vi. Leaders required the knowledge of Hadith so as to be effective and efficient in their leadership.
- vii. It was necessary to collect and compile Hadith for future generation.
- viii. The importance of Hadith as the second source of sharia necessitated its collection and compilation.
- ix. The importance of hadith in interpreting/supplementing the teachings of the Qur'an led to its collection and compilation. **(5 x 1 = 5 marks)**

b) Give four differences between hadith Qudsi and Qur'an. (8 marks)

- i. The meaning of hadith Qudsi is from Allah and its wording is from the prophet while both the meaning and wording of Qur'an are from the prophet
- ii. Mere reading of Hadith Qudsi is not rewarded by Allah unless one implements the teachings while mere reading of the Qur'an is rewarded.
- iii. Hadith Qudsi are not in chapters or verses while the Qur'an is divided into chapters and verses
- iv. When quoting hadith Qudsi one says 'the prophet (s.a.w) reports that Allah said' while when quoting the Qur'an one says 'Allah said'
- v. Hadith Qudsi deals with specific issues about islam and aspects of human life while the Qur'an deals with all issues about human life.
- vi. Hadith Qudsi are mainly protected from interpolation by muslims while the Qur'an is protected from interpolation by Allah
- vii. Hadith Qudsi falls under the second source of Islamic sharia while the Qur'an is the first source of Islamic sharia.

(4 x 2 = 8 marks)

c) Describe the qualities of prophets of Allah (7 marks)

- i. They are appointed by Allah to teach His religion and laws to mankind.
- ii. They were sent to various people or nations. To every nation Allah sent a prophet.
- iii. They all had the same essential mission i.e. to proclaim the message of tawhid or worship of only one God.
- iv. They received direct guidance from Allah in form of revelation.
- v. They were sincere in fulfilling their mission.
- vi. They never demanded for payment for fulfilling their duties or proclaiming the message of Allah.
- vii. Allah endowed them with special gifts/miracles to facilitate their message.
- viii. They were always victorious in proclaiming the message of Allah.
- ix. They were knowledgeable on matters of faith and law.
- x. They were models of exemplary character, behavior and morality
- xi. They were protected from shame/serious diseases/injuries
- xii. They were free from committing major/minor sins knowingly. (ma'sumin).

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

3. a) Explain the significance of believing in Qiyamah. (5 marks)

- i. It strengthens ones faith/taqwa
- ii. It makes Muslims to perform good deeds
- iii. It makes one to avoid bad deeds
- iv. It encourage justice among muslims
- v. It makes one to be responsible and patient during trials

- vi. One earns thawab
- vii. It enable one to fulfill the pillar of faith.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

b) Identify situations when it is compulsory to perform *ghusl* (ritual bath). (5 marks)

- i. After heidh
- ii. After nifas
- iii. After giving birth
- iv. After sexual intercourse
- v. After ejaculation of sperms
- vi. When on dies

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

c) State the conditions one must fulfil in order to perform Hajj. (10 marks)

- i. Must be a mature and sane Muslim.
- ii. One must be a free person not a slave
- iii. Expenses for hajj should come from halal sources.
- iv. One must clear all the debts.
- v. One must leave behind enough for his dependents.
- vi. One must have enough resources to perform haj.
- vii. A woman must be accompanied by a mahram.
- viii. h) One should bid farewell to relatives and friends.
- ix. One should have knowledge on how hajj is performed.
- x. One should seek forgiveness from those he/ she wronged.
- xi. Ensure the route to hajj is safe.
- xii. Should be physically fit.
- xiii. To fulfill the legal conditions for travelling.e.g. having a passport/visa
- xiv. A married woman should seek permission from the husband.

(10 x 1=10 marks)

4. a) State five benefits of exercising self-control. (5 marks)

- i. A person who practice self-control is rewarded by Allah
- ii. It enables a person to make good decisions hence shields him/her from doing vices/evils
- iii. It promotes peace and unity in the society by curbing unnecessary quarrels and fights
- iv. It leads to performance of other virtuous deeds such as patience, forgiveness, sakina etc.
- v. It promotes taqwa since one follows Allah's commandments
- vi. It promotes self-discipline in a person since one observes religious values at all times.

(5 x 1=5 marks)

b) Discuss the measures Islam has put in place to curb zinaa. (10 marks)

- i. Islam prohibits doing anything that could lead to zinaa eg having boyfriends and girlfriends.
- ii. The Qur'an prescribes harsh punishment for those found guilty of zinaa(Quran24:2-3)
- iii. Islam encourages early marriage for those who are able to do so.
- iv. Free mixing of non mahrams is prohibited in Islam as it could lead to zinaa

- v. Polygamy is allowed in Islam which is a way of curbing zinaa.
- vi. Islam has prohibited the use of intoxicants which are a major cause of zinaa in the society.
- vii. Men and women are required to dress decently in order to avoid tempting each other into zinaa
- viii. Divorce is allowed in Islam in case the marriage is untenable. This prevents zinaa by allowing the couples to remarry.
- ix. Muslim women are always required to be accompanied by Mahrim whenever they are travelling. This prevents the chances of occurrence of zinaa.

(5 x 2 = 10 marks)

c) State the conditions of Nikah.

(5 marks)

- i. Couples must consent to the marriage
- ii. Couples must be of sound mind
- iii. Couples must have attained maturity
- iv. Couples should not belong to the prohibited degrees of marriage
- v. Presence of two male witnesses
- vi. Permission of guardian/walii
- vii. Payment of dowry

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

5. a) Explain why *Hijra* was a turning point in the history of Islam.

(7 marks)

- i. The prophet received a warm welcome from the people of Yathrib who were eager to learn Islam as compared to the Makkan Quarish who used to persecute Muslims.
- ii. There was rapid spread of Islam after Hijra as opposed to earlier on.
- iii. After Hijra, Islam came to triumph over the pagan religions and was soon the religion for the whole of Arabian Peninsula and even expanded further.
- iv. Muslims were able to conduct their affairs peacefully in Yathrib Madina resulting in the expansion of trade and an organized army.
- v. The first mosque “Masjidul Quba” was constructed and Muslims could pray freely.
- vi. Muslims were able to fight in defense of their religion and won in most of the battles because of the strength they built after travelling to Madina.
- vii. Hijra marked the beginning of the Islamic Calendar at the time of Umar al Khattab
- viii. Muslims got a city of their own and changed the name Yathrib to Madina **(7 x 1 = 7 marks)**

b) Explain the factors that facilitated the spread of Islam in Kenya.

(6 marks)

- i. Proximity of Kenya to Arabia.
- ii. Existence of muslim city states which harboured the arabs
- iii. The roles of the Somalis who moved around spreading Islam.
- iv. The existence of trade goods in the interior of Kenya which attracted Arabs.
- v. Intermarriage between Arabs and the local people.

- vi. The chiefs – hospitality of these chiefs to the arabs
- vii. Missionary workers like Mwalimu Mtondoo
- viii. Role of Sudanese
- ix. Construction of mosques and madrassas

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

c) Discuss the achievements of Sheikh Hassan Al-Banna.

(7 marks)

- i. He founded the organization of Muslim brothers/Ikhwatul Muslimin.
- ii. He contributed to the development of Sufism by becoming a Sufi himself.
- iii. He was constantly opposed to the Muhtazilities and Shia belief as they were misleading.
- iv. Provided opportunities for peasants and workers to acquire literacy by opening adult education centres.
- v. Wrote powerful articles on social, religious and political situations in the Arabic world.
- vi. Published several papers to propagate Islam, the two most important daily papers where Ikhwān Al-Muslimun in Egypt and Al – Manar in Damascus.
- vii. Founded centres where trading skills were imparted to the youths.
- viii. Many mosques were built to strengthen the people’s belief in the religion.
- ix. He established clinics and dispensaries where the sick were given free medical treatment.
- x. He was a scholar of fiqh, philosophy, science and logic and was a professor of Islamic theology.
- xi. He strongly discouraged Muslims from imitating the west with its materials ideology which separates religion from the state.
- xii. He encouraged Muslims brotherhood and following of the Quran and hadith so as to establish an Islamic system of government.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)