

PRE- ISLAMIC ARABIA (JAHILIYAH PERIOD)

This refers to the period before the coming of the prophet Muhammad. It also refers to the period of darkness, ignorance because they lacked guidance.

Describe the ways of life of the pre-Islamic Arabs?

Social organization

- They were divided into social classes i.e. the sheiks and tribal heads belonged to the first class.
- Women, the poor, the widows, slaves belonged to the third class lowest class.
- Excessive polygamy was practiced by men.
- Polyandry was by the women i.e. having more than one husband.
- Divorce was the order of the day.
- Wine drinking was highly practiced by the pre-Islamic Arabia.
- Infanticide was practiced which was killing of female babies.
- Women were looked at as a sign of bad luck.
- Zinah was a common practice.
- Their language or speeches were polluted with bad words.

Economic organization.

- Gambling /playing games of chance were the order of the day.
- Used to cheat using false measures and weights.
- Used to sell defected/expired goods.
- They practiced slavery and slave trade.
- Women were not to liberate themselves economically because of their greedy husbands.
- Ribbah/usury/charging of interest on money lent was practiced.
- Trade was also carried out between the urban dwellers and the village dwellers.
- Practiced agriculture i.e. grew crops like dates and rice in oases.
- Reared animals like goats, sheep, and camels.
- Moved in caravans when going for trade.
- Slaves were not allowed to participate in trade.

Explain the religious ways of life of the pre Islamic Arabs.

- Believed in angels as daughters of God.
- Took Jinns to be God's assistants in running this world.
- They worshiped idols throughout the year.
- They had gods and goddesses i.e. the god was Hubal and among the goddesses there was Al-manat.
- Respected the forbidden months and even never fought in them e.g. Rajab, Dhul-qada and Dhul-hajji.
- Worshipped earthly bodies like rocks, trees and mountains.
- Worshipped heavenly bodies e.g. like sun, moon, stars etc.
- Every street, market, homestead had its idols.

- Used to make sand moulds, milk a goat on them and worship them.
- Believed in which craft and magic.
- Believed in divination and reached their gods through arrows and birds.
- Believed in life after death but no resurrection.
- Their existed zoroastism these worshiped their god through fire.
- There were Hunafaz i.e. followers of prophet Musa who believed in one God.
- Christianity existed and these followed prophet Isa.
- Judaism also existed among the Jews.
- They fasted but there fasting was impure.
- They prayed but their prayers were irregular.
- They paid zakat but it was the poor to pay to the rich.
- Performed pilgrimage but used to run around the ka-aba naked, clapping while speaking obscene words.

How did islam change their relious ways of life

- Zakat was institutionalized and it was the rich paying to the poor.
- Fasting was purified and made compulsory among believers.
- Pilgrimage was purified and no longer spoke bad words during tawaaf.
- The five daily prayers were introduced.
- Belief in the oneness of Allah replaced idol worshipping.
- All idols around the ka-aba and in people's houses were destroyed.
- Belief in magic and witch craft was prohibited.
- Divination was prohibited by Islam.
- Worshipping earthly objects was prohibited by Islam.
- Worshipping heavenly bodies was prohibited by Islam.
- Belief in angels as daughters of God was stopped.
- Belief in Jinns as God's assistants was stopped.
- They started to believe in life after death and resurrection.
- Killing of female babies for good luck was stopped.
- Christianity was replaced by Islam.
- Judaism was replaced by Islam.
- zoroastism was replaced by Islam.

WOMEN

Qn. How were women treated in the pre-Islamic Arabia?

- They considered among the members of lowest class in society.
- They were denied a right to worship.
- They were married without their consent.
- They were married without being given dowry.
- Divorce was order of the day.
- Men carried out excessive polygamy.
- They were not allowed to speak in public.
- They were looked at as a sign of misfortune or bad luck.
- They were not allowed to participate in politics.
- They were not to be leaders nor elect leaders.
- Infanticide i.e. killing of female babies was practiced.

- Women were not allowed to inherit their deceased husband's property.
- They were not to liberate themselves economically because of their greedy husbands.
- They were inherited by their step sons.
- Women were brought out in public for to enjoy themselves sexually.
- They were used co-laterals in case one incurred a debt and failed to pay.
- They were not allowed to visit their relatives.

How did the coming of Islam change their way of life?

- Islam preached about equality and abolished social classes.
- They were allowed to worship their God.
- Their consent was first sought for before marriage.
- They were given dowry before marriage.
- Islam put restrictions on divorce which limited it.
- Women were given a right to divorce their husbands.
- Islam restricted polygamy up to a maximum of four.
- Islam prohibited the belief in superstitions e.g. considering women as a sign of bad luck.
- They were given a chance to speak in public especially in addressing fellow women.
- They were allowed to participate in politics.
- They were given a right to become leaders e.g. Aisha the prophet's wife among the women.
- Killing of female babies was abolished by Islam.
- Women were allowed to inherit their deceased husband's property.
- Islam liberated them economically as they allowed to own property.
- Islam prohibited zina.
- They were no longer used as co-laterals in case someone incurred a debt and failed to pay.
- They were allowed to visit their relatives.

SLAVES

Qn: Explain the injustices committed onto the slaves in the pre-Islamic Arabia

- They were denied a right to marry.
- They were denied a right to worship.
- They were denied a right to become leaders.
- They were considered alongside women in the lowest class in society.
- They were denied a right to visit their relatives.
- They used to share accommodation with animals.
- Female slaves were sexually abused by their masters.
- They were denied freedom of speech.
- They were not paid for the work done.
- They were given heavy work beyond their capability.
- They were heavily punished for a slight mistake.
- They were not treated when they fell sick.

- They were not allowed to participate in trade.
- They were sold as goods in trade.
- They were not to eat and drink the same things like their masters.
- They were not to dress in the same way like their masters.

Qn. How did Islam change their way of life

- They were given a right to marry.
- They were given a right to worship their God
- They were given a right to become leaders.
- Islam preached equality.
- Islam preached brotherhood.
- They were allowed visit their relatives.
- They were given a right to move.
- They were no longer to share accommodation with animals.
- They were paid wages for the work done.
- They were given freedom to speak.
- They were given freedom to participate in trade.
- They were no longer sold as goods and used for transporting goods.
- They were treated when fell sick.
- They were given time to rest.
- They were allowed to eat and drink the same food like their masters.
- They were allowed to put on the same clothes like their masters.

1a) Explain how the institution of marriage transpired in the pre-Islamic Arabia

- Pre Islamic Arabia was the period of darkness in Arabia before the advent of Islam.
- Women were not given dowry before marriage.
- Their consent was not sought for before marriage.
- Slaves were not allowed to marry.
- Married women were not allowed to visit their relatives.
- Men could take their wives to sleep with other men to get better off springs.
- There existed marriage by captured. ie women could be got from wars.
- There existed temporary / muttah marriages.
- There existed marriage by inheritance.
- Women were not allowed to divorce their husbands.
- Divorce was so rampant, ie men could divorce their women any reason.
- A wife was not allowed to inherit the deceased husband's property.
- Excessive polygamy was practiced by men.
- Polyandry an act where a woman possessed more than one husband was practiced.
- A wife who gave birth to a boy or boys was highly praised where as the female baby would be put to death.
- Stepsons who inherited their father's wives could either marry them or auction them off for dowry.
- Wives were forced into sexual intercourse during their menses.
- Adultery was the order of the day.

b) How did the mission of Prophet Muhammad reform it?

- Dowry was made compulsory before marriage.
- Polygamy was restricted to a maximum of four women.
- Adultery was prohibited by Islam.
- Men were stopped from taking their wives to sleep with other men to get better off springs.
- Muttah / temporary marriages were stopped by the prophet.
- Polyandry was prohibited by Islam.
- A woman's consent was sought for before marriage.
- Preference of the male child was stopped and all children were considered equal.
- Wives could inherit their deceased husband's property.
- Stepsons were no longer allowed to inherit their step mothers.
- Slaves were allowed to marry.
- Married women were allowed to go and visit their relatives.

THE LIFE OF THE PROPHET.**Describe the life of the prophet from childhood up to 610AD****CHILDHOOD;**

- Prophet Muhammad was born on the 12th of Rabil-Awal in 570AD the year of the elephant in Mecca.
- He belonged to the Banu Hashim clan of the Quraish tribe,
- His father was Abdullah who died four months before Muhammad was born.
- His mother was called Amina bint Wahab,
- As it was the custom of the Arabs that a baby is not breast fed by the biological mother,
- Muhammad was taken to the foster mother called Halima.
- Since Muhammad was from a poor family, Halima hesitated for a moment but later accepted.
- Before Muhammad joined Halima's family, Halima's animals used not to produce enough milk.
- But upon taking up the young Muhammad the animals started producing/giving a lot of milk.
- Muhammad was brought back to his mother Amina.
- When Muhammad reached the age of six the mother died and remained a total orphan.
- However he was now taken care of by his grandfather Abu-Mutwalib.
- At the age of 8, the grandfather also died and it was his uncle Abu-Talib that took up his care.

AS A YOUTH

- Muhammad grew up with his uncle Abu-Talib.
- He used to help his uncle in many things. E.g. he used to rear the animals of his uncle.
- He never participated in pre-Islamic Arabia practices e.g. wine drinking, gambling e.t.c.
- He was humble and honest,

- He respected the elders and had mercy on the little ones.
- He was truthful which trait was not common in Arabia.
- He never participated in worshipping idols.
- He was kind and always helped the needy, poor and the widows.
- He was obedient.
- When he was 13 years he requested his uncle to take him alongside in trade.
- The uncle first hesitated but later accepted.
- On their way, they met a Christian monk called Bahira.
- Bahira observed Muhammad and asked him questions and was impressed with his answers.
- Bahira requested Abu-Talib to take good care of the boy for he might become a prophet.
- He also told him to protect Muhammad from the Jews as they would kill him.

MUHAMMAD AS TRADER AND HIS MARRIAGE TO HADIJJAH.

- Muhammad got experienced in trade as he continuously traded with his uncle.
- Due to his trust worthy dealings many people wanted to trade with him.
- This news of Muhammad's honesty, trustworthiness and fairness in trade reached the ears of rich window called Khadija.
- Khadija requested Muhammad to lead her trade caravan to Syria.
- Muhammad executed it very well and brought back a lot of profits.
- This pleased Khadija and the two continued doing business together.
- As the time went by Khadija got interested in Muhammad and proposed to him in marriage.
- After consultations with his uncle, a marriage was concluded between the two Khadija was 40 years and Muhammad was 25 years old.
- The two lived a happy life and were blessed with 6 children, i.e. 2 sons and 4 daughters.
- The sons were Abdullah and Qassim.
- The daughters were Fatmah, Ummm kuluthum, Zainab and Rukayah, it was only Fatma who survived after Muhammad's death.
- Muhammad and Khadija lived in a charitable life. For example one time Arabia was hit by famine and the two helped out the needy.
- Also the Ka-aba was destroyed by floods and the two gave in their wealth to help in its re-construction.
- On the same note about the ka-aba, after its reconstruction there arose a problem of who was to replace the black stone.
- It was agreed that the person who enters first the gate of the kabba in the following morning.
- Fortunately Muhammad entered the gate to the court yard at the Ka-aba first.
- So he was given a task to replace the Blackstone.
- This was bound to course conflicts but since Muhammad was so different, he asked for the piece of cloth, placed the black stone on it.
- He asked for representatives, each from the four clans and instructed each representative to hold one corner of the cloth.

- They then moved towards the Ka-aba and Muhammad put the stone in its right position himself.
- Muhammad was able to solve a would be conflict and it is this among other things in his life that predicted what he was going to become in future (a prophet).

THE SEARCH FOR TRUTH AND MESENGERSHIP OF MUHAMMAD (610AD)

- Due to the prevailing conditions in Arabia, Muhammad used to go in the cave on mountain Hira to meditate.
- The bad acts in his society like gambling, idol worshiping always made him to go into seclusion thinking about how he could solve them.
- One day as he was in the cave on mountain Hira angel Gibril appeared to him.
- He instructed Muhammad to read and since the prophet was illiterate, he replied that he could not read.
- The angel told him to read and said that he cannot read.
- Gibril then pressed him and it is said that his ribs almost met from either sides.
- Due to pain, Muhammad then asked Gibril what can I read?.
- Then Gibril gave him Quran:96:1-5,
 - “Read in the name of your Lord,
 - Who created, created man from a clot,
 - read your Lord is most high,
 - who taught man by pen,
 - Taught man what he knew not.....”
- This was the first revelation that Prophet Muhammad got.
- This incident scared Muhammad and he ran away to his home thinking that he had been possessed by evil spirits.
- He narrated what happened to his wife Khadija upon reaching home.
- Khadija comforted him and told him that he had become a prophet.
- The following morning, Khadija took the prophet to her cousin Waraq who was well known for interpreting such incidents.
- Waraq told them that Muhammad had become a prophet of Allah.
- Sample questions,
- Qn. Describe the life of the prophet from birth up to (595)AD marriage to Khadija
- Qn. Describe the life of the prophet between 570 to 610 AD

What lessons do you learn from the prophet's life

- Never give up irrespective of challenges e.g. he lost his two parents but became successful.
- Not to be influenced by bad things our people do in society you can be different
- To respect our elders like the prophet did.
- Not to undermine the poor people for they can be the source of our fortune e.g. Halima.

- The importance of education in Islam for it was mentioned in the first revelation.
- To help the needy people of the society.
- To be truthful and honest this will make people to deal with you.
- To go into seclusion in case we want to find solutions to problems.
- To consult our guardians on issues like marriage, as the prophet consulted his uncle.
- To be charitable in case we have the means like the prophet did with Khadija.

What events in the prophet's life predicted what he was going to become in 610AD?

- The incident of the elephant that happened in the year he was born.
- Angel Gibril went to him at Halima's place and removed evils from his chest.
- He was well behaved in a society full of all sorts of bad behaviors.
- The comment made by the Christian monk Bahira they met on a trade trip.
- Halima's animals increased milk production and birds laid more eggs when she took in Muhammad.
- The solution he provided during the incident of replacing of the black stone.
- It's said he had a mark on his back that is possessed by prophets.
- He used to rear goats which were trait of all prophets.
- He used to seclude himself in the cave of mountain Hira thinking about how to solve problems in his society

THE BEGINNING OF THE PRIVATE CALL

Qn: Explain the events of the private call

- After the fatra period when the revelation had stopped coming, one day the prophet was wondering in the desert.
- He heard the sound of a ringing bell.
- On turning, he saw Angel Gibril and got scared due to what had happened when they last met at Hira.
- The prophet decided to rush home and told his wife Khadija to cover him.
- No sooner had the prophet been covered than the angels appeared to him.
 - "...Oh, you who lie covered in a cloak, arise and warn. Give up unclean lines and give not in order to be given more in return....."(Quran 74:1-7)
- From the above verse, the word "WARN" was instructing prophet Muhammad to start calling /warn people towards Islam.
- Gibril instructed the prophet to do it secretly thus the private call.
- The prophet begun with his family members and friends.
- Lady Khadija his beloved wife was the first convert.
- Ali bin Abu Talib his cousin was the second convert.
- Zaid Bin Harith their servant was the third.
- Abu-Bakr his close friend was the forth/ first adult man and first person outside the prophet's house to convert.

- Other converts included Fatimah Bint Khattab, Abdul Rahmab Bin Awf, Saad Bin Wakasi, Uthman Bin Affan, and Zaid Bin Thabit among others.
- Abu Talib his uncle did not convert but he did not stop his son Ali from converting.
- After this message, Islam spread far and wide.
- It is said a total of 139 people converted to Islam through the private call.

THE PUBLIC CALL

QN. Explain the events of the public call and the prophet on mountain Swafah.

- After the private call, there came the public call.
- This was after the revelation of the Quran 15:94 which says
- “And make public what you have been given and turn away from polytheism....”
- The words “**and make public**” from the above verse were telling the prophet to start preaching publically.
- The prophet decided to begin with the members of the old house of his father Abu Mutwalib.
- When he met them, they refused to convert to Islam.
- It was only Ali Bin Talib who supported Islam
- He was only ten years old and declared himself the body guard of the prophet
- Prophet Muhammad decided to call for a meeting on mountain Swafah.
- His call was successful as many people turned up to hear what he had to say to them.
- He said;
- “If I told you that there was an army behind this hill waiting to attack us, would you believe me?”
- They replied that;
- “Yes, for we have known you never to tell a lie.”
- Then the prophet went ahead and told the gathering that he was the messenger of Allah
- He had been sent to them to stop them from worshiping idols and turn to God.
- It was at this point that one of his stubborn uncle’s called Abu Lahab shouted at him and said;
 - “Was it for this that you made us to converge here? I wish you may perish/ die.”
- At this moment, other members of the gathering joined Abu Lahab and abused the prophet.
- He was so demoralized and the meeting ended in failure.
- Shortly after Allah revealed surat Lahab
- This surat of the Quran consoled the prophet for it stated that it was Abu Lahab to perish and not the prophet.

Qn. Explain the events of;

- A) The private call
- B) The public call

○ **THE BEGINNING OF OPPOSITION AGAINST PROPHET MUHAMMAD.**

- At first the Meccans did not take Prophet Muhammad seriously but as the time went by many people started converting to Islam which scared the rich Meccans and they started to oppose him.

Why did the rich meccan quraish oppose the prophet

- He was young compared to them and they never wanted to be ruled by a young man.
- He was poor and never wanted to be led by a poor man.
- He was illiterate and they never wanted to be led by an illiterate person.
- They expected him to be extra ordinary but he was an ordinary being like them.
- Prophets were not respected in their places of origin, so they had to oppose him since he was their own.
- They were rich and never wanted anything to do with his God.
- The prophet used to abuse and preach against their gods.
- He used to threaten them with heavy punishments like hell fire which annoyed them.
- They looked at the Islamic principles like prayer, fasting etc as a burden to them.
- The prophet was getting more converts and becoming famous which scared them.
- The priests were no longer getting sacrifices from people and they decided to oppose the prophet.
- The prophet preached against their economic evils like usury, gambling etc.
- The prophet preached against their social evils like zinah which annoyed them.

***Qn. What methods did they employ in opposing the prophet?
How did the rich meccans oppose the prophet?***

At first, their opposition was none violent and it involved;

- They told him to worship their gods and they will return worship his
- Asked him to perform hard tasks like miracles.
- Told his uncle to tell him stop abusing their gods.
- Requested his uncle to withdraw his support and protection from the prophet.
- Told to give AbuTalib another boy and he gives Muhammad to them
- Promised him a beautiful woman or a lot of wealth if it was the reason he was preaching against their gods.
- Composed songs and poems abusing the prophet.

When all the above failed, they turned violent e.g.

- A woman called Umm-Jamil used to put thorns and human waste in his path.
- They used to stone his house.
- Used to throw garbage and rotten things in the prophet's kitchen.
- Stoned him when he went to preach e.g. in Taif.
- Used to pour an after birth of a camel on his back when he was praying.
- Was almost strangled by Abu Jahal when praying at Qabah.

When the above failed, they turned to his followers eg

- Bilal Bin Rabbah was made to lie on hot sand and a big stone was put on his chest and kids played on it.
- He was tied behind a camel and drugged through the city of Mecca.
- Summaya Yasir's wife was pierced in the private parts by Abu Jahal and died in severe pain.
- Yasir's legs were tied onto two camels and were cained to run in the opposite side /direction and he was torn into two parts.
- A woman's tongue was cut out.
- They decided to carry out a social boycott on the Muslims.

How did the prophet over come their opposition.

- He continuously prayed to Allah to convert some of them e.g. Umar
- Continuous preaching of Islam that converted them
- He was patient with them until they accepted him.
- Migrated from his home to Medina in 622AD.
- Fought and defeated them in battles.
- He signed peace treaties with them e.g. Hdayibiya Treaty.
- Sabotaging their economy e.g. through closing the trade route to Syria.
- Through conquest i.e. in 630AD the prophet conquered Mecca
- Through getting allies to help him against them e.g. the people of medina
- By not revenging against them which made most of them to convert eg after the Meccan conquest.
- Allah always informed him about their evil plans e.g. in 622AD.
- Instilling in his followers courage and determination and they never gave up.
- By not falling for their tricks e.g. when they promised him money to stop preaching against their gods.

Remaining trustful to them in any dealing e.g. strictly followed the terms of the Hdayibiya treaty.

THE SOCIAL BOYCOTT, 617 – 620 AD

- This was the confinement of all the Muslims together with their sympathizers especially the Banu Hashim clan irrespective of whether they were Muslims or not.
- In the year 617 AD, all the Muslims and their sympathizers including the prophet's uncle Abu Talib were sent in a valley pass on Abu Talib's land called **SH'IBI ABU TALIB**.
- The Muslims were confined in this valley and boycotted for three years until 620 AD.

- While in this valley, the Meccans were not allowed to marry Muslim women or give them their women for marriage.
- They were not allowed to buy from or sell to them anything or to relate with them in any way.
- The Muslims suffered so much in this period when they ran short of food, water, medical care, clothes and other necessities. They started eating leaves of trees and wild roots.
- It was partly because of this that soon after the social boycott, the prophet's uncle Abu Talib and his wife Khadija died.
- Due to the great suffering of the Muslims in this social boycott and the loss of the two prophet's protectors soon after the boycott, the year 620 AD has been referred to as the **"Year of sorrow"** in Islam.
- After the social boycott, the prophet PBUH tried his luck in Taifa but he met untold hostility from the people of Taifa until when Allah ascended him to heaven for consolation.

Explain the reasons why the rich meccans sent the muslims in a social boycott

- The Meccan chiefs were not happy with the increasing number of Muslims in Mecca.
- They wanted to force Abu Talib to convince the prophet PBUH to stop preaching Islam.
- They wanted to weaken the Muslims economically so as to reduce the influence of Islam.
- The differences that existed in Mecca between the Banu Hashim and Umayyad clans also forced the rich Meccans especially the Umayyads to send the Muslims in a social boycott.
- The Quraish Meccans were not happy with the migration of the Muslims to Abyssinia and the protection given to them by king Negus.
- The boycott was also due to the failure of the Meccan chiefs to return the Muslim refugees from Abyssinia to Mecca.
- The prophet's refusal to stop preaching Islam despite the Meccan appeal to do so also led to the social boycott.
- The conversion to Islam of Hamza and Umar, the two great Meccans also led to the boycott.
- They wanted to use the social boycott to intimidate other people from converting to Islam.
- They wanted to demoralize the Muslims so that they would leave Islam after suffering for three years.
- Allah wanted to test the faith of the Muslims to see whether they were firm in Islam.
- Allah also wanted to show the prophet PBUH the great task ahead of him and the kind of people he was going to deal with.
- The boycott was due to the great hatred the Quraish Meccans had against Islam.

Explain the results of the social boycott on the progress of islam

- The prophet PBUH lost his wife Khadiija and Uncle Abu Talib immediately after the boycott.
- Muslim tasted a period of great suffering for three years without food, water and other necessities.
- It weakened the Muslims economically because they could not buy or sell anything.
- It showed the prophet PBUH how the rich Meccans hated Islam and how they were determined to fight it.
- Muslims were separated from their families and suffered loneliness for three years.
- The Muslim properties were taken away by the Quraish Meccan during the boycott.
- It led to the prophet's journey to Taifa where he also met strong hostility from the people of this city.
- It resulted into the prophet's Night journey to heaven (Isra and Miraj) in 621 AD in which Allah wanted to console him.
- It increased the Meccan plan to kill the prophet after the death of his uncle Abu Talib.
- It left the Quraish Meccans divided because some of them like Abu Jahal wanted the boycott to continue while others felt sympathetic with the suffering of the Muslims.
- It showed the prophet's determination to spread Islam despite the strong opposition from the Jahiliyya Arabs.
- It also showed the prophet PBUH that some of the Quraish Meccans like Abu Talib were sympathetic with the Muslims though they were not Muslims.
- It was a lesson to the Muslims that Allah is the Protector and Guardian of those in suffering.
- It was also a lesson to the Muslims that Islam is a religion of patience and endurance.
- It reminded the prophet PBUH of the great task ahead of him in his mission.
- The boycott denied the Muslims their social rights like freedom of movement and association.
- It was a lesson to the Quraish Meccans that Muslims were ready to die than leaving Islam.
- It was also a sign to the pagan Quraish that Islam as a religion had come to stay.

Explain the hardships faced by the early muslim community in mecca

- In the early days of Islam, Muslims lacked worshipping places and study centres. They used houses of their fellow Muslims like that of Abu Bakar.
- They faced economic hardships because most of the early converts were poor and others their property were confiscated after converting to Islam.
- The Muslims were few in number such that in case of any attack they could not defend themselves.
- Most of the early Muslim converts did not know how to read and write. This made it hard for them to learn the new concepts of Islam.

- Most of the early converts were sent away from their homes and others denied by their families. They remained in loneliness.
- There were many immoral acts in Mecca which were hard for the prophet PBUH to fight against e.g idol worship, wine drinking and adultery.
- There was a problem of language barrier to some of the early Muslims who were not Arabs like Bilal from Abyssinia.
- Most of the early Muslim converts were people of less influence in Mecca like slaves, widows and the poor. That is why they suffered so much in hands of the Quraish Meccans.
- They were sent into exile to Abyssinia in 615 AD and later to Madiinah in 622 AD.
- The prophet PBUH faced a problem of idol worship which had a strong influence in Mecca and the surrounding areas e.g the Kaaba was surrounded by 360 idols.
- Muslims were sent in a social boycott in 617 AD for three years where they suffered so much.
- There was a problem of other religions in Mecca which challenged Islam like Hanafism, Christianity, Judaism and Zoroastrianism.
- There was a problem of Meccan chiefs and leaders who thought that their power and influence would pass away if many people followed Prophet Muhammad PBUH.
- Clan and tribal differences that existed among the Jahiliyya Arabs especially between Banu Hashim and Umayyad clans was also a strong problem.
- The prophet PBUH was always subjected to hard tests by the Quraish Meccans which also became a problem e.g he was asked to split the moon into two.
- Many of the early Muslim converts were persecuted by the Quraish Meccans and died in severe pain e.g Yasir, Sumayyia, Fukaiha and others.
- In the early days of Islam, Muslims were not allowed to worship in an open environment e.g they were praying secretly in Abu Bakar's house.

HOW DID PROPHET MUHAMMAD PBUH DEAL WITH THE PAGAN OPPOSITION IN MECCA?

- He started spreading Islam secretly in a private call so as to reduce on public opposition in the beginning of Islam.
- In his private call, he started with his immediate and close family members and friends whom he trusted most.
- He also started teaching Islam with the most mistreated people in Mecca who readily followed him like women, slaves, needy, orphans and widows.
- He continued to show love and fairness to both his friends and enemies even in time of strong opposition. This helped him to win the support of those people who hated Islam like Ummu Jamil.
- He prayed to Allah for some of his strong enemies to convert to Islam like Umar bin Khattab.
- He used patience and endurance during the time the Quraish Meccans abused him and called him everything.
- He showed strong determination to spread Islam amidst Meccan threats and tortures.

- He always sought advice and comfort from his wife Khadiija whenever he would be mistreated by the pagan Quraish.
- He also sought help from his uncle Abu Talib who was very influential among the pagan Quraish.
- He used Abu Bakar's house as a mosque and study centre for the early converts.
- He advised wealthy Muslims like Abu Bakar and Uthman to assist their Muslim brothers and sisters whose property were taken by the pagan Quraish due to their conversion to Islam.
- He also used the wealth of rich companions like Abu Bakar to rescue Muslim converts who were being mistreated by their masters due to their conversion to Islam e.g Bilal, a black slave from Abyssinia.
- He also used some of his influential companions in Mecca to spread Islam among the pagan Quraish e.g Abu Bakar who delivered the first **khutuba (sermon)** in the history of Islam.
- He started by teaching the easy concepts of Islam before introducing things like prayer, zakat, fasting and others.
- He refused all the bribes which the pagan Quraish thought would turn him away from spreading Islam e.g making him a chief or king in Mecca, giving him beautiful women, wealth and others.
- He also refused pagan proposals of worshipping their gods first so that they would worship Allah in turn because this would mix truth with falsehood.
- He advised the Muslims to seek refuge (asylum) in Abyssinia in 615 AD when the situation had become unbearable for them in Mecca.
- He tried his luck in other places near Mecca like Taifa although its people also refused and tortured him so much.
- He used Allah's guidance in many issues which proved hard for him.
- He preached to tribes outside Mecca like Kalb, Kinda, Hanifa and others when Meccan opposition continued to be strong.
- He migrated to Madiinah in 622 AD when the pagan Quraish attempted to kill him and destroy Islam.

CONVERSION OF THE TWO GREAT MEN (HAMZA AND UMAR)

Qn. Give an account of the conversion of the two great men to Islam.

- With the migration of the Muslims to Abyssinia the Meccans increased on their persecution of the Muslims.
- However this bad condition changed with the good news of the conversion of the two great men hamza and Umar.
- Hamza was a great fighter and hunter.
- He was also an uncle to the prophet but he had yet converted to Islam
- Hamza saw the Meccans torturing the prophet for no good reason and he felt sympathetic
- He decided to convert to protect his nephew a duty he executed so well until his death in 625AD at Uhud
- Umar on the other hand was a great wrestler and orator

- He was also one of the bitterest enemies of Islam and had promised to kill the prophet one day.
- Prophet Muhammad had always prayed to Allah to help him and convert one of the two greatest enemies of Islam. I.e. Abu-Jahal or Umar
- This came to pass in 617AD when Umar had been instructed by Abu-Jahal to go and kill the prophet
- Umar set out with his sword to fulfill his Vow. On his way, he met one of the early Muslim converts called Saad Bin Waqas
- Saad knew about the intentions of Umar and gave him news that before going to kill the prophet, he should first deal with his sister Fatuma who had converted to Islam and her husband.
- This indeed annoyed Umar who decided to first go and deal with his sister.
- As Umar approached the sister's house, he had the Quran being recited.
- When they saw him coming they hid the parchment of the Quran they were reciting
- Umar stormed into their house and started to fight with the sister's husband.
- When the sister came in to rescue her husband, Umar pushed her and she fell on the ground unconsciously.
- He kept on requesting for what they were reciting Fatma told him.
 - "You can do your worst but we have converted"
- Umar was surprised by the sister's determination.
- He calmed down and humbly requested for what they were reciting.
- Fatma told Umar that he was impure and he wasn't supposed to touch it.
- Then she read for Umar Surat Twaha
- The words touched him so much.
- He requested them to forgive him and also to take him to the prophet who was at Akam Bin Akam's house, the Muslim's meeting place, to declare himself a Muslim.
- He was escorted there but still had his sword on. The prophet ordered him to lose his sword and they talk.
- After he declared himself a Muslim and requested the prophet to pray for him so that God can forgive him his past sins.
- The news of Umar's conversion was welcomed with great joy by the Muslims.
- Hamza and Umar became right hand men of the prophet and served him whole heartedly.

Qn. Of what value of the conversion of Umar and Hamza to Islam.

- It answered the prophet's prayer as he always prayed for Umar's conversion.
- It was a big blow to the Meccans as they lost strong men to the Muslim's side.
- Umar declared Islam publically on the streets of Mecca.
- Muslims started praying openly at the Ka-aba because of Umar
- Many people converted to Islam because of Umar's conversion to Islam.
- Showed the power of Quran since Umar just read and converted.

- Gave Muslims courage and made them safe as they had the two great men on their side.
- Umar migrated with the group of Muslims to Medina in broad day night yet others moved at night fearing.
- Umar brought the suggestion of choosing someone to make Adhan.
- They participated in the battles against enemies of Islam.
- Umar participated in the signing of the treaty of Hudaibiya in 628 AD.
- Umar participated in the conquest of Mecca in 630 AD.
- They always gave the prophet advice when he needed it.
- Helped the prophet in recording of the Quran.
- They suffered in the social boycott alongside other Muslims for the sake of Islam.
- Meccans reduced their tortures as they feared the great men.
- Umar participated in the meeting for choosing the prophet's successor.
- Umar brought the suggestion of compiling the Quran into a book form.
- They used their wealth to help Muslims.
- They participated in the construction of the prophet's mosque Quba.

THE SOCIAL BOYCOTT

- With failure of the Meccans to return with Muslims from Abyssinia, coupled with the conversion of Umar and Hamza to Islam, together
- With the prophet's refusal to stop preaching against their gods and with the increasing number of Muslims, the rich Meccans got annoyed and they decided to boycott the Muslims together with all their supporters
- They wanted to do away with all of them in order to stop the spread of Islam
- The Muslims together with all of their supporters were confined in a valley on Abu Talib's land Sabihi Abu Talib.
- Among other things, the boycott involved,
- No association with the Muslims in conversations.
- No marrying from Muslims or Muslims marrying from them.
- No trading with Muslims in any form.
- This deprived the Muslims even the chance of getting food in trade and they suffered so much.
- The conditions were so hard for the Muslims in that during this process, the prophet lost his two protectors i.e. Abu Talib and Khadija.
- The boycott lasted for three years, in 620 AD Meccans had disagreements about whether to continue with it or not.
- Some like Abu Jahal wanted to continue as he hated the Muslims so much.
- Finally, they agreed and ended it. However Muslims went through a lot of suffering but did not give up on their religion.

THE JOURNEY TO TAIF 620AD.

- Taif was a city about 6 kilometers away from Mecca.
- After the boycott where the prophet had lost his two protectors, Abu Talib and Khadija.
- He decided to go to Taif hoping to be listened to there.

- Upon reaching Taif, he preached to chiefs who became so furious and they ordered street kids to attack them.
- The prophet had moved with his freed servant Zaid Bin Harith.
- They were chased, stoned and abused by the street kids.
- The two managed to run away and rested in a vine yard.
- It is here that the prophet prayed to God telling him about his situation and almost giving up.
- It is from this incident that Allah invited the prophet to heaven in the famous Isra wal Miraj.

AL-ISRA WAL MIRAJ 621 AD.

Qn. Give an account of the prophet's night journey to heaven in 621 AD

- This was the journey of the prophet from Mecca to Jerusalem and from Jerusalem to heaven.
- After the social boycott and incident in Taif, the prophet was so demoralized.
- Allah decided to invite him to heaven, Allah sent angel Gibril to the prophet.
- Gibril reached Muhammad who was at that time in Mecca at night.
- He told the prophet to first ease himself before they embark on the journey.
- After they set off for the journey. However since the distance between Mecca and Jerusalem is so long to be covered in one night, they moved on a horse-like animal called Burak which had wings.
- The animal was so fast in that where it could set its eyes could be its next destination.
- They reached Jerusalem in no time.
- From Jerusalem, they ascended directly with the power of God.
- They reached the first heaven where the prophet led his fellow prophets in prayer.
- They later left, and upon reaching the second heaven, they found prophet Musa.
- As angel Gibril and Muhammad continued moving they passed via hell and the Gibril showed Muhammad its inmates and crimes they had done.
- It said, the majority of them were women.
- The two continued to move until Gibril reached a point and told the prophet to go alone for Gabriel was not supposed to exceed that point.
- Muhammad continued ascending until the highest heaven.
- It is here that he had the voice of God but did not see him.
- Allah asked him what to do the people who had mistreated the prophet and Muhammad replied
 - *“For give them my Lord because, from their backs will come believers”.*
- God consoled the prophet and after gave him 50 daily prayers for the Muslims to offer.
- After the prophet started descending. When he reached the second heaven, Musa asked him what Allah had told him.

- Muhammad told Musa about the 50 prayers and Musa told Muhammad to go back and plead to God because they were too many for during Musa's generation, people were given only two but they failed to pray them.
- Muhammad went back and Allah reduced them up to 45 and upon reaching Musa told him to go back for further reduction which Muhammad did.
- Musa kept on requesting Muhammad to go back for a reduction until they became 5.
- Even the 5 prayers, Musa requested Muhammad to go back to Allah but this time round he refused.
- Muhammad then came back to earth.
- In the morning, he narrated the events of the journey to the Meccans and they said that he was lying.
- It is Abu-Bakr who came up and said that the prophet was telling the truth. This earned Abubakary the title of Al-swidiq meaning the testifier of the truth.

IMPORTANCES / SIGNIFICANCY OF THE NIGHT JOURNEY

Qn. Of what relevance was the night journey to the Muslims.

- Showed that we should always ease ourselves before travelling.
- Showed Allah's powers as he moved his servant from Mecca to Jerusalem, to heaven and back to earth like the prophet did in one night.
- Showed Muhammad as the imam of prophet since he led them in prayers.
- Showed the reality of hell as Gibril showed it to Muhammad.
- Showed that women are majority in hell and should fight have to change this.
- Showed the angels do not disobey Allah as Gibril stopped at a certain point and told Muhammad to continue moving as Allah had instructed him.
- Muslims were blessed with 5 daily prayers.
- Showed Allah's mercy as he reduced the prayers from 50 to only 5.
- Showed the prophet's kindness as he requested Allah to forgive those people who had mistreated him.
- It consoled the prophet and ensured the continuity of Islam.
- Showed the Muhammad uniqueness as he is the only prophet who went to heaven and came back alive.
- Acted as a miracle to those that always requested miracles from the prophet.
- Abubakary got himself the title of al- swidiq.
- Showed the supremacy of prayer over other pillars of Islam.
- Showed the great challenge prophet Muhammad had ahead of him since he had more prayers.
- Muslims got a special greeting of salaam.
- Some people rejected it and others who had not converted whole to heartedly left Islam.

ISLAM REACHES YATHIRIB.

After the end of the social boycott, the prophet tried to preach Islam to various areas e.g. taif and he failed.

He tried other tribes e.g. kalb, the hanifah and they all refused to listen.

He lost morale and almost gave up. However after his journey from heaven he decided to preach to the people that came from outside Medina.

In 621 AD it was the year of Pilgrimage and 6 people came from yathrib.

They were half pilgrims, half traders.

2 were from the Awz tribe and 4 from the khazraj.

They proved good listeners; the prophet preached to them and liked it.

This marked the penetration of Islam to yathrib because upon going back, they invited others to Islam and from then on words, their number kept on increasing.

There are various reasons why the people of yathrib invited the prophet or were interested in him.

Explain reasons why the people of yathrib were interested in the prophet and advantages he had there

- He visited medina / yathrib with his mother when he was still a young man.
- As a trader he used to pass in yathrib and the people got to know about his trustworthy dealings.
- His mother was buried at the place called Abuwa near yathrib.
- His father Abdullah was buried in yathrib.
- The Banu-Najjar the ancestors of his grandfather Abu- Mutwalib leaved in yathrib.
- The Jews always mocked the Awz and khazraj for being polytheists, so they had to welcome Muhammad and monotheism.
- The Jews had lowered the position of the Awz and khazraj so they wanted someone to put them on the same footing.
- The Awz and khazraj always fought each other, so they needed someone to end these fights.
- The climate of medina was conducive for the growth of Islam unlike the hostile one in Mecca.
- There was no priestly class/dominant religion in Medina unlike Mecca that was dominated by idol worshipping.
- Prophets were always rejected in their places of birth so medina became an option.
- The people of medina were waiting for the coming of the last prophet.

PLEDGES OF AQABA

1st pledge

- Islam penetrated yathrib in 620 AD, the following year 621 AD 12 people came from yathrib to accept Muhammad as their prophet.
- 10 were from the khazraj and 2 from the Awz.
- They performed pilgrimage and after which they met with the prophet at a place called Aqaba.
- They pledged that;
- They would not associate anything with God nor commit adultery.
- Would not steal nor kill their children.
- Also swore to believe in the prophet and obey him in everything that was right.
- After all those pledges, they returned to yathrib. However before they returned, the prophet sent with them a teacher called Musab bin umayyar to instruct them in Islam.
- Musab's teaching's made Islam to become a strong religion in yathirib and the Muslims increased.

2nd PLEDGE OF AQABA 622 AD.

- This was an extension of the first pledge of 621 AD.
- In 622 AD, the converted yathiribites led by their teacher Musab come back to Mecca for pilgrimage.
- This time they were 72 men and 3 women.
- They met the prophet at Aqaba in one of the nights and they said.
 - "Oh messenger of Allah, it is now for u to speak and take from us any pledge that you want us to take regarding Allah and his messenger."
- They pledged that,
- Yathrib would help and protect the prophet against all odds as they protect their own women and children.
- They pledged again to obey Allah and the prophet.
- Abass the prophet's uncle who was not yet a Muslim also attended the meeting.
- He came in to explain all the dangers that could arise out of such an agreement.
- Eventually the yathiribites called the prophet to migrate to their city and he accepted.

MIGRATIONS

Describe the Muslims exodus to Abyssinia 615 AD (UNEB 2017)

ABYSSINIA 615 AD (course)

- With the prophet, refusal to honour the proposals of the meccans in which they wanted him to stop preaching against their gods

- The Quraish decided to increase their tortures towards the prophet and his people
- The reason why the prophet chose Abyssinia is because king negus of Abyssinia was hospitable
- The prophet allowed some of his converts to go and seek asylum in Abyssinia
- There was the first group of 12 men and 4 women including Uthuman Bin Affan and his wife Rukaya daughter of the prophet
- It was in the month of Rajab 615AD
- They took boats from the sea port of SHU'AIBAH west of JEDDAH port crossed the RED SEA and entered ETHIOPIA
- They were deceived that the meccans had converted to Islam and they returned
- The 2nd group was later led by JAFFAR he moved with his wife ASIMA. They were 83 men and 11 women
- Upon arrival, the meccan quraish also sent envoys led by AMIR-BIN AL AAS to bring back the Muslims
- They took bribes with them to corrupt the king
- The king decided to listen to both groups ie the Muslims and the meccans
- Meccans told him that the Muslims had disowned their gods and were running away from their own culture.
- So they wanted to take them back to mecca
- Then the king also listened to Jaffar the Muslim leader
- Jaffar told him about the ignorance and darkness they lived in and how the prophet had been sent to them.
- The king requested Jaffar to recite to him what had been given to their prophet.
- Jaffar recited surat Mariam and the king said it was from the same source as that received by Moses.
- Negus gave Muslims refugee and the meccans went back without the Muslims

Explain the reasons for the Muslims migration to

ABYSSINIA (ETHIOPIA/NORTH AFRICA)

- Increased threats to life and property
- Need to get freedom of worship by the muslims
- Muslims love towards their religion
- Muslims obedience to the prophet's orders
- The lies meccans made/spread of converting to islam after the migration of the first group made muslims migrate again
- Muslims were familiar with Abyssinia for they had been there before since they were traders eg Uthuman
- Some muslims like Bilal had blood relations there since he was from Abyssinia
- The need to spread Islam also led to the migration.

- Umm-Aiman, who took care of the prophet after Halima's death was also from Abyssinia
- The Arabs from Mecca were respected so much everywhere in the world and Ethiopians would welcome them easily

***Explain the effects of the migration to Abyssinia
how did the pagans react to the migration to Abyssinia (UNEB 2017)***

EFFECTS

ABYSSINIA

- One of the Muslims converted to Christianity in Abyssinia
- Showed the Muslims love towards their religion
- Muslims in Abyssinia became strangers and home sick
- Laid foundation for future Islamization of Abyssinia
- Muslims in Abyssinia got freedom of worship
- Showed the truth of the message of Islam i.e. came from the same source like that of Moses
- Muslims who stayed behind in Mecca missed their relatives
- Laid foundation for the great Hejira of 622AD
- Showed that truthfulness always wins over falsehood as the king chose the side of the Muslims
 - ❖ Meccans were annoyed as the king chose the side of the Muslims
 - ❖ They planned to kill /murder the prophet
 - ❖ The Meccans lied to the Muslims that they had converted i.e. the 1st group
 - ❖ They took bribes to bribe the king of Ethiopia
 - ❖ Meccans increased tortures on the Muslims that stayed behind
 - ❖ Resulted into the social boycott
 - ❖ Meccans sent envoys to bring back the Muslims to Mecca
 - ❖ Showed Islam had come to stay

NB Those with a star are the reactions pagans had to the migration

MEDINA /YATHRIB/ THE GREAT HEJRA

Explain the reasons for the Muslims migration to Yathrib

- Prophet were always rejected in their places of birth
- Invitation of the prophet to Yathrib by the Yathribites
- Need to spread Islam elsewhere
- Meccans had rejected Islam
- Increased tortures onto the Muslims in Mecca
- Migration to Abyssinia of 615AD conditioned Hejira
- God's command to the prophet in the Quran 85:15-17
- Need to set up a place which was economically sound that would spearhead the spread of Islam
- Need to create a strong political state to spearhead the Islamic movement
- Need by the prophet to get allies
- Conversion of the Yathribites to Islam

- In medina there was no religious aristocracy
- The plan to murder the prophet made him to migrate
- Need to get freedom of worship

MEDINA 622AD

Give an account of the great Hejira in 622 AD

Describe the Muslims movement to Medina in 622AD

- After the invitation of the prophet to Madina after the pledges of Aqaba, the prophet told his followers to start migrating
- He stayed behind waiting for Allah's command
- The meccans observed these developments and they decided to make a plot to kill the prophet.
- They knew Islam was going to succeed if at all the Muslims moved to medina
- they got 12 assassins each from the 12 clans of Arabia so as the clans cannot accuse one another for killing the prophet.
- Their plan was to kill him if he wakes up to go and perform the fajr prayer.
- The assassins surrounded his house and waited
- The same time, Allah sent the prophet a revelation informing him about the plan of the meccans
- Allah ordered him to migrate (85:15-17)
- He put Ali in his bed and left him with people's valuables and instructed him to return them
- The prophet moved out of his house with his friend Abubakar leaving the assassins asleep
- They moved and hid in a nearby cave on Mt. THOUR
- The assassins were so disappointed to find out that the prophet had escaped
- They put a search team to bring the prophet either dead or alive
- They also put a bounty of 100 camels to anyone who did it.
- They searched for about 3 days and it is said on the 3rd day, they even reached the mouth of the cave.
- They did not check because a dove had laid eggs at the entrance and a spider had laid its web.
- Abubakar feared a lot but the prophet told him that Allah was with them
- After the searching had cooled down the prophet and Abubakar moved to medina on their camels.

MEDINA

- Led to the construction of the first mosque at Quba
- Led to the formulation of Adhan
- Laid foundation for the outbreak of the battle of badr of 624AD
- Muslims got allies in medina
- The Awz and Khazraj were equated and stopped their conflicts
- Led to the disappointment of Abdallah Bin Ubbay who was supposed to be the leader of medina

- Muslims got a political and economic bases to spear head the development of Islam
- The migrants came to be known as muhjiroons and the yathribites as ansars (helpers)
- Showed that muslims were willing to sacrifice anything for their religion
- Muslims freely mixed with non muslims and increased the spread of islam
- Led to the signing of the 623 AD medinah charter
- Led to change in the nature of revelation from Ibadat to muwamalat.
- Islam was purely religious in mecca but in medina it became both political and religious
- Led to realization of the prophecies that the prophet had made in mecca
- Muslims got freedom of worship
- Yathrib changed its name from yathrib to medina tul nabbi (city of the prophet)
- The Islamic calendar dates from the migration to medina
- Medina was now treated as a holy place.

BATTLES

Explain the causes of the confrontation / clash / conflict / hostility between the Muslims and Meccans in (624AD/2AH), (625AD/3AH), (627AD/5AH)

General causes (Badr (624AD/2AH), Uhud (625AD/3AH) and Ditch (627AD/5AH)

1. Continued hatred and hostility in the hearts of the Meccans
2. Desire to destroy Islam by the Meccans.
3. Meccans hoped to get support from the communities living between Mecca and Medina
4. Presence of war mongers on the side of Meccans
5. Muslims desire to defend their religion from the mischiefs of the Meccans
6. Permission to fight had been granted to the Muslims in the Quran
7. Ever growing influence of Muslims in Medina was envied by the Meccans
8. Meccans feared Medina to grow and over shadow Mecca since it had become a base for the Muslims.

SPECIFIC CAUSES (add them to the general causes)

Badr 624AD / 2AH	Uhud 625AD / 3AH	Ditch 627AD / 5AH Trench / Kandahar
1. Alleged rumour of the capturing of the Meccan trade	1. Meccans action of grazing their animals on the	1. Desire by the Banu-Nadir to go

caravan	corn fields of the Muslims.	back to Medina
2. To avenge the sudden escape of the prophet by the meccans	2. Meccans need to avenge their defeat at badr	2. Meccans had got courage and hoped to get victory like at Uhud
3. To punish the Yathribites for helping the prophet and Muslims	3. Need by Hindu to avenge the death of her relative killed by Hamza at Badr	3. Muslim's defeat, Uhud forced them to fight to regain their prestige.
4. Disappointment of Abdullah Bin Ubbay who was going to be the leader of medina	4. Closure of the trade route to shami after the battle of Badr	4. Hypocrites played a big role in conditioning the Meccans to fight the Muslims
	5. Jews were not happy with the Muslims victory at Badr	5. Desire by the Meccans to open the trade route to Shami

COURSE OF THE BATTLES

FORMAT TO FOLLOW	BADR	UHUD	DITCH
Definition	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. This was the first battle fought between the Muslims and Meccans in 624AD two years after the great Hejira 2. It was fought on the 17th of Ramadhan in the valley of Badr a few miles away from Medina 	It was the 2 nd battle fought between the Muslims and Meccans at the plains of the hills of Uhud 3 miles North of medina city.	It was the 3 rd battle fought between the Muslims and the Meccans in 627AD 2 years after the battle of Uhud
Major cause	The major cause of the battle was the alleged rumour that the prophet had captured a trade caravan led by Abu-Sufiyan to Shami.	<p>The major cause of the battle</p> <p>The Meccans action of grazing their animals on the corn fields of the Muslims</p>	The Meccans still had their desire to completely destroy Islam
Preparations before the battle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prophet Muhammad called for a meeting with his companions. 2. They agreed and raised an army of 313 men, 70 camels, 12 horses 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On hearing of the news of the matching of the Meccan army, prophet met his companions and raised an army of 1000 men. 2. However the number was reduced to 700 by 300 deserters led by Abdullah Bin Ubbayy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On getting the news of the matching of the Meccan army towards Medina, prophet met his companions. 2. They agreed to fight a defensive battle within Medina 3. A Persian slave Muslim convert called Salman Farsi brought an idea

			<p>of digging a trench</p> <p>4. A trench was dug, wide enough and deep to prevent an attack on foot or on horseback to jump over.</p>
<p>Prophet's action before the battle</p>	<p>Before the battle begun, the prophet took care of the strategic places at Badr ie water ways and narrow pathes</p> <p>Prophet allowed the Meccans to first drink water before the battle.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prophet instructed the Muslims to keep certain positions at the hills of Uhud in order to avoid surprise attacks. 2. 50 archers were put to guard the mountain pass 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divided the Muslim army into 3 ie one part was to guard the trench 2. 2nd was to guard the other part of the city. 3. 3rd was the banu Khurazah and were to guard their settlement.

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<p>Actual fighting</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The battle begun in a single combat 2. Ali was the first to engage his enemy / opponent and killed him 3. Later developed into a general warfare. 4. Prophet turned to Allah in prayer 5. All sent angel Gibriel and others to help the muslims 6. Gibriel instructed the prophet to hold a handful of sand and throw it in the direction of the enemy 7. This was followed by a heavy wind that blew the hot sand in the direction of the enemy 8. This made their ground slippery and gave chance to the Muslims to defeat them 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Started in single combat and later developed into a general warfare. 2. Muslims were victorious at first as they couldn't be seen easily by Meccans 3. They got false hope that they had won. 4. This was due to Khalid Bin Walid ordering the Meccan troops to retreat. 5. This made the Muslims to abandon their positions as given by the prophet to collect war booty 6. This exposed them and even the 50 archers had left guard of the mountain pass 7. Khalid ordered his men to attack 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meccans were so surprised to find the trench and they waited for the Muslims to attack 2. As Muslims were guarding the trench, news reached them that the jews had allowed the enemy to enter the city from their settlement. 3. Muslims at the trench quickly joined the others in the city and engaged the enemy. 4. This was followed by a heavy wind which blew from the sea for three days and nights. 5. This made it impossible to light fire, boil a pot or build a tent 6. This confusion couldn't be handled by the enemy and all the allies 7. Its at this point that their leader Abu Sufiyan told them to re-treat
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	<p>9. Muslims pressed them so hard until they were defeated</p> <p>10. Meccans suffered a lot of casualties including Abu jahl who was killed</p> <p>11. Their evil plan of destroying islam ended in failure</p>	<p>8. During this time even the prophet stood unguarded and was hit</p> <p>9. News spread that he was killed but after realizing he was still alive, they gathered and shielded him</p> <p>10. Hamza was killed during this confusion and many other Muslims</p> <p>11. However, they later re-organized and repelled the enemy</p> <p>12. Before the Meccans left they cut the bodies of the fallen soldiers.</p> <p>13. Muslims lost the battle</p>	<p>8. The battle was won by the muslims as Allah failed the evil plan of the Meccans</p>
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EFFECTS OF THE BATTLES

Explain the outcomes of the clash/confrontation/conflict/battle

BADR	UHUD	DITCH
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Led to the closure of the trade route to Shami 2. Was the first Muslim military victory 3. Laid foundation for the outbreak of the battle of Uhud 4. Gave Muslims courage to continue with their religion 5. Did not please the jews and got more envious of the Muslims 6. Showed Muslims readiness to fight for their religion 7. Showed that victory doesn't depend on numerical strength but rather on courage and determination. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muslims continued to close the trade route to shami 2. Muslims were defeated 3. Laid foundation for the outbreak of the battle of the ditch 4. Showed Muslims that they cannot afford disobeying the prophet 5. Showed that the prophet was a human being and can also die 6. Showed that Allah was ready to help the muslims if at all they obey the prophet. 7. Showed that within the Muslim community there were hypocrites 8. Showed that the prophet and Muslims should have regular army 9. The banu Nadir were expelled from medina 10. Showed the role of women in battles eg saphina Hamza's sister helped in burying the fallen Muslims 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muslims continued to close the trade route to shami 2. Paved way for the signing of the treaty of Hudaibiyah in 628AD 3. All the fighting men of the banu Khurraza were executed for helping the enemy 4. Their women and children were taken as captives basing on the Torah 5. Confederation of the Meccans, Banu Nadir and their allies were defeated 6. Strengthened the faith of the believers as protectors of the devine mission 7. Was an indication that Allah was the guardian of Islam

<p>8. Showed God was always on the side of the Muslims</p> <p>9. Showed the art of war that the prophet had</p> <p>10. Showed the kindness of the prophet as he allowed the enemy to take water before the battle</p> <p>11. Showed that the prophet and Muslims should have a regular army</p> <p>12. Showed that islam had come to stay</p> <p>13. Lowered the military position of Meccans in Arabia</p> <p>14. Loss of lives and property especially on the side of the Meccans</p> <p>15. Muslims collected a lot of war booty</p>	<p>11. Led to loss of lives eg Hamza</p> <p>12. Meccans regained their prestige they had lost at badr</p> <p>13. Led to revelation of Quran 3:4 legalizing polygamy due to the heavy death toll</p> <p>14. Loss of lives and property on both sides</p> <p>15. Weakened the believers as the protectors of the devine mission</p> <p>16. Increased the enemy activity on the Muslims</p> <p>17. Victory at uhud was celebrated and rejoiced in mecca</p>	<p>8. Weakened the hearts of non-believers and they feared Muslims more</p> <p>9. Meccans lost their prestige again after being defeated by the muslims</p> <p>10. Muslims collected a lot of war booty</p> <p>11. Loss of lives and property especially on the side of the Meccans</p> <p>12. Showed the new method of fighting brought by the muslims</p> <p>13. Marked the end of the Jewish threat on Muslims in Madina as the Banu Khurayza were destroyed</p> <p>14. Showed that Islam had come to stay</p> <p>15. Victory was celebrated by the Muslims and even regained their prestige.</p>
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Explain the reasons why the enemy was defeated

BADR UNEB (2011)

1. Meccans were too confident and underestimated the Muslims
2. Muslims knew their weakness and fought courageously
3. Hope by Muslims that if they died in war, they would enter paradise
4. Muslims fought with great determination
5. Meccans were disunited eg a section led by Abu-Sufiyan was against the battle
6. Muslims were united and well organized
7. Prophet's action of controlling the key and strategic places.
8. Angels fought on the side of the Muslims.
9. The storm that came and blew hot sand in the faces of the Meccans
10. The miracle at Badr wetted the meccan ground and became slippery
11. Muslims followed the orders of the Prophet
12. Muslims had strong men that won the single combat eg Ali, Umar etc
13. God was on the side of the Muslims.
14. The man commanding the Muslim army was the most loved by God.

DITCH (UNEB 2015)

1. Method of fighting of digging the trench was unique
2. Muslims were sufficiently organized
3. Man commanding the Muslim army was the most loved by God
4. Rains and winds blew in the circles of the enemy.
5. The enemy was highly disorganized with in their ranks
6. Prophet had superior information service./spy network
7. Relative unity and discipline among Muslims
8. Various groups of the enemy lacked confidence
9. Muslims enjoyed home advantage at the expense of the enemy
10. Muslims had learnt a lesson at Uhud not to disobey the prophet.
11. Prophet's action of dividing the army into 3 groups.
12. Muslims had strong men on their side eg Ali, umar among others
13. Conversion of Naim Bin Masud to Islam caused mistrust between the jews and the Quraish
14. Muslims threw arrows at the enemy to prevent them from entering the city
15. Weak Meccan economy due to the continued closure of the trade route to shami.

TREATIES/CHARTER

TERMS/CONTENT

Medina (UNEB 2016)

Introduction

was a document written between Muslims and the non-Muslims in

medina to guarantee political, religious and economic freedom in 623 AD

1. Ansars and migrants were to form one political group called Ummah
2. The Quraish and Banu Awf were to meet their own expenditure
3. Migrants were to meet their blood (wit) and ransom their prisoners
4. The Quraish were not to be given any refugee and their allies
5. Any matter not agreed upon was to be referred to Allah and the prophet
6. Medina was to be treated as a holy place
7. In case Jews fought side by the Muslims, both were to contribute to the expenditure
8. There was to be freedom of worship
9. In case of any attack, the Jews were to assist the Muslims
10. No one was to go to war without the permission of the prophet
11. A believer shall not kill another believer nor support a believer against a believer
12. Those who committed crimes were not to be protected by the charter
13. No woman would get married without permission from her parents/guardians.

Hudaibiyah (UNEB 2016)

Introduction

It was a treaty signed between muslim and the meccans at hudaibiyah a place south of mecca in 628 AD

1. The muslims were not perform Umurah that year instead they would return the following year
2. The Quraish would vacate mecca for 3 days in which Muslims would perform Umurah
3. Muslims would not be armed except for personal security
4. Even then their weapons would be covered in scarberols
5. There was to be no war for a period of 10 years between the Muslims and the Quraish
6. The Quraish had a right to claim back anybody who would migrate to medina
7. The Muslims did not have any right to claim back any one who defects to the Quraish side.
8. Each party was free to have allies but they were not to be shared
9. In case of a war between the allies, both parties were to remain natural
10. None of the above terms was to be altered

Explain the factors that led to the signing of the treaty of hudaibiyah (UNEB 2016)

1. The prophet's dream of performing umurah to mecca
2. Desire by the companions of the prophet to actualize his dream
3. Desire by the Meccans to re-open the trade route to Syria
4. Muslims victories over the meccans in previous battles scared the Meccans
5. Muslims readiness to avenge Uthuman's blood
6. It was the month of Dhul-Qadda and fighting was forbidden
7. Historical importance Muslims attached to mecca
8. Muslims were encouraged by the Quranic revelation
9. Muslims had hope of succeeding due to earlier successes over the Meccans
10. Muslims act of encamping at Hudaibiyah
11. Fear by the meccans that if Muslims enter Mecca, they would persuade the majority of the meccans to join Islam
12. Meccans feared that if they stopped the Muslims, they would enter Mecca forcefully
13. Muhajroons were homesick and looked at this as an opportunity to go back home.
14. Medina constitution of 623 AD gave the art of using dialogue in conflict resolution.
15. Ansars wanted to see the birth place of the prophet
16. Muslims had been refused to perform pilgrimage by the meccans
17. Ansars wanted to see the people who always rejected the prophet.

Describe the events of the signing of the treaty of hudaibiyah (UNEB 2016)

1. When the prophet migrated to medina, he still had love for mecca
2. In the 6th year of Hijira, he had a dream visiting mecca for Umra.
3. He informed the companions about it and they got excited
4. He mobilized a huge following of 1400 companions who marched to mecca
5. They carried no weapons except for personal security
6. When the meccans learnt of the prophet's match, they sent khalid bin walid to attack the Muslims
7. The muslims took a different route and camped at hudaibiya
8. Meccans sent a number of spies to assess the strength of the muslims and site if there any chances for negotiation
9. Meccans realized there was a chance to negotiate and they took it up
10. However some Quraish devised a plan to infiltrate the muslims and provoke war.
11. Muhammad-Bin Musailama took these Meccan captives but the prophet set them free
12. The prophet wanted Umar to represent him as an envoy of peace among the meccans

13. However Umar didn't have strong family ties to protect him
14. Instead Uthuman Bin Affan whose family was so influential was given the task
15. He informed the Meccans that Muslims had come to only perform Umra
16. The Quraish were not ready to allow Muslims to access the Kaabah
17. When he delayed to return, Muslims wished to avenge his death for they thought he had been killed
18. When the Quraish realized Muslims getting ready for war they chose to negotiate.

Explain the effects of the Medina charter (UNEB 2016)

1. Prophet was recognized as both a political and religious leader
2. Muslims were assured of peace in Medina since going to war would mean seeking permission from the prophet.
3. Muslims were assured of allies in case of any attack
4. Muslims got freedom of worship without interference
5. Muslims were protected against the conspiracies of the Jews.
6. Was the first ever written charter between the Muslims and allies
7. United all the worrying groups and religions in Medina
8. Laid foundation for future success in conflict resolution for the Muslims eg in 628 AD
9. Muhammad was confirmed as a supreme leader and controller of Medina
10. Enabled Muslims freely mix with non-Muslims which favoured the spread of Islam.
11. Women were given a right to choose their partners in marriage
12. Medina was recognized as a holy city
13. Boosted the economic status of the Muslims
14. Provided for legal obligation of each group
15. Reduced the Jahiliyah practices in Medina.

Explain the effects of the signing of the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah

1. Was detested by some Muslims like Umar
2. Peace created led to the development of Islam
3. Gave non-Muslims ample time to think about Islam
4. Led to the conversion of Quraish notables eg Khalid bin Walid
5. Islam was declared a universal religion
6. Made the prophet feel his position secure
7. Prophet was for the first time recognized as a leader of the small but growing Muslim community by the Meccans.
8. Paved way for dialogue between Muslims and Meccans
9. Quraish for the first time recognized the Islamic state.
10. Eased the long standing years of tension between the Meccans and Muslims.
11. Proved beyond doubt the prophet as a man of peace

12. Paved way for Muslims detainees to escape and join their comrades in Medina
13. Led to the re-opening of the trade route to shami
14. Displayed the prophet's patience as to how he negotiated with the Meccans
15. Paved way for the conquest of Mecca in 630 AD
16. Allah promised the Muslims victory after the signing of the treaty

THE CONQUEST OF MECCA

Explain the events of the fall of mecca in 630AD

COURSE

- It was after the Meccan's violation of the term of 628AD treaty of hudaibiyah
- The term that stated **"in case of a war between the allies both parties were to remain neutral"**
- This was violated after a clash over a water well between the Banu Bakr and the banu khuzza
- The meccan quraish helped their allies the banu bakr and killed some people out of the Banu khuzza
- The Banu khuzza reported the matter to the prophet and the prophet gave the meccans the following
 - End their alliance with the Banu Bakr
 - Identify the people killed among the Banu khuzza and pay their blood money
 - If they fail to adhere to the above, then they declare the treaty of Hudaibiya null and void
- The quraish went with the 3rd option of declaring the treaty null and void
- This annoyed the prophet and the muslims and they decided to punish the meccans for their action
- They moved with a force of about 10,000 men
- They went and camped near mecca
- The prophet told them to light a fire which drew the attention of the meccans
- Their leaders Abu Hakim and Abu Sufiyan came to see what had caused the fire
- The two were captured and the prophet moved them around the camp of the Muslims and even exaggerated their number
- He told them that they had come to conquer mecca at whatever cost
- This made Abu Sufiyan to convert to Islam. However the prophet told him that if they needed a peaceful conquest, they should do the following (meccans)
 - i. Close themselves in their houses
 - ii. Close themselves in Abu Sufiyan's house

- iii. Enter the Kaaba
- iv. Should not oppose the prophet
- v. Should not oppose the Muslims
- When Abu Sufiyan returned, the people accepted his call and did as they were told
- However in fear of the surprise attack and mistrust of the meccans, the prophet divided the Muslims army into 4 groups
- They entered mecca in 4 directions , north, south east and west
- He was the last to enter on his white camel. He came saying “truthfulness has won over falsehood:
- After he called for a gathering on Mt rahma where he asked them “what do you expect of my hand”
- They replied “mercy on generous brother”
- The prophet pardoned them and this act made most of them convert to Islam as they had expected revenge from the Muslims and the prophet
- After the prophet sent a search party led by Ali bin Abu Talib and removed idols from all peoples houses and the Kaaba
- Men took oath under the prophet and women took oath under Umar

Explain the factors for the conquest

Explain the events that led to the conquest of Mecca

1. Desire by the Ansars to see the birth place of the prophet
2. Desire by muhajroons to liberate their birth place
3. Need to purify the Kaaba
4. The Quran had informed the Muslims that they are the guardians of the Kaaba
5. The prophet’s dream to perform pilgrimage
6. Muslims had courage to conquer mecca due to the previous victories over the Meccans
7. Mecca was a city in which the prophet was born so it had to be controlled by the Muslims
8. Devine help which was always demonstrated through the prophet accepting the terms of the hudaibiyah treaty
9. Conversion to Islam of the meccan leader Abu Sufiyan
10. Prophet’s action of moving Abu Sufiyan around his army spoilt all meccan hopes to challenge the Muslims
11. The Muslim army were highly determined
12. Meccan violation of the treaty of Hudaibiyah
13. Gods promise of victory to the Muslims after the hudaibiyah treaty

Explain the effects of the conquest/fall of Mecca in 630AD

1. The Kaaba was purified
2. Showed the truthfulness always wins over falsehood
3. Led to conversion of so many people to Islam

4. Showed that treaties should always be honoured
5. Ended enmity between the Muslims and meccans
6. Showed that the prophet's mission had come to an end and was about to die
7. Mecca became a centre of worship for the muslims
8. Prophet granted general amnesty to the meccans
9. Greatness of Islam and its prophet were proved beyond doubt
10. Fulfilled God's promise to the Muslims after the treaty of hudaibiyah
11. strengthened the political position of the prophet
12. irritated the Banu Thaqif of taif and led to the battle of Hunain
13. showed the kindness of the prophet as he pardoned the Meccans
14. The Muhjroons liberated their place of birth

THE PROPHET'S FAREWELL PILGRIMAGE

Outline the events of the farewell pilgrimage (UNEB 2016)

1. it had become clear from the increasing number of converts to islam and frequent delegations arriving in medina from all over Arabia that the prophet's mission was accomplished.
2. Another sign pointing in the same direction was the prophet's saying to muadh whom he dispatched to Yemen.
"Oh Muadh, you may not see me after this year. You may pass by this mosque when am dead"
3. Muadh immediately wept on hearing this from the Prophet
4. In 632AD, the prophet announced his intention to perform Hajj many people flocked medina to participate in a pilgrimage led by the prophet.
5. On Saturday of the last week of dhul-Qa'adah, the prophet prepared himself for departure
6. He combed his hair, applied some perfume, wore his garment, saddled his camel and set off in the afternoon.
7. He arrived at Dhul-Hulaifa before Aswr prayer, he performed 2 rakas
8. Then after Dhuhrr prayer, he proceeded to Mecca, after he went at the miqaat.
9. He performed the ritual bath and performed 2 rakas
10. He then proceeded to mecca and made Tawaaf - Zirayah
11. He then ran between swafah and Marwa
12. On the 8th he left for mina and spent a night there
13. On the 9th he went to Arafah for supplication
14. A tent had already been fixed for him at Namirah
15. He sat in the tent until sunset
16. He ordered that Al-Qaswa be prepared when it was ready. He went down the valley, where 144000 pilgrimes had gathered.
17. He delivered to them a farewell surmon
18. This was followed by the revelation of the Quran 5:3
19. After there was slaughtering of animals.

Give the content of the prophet's speech on the farewell pilgrimage (UNEB 2015)

1. The oneness of God and the coming of the last day are real.
he stressed that the oneness of God is the cornerstone of Islam
2. Return the things kept with you as trust
3. All due interest is forbidden for Allah does not want interest
4. Fight against satan in matters of worship.
5. A Muslim is a brother of another Muslim and they form one brotherhood
6. Men have rights over their women and women have rights over men. So they should be kind to each other
7. The slave must be fed on the same food you eat and must be clothed like you do
8. Leaders of whatever origin or colour must be obeyed even though he is an Abyssinian slave
9. Oh people offer swallah (prayer) observe fasting in the moth of Ramadhan and zakat
10. Oh people truly there is no difference between races and hence an Arab is equal to a black and a black is equal to an Arab
11. No prophet or messenger will come after me and no faith other than Islam will emerge.
12. All those listening to me, "pass my words to others and those to others again"
13. At last he said
"I have left amongst you two things which if you adhere to, you will not go astray" the Quran and hadith
14. He asked the gathering
"have I not delivered the message"
15. The gathering acknowledged that he had done so
16. Shortly Quran 5:3 was revealed.

Explain its importance to the Muslims (UNEB 2016)

1. The prophet performed a model Hajj for Muslims to emulate
2. He authorized the basics of Islam
3. He emphasized the sanctity of blood and property
4. He forbade usury
5. Respect for women
6. He established the sources of law as Quran and Hadith
7. Marked the climax of the prophet's mission
8. He talked about the marriage rights
9. Equality and brotherhood were emphasized.

Show the relevancy of the speech to the Muslims

1. Trains muslims in obeying their leaders
2. Promotes family bondage ie rights it gives to each couple

3. Trains people to be trustworthy by returning whatever is kept with them as trust.
4. Eliminates the economic exploitation through prohibiting usury
5. Enables Muslims prepare for the last day since it is real
6. Helps to avoid shirik through emphasis on the oneness of Allah
7. Encourages Muslims to fight Satan in all matters
8. Promotes brotherhood since it addressed Muslims as brothers
9. Promotes doing good deeds to be righteous
10. Makes Muslims not to go astray through following Quran and hadith
11. Makes Muslims stick to their religion for no faith will come after it.
12. Enables Muslims to keep transmitting the Prophet's words
13. Promotes the observance of Islamic principles eg zakat, pilgrimage, fasting
14. Eliminated discrimination for example slaves being clothed and fed like the masters
15. Fights racism through emphasizing no superiority of races.

PROPHET'S DEATH 632 AD, 11AH

4)Describe the prophet's sickness and death

1. A few months after his return from pilgrimage to Mecca, the prophet started to feel weak and sick
2. On Monday 29th safar in the 11th year of Hejira, the prophet attended the burial of one of the companions Al-Baqie
3. On his way back he developed a headache
4. He fell sick for 13 days
5. When his sickness increased he asked his wives about where he would stay, the following day, they understood what he wanted
6. They allowed him to stay where he wished (with Aisha)
7. Supported by Al-Fadhi-Bin-Al -Abas and Ali Abu Talib he moved to Aisha's room where he spent his last week.
8. During this period Aisha often recited Al-Alliawidha and other duwas which the prophet had taught her.
9. On Wednesday, 5 days before he died the prophet fainted
10. When he regained his consciousness, he asked that they pour water on him to cool his temperature and enable him to go out and meet people.
11. When he felt some relief he went to the mosque and gave a speech
12. On Thursday 4 days before his death, the prophet was suffering from severe pain
13. In the evening he was so sick that he couldn't go to the mosque for prayers
14. He ordered Abubakar to lead prayers
15. Abubakar led the prayers from this time until the death of the prophet. They were 17 prayers in total.

16. On Sunday, the prophet's health improved he went to perform Dhuhr prayer
17. Abubakar was about to lead the prayer but withdrew when he saw the prophet coming
18. The prophet led the prayer seated and Abubakar amplified the utterance "Allah Akbar"
19. On the same day the prophet set free his slaves paid as charity seven Dinars and donated his weapon to the Muslims
20. On Monday when Muslims were performing fajr they were surprised to see the prophet raising the curtain of Aisha's room
21. He looked at them praying and smiled, Abubakar wanted to make room for the prophet to lead the prayer but the latter signaled him to continue

DEATH

1. When it was day time, the prophet called Fatuma and whispered to her. She wept
2. Then he whispered to her again and she laughed.
3. After the death of the prophet, Aisha asked Fatuma about the whisper and she told her that the 1st "he will not recover from the sickness" 2nd "I will be the first member of his family to join him"
4. The prophet requested that Al-hassan and Al-Hussein be brought to him
5. He kissed them and ordered that they be looked after well
6. Requested to see his wives
7. They were brought to him and told them never to forget Allah pain grew and traces of poison he took at Khaibar were apparent
8. He said to Aisha
"I feel death is approaching"
9. He appealed to people to perform prayers regularly and be mindful of slaves
10. He repeated it several times
11. He brushed his teeth wiped his face and said
"there is no God except Allah death is painful"
12. He died on Monday 12th Rabiul Awwal 632 AD on Aisha's lap.

Explain the effects of the prophet's death

1. Muslims not only grieved but cried to their maximum
2. His wives became widows and his daughter became an orphan
3. Fulfilled 3:144 of the Quran which indicated that prophet would die.
4. Differences between the Banu Hashim and Umayyads began to show up
5. Some people declared themselves prophets eg Musailam
6. The Bedouin Arabs mobilized to take over Medina
7. Christians north of the Islamic empire planned to attack the Muslims.
8. Marked the beginning of the caliphate period
9. Marked the end of the revelation of the Quran

10. Tribalism re-surfaced
11. Some people turned back to the jahiliyah practices
12. Fulfilled 3:185 and showed the prophet as a human being
“surely every soul shall have a taste of death

Explain the achievement of the prophet

1. Destroyed superiority of all forms
2. Women status was recognized to be equal to the man's in spiritual matters.
3. Manners of piety became criteria for man's greatness
4. Legalized polygamy but limited the number of wives to four
5. Economically, usury and gambling were totally abolished
6. Begging of all forms was discouraged
7. Zakat was institutionalized making the rich members support the poor and distressed.
8. Defeated his enemies in a number of battles.
9. Signed a peace treaty with his enemies in 625 AD
10. Rules on wars were introduced
11. United the whole of Arabia and became one nation
12. Fought idol worship and was replaced by the oneness of God
13. Brought with him the holy Quran as a complete guidance to mankind
14. Set a shining example to humanity 33:21
15. Liberated the slaves and injustices against them were stopped
16. Made the Arabs who are the most hard hearted people to change
17. Infanticide was stopped by the prophet
18. Conquered mecca in 630AD
19. Drew/came up with the first constitution since the Greek age in 623AD

Explain the factors which helped in the success of the prophet

1. Revelations from God guided the prophet
2. The prophet regularly prayed to God.
3. Diplomatic assistance from his uncle Abu Talib
4. Support from his wife Khadijah
5. Mecca was a centre of commerce and helped spread the mission
6. God sent help directly to the prophet
7. Majority of the Arabs were traders
8. The existing religions apart from idol worshipping were weak
9. Similarity of practices between Islam and other religions
10. Early converts helped to preach Islam
11. Prophet was determined to spread Islam
12. The people of medina gave Muslims shelter and property
13. Signed treaties of peace with his enemies.
14. The fall of mecca in 630 AD made all those who had hopes of fighting Islam to give up
15. Migrations from mecca to Aabyssinia and medina
16. Help from the allies in the early stages eg the Jews

17. Conversion of Quraish notables eg Khalid Bin Walid and Abu Sufiyan

SECTION B

CALIPHATE PERIOD

Biographies

Sample questions

QNS: Give the early life of Abdullah – Bin – Uthuman up to conversion to Islam

- **Describe the life of Ali – Bin – Abu – Talib up to conversion to Islam**
- **Give the biography of Umar – Bin – Kattab up to conversion to Islam**

	Abubakar	Umar	Uthuman	Ali
Birth	573AD 2 ½ yrs after the birth of the prophet	583AD 13yrs after the birth of the prophet	576AD 6yrs after the birth of the prophet	600AD 30 yrs after the birth of the prophet
Parents	-Father- Uthuman (Abu- Quhafah) Mother- Salma (Ummul-Hairu)	-Father (Khattab) -Mother (Hantama)	-Father (Affan) -Mother (urwa)	-Father (Abu Talib) a prominent quraish chief. -Mother (Fatma bint Asad)
Clan Tribe	Banu Tamim Clan of the Quraish tribe	-Adi clan of the Quraish tribe	Banu Ummayad Clan of the Quraish tribe	Banu Hashim Clan of the Quraish tribe
Other Names	Abdul Qaaba (Slave of the Qaaba) AbuBakr (due to the love he had for Camels) Abudallah on conversion to islam(not required in early life)	-Abu Hafswa (father of Hafswa) -Al farooq ie one who distinguishes between the right and wrong.(not required in early life)	Dhul Nurain (holder of two lights) married two daughters of the Prophet. not required in early life)	Asadullah (lion of Allah) Given the name of Ali by the prophet. not required in early life
Childhood	-Little is known about his childhood - but grew up and became a sincere man full of honesty	-Looked after his father's goats and occasionally fetched fire wood.	-Little is known about his childhood - but grew up and became a	- Mother Fatma visited Kabba for pilgrimage and got labour pains there.

		-Used to harass people when he grew up.	trader to great heights	Gave birth to him there. -Grew up in the prophet's house -Khadija loved him so much -Was taken to foster mum in the desert -Khadija made a party to welcome him back from the desert
Pre-Islamic Arabia	Did not participate in the pre Islamic Arabia practices e.g. gambling	-He was one of the worst enemies of Islam and had even sworn to kill the Prophet -Even used to torture converts of Islam	Did not participate in the pre-Islamic Arabia practices e.g. zinah	-Since he was born at the Kabba he was involved in the proceedings of replacing the black stone -Did not participate in the pre-Islamic Arabia practices e.g. idol worshipping
Character	He was kind and generous for the even belonged to the league of virtues who cared for people in distress	-He was a tough man and one of the most feared men in Mecca. -He was a great orator & wrestler	-Kind and gentle or soft spoken	-Kind, gentle, trustworthy among others
Education	He was among the learned men in Arabia and people respected him for that.	“	“	The pht ensured that Ali got the best education. This made him among the few literate people in Mecca

Occupation	Was a trader & one of the rich merchants His capital was 10,000 dilhams	A great trader/merchant	A great trader/merchant	A great trader/merchant
Age	He was 37 yrs when the prophet declared the mission of Islam	He was 27 yrs old when he converted to Islam	He was 34 yrs when he converted to Islam	He was only 10 yrs old when the prophet declared the mission of Islam
On conversion, he dedicated his life and property.				

GENERAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE CALIPHS

QNS: - Explain the contributions of (Abubakary, Umar, Uthuman, Ali) during;

- The prophet's life
- Before being caliph
- As a companion
- Before Hejra / after Hejra
- Before 622 / after 622
- Mecca / Madina
- 1. E.g. Explain the contributions of Ali in
 - a) Mecca (12 marks)
 - b) Medina (13 marks)
- 2. Explain the contributions of Uthuman
 - a) Before 622 AD (12 marks)
 - b) After 622 AD (13 marks)

Both in Mecca and Medina for all Caliphs

1. Always with those who protected the prophet
2. Always gave the prophet advice when he needed it
3. Always used his wealth in promoting Islam
4. Helped the prophet in preaching Islam
5. Since he was literate, helped in recording down the Quran & Hadith
6. Always comforted the prophet whenever he was distressed

Mecca only

1. Was among the early converts to Islam
2. Was tortured for the sake of Islam but never gave up

3. Migrated from his home to medina (**Abubakr, Umaru, Ali**) to Abyssinia (**Uthuman**)

Medinah

1. Participated in the construction of the prophet's house and mosque
2. Was in the meeting for the formulation of adhan
3. Participated in battles (Uthuman missed Badr)
4. Participated in the signing of the treaty of Hudaibiyah in 628 AD
5. Participated in the Meccan conquest of 630 AD
6. Accompanied the prophet for the Fare pilgrimage in 632 AD
7. Participated in making burial arrangements for the prophet
8. Participated in choosing of the prophet's successor

ELECTIONS OF CALIPHS

ABUBAKARY 632AD

- Following the death of the prophet (P.B.U.H), there sparked off divisions with the Muslim camps
- It was mainly due to the question of who would succeed the prophet (P.B.U.H).
- On his deathbed, the prophet did not name his successor
- There was four contesting parties for the succession
- They included the **Ansars, Muhajiroons**, the **Umayyads** and the **legitimists**
- Each group had reasons as to why it contested for the succession
- The **ansars** claimed that they were the best suited to provide the successor of the prophet (P.B.U.H) since they had saved the prophet's life and had given him shelter in Madinah
- They also said that it was as a result of the shelter they gave to prophet that Islam spread in Madina and Arabia in general
- On the other hand the **Muhajiroons** argued that they were the ones to produce the successor of the prophet (P.B.U.H) since they suffered right from the beginning of the prophet's mission.
- They continued to say that they were forced to migrate from their homeland for the sake of Islam hence being the number one protectors of Islam.
- Within the **Muhajiroons**, there were two sections.
- The first one was that which preferred **Ali** to be the immediate successor of the prophet (P.B.U.H) on grounds that he grew up in the prophet's house and was related to him by blood
- This group was called the **legitimists**
- The second group within the **Muhajiroons** was that of the **Umayyads** led **Abu Sufyan**.

- They contended that before the advent of the prophet (P.B.U.H) they were the leaders in Mecca.
- Now that the prophet (P.B.U.H) was dead it was his right to succeed him they argued.
- Meanwhile the Ansars gathered in the **Saqifah Sa-ada** to discuss and settle the succession dispute
- Sensing that the Ansars had already started discussion of the selection amongst themselves, Abu Bakr, Umar and Abu Ubaida hurried and went to attend the meeting
- While the meeting was going on, Abu Bakr asked the audience to let him speak.
- On being allowed to speak, he said that the earliest prophet`s companions had remained faithful to him amidst all persecutions.
- He thought such people were the ones more suited to take up succession.
- Similarly he praised the Ansars for all the assistance they gave to the prophet (P.B.U.H)
- Abubakar further said that the election of the caliph could not be done without consulting everyone.
- Before he stood down, he proposed Umar or Abu Ubaida as caliphs
- But these two stood down in his favor
- There upon, the entire ansars group offered support to Abubakar as the new Muslim leader.
- On assuming the office of caliph, Abubakar said the following to the people in his address.
“Oh you people ! I swear by Allah that I never desired this leadership either by day or night I have been elected your leader although I am no better than you. Help me if I am in the right and correct me if I am in the wrong..... ”

7a) Explain the factors that made Abubakary the most outstanding amongst the companions of the prophet

- Abubakary was born in 573 AD 2 ½ years after the birth of the prophet.
- He belonged to the Banu Tamim clan of the Quraish tribe.
- He became a caliph in 632 AD after the death of the prophet.
- The following factors made him the most outstanding amongst the prophet`s companions;
- He was the first adult male convert to Islam.
- Converted to Islam without hesitation.
- Gave the first sermon in the history of Islam.
- Gave in his house to act as a meeting place for the muslims before they moved to Hakam Bin Akams house.
- Constructed a small mosque behind his house to act as a worshiping place for the muslims.

- Testified the prophet's words after Al -Isra-Wal-Miraj.
- Gave the prophet his daughter Aisha when he had lost Khadijah.
- Advised the prophet to write a letter to king Negus of Abyssinia before the muslims migration there.
- Protected the prophet from a dangerous snake in the cave of Mt.Thour.
- It was his son that used to bring them food in the cave where they were hiding with the prophet.
- He gave out camels that were used in the migration to Medina.
- Bought land from two orphans in Medina onto which the prophet's mosque and house were constructed.
- Cooled down the muslims who had rejected the terms of the Hudaibiyah treaty eg Umar.
- Led the pilgrims on the prophet's behalf in 629 AD.
- Gave out all his wealth during the expedition to Tabuuk.
- Was chosen by the prophet to lead prayers when he was sick.

UMARU 634AD

Describe how Umaru became the successor of Abubakary.

- Umar was the 2nd caliph of Islam. He succeeded Abubakar in 634 AD
- When Abubakar was on his death bed, he called for the Shurah Council
- Abubakar wanted to avoid the confusion, like that which happened after the death of the prophet
- When the Shurah council met, Abubakar proposed for the name Umar
- The members of the Shurah council feared this, for Umar was known to be so tough.
- This was because of his bravery and earlier actions even before conversion to Islam.
- Abubakr convinced them that the leadership he was going to take up will soften him
- Also Uthuman bin Affan told them that Umar was a very different man from what the public knew about him.
- The above calmed down the Shurah council members and they accepted to have Umar as their leader
- He took an oath and accepted to lead the Muslims
- Abubakar briefed him about the situation in the Muslim empire before he died
- Umar ruled for ten years i.e. between 634 – 644 AD

UTHUMAN 644AD

Describe how Uthuman became the successor of Umar.

- When Umar was on his death bed after being stabbed by Abu-Lulu, he called for the Shura/ council.
- Names were proposed from which they were to choose a leader.
- The names were Uthuman, Ali, Talha bin Ubaidullah, Zubair bin Awaam, Saad bin Wakasi and Abdul Rahman Bin Awf.
- They were all caliph material and it became difficult to choose from amongst themselves.
- Abdul Rahman brought a suggestion that one should step down and preside over the election
- No one was willing to do that
- Abdul Rahman decided to take up the task
- As per the elections, all of them chose Uthuman except himself who chose Ali.
- Even Ali had voted for Uthuman
- Saad bin Wakasi who was away on state duties, on coming back, he said he would have voted Uthuman.
- Upon such an agreement, Uthuman was declared the successor of Umar.
- He ruled for twelve years i.e. between 644 – 656 AD
- The first 6 years of his reign were peaceful and productive however the last 6 were full of disorder .

ALI 656AD

Explain the events of Ali's election as a caliph.

- After the assassination of Uthuman, there was chaos and violence all over Medina
- The Muslims at that time had no leader
- Also the rebels who killed Uthuman were divided up into three groups
- These included the Egyptians, Basrites and the Kuffans
- This made it difficult to choose a leader for the rebels lacked one leader/ general leader.
- They approached Ali, Zubair, Talha but all of them feared to take up the hot seat.
- The rebels then told the Muslims to come up with a leader soon or else they were take action.
- This forced the Muslims to organize an election.
- They converged in the prophet's mosque to elect a leader
- Most of the people were chanting pro-Ali slogans in support Ali
- It is at this moment that the Egyptian rebel leader held Ali's arm and accompanied this with good words in favour of Ali.
- Most of the Muslims decided to go with Ali as their leader and he was declared a caliph.

- Some prominent people like Saad bin Wakasi did not pledge allegiance to Ali but promised never to harm him.
- Most of the Umayyads never welcomed the election because they thought finding the murderers of Uthman was more important at that time.
- Ali ruled for four years i.e. 656 – 660 AD

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CALIPHS

UMAR'S ACHIEVEMENTS (634 – 644)

Explain Umaru's reforms in

a) Judiciary

1. Separated the judiciary from other departments i.e. it was made independent
2. Established courts of law in every district or province
3. Appointed judges and were paid high salaries to avoid bribery.
4. Created a special board to issue decrees (laws) on issues that needed special attention
5. For one to be a judge, he had to be wealthy or rich.
6. Judges were not to engage in trade or buy and sale in the market.
7. The number of judges had to be matching with the population to avoid delay of justice
8. Contributed to the creation of the police department to keep law and order
9. He invented the punishments of deportation
10. He established jails where criminals were to be held.
11. He selected the best judges e.g. Abdullah bin Masud.
12. Practiced impartial justice that knew no friend or enemy
13. Doubled the punishments of wine drinking from 40 to 80 lashes
14. Upheld security for individual freedom.

b) Administration

1. For important questions, the consultative assembly was called.
2. Daily reports from districts and provinces had to be made and brought to the caliph
3. He encouraged citizens through their representatives to air out their views to the consultative assembly
4. He was too ordinary in his administration for there were no favours for him
5. Made administrative divisions in the state like districts, provinces
6. All provinces were put under strong officers e.g. governor, chief secretary.
7. He appointed his officers on grounds of merit
8. He gave powers to the consultative assembly to appoint some officials
9. He appointed officials and were given instruments of instruction to follow
10. All officials could make promises or pledges before taking up office.

11. Began a system of checking the change in the financial position of officials
12. There was compulsory presence of officials at the time of annual pilgrimage
13. A special office was set up to receive the complaints of people
14. Officers who never visited the sick or had courts where the poor found no ready acceptance were dismissed

c) Revenue

1. Land tax was introduced by caliph Umar
2. Introduced land surveying and assessment to determine its usage
3. Land archer age under use age was increased through taxing idle land
4. Abolished the old Roman land tenure system
5. Canals were dug and this boosted agriculture through irrigation
6. Quarantine was introduced to avoid spread of diseases in crops and animals
7. Introduced his own coinage system that worked alongside the old coins
8. Introduced police to check the quality of produce and avoid over loading
9. A registry was maintained for all departments for proper accountability.
10. A population census was carried out for proper planning
11. A state treasury operated and it was public and not private property.
12. Set up branches of the state treasury in various provinces/districts.
13. A tax on trade i.e. 10% on imports was introduced
14. Provided allowances for the crippled people
15. A special programme was put up during times of famine.

d) Army

1. Selected the best commanders e.g. Khalid bin Walid, Abu Ubaidah, Amir bin Al-Aas, Muthana etc.
2. All men registered for war and were liable for military services
3. The army was divided into active and regular standing army
4. His army was for all weather conditions i.e. trained in swimming, raiding horses, shooting arrows.
5. Army was organized into department e.g. the treasurer, accountant, translator etc.
6. Built several barracks for the army to be ready for military action all the time
7. Created stables (buildings) for animals to feed in at every military centre and each contained over 4000 horses
8. Established several military cantonments in big towns
9. Built forts where the Muslim territory touched the enemy territory.
10. He had secret agents or spy network
11. He ensured that the family members of the soldiers were catered for when their men were away in war
12. He looked after the families of the fallen soldiers

e) Education

1. Caliph Umar spread religious education
2. Men of greatness and reputation versed in Islamic law and Hadith were employed to teach
3. Lecturers and teachers at schools were given salaries and put on payroll
4. Teaching of the Quran to the desert Arab's children was made compulsory
5. He contributed to the collection and arrangement of the Hadith
6. He ensured that the Quran was spread extensively
7. Made sure that vowel marks and correct forms of words of the Quran were written
8. Sent companions of the prophet to distant places to teach Quran
9. All people were asked to learn five surahs of the Quran e.g. Bakara, Nisae, Maida, Hajj, Nuur.
10. Ensured studying of hadith with caution e.g one time he slapped Abi-Hurairah for reporting Hadith without witnesses
11. He taught the laws of religion in person
12. He occasionally wrote on religious teachings e.g. fixing times of the five daily prayers.

ABUBAKR'S ACHIEVEMENTS (632- 634)

Explain the achievements of Abubakary during his reign

1. Fulfilled the prophet's promises to people e.g. he had promised Jabel money
2. Looked after the family members of the prophet
3. Improved on the collection of revenue and its distribution e.g. 10 dinars were given to every slave
4. Started or formed a regular Muslim army
5. Fought innovations in religion e.g. the woman who was reported to have always carried out pilgrimage without talking to people.
6. Established the baitul-maal / State treasury.
7. Improved on judiciary by appointing the most knowledge men e.g Zaid BinThabit as judges.
8. Was instrumental in the preservation and collection of the prophet's hadith.
9. Set up new fields or grazing areas for camels and horses
10. Put up a special budget for buying instruments of war
11. Saved the Muslim empire from ruin after the death of the prophet.
12. Fought false prophets like Musailama, Tulaiha
13. Fought the rebels who used to kill the zakat collectors
14. Emphasized strict observance of Islamic principles
15. Spread Islam to various parts of the empire
16. Sent missionaries to various areas to teach the new converts
17. Brought back people under the umbrella of Islam

18. Expanded the Muslim empire to areas like Syria and Iraq
19. Fought tribalism that had surfaced.
20. He set a strong foundation for the caliphate period
21. He arranged for the compilation of the Quran into a book form

UTHUMAN(644-656)

Explain the achievements of Uthuman's leadership.

1. Expanded the Muslim empire to areas of Tripoli, Barqa, Afaganistan etc.
2. Formed the naval force during his reign
3. Preserved the functioning and operating of the Shurah system/consultative assembly.
4. Formed a council of governors to compile and write reports to the caliph.
5. Created new provinces and made adjustments to those left by Umar e.g merged Syria into one.
6. Created a new post of commander of the army
7. He carried out strict supervision of his officials and put up a special inspection team
8. Increased the income of the state treasury through the war booty
9. Carried out several construction works e.g. several roads and bridges were constructed.
10. Increased the allowances of people to 100 Dilhams and more 10 in the month of Ramadhan
11. Controlled flooding in medina by constructing a dam
12. Beautified the prophet's mosque at medina and even expanded it
13. He separated the military from the general administration
14. Established several military stations in Tripoli, Cyprus.
15. Established new grazing grounds for horses and camels e.g. at Nagee
16. He propagated Islam to non-Muslims e.g. by preaching to prisoners
17. Saved the Quran from pollution by standardizing it
18. He defeated the rebels who were creating chaos e.g. in areas of Armenia.
19. Expanded and extended the holy Qaaba
20. Constructed more markets and appointed market officers
21. A number of wells were dug to provide drinking water.
22. He made Jeddah the new site for the sea port
23. He changed the rituals at Minah e.g. lighting fire and building tents

b) Explain the ways in which these institutions helped the muslim community.

- Many people acquired land through the land re settlement scheme he introduced.
- The free movement of the quraish was a double edged sword as it had benefits and disadvantages.
- Standardization of the holy Quran protected its purity.
- Introduction of the other Adhan led to utmost pre preparedness for Juma.

- He made few conquests that helped consolidation of the already conquered areas.
- Increased the efficiency of the military when he separated it from general administration.
- Peace was realized when he defeated the rebels eg in Armenia.
- Transport was improved with the several roads and bridges constructed.
- Trade improved with the construction of markets and making Jedda a new site for the sea port.
- Peoples standards of living were improved when there allowances were increased to 100 dirhams.
- Security of the muslim empire was improved through the several military stations eg in Tripoli and Cyprus and introducing the navy.
- Improved the efficiency of the officials by putting up a special inspection team.

b) what lessons do you draw from Uthuman's administration

- Leaders should take advise.
- Need to lead by consultation.
- Should avoid shedding blood.
- Should be pious like he was.
- Should be exemplary in behavior.
- Should use both Quran and Hadith.
- Should offer services to people eg infrastructure.
- Should be approachable.
- Should live a simple life.
- Should be generous and support those in need.
- Should stand by principle in handling state affairs.
- Should be quick with making decisions to avoid instability.
- Should be willing to negotiate.

ALI'S ACHIEVEMENTS

Explain the achievements of Ali as a caliph

1. He abolished taxes on horses and camels for they were very important in the military
2. He introduced taxes on forestry e.g. taxes of 4000 Dirhams annually were introduced on the forests of Basra
3. He properly distributed resources from the state treasury
4. He constructed several boarder posts e.g. along the Syrian boarder.
5. He propagated Islam to the non-Muslims
6. He constructed a strong and safe building of the state treasury in Iran
7. He built a new bridge across river Euphrates
8. Re-organized the administration by appointing governors and administrators for various provinces

9. Enforced tax collection and asked tax collectors to be prompt in collection of taxes
10. Maintained strict moral code by initiating new punishments e.g. demolishing the house of a criminal
11. Initiated the punishment for drinking alcohol.
12. Used to send inspection teams to the provinces to investigate and review the situation in provinces
13. Was so strict on matters of accountability and never spared his relatives
14. Ensured people were fully kept into the folds of Islam
15. Put up a strong fortress for the safety and security of woman and children in Iran
16. Had strong affection for the needy and poor and the doors of the treasury were kept open for them.

OTHER QUESTIONS ABOUT CALIPHS

PROBLEMS/CHALLENGES FACED BY ABUBAKAR

Explain the problems/ challenges faced by Abubakary (UNEB 2011)

1. Hypocrites who tried to separate the Muslims
2. Disunity in the state and it was worse in medinah
3. Some people had abandoned Islam and there was need to bring them back
4. Need to consolidate himself to power
5. Had a task of teaching the new converts
6. Need to centralise the government as Arab tribes wanted to be independent
7. Tribalism and clan struggles began to show up
8. The Banu Gatafan and other tribes were planning to attack and destroy Medinah
9. Task of bringing back people towards the following strict moral code of Islam
10. Some people refused to pay zakah
11. Rebels began to kill zakah collectors
12. Jews on the Northern boarder planned to attack the Muslims
13. An expedition had to be sent to attack Syria and Iraq
14. Looking after the family members of the prophet
15. The Bedowin Arabs(desert dwellers) had planned on attacking Medinah
16. The Islamic state never had a regular army

How did he solve the above problems?

1. Led an army that defeated the internal rebels like Dhi-hassi, Dhul-Qissa.
2. Preached brotherhood to solve the clan conflicts and tribalism

3. Missionaries were sent to various parts of the empire to teach the new converts
4. Crushed the false prophets and their supporters using an enemy e.g Aswad, Musailama etc.
5. Ensured strict observance of Islamic principles
6. Sent expeditions to Syria and Iraq
7. Protected Medinah from the attacks of the Bedowins(desert dwellers)
8. Used the consultative assembly/Shurah Council
9. Made tribal heads swear/pledge allegiance to him
10. Divided the empire into provinces for easy administration
11. He formed a regular army and put it under able commanders

UMARU

Why were there wars between caliph umar, the persians and the romans (UNEB 2017)

1. The wars were started by Abubakar and Umar had to finish them
2. Action of the Iranian leader who tore the Prophet's letter inviting him to Islam
3. The need to spread Islam by Umar
4. Need to safeguard the Muslim empire from the Roman and Persian attacks
5. Persians and Romans wanted to capture the Arab warriors
6. Need by Umar to end the long standing enmity
7. Iranians used to torture Muslim Arabs e.g Sabor used to cut off the shoulders of the captured Arabs
8. Need to end the Roman Arab alliance in the north which had weakened Islam
9. Romans and Persians were opposing Islam and the caliph had to end their opposition
10. The prophet had foretold the collapse of the Persian empire

Why was Umar able to win these wars

1. The empires were at their time of decay
2. Emergence of a religious sect called Mazdak which caused confusion
3. Umar used able commanders like Khalid bin Walid, Amir bin Al-aas
4. Syrian's gladly performed the spying duty
5. The strict touch which Umar had on his army
6. Existence of large Arab elements in the populations of Iraq and Syria
7. Existence of feudal lords among the Persians and Romans yet they were hated by the locals
8. Oppressive and dictatorial rule of the Romans in Syria
9. Virtues of honesty and fairness which Muslims practiced

10. Determination, courage and daring nature the prophet had imparted in the Muslims
11. Non-Arabs built bridges for the Muslims and provided secret information
12. Muslims were highly organised
13. Umar always elected the best fitted men to run the state
14. Muslims act of giving the conquered land from the Persians to the natives
15. Umar had a great council of advisors

b) Explain the outcomes of the above wars

- The following were the effects of the above wars;
- There was expansion of the Muslim empire eg to Syria, Palestine, North Africa etc.
- Eased the spread of Islam in the Persian and Roman empires.
- A lot of war booty was collected by the Muslims and enriched the state treasury.
- Muslims became secure ie free from the Persian and Roman attacks.
- Muslims managed to avenge the prophet's letter.
- The long standing enmity between the Muslims and the Persians plus Romans ended.
- Roman and Persian opposition of Islam ended.
- The prophet's prophecy was fulfilled ie he had foretold the collapse of the Persian and Roman empires.
- Iranians stopped torturing the Muslims after the defeat of Sabor.
- Strengthened Islam as the wars ended the Roman Arab alliance in the North.
- There was emergence of cultures alien to Islam as the Persians and Romans all came with their cultures.
- Showed the importance of being virtuous as it made the locals to assist the Muslim army that exhibited it.
- Land tenure system was changed as Umaru abolished the old Roman system.
- Paved way for hardships during Uthman's reign.
- There was loss of lives eg Muslim commanders like Abu-Ubaidah Athaqif at the battle of the bridge.
- There was destruction of property where fighting was intense.
- Intermarriages arose as Muslims intermarried with the captured people.

Explain the causes of the discontent | disorder and disunity during Uthman's reign

1. The generation of people who had directly benefited from the prophet had almost come to an end
2. The new generation lacked strict observance of piety and selflessness
3. Tribalism especially the Quraish vs the non Quraish
4. Islamic empire had become so big
5. Uthman's kind hearted nature
6. Uthman's softness to the Umayyads since he was an Umayyad annoyed others
7. Nationalism as each group wanted to cause trouble to benefit their own nationalities
8. Muslims had married a lot of non-Muslim women and kept them as slaves. Their off springs became a problem
9. Muslims become jealous of the elevation of Umayyads
10. Anssars realized they were losing their position
11. Jews had grievances and become a source of disorder
12. Promotion of Marwan bin Hakam to position of chief secretary
13. Role of Ibn Saba the rumour monger
14. Clan struggle
15. Inferior position in which the followers of Zoroaster were kept
16. Struggle for leadership towards the end of Uthman's caliphate
17. Death of Umar who was feared by Romans and Persians

How was Uthman falsely accused?

What were the allegations made against Caliph Uthman in the last 6 years of his reign?

1. Appointing incapable and weak governors
2. Un authorized use of money of the Baitul Mali
3. His son Harith was allowed 10% of the sale of produce on every deal effected in Madina
4. Allowed his weak governors to acquire a lot of wealth
5. Allowed his relatives to graze their animals on state farms
6. Appointed his cousin Marwan as chief Secretary
7. Accused of recalling Hakam bin Aas to Madinah yet he had been exiled by the prophet
8. Failed to fulfill his pledge which he made to an Egyptian delegation and this even led to his murder
9. Accused of changing the rituals of Hajj at Mina
10. Accused of burning copies of the Holy Quran except Thabit's collection
11. Accused of exiling great companions of the prophet e.g Abu Dhahar
12. Stopped the payment of the allowances of Abdullah Bin Masud
13. Awarded large fields of land to his relatives

14. Gave a lot of precious jewelery and gem stones to his daughter
15. Marwan was given a 5th of war booty collected after the fall of North Africa.

ALI

Why did Ali fail?

What problems did Ali face during his leadership

1. He had unpopular politicians like Abu-Musa
2. Rebels were scattered everywhere and they were difficult to get
3. He had to first consolidate himself in power
4. The murderers of Uthuman were his supporters
5. The baitul-Maali was almost bankrupt
6. The rebellion of lady Aisha the prophet's widow
7. The rebellion of Muawiya in Siffin
8. Clan divisionism began to show up e.g. Ummayyads Vs the Hashmites
9. The changing of governors by Ali e.g. when he attempted to change Muawiya
10. The split support of the army
11. The compromising agreement between Ali and Muawiya at Siffin(arbitration)
12. Amir bin Al-Aas's canning nature who tricked Ali
13. The role of the Sabaites under Abdullah bin Saba
14. The role of kharijites who created chaos in different parts of the empire
15. Loss of military generals like Malik and Ammar Bin Yasil
16. He assumed the office of caliph when Muslims were totally disorganized
17. He was betrayed by the people of Medinah who never supported him against Muawiya
18. The defection of Talha and Zubair after taking Oath
19. He was betrayed by the people of Basra after taking Oath
20. He was betrayed by his brother Aquil after being given a handsome salary by Muawiya.

Describe the course of the Battle of;

- a) **Camel**
- b) **Siffin**

CAMEL (JAMEL) 656 AD

- Before the Caliph could march to Syria to face Muawiyah, he faced another threat
- Lady Aisha the widow of the Prophet turned against him.

- She said she was shocked by the news of the tragic death of Uthuman
- She wanted Uthuman's assassins to be put to justice
- She appealed to the meccans to support her view
- Mean while Zubair Bin Awaam and Talha Bin Ubaidullah had left Madina
- They informed her that even though they pledged their loyalty to Ali it was under duress
- Secondly they also wished Ali to put the assassins of Uthuman to justice
- They said that they supported lady Aisha for her quest for justice
- The 3 raised a force of 3000 men and marched towards Basra
- They captured the city of Basra and rounded up a number of Ali's supporters and those they suspected to have murdered Uthuman
- Many were found guilty and put to death immediately
- Caliph Ali later raised a large army against Aisha and her supporters
- The two armies met outside the city of Basra
- At Ali's suggestion, negotiations took place
- However the people who had rebelled against Uthuman feared the outcomes of the, meeting, they decided to create confusion in both armies
- Just before dawn, the rebels came and attacked Aisha's army. They thought they had been attacked by Ali's army.
- Aisha's army decided to attack Ali's army which also surprised them
- Soon both armies engaged in a serious battle
- In the events that followed, Ali's army defeated Aisha's army and several Muslims died e.g. Zubair and Talha
- Aisha was taken as a prisoner of war and later set free
- It was called the battle of camel because the camel on which lady Aisha rode

Explain the outcomes of the battle of;

a) CAMEL

1. Loss of lives on both sides e.g. over 10,000 persons were killed
2. Persians and Romans re-grouped to attack the Muslims
3. The spread of Islam faced a set back
4. Misuse of state funds during the course of fighting
5. Ali's side was victorious and Aisha's side was defeated
6. Ali felt that if he knew that such prominent men were going to die in battle, he would not have resorted to war
7. Ali felt so sad on seeing very many familiar faces among the dead on the battle field
8. Many vultures invaded the field and took away the dead's limbs e.g. the hand of Abdul Rahman Bin Atab was seen in Medina with his ring on it.
9. Ali was recognized by the entire Muslim community, except in Syria
10. Increased hate in the hearts of people against Ali in Basra as they lost their loved ones

11. Death of Talha and Zubair gave Muawiyah opportunity to strengthen his power
12. Confirmed the use of the sword to assume power by Mu-awiyah
13. Made the assassins more powerful which embarrassed Ali
14. Provided an argument for Mu-awiyah to blame Ali of being involved in Uthuman's murder
15. It was the first civil war among Muslims
16. There was looting and plundering in Basra though Ali later stopped it
17. Set ground for later massacres e.g. at karbala during the time of the ummayyads
18. Led to the battle of siffin
19. Fulfilled the prophet's prophecy when he said **"one day Talha and Zubair will fight Ali wrongly"**

SIFFIN 657 AD

- After the victory at the battle of camel, Ali turned his attention to Syria where Mu-awiyah was the governor
- He left with the army of 50,000 men
- Mu-awiyah also moved with his force and both armies met at a place called Siffin
- Caliph Ali offered to talk and Mu-awiyah insisted on Ali punishing the assassins which was impossible for him
- The two armies began fighting on the second day
- Ali's forces pressed the enemy's and 7000 men fell in the battle
- Amir Bin Al-Aas, one of Muawiyah's commanders made 500 of his front men to foster copies of the holy Quran on their spears
- As they neared Ali's soldiers, they shouted, this is the book of Allah. Let Allah decide between us
- These words had a magic effect on the Caliph's forward soldiers who began to shout the same words
- The caliph was so surprised of the move, his army was split in two.
- Some wanted to continue and others wanted war to end.
- This stopped fighting and negotiation took place between the two sides
- They agreed to be referred to 2 arbitrators
- Mu-awiyah was represented by Amir Bin Al-Aas and Ali was represented by Abu Musa.
- They were assisted by 400 men from each side
- In the arbitration, Amir told Abu Musa that both Ali and Mu-awiyah should be dismissed
- Fresh elections take place for the caliphate
- Each arbitrator was to denounce his master and Abu Musa was the first to do so
- Amir spoke next but did not denounce Mu-awiyah. Ali lost and Mu-awiyah gained from the arbitration

THE KHARIJITE MOVEMENT

- Before the above negotiations, a new movement called the kharijite emerged.
- It was a group that broke away from Ali because of his compromise with Mu-awiyah at Siffin
- They were 12,000 men in number
- They claimed neither Ali nor Mu-awiyah was worthy to rule
- They continued to say that Islam be ruled by the Quran and Hadith
- They also said the true caliphate had come to an end
- They also suggested that both Ali and Mu-awiyah ought to be eliminated
- They thus rebelled against caliph Ali and set up their headquarters at Naharawan
- They began to create troubles in the empire especially in Iraq
- This trouble diverted the attention of the caliph Ali
- When their activities became serious, caliph Ali fought and defeated them
- They were dispersed, some went to Bahrain and other places

b) SIFFIN

1. A lot of property was destroyed in Siffin
2. Many people were killed i.e. 7000 men fell in battle
3. Led to Ali's invocation of the curse of God on Basra
4. People lost the sense of values and judgments
5. Led to formation of the Kharijites Movement
6. People's faith declined and Islam suffered a set back
7. Laid foundation for the murdering Ali
8. Mu-awiyah declared himself a caliph after a few months
9. Increased clan divisionism
10. Paved way for dynastic rule
11. Intensified the Fitina period
12. Showed existence of hypocrites in the Muslim empire.

CONQUESTS

Explain how Abubakary conquered;

i) Iraq

- Iraq was a province of the ancient Persian empire
- It should be remembered that the king of Persia tore the letter of the prophet inviting him to Islam
- The prophet fore told the collapse of the empire but died before doing it
- So it came to pass during Abubakar's time
- During Abubakary's time, Arabs had conflicts with the Persians
- The caliph allowed the Arabs to wage war on them
- The caliph assisted the Arab chiefs e.g. Muthana and successfully defeated the Persians in a number of battles

- Several famous cities such as Hiira, Babylon were captured.

ii) Syria

- In the north, there was danger of possible attack from the Roman empor
- Abubakary sent 4 armies each led by a different commander to guard the northern boarder
- The overall commander was Abu Ubaidah bin Jarrah
- On hearing the movement of the Muslim army, Heraclius mobilized his troops for battle
- The Muslim army moved forward to face the Romans at Ajinadain
- Realizing that this would result into a serious battle, the caliph wrote to Khalid Bin Walid
- Told him to leave for Syria to rein enforce the Muslim army
- Khalid joined the Muslim army and defeated the Romans at Ajanadain
- The whole of Syria fell under the Muslim area of influence.

Umaru's conquest

Explain how caliph umaru conquered the Persian and Roman empires

Syria	Palestine	Egypt	Iraq and Persia
-This was part of the ancient roman empire -The caliph dispatched an army led by Khalid Bin Walid and Abu Ubaidah -They first surrounded the then city of Syria called Damascus -It surrendered with ease and was conquered -Muslims also conquered other towns -However the commanders feared the ease at which they conquered Damascus -They withdraw and went and camped at R.Yarmuk Romans started re-capturing their	-This was also part of the ancient Roman empire -Caliph Umaru dispatched an army led by commanders Amir bin Al-Aas -Fearing a serious battle the caliph rein enforced the Muslim army by sending Khalid And Abu Ubaidah -The Muslim army stormed the then city of Palestine called Jerusalem -After a peaceful agreement, the custodian of Jerusalem handed the keys of the city to the caliph -Gates were opened for the Muslims to enter	- This was also part of the ancient Roman empire - Amir bin Al-Aas set out from southern Palestine with a force of 3500 men -Captured a few boarder towns on the caravan route to Egypt. -Sensing danger, he sent another army led by Zubair Bin Awaam - The two armies met at present day Cairo - Muslims laid siege around Babylon - This made the governor of Egypt to seek approval from the empor Heraclius	- Iraq was part of the Persian empire - The conquest was abandoned by Abubakary - Umar sent an army to Iraq again led by Abu Ubaidah Athaqafi Muslims were defeated in the battle that took place at the bridge of R. Eurphates. (Battle of the Bridge) -Abu Ubaidah lost his life - Muthana replaced Ubaidah and encountered the Persians led by Mehran Hamdan - They met at a place called Buwaibu and the Muslims defeated the Persians

territory until they reached R.Yarmuk. -In the battle that took place at the banks of R. Yarmuk, the Romans were defeated	-The following year Abu Ubaida the commander of the Muslims army died of plague together with other generals e.g. Muadhi bin Jabal, Yazid bin Sufyan etc.	- the governor received news that the emperor had died and this frustrated the Romans -he opened the gates for the Muslims to enter the - Muslims surrounded Alexandria and it surrendered - With the fall of Alexandria, Egypt was put under the control of Muslims	- the whole of western Persia fell in the hands of the Muslims - Muthana died shortly after the victory - Umaru appointed Saad bin Waqas. The Persians raised a large army under General Rustam - In the battle that took place at Qadisia, the Persians were defeated. - Saad conquered large area of the Persian empire e.g Caspian and Black sea.
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SUMMARY OF THE CONQUESTS BY UMARU BETWEEN 634 – 644 AD

PLACE OF CONQUEST	SYRIA	PALESTINE	EGYPT	IRAQ AND PERSIA
Empire	Roman	Roman	Roman	Persian
Capital city	Damascus	Jerusalem	Cairo	1). Abu Ubaidah Athaqif Vs Rustam and Hamdan 2). Muthana Vs Hamdan 3). Saad bin Waasi Vs Rustam
Commanders	Khalid bin Walid Abu Ubaidah	Amir bin Al-Aas Khalid+Ubaidah	Amir bin Al-Aas Zubair bin Awaam	
Place of the battle	R. Yarmuk	Jerusalem	Babylon Alexandria	-The Bridge -Buwaibu -Qadusia
Who won	Muslims	Muslims	Muslims	i). Persians ii). Muslims iii). Muslims

CHARACTER OF CALIPHS

What qualities made (Abubakar, Umaru, Uthuman, or Ali) one of the best companions of the prophet.

Abubakar(UNEB 2016)

Umar

1. Kind e.g after the battle of Badr, he wished the captives ransom.
2. Making friendly relations was his hobby and the prophet was his best friend.
3. Was a great worshipper and performed prayers similar to those of the prophet.
4. Generous e.g he freed slaves like Bilal.
5. Never spoke harsh words to anybody and apologized the moment he did it.
6. Never spoke obscene words.
7. Steady fast, wise and full of wisdom.
8. Humble and gentle but tough where necessary e.g in handling false prophets.
9. Had utmost faith in Allah and was the most distinguished person after the prophet.
10. Always testified the words of the prophet eg after the night journey.
11. Never took anything unlawful even though it was a meal
12. Lived a simple life i.e ate simple food & put on simple clothes
13. Was a lover of education and encouraged others to acquire it
14. Was a lover of justice

1. Umar was very pious (feared fully & loved the holy prophet).
2. Feared to use anything from the treasury.
3. Generous (patrolled Medina at night).
4. Hated over spending (even refused to increase his own salary).
5. Lived a simple life (meals & clothes).
6. Strong & duty Sensitive.
7. Honest.
8. Truthful.
9. Loved education & encouraged others to acquire it.
10. Was tough and had sworn to kill the prophet.
11. Declared that Muslims should pray publically.
12. Migrated to medina during broad day light.
13. Tough on captives at Badr.ie wanted them to be killed.
14. Hudaibiyah,he had rejected the terms.
15. Slapped Abu Hurairah upon giving a hadith without witnesses
16. With the death of the prophet he had vowed to kill anyone who said that the prophet was dead.
17. Even the Shurah council members feared him when Abubakar proposed his name to them as his successor

Uthuman

1. Led a moral and chaste life even though he was handsome
2. Trustful e.g. in trade
3. He was called 'Ghani' as he was a millionaire
4. Made strong friendship with the prophet
5. Simple life
6. Generous
7. Soft spoken
8. Kind hearted
9. Utmost faith in Allah (never worshiped idols)
10. Was a man of action other than words
11. Was liberal (free thinker & respected peoples opinion)
12. Loved travelling since he was a trader
13. Loved education
14. Pious (read the Quran always and was killed reciting it)

Ali

1. Kind e.g. met Amir bin Aas on the battle field at Siffin and forgave him
2. Great fighter and was called Asadu-llah
3. Lover of justice
4. Education (even wrote a book of hadith called Al-Qatadayah)
5. Lived a simple life right from childhood
6. Was pious and great worshiper
7. Enjoyed making friends
8. Was friendly to every body
9. Generous and never refused any begger
10. Honest
11. Trust worthy (the prophet left him with people's valuables)
12. Pious (offered long prayers and read Quran)

GENERAL ASPECTS OF CHARACTER OF THE RIGHTLY GUIDED CALIPHS

1. Kind
2. Generous
3. Loved justice
4. Loved education
5. Loved travelling due to trade
6. Pious (offered long prayers & read Quran)
7. Making friends was there hobby
8. Trust worthy
9. Honest
10. Lived a simple life

DEATH OF CALIPHS

Describe the death of Ali (UNEB 2017)

- After four years of a very disturbing time, Caliph Ali was finally murdered by the rebels as initiated by the Kharijites.
- The kharijites had been annoyed over Ali's acceptance to have peace talks with Muawiya at Siffin

- They greatly disturbed Ali and he even fought them at Nahrawan where he defeated them
- After the defeat they went underground until when they planned his murder
- The kharijites were fed up of the power struggle between Mu-awiya and Ali plus the tricks of Amir bin Aas
- They decided that in order for peace to prevail, the 3 people must be killed
- The event was planned to take place on a Friday 17th Ramadhan 660 AD
- They even chose three killers respectively for action
- Ali was to be killed by Abdul Rahman bin Mugin
- Mu-awiya by Buraka bin Abdullah
- Amir bin Aas was to be killed by Air bin Baqr
- On the fateful day by God's luck Amir bin Aas did not turn up for the morning prayer therefore survived
- For Mu-awiya he managed to escape with minor injuries
- And for caliph Ali, he was seriously injured by his killer that he lived for a few days and later died
- He was buried at Nafat near Kufa.

Explain the effects of Ali's death

1. Marked the end of the caliphate period which was a democratic system
2. It brought in the idea of hereditary system of governance which was very selfish
3. It assisted the struggle of Mu-awiya to rise into power with all his ambitions
4. The influence of Medina continued to decline despite its importance in Islam
5. The headquarters of Islam were now shifted to Damascus from Kufa
6. It marked the beginning of a leadership where leaders don't care about their subjects
7. A lot of property was destroyed in the process.
8. It ended a period where leaders lived a simple life to a period of luxury
9. The murder led to the coming up of sects in Islam
10. It brought a lot of disunity which continued up to date
11. It brought in a lot of misuse of public funds by the luxurious living of the leaders

Describe the death of Uthman

- At the climax of the whole confusion, Abdallah bin Saba the leader of the rumour mongers mobilized his supporters from Kufa to unseat the caliph.
- Ibn Saba convinced a large following of people which even included some prominent Muslims that worked towards the overthrow of the caliph

- On hearing the move against him, the caliph called of his governors and prominent officials to discuss the problem
- Some were of the view that the trouble makers deserved crushing but caliph Uthuman didn't want to shed blood of the fellow Muslims.
- Uthuman had thought that the trouble makers would be persuaded to abandon their dangerous plans through peaceful means
- Unfortunately the rebels tightened their grip and continued to Medinah from where they demanded the resignation of Uthuman
- He replied that he would not resign from the duty given to him by Allah
- When they threatened to kill him, he answered that he was not afraid of death
- The rebels surrounded his house, stormed into it and murdered him while reciting the holy Quran
- Too much violence followed this in Medinah to the extent that no one offered to get Uthuman's body buried
- At last, tension reduced and on the third day, he was buried still dressed in his blood soaked clothes
- He died in 656 AD at the age of 80

Explain the results of Uthuman's death

1. Destroyed the idea of the respect of the caliph
2. It established a feeling among Muslims that the caliph was answerable for his action
3. It reawakened the old Arab tribalism which the prophet had ended
4. It broke down the unity that was within the Muslim community
5. The expansion of Islamic state got a setback
6. Ansars lost their position in the caliphate which they held during the prophet's time
7. Resulted into the battle of camel as Aisha tried to punish the Assassins of Uthuman
8. Resulted into the battle of Siffin since a lot of confusion came up as a result of Ali's failure to bring assassins to justice
9. It showed that within the Muslim community, there were hypocrites especially Jews led by Abdallah Bin Saba
10. Medinah lost its position as the seat of Islam.

THE FITINA PERIOD

- This was a period of civil wars among the Muslims which emerged after the murder of caliph Uthman.
- It was that period characterized by the battles of the camel between Ali and Lady Aisha, battle of Siffin between Ali and Muawiyya and the Kharijite movement against Ali and Muawiyya.

Explain the causes of the fitina period

- Murder of caliph Uthman and the need by people like Lady Aisha to punish the murderers.
- Clan differences between Banu Hashim and Banu Umayyads who thought that Ali failed to punish the murderers because he was an Umayyad.
- Tribal differences among the Muslims between the Quraish and non-Quraish.
- Muawiyya's greed for power also caused the Fitina period.
- Emergence of the Kharijite movement which vowed to kill Ali and Muawiyya.
- The role of Ibn Saba and his followers who caused confusion in the Muslim state starting from the caliphate of Uthman.
- Lack of proper education among the Muslims.
- Increased hypocrisy in Islam. Some people did not convert to Islam whole-heartedly.
- Death of the prominent companions of the prophet (PBUH) like Abu Bakar, Umar, Uthman e.t.c
- Increased Christian activities against Islam (the crusade movement).
- Decline of faith among the Muslims i.e Muslims fighting fellow Muslims.
- Growth of selfish interests among some Muslims like Muawiyya, Abdallah bin Saba e.t.c
- The death of Caliph Ali who had tried to contain Muawiyya and the Kharijites.
- Emergence of weak successors of Ali i.e his two sons Hussein and Hassan.

What were the results of the fitina period

- It led to the introduction of hereditary system of administration in Islam which replaced the Shura.
- The seat of Islam was transferred from **Madiinah** to **Kufah** and then later to **Damascus** by the Umayyads.
- It led to the introduction of dynastic rule in Islam which replaced republic rule.
- It led to the loss of lives of prominent Muslims like Ali, Zubair and Talha.
- There was a setback in the spread of Islam due constant wars.
- The Ansars lost power and influence to the people of Syria.
- State treasury became a private property.
- Corruption and embezzlement of Muslim fund and resources increased.
- It ended the peaceful period introduced by the orthodox caliphs.
- It led to the emergence of the religious sects among the Muslims e.g Kharijites, and Shia.
- It increased enmity between the Umayyads and Banu Hashim clans.
- It gave chance to the enemies of Islam like the Christians to organize and fight it.
- It tarnished the name of Islam before other people.

- It contributed to the loss of Muslim territories to the Christians like Spain and Turkey.

SECTION C

ISLAM IN UGANDA

- This was the period before the coming of Islam in Uganda.
- The religious, social, political and economic aspects of the people of Uganda before the coming of Islam were as follows:

Explain the religious ways of life of the people of Uganda before the coming of Islam

- Before the coming of Islam in Uganda, people believed **African Traditional Religion**.
- It was African Traditional Religion which shaped people's thinking and organization.
- African Traditional Religion did not have founders like in the case of Islam and Christianity.
- It began slowly as people responded to situations of life and reflected upon their experiences.
- Life experiences that formed African Traditional Religion included things like change in seasons, misfortunes like drought, epidemics e.t.c
- It also included things like powers of nature e.g earthquake, lightening e.t.c, geographical surroundings like mountains, rivers, lakes, valleys, forests, deserts and others.
- It was people's deep thinking about such issues that resulted into religious ideas which shaped their way of life.
- African Traditional Religion did not have holy books like the Qur'an but it was just written in history, hearts and experiences of the people.
- In African Traditional Religion, Ugandans had beliefs about God, spirits and life after death.
- Ugandans carried a number of ceremonies and festivals through which they expressed their beliefs about God, man and life after death.
- Important ceremonies and festivals were harvest time, childbirth, victory in war, burial ceremonies e.t.c
- In pre-Islamic Uganda, people prayed and offered sacrifices to their gods and goddesses.
- African Traditional Religion had worshipping places like mountains, hills, rivers, lakes, caves and forests where people could go for worshipping.
- African Traditional Religion could also be expressed in art pieces and symbols like sticks, pots, wood, calabashes e.t.c
- Religious feelings of the people could also be expressed in music and dance using drums, flute, whistles and others.
- Some people's names also meant religious feelings e.g Mwanga, Byakatonda, Byalimaana, Byarugaba e.t.c

- African Traditional Religion was taught through proverbs, legends, stories and rituals.
- People believed in spirits that they had powers to do good or harm to man.
- African Traditional Religion had leaders like rain makers, diviners, witchdoctors e.t.c who were thought to have more religious knowledge than others.
- People believed in God and gave Him various names e.g Katonda, Ruhanga, Imaana e.t.c

Social life

- Before the coming of Islam in Uganda, people practised different customs and attached a lot of meaning to them.
- Every person was supposed to obey the rules and regulations of the society.
- In centralized societies like Buganda and Bunyoro, people were divided into classes like royals, chiefs and commoners.
- In decentralized societies, all people were considered equal although this was theoretical.
- Every society had taboos which controlled one's behaviours in society e.g among the Baganda one could not mix freely with in-laws.
- Circumcision was practised by some societies like the Gisu, and Sabins to upgrade young boys into adulthood.
- All societies carried out ceremonies like marriage, childbirth, harvesting, burial e.t.c but they were performed differently.
- Some societies like Baganda practised excessive polygamy.
- Wine drinking was a common practice in almost all societies.
- Each society had tribes and each tribe was divided into clans.
- People lived in extended families which composed of parents, children, grand fathers and mothers, uncles, aunts and sometimes friends and in-laws.
- Extended families were linked together by marriage ties or blood relations.
- The parents looked after the children and shaped them as the environment and society needed.
- It was the responsibility of children to obey their parents and other elder members of the society.
- It was every member's responsibility to ensure discipline in society especially among the young ones.

Economic life

- Land ownership was the basis of the economic life of the Ugandans before the coming of Islam.

- In areas ruled by kings like Buganda and Bunyoro, land belonged to the king while in areas without kings like Iteso and Gisu, land was communally owned.
- People practised different economic activities like agriculture in Buganda and Bunyoro and pastoralism in Ankole.
- Raids for food and animals were also carried in some areas like Teso, Bunyoro and Buganda.
- Some people along rivers and lakes like Kyoga and Victoria carried out fishing.
- Hunting was also a common practice in many societies.
- Iron-working was carried out by some tribes like Buganda and Bunyoro.
- They made iron implements like hoes, spears, arrows, which they exchanged in trade.
- Many communities involved in both local and long distance trade.
- They dealt in items like bark cloth, handcrafts, beads, firearms e.t.c

The similarities and differences between pre-islamic arabia and pre-islamic uganda

SIMILARITIES

- In both pre-Islamic Arabia and pre-Islamic Uganda, the following were practised:
- There was excessive polygamy in both areas.
- There was wine drinking.
- Social classes existed in both regions.
- Gambling was also common in both Uganda and Saudi Arabia.
- Both regions had clans and tribes in society.
- There was much respect given to elders in both areas.
- Both regions had religious officials whom they gave gifts and sacrifices.
- People in both regions had knowledge about God, the Creator but they understood Him differently.
- In both areas people used to offer sacrifices to their gods.
- Religious beliefs existed among the people in both areas but they were different.
- People in both areas used intermediaries to connect man to their Creator.
- There was superstition in both areas.
- There was strong value attached to land in both pre-Islamic Arabia and Uganda.
- Both areas practised agriculture but grew different crops.
- Both areas practised pastoralism but kept different animals.
- Trade was also practised in both pre-Islamic Uganda and Saudi Arabia.
- Like in pre-Islamic Arabia, power belonged to kings and chiefs in pre-Islamic Uganda.
- Revenge was common in both pre-Islamic Arabs and Ugandans.

- Succession disputes were common in both regions before the coming of Islam.
- Brotherhood among members of the same clan existed in both regions.
- E.T.C

DIFFERENCES

- Divorce was common in Jahiliyya Arabs than in Uganda.
- Adultery and fornication was not common in Uganda like in pre-Islamic Arabia.
- Unlike pre-Islamic Uganda, Infanticide was a common practice in pre-Islamic Arabia.
- Talking obscene words was highly praised in pre-Islamic Arabia but in Uganda it was an offense to speak obscene words.
- Women and slaves were highly mistreated in pre-Islamic Arabia than in pre-Islamic Uganda.
- Idol worship was strong in pre-Islamic Arabia.
- Unlike pre-Islamic Uganda, the Arabs had several religions.
- Unlike Arabia, there was no fasting in Uganda.
- Pre-Islamic Arabs carried out pilgrimage around the Kaaba while naked which was not in Uganda.
- Unlike pre-Islamic Uganda, Arabs were subjected to foreign rule by the Jews and Persians.
- Pre-Islamic Arabs had no standing armies but some tribes in Uganda like the Baganda had strong standing armies.
- The Arabs had no centralized governments but Uganda was mixed with centralized and decentralized societies.
- Economically, Uganda practised fishing which was not in Arabia due desert conditions.
- They also practised cattle and food raiding which was not in Arabia.

HOW WAS RECEIVED IN BUGANDA

Describe the reception that was given to Islam during the time of kabaka Sunna II (UNEB 2013)

- Islam was the first foreign religion to come to Uganda
- It was during the reign of Kabaka Sunna II
- After the Arabs had developed interest in the interior
- The first Arabs to reach Buganda were Ahmed bin Ibrahim and Suhyl bin Amir
- They reached the palace of Kabaka Sunna II and found him sacrificing his subjects
- They were very surprised and they told him it was wrong to kill Allah's creatures
- He was also surprised to find out that there was someone higher than the Kabaka

- So he got interested in knowing the God of the Arabs
- They preached to him and he became interested
- They taught him verses of the Quran and he proved to be a good learner
- By the time of his death in 1856, he had shown a lot of interest in Islam even though he died a pagan
- The Arabs feared to preach Islam during his reign because they thought he would kill them
- They were also so much into trade than spreading Islam
- All in all even though Sunna died a pagan in 1856, the greatest contribution he did was that Islam was introduced to Buganda.

Explain the effects of the arabs onto buganda

1. Built mosques
2. Brought guns
3. Introduced new crops (rice, dates, wheat)
4. Introduced new foods (pilawo, capati)
5. Introduced Kiswahili language
6. Increased population of Buganda
7. Spread Islam in Buganda
8. Boosted trade in Buganda
9. Introduced cowrie shells & coins
10. Introduced Quran as a holy book
11. Introduced new styles of dressing
12. Influenced coming of missionaries
13. Introduced Arabic architecture of building flat topped houses
14. Laid foundation for the outbreak of religious wars in 1888.

Explain the contributions of kabaka Mutesa I towards the spread of Islam in Uganda

- Kabaka Muteesa I was a son to kabaka Sunna II
- He became Kabaka after the death of his father in 1856
- On becoming kabaka, he showed interest in Islam since he hoped the Arabs would help him fight the Khartourmers and the Banyoro
- He became serious with Islam in 1862 but declared himself a Muslim in 1886
- He made the following contributions;
 1. Welcomed more Arabs and Swahili to his Kingdom who in turn spread Islam
 2. Constructed a mosque at his palace for prayers
 3. Learnt some verses of the Quran in Arabic and taught them to others
 4. Ordered his chiefs and pages to convert to Islam
 5. He used to lead prayers in the Mosque at his palace on Friday
 6. He gave Muslims high posts/positions in his kingdom which they used to spread Islam

7. Ensured strict observance of prayers in his kingdom and put officials to monitor them
8. Ordered for the planting of stones for scrubbing feet in every home stead when performing wudhu
9. Strictly monitored fasting and punishments were given to people found eating in Ramadhan e.g. Kakolokoto one of his spies
10. Animals in his kingdom were slaughtered by Muslims
11. Abandoned the use of dogs for hunting
12. Abolished the burrying of Kabaka's without the jaw bones
13. Abolished the burring of Buganda kings while facing the direction of Bunyoro
14. Invited his fellow leaders to Islam e.g. Kabalega
15. Abolished taking of alcohol even though he continued doing it
16. Changed his name from Mukabya to Mutesa for the sake of Islam

Explain the causes of the conflicts among the different religious groups in Buganda between 1888 – 1895 (UNEB 2017)

They were also called the political – religious wars

They were fought between Muslims and Christians supported by traditionalists

They were series of wars e.g. at Nassenyi, Bunkabira, Kinakulya etc.

Causes;

1. Collapse of the Muslim –Christian alliance that had over thrown Mwanga
2. Poor distribution of war booty after the overthrow of Mwanga
3. Mwanga's ruthlessness made him a common enemy of the Muslims and Christians
4. Both groups had acquired arminitions
5. Long term enmity since the time of the Muslims takeover of the Roman empire
6. Difference in teachings
7. Fighting for converts
8. Each group wanted the Kabaka to be on its side
9. Fighting for positions in Kabaka's administration e.g. position of chief cook.
10. Death of kabaka Muteesa 1 who knew how to handle the different religious groups.
11. Failure of the Kabaka to identify himself with any religious group
12. Kalema's policies of favouring the Muslims annoyed the Christians

Course (Na/bu/ki/ki/si/ki)

Give an account of the political religious wars in Buganda between 1888 – 1895.

- After the collapse of the Muslim Christian alliance in October 1886, the two groups rose against each other
- They fought a series of Wars in various places for example at **Nasenyi** where the Muslims won
- But due to increased pressure from the Christians, Muslims started getting set backs
- They were defeated at **Bunkabira**
- Pushed further to **Kinakulya** and later to **Singo**
- This was their final defeat and they decided to run to **Bunyoro** and sought refuge at **Kijungute**
- From **Bunyoro**, they made attempt to come back to Buganda with the help of Kabalega but their plans failed
- In 1892, Nuhu kalema died of small pox and was succeeded by his son Nuhu mbogo as the Muslim leader

Explain the effects of the political religious wars in Buganda

1. Loss of lives
2. Migration of Muslims to kijungute
3. Spread of Islam to other parts of Uganda
4. Retarded spread of Islam in Buganda
5. Distribution of property e.g. Kalema's palace was burnt
6. Decline in economic activities
7. Increased persecution of Muslims in Buganda
8. Led to the formation of political parties along religious lines
9. Showed that people had not converted to Islam whole heartedly
10. Muslims started doing ordinary jobs like hawking
11. Negatively affected Muslims in political and administration of Uganda
12. Muslims were given poor counties in land distribution e.g. Butambala
13. Protestantism as a religion dominated Uganda

SPREAD OF ISLAM TO OTHER PARTS OF UGANDA

- Northern Uganda
- Eastern Uganda
- Ankole
- Tooro
- Bunyoro

Explain how the message of Prophet Muhammad reached;

Northern Uganda

1. The Mahadist revolt which made Muslims to migrate to Northern Uganda
2. Nearness to Islamized areas e.g. Egypt & Sudan

3. The R. Nile which facilitated Movement of Muslims
4. Role of Sudanese soldiers/Nubians
5. Role of intermarriages (Sudanese & people of Northern Uganda)
6. Uganda Kenya railway which facilitated movement of the Muslims there
7. Presence of trade items which attracted traders e.g. Simsim
8. Long distance trade route (Northern route) used by the Khartoumers
9. Similarity of local practices with those in Islam e.g. polygamy
10. Role of local leaders
11. Hospitality of the people of northern Uganda
12. Lack of a dominating religion in the area
13. Role of Khedive Ismail who wanted Uganda to be part of the equatorial province

Describe how Islam reached Eastern Uganda

1. Role of Buganda Muslim refugees e.g. Ali Lwanga
2. Trade i.e. L.D.T
3. Trade items e.g. cotton
4. Uganda Kenya railway that facilitated transport
5. Nearness to Kenya where Islam was already spread e.g. in Mumia Nabongo's kingdom.
6. Similarity of local cultures with Islam e.g. Circumcision, polygamy
7. Sudanese soldiers who settled in the region
8. Role of local chiefs/ leaders e.g. Munulo
9. Colonialists who gave Muslims role e.g. work as interpreters
10. Role of Baganda sub imperialists e.g. Semei Kakungulu
11. Role of intermarriages
12. Producing of many children e.g. the Muslim refugees like Ali Lwanga
13. Raids Buganda made on Busoga

How did Islam reach Bunyoro

1. Nearness to Buganda which was already Islamized
2. Trade relations with Northern Uganda
3. Sudanese soldiers who settled in the area
4. Wars of succession between Kabalega & Kibagumira as they employed Sudanese soldiers
5. Raids by Buganda for men, women & animals
6. Similarity of local practices with those of Islam e.g. polygamy
7. Buganda refugees like kabaka Kalema
8. Political religious wars that led to migration of Muslims
9. Trade items e.g. salt which attracted Muslim traders
10. Uganda Kenya railway which facilitated movement of Muslims
11. Hospitality of the Banyoro attracted Muslims to the area

12. Colonialists who mistreated Muslims in Buganda and made them to run away to Bunyoro.

TOORO

1. Nearness to Buganda which was already Islamized
2. Buganda refugees who settled in Tooro
3. Political religious wars in Buganda
4. Uganda railway to (Hima) for limestone
5. Hospitality of the Batooro attracted Muslims to the Area
6. Buganda raids on to Tooro for men and women made them convert
7. Similarity of local practices with those of Islam e.g. polygamy
8. Trade i.e. the long distance traders
9. Trade items e.g. ivory, copper attracted traders to the area
10. Individual Muslims like Abbas Balinda spread Islam there.
11. Intermarriages between Batooro and Baganda
12. Role of Sudanese soldiers

FACTIONALISM/ DIVISIONISM/ SECTARIANISM/ DISUNITY

Qn: *Explain the causes of disunity/ wrangles/ conflicts among Muslims in Uganda.*

1. Difference in the interpretation of Quran and Hadith
2. Un co-ordinated foreign influence which confuses people
3. Loyalty to leaders and think they don't make mistakes.
4. Desire to seek popularity by some leaders
5. Lack of a universally accepted leaders like the pope for Catholics
6. Presence of two Mufuti's or over roll Muslim leaders
7. Lack of clear guidelines about changing of leadership
8. Struggle for economic gains amongst Muslims
9. Government interference in Muslim affairs
10. Tribalism (Buganda Vs other tribes)
11. Ignorance of some Muslims and just conflict with others
12. Hereditary enmity that Muslims are willing to continue with.
13. Insecurity within the country has caused more separation
14. Lack of transparency in issues to deal with money
15. Struggle for power amongst leaders
16. Different value attached to Islamic practices
17. Presence of different schools of law
18. Lack of proper training of Sheikhs (half baked sheikhs are produced)
19. Media has sometimes confused Muslims further by magnifying small issues.
20. Lack of tolerance among Muslims with each other
21. Unending disunity among Muslims has furthered more disunity.

Qn: ***What methods should be applied to handle the situation*** (Ways of avoiding sectarianism)

1. Always preach brotherhood
2. They can train for a common method of preaching
3. Should go back to the original teaching of Islam to promote Unity
4. Should look for information to avoid arguing out of ignorance
5. Muslims should learn to be tolerant to one another
6. Muslims should borrow a leaf from other groups that are united
7. Should be careful with the media to avoid its negative impacts
8. Equally avoid too much politics I affairs of Islam
9. Should always find out who the true enemies of Islam are.
10. Avoid accepting international influence upon them to stop the confusion
11. Have respect for one another
12. Should have proper accountability of funds to avoid mistrust
13. Have a clear way of a warding leadership
14. Muslims should get one over roll leader in Uganda
15. Proper training of Sheikhs to avoid half baked ones

ORIGIN OF JUMA EMPYA/ JUMA ZUKULI

Describe the origin of Juma empya and Juma- Zukuli sects.

- Since time in memorial, Muslims in Uganda used to offer both Juma and Zuhur prayers
- However, in the **1920's** there was a section of Muslims which used to offer both Juma & Zuhri
- Muslims used to perform both following an Islamic teaching that Juma is invalid if prayed with less than 40 learned Muslims in one mosque
- The above condition couldn't be met since the learned in Uganda were few
- In **1926**, the then Kabaka of Buganda, **Daudi Chwa** tried to help out and invited a sheikh from Tanzania
- The Sheikh gave ago a head for both prayers
- In **1947**, Muslims leaders from both groups decided to go to Mecca and seek clarification from mufti **Shafie**.
- He told them to construct one big mosque for jumah prayers
- Also recommended that there was no need to perform both prayers
- The answers were not satisfying and two groups formed here
- On coming back, the group against performing led by **Badru Kakungulu**, decided to abandon "**Zuhur**" on Friday and came to be known as **Juma Empya**
- They had their headquarters at **kibuli** and were registered as the **Uganda muslim community**.

- Those in favour of **Juma** and **Zuhuri**, continued to perform both prayers and came to be known as **Juma Zukuli/Nkadde** and had their headquarters at **Kyadondo** and their leader was **Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mivule**.
- They had their headquarters at Kibuli were registered as the Uganda Muslim Community.

Explain the contributions of juma zukuli towards the development of islam

1. Always organizes an annual mauled which brings unity and brotherhood
2. Always sends out sheikhs to go and preach Islam
3. Have always mobilized help for the needy people
4. Has always collected and distributed zakat
5. Managed to buy a big piece of land in Kawempe Kyadondo that will benefit the Muslims
6. The sect donated land where Kawempe Muslim SS was built
7. Mivule used to organize a fund raising for funds to cater for the project of the sect
8. A Quran teaching centre was started by the sheikhs which was very useful
9. A nursing school was put up which has trained medical personnel
10. Tried to unite the Muslims under the sect
11. Sought for scholarships from abroad that have benefited Muslim education
12. Has funded some Muslims to go and perform Hajji
13. Distributes house hold items to the needy Muslims on iddi day and during Ramadhan
14. Has trained several Sheikhs and this has helped the propagation of Islam
15. Influence the construction of mosques in Areas that follow their ideology e.g. Kawempe Lukadde ,kawempe Mbogo etc.
16. They popularized the use of Matali which united Muslims
17. Their leader Mivule led prayers when New Mulago Hospital was being opened which was glorious for the muslims.

Explain the contributions of juma empya

1. Constructed a magnificent mosque in the heart of Kampala i.e. at Kibuli
2. Its efforts were behind the construction of Kibuli secondary school which has boosted Muslim education
3. Always organizes for the taking of Muslims to Mecca for hajji
4. Has tried to unite Muslims that are attached to the sect
5. Trained several sheiks who have helped in teaching of Islam
6. Their leader donated several pieces of land to the Muslim community
7. Sought for scholarships for Muslims to go and train abroad

8. The sect consolidated the work of UMEA with Kakungulu as its president
9. Several primary schools were constructed through the influence of the sect and this has boosted Muslim education
10. Always collects and distributes Zakat which is a very important activity
11. The headquarters of the sect have spacious grounds which have been used for organizing wedding and introduction ceremonies for Muslims
12. The sect has connected the Muslims of Uganda to the outside world
13. Has organized dawah programmes throughout the country
14. One of their members Sheikh Ssemakula Shuaib led prayers on Independence Day 1962 which was a glorious moment for Islam.

NAAM(National Association for the Advancement of muslims)

a) Describe the formation of NAAM

b) Give an account of the formation of NAAM

1. NAAM stands for National association for the advancement of muslims
2. It was started by the UPC government led by Obote the then president of Uganda
3. Was started in 1965 with its headquarters at wandegeya
4. Its chairman was Obote's cousin – Adok Akbar Nekyon
5. Assisted by Kamulegeya
6. Administrators were mainly non baganda muslims eg Ausi Rwakaikara
7. It was formed after Kakungulu had objected kamulegeya's idea of setting up the office of world muslim league in Kampala
8. Obote's cousin Adok started opposing the prince together with Obote
9. The prince and Obote had conflicts because when Obote came to power, he forced the kabaka to exile who was the Prince's uncle
10. Obote was against the prince because he was more popular than the president in Buganda
11. So Obote formed NAAM with all the groups that opposed the prince the Juma-zukuli, Bukoto nateete etc
12. The prince held various meetings with muslim groups to end the misunderstandings but all in vain
13. Between 1967-1971, NAAM and UMC were fighting for followers and control for mosques
14. NAAM even wanted to take the kibuli mosque the headquarters of the Uganda Muslim community. (Juma empya)
15. In 1971 Idd Amin who was an army general in Obote's government was not happy with Obote's activities and over threw him
16. He formed UMSC in 1972 to unite all Muslims

a) What were the original ideas of the NAAM

b) Explain the Reasons for the formation of NAAM

1. To act as a mouth piece of Muslims to the government
2. To serve as the Muslim governing body
3. To cater for the general welfare of the muslims
4. To revive islam and teach the pure and true religion
5. To unite the Muslims of Uganda after emergency of sects
6. To change leadership of Islamic affairs from royal prerogatives
7. Non baganda elites also advocated for change of leadership
8. To administer the affairs of Islam constitutionally
9. To address the status of sheikhs as they were poorly catered for
10. Refusal of opening up the world muslim league offices as had been requested by Kamulegeya
11. To solicit for funds from the Arab world for the UPC government.
12. To pass on UPC government policies onto the Muslims.
13. To advocate for the muslims share of the national cake.

a) What were the outcomes of the formation of NAAM

b) Explain the effects of the formation of NAAM

1. Mobilized youth and united a new breed of Muslims with fresh ideas to stir up issues concerning Islam
2. Brought Muslims closer to the government
3. Organized Muslim functions and ceremonies eg mauled through which Islam was spread.
1. Linked Uganda to the outside world eg through world Muslim league
2. Tried to unite the Muslims in Uganda since it was nation wide
3. Indirectly laid foundation for the formation of UMSC since it was nation wide
4. Led to appointment of the first Mufti of Uganda ie Sheikh Semakula
5. Muslim activities were broadcast live on Radio Uganda and UTV
6. Members of NAAM were rewarded with political appointments in UPC government
7. Pressurized the government to create jobs for muslim sheikhs eg Buwendo became secretary general of mubende
8. Re-defined the position of sheikhs whose welfare was poor
9. Islamic activities became popular nationwide eg Obote attended the 1968 mauled at jinja barracks
10. Led to construction of mosques in Uganda
11. Led to establishment of RABITWA office in Kampala
12. Increased on the number of sheikhs and graduated them to cater for many areas
13. Led to divisionism among muslims in Uganda
14. Led to loss of lives where there were conflicts eg in shema
15. Retarded the development of Muslim projects in Uganda

16. Fought for the control of mosques thus bringing further misunderstandings
17. Increased government interference in Muslim affairs

UMSC

a) Describe the formation of UMSC

b) Give an account for the formation of the UMSC (UNEB 2017)

1. UMSC stands for the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council
2. It was established in 1972 during Amin's regime
3. Muslims had experienced a lot of problems
4. Some concerned muslims supported it
5. Amin proposed to form one organization for the Muslims
6. Majority of the Muslims supported it
7. Two conferences were held ie
the 1st between 19th – 22nd may 1971
the 2nd between 1st – 4th June 1971
8. Muslims accepted to be under one organization
9. It was officially inaugurated in 1972
10. Kakungulu the leader of UMC welcomed the idea
11. He donated 20 acres of land to the organization
12. The 1st leader was Abdul Razak matovu
13. The deputy was Ali kulumba
14. Its headquarters were first at Aga Khan mosque
15. Later they shifted to Old Kampala where they currently are.

Explain the achievement /successes of the UMSC (UNEB 2017)

1. Set up income generating projects eg university, radio Bilal
2. Organized successful elections for the Mufti
3. Managed to secure donations from the Arab world
4. Had by mid 1975 improved and changed old Kampala hospital to 100 beds and 2 doctors
5. For some years the council tried to unite Muslims
6. Was able to protect the Muslims rights to a certain degree eg slaughtering of animals
7. Encouraged creation of more Muslim schools
8. Improved on the welfare of Muslims through different programmes
9. Spread Islam through mauled and Duwa programmes
10. International Muslim agencies and organizations appeared in Uganda
11. Managed to educate several sheikhs locally and abroad
12. Uganda was registered as a member to the organization of Islamic conference in 1974

13. Tried to complete the national mosque with the help of gadaffi
14. Tried to look after orphans though with limited finance
15. Continuously announced the beginning and end of the month of Ramadhan

a) For what reasons was the UMSC formed

b) What were the original ideas of the founders of the UMSC

1. To provide religious guidance and information regarding islam
2. To represent the muslim community to local and foreign entities
3. To look after / oversee and safeguard Muslim property
4. To construct schools and take charge of them
5. To collect and distribute zakat
6. To look after the disadvantaged members in the muslim community
7. To construct mosques and be in charge of their administration
8. To organize religious ceremonies eg mauled, idd etc
9. To conduct marriage ceremonies
10. To settle disputes among muslims
11. To act as a mouth piece for muslims to the central government
12. To train sheikhs
13. To announce the beginning and end of the month of Ramathan.
14. To get funds or aid from the Arab world.
15. To connect the muslims of Uganda to the outside world.

a) What are the reasons for the UMSC's failure to fulfill the aims and objectives of its founders?

b) What challenges does it face?

1. Lack of transparence among leaders
2. Insufficient structures of administration and weak policies
3. Greed from money,
4. corruption and embezzlement
5. Weak leadership and administration
6. Lack of creativity by the Muslim community and its leaders
7. Greed for power and leadership
8. High level of poverty, dependence of members
9. Recurrent Muslim leadership wrangles
10. Ignorance among Muslims especially in rural areas
11. Political interference
12. Foreign interference /influence
13. Tribalism among Muslims
14. Emergence of semi-independent groups
15. Duplication of duties and roles
16. Lack of funds
17. Un qualified staff in some departments of the council

Suggest possible solutions to the above problems

1. Spread of its training and educational programmes to curb ignorance.
2. Ask for more scholarships not only from the Arab world but also for secular education
3. Establish more schools and improve on the existing ones
4. Properly channel aid got from donars
5. Establish more and more permanent income generating projects
6. Should unite Muslims through drafting a fair constitution to embrace all groups
7. Set up an inspectorate department to look into the management of the council's affairs
8. Organize seminars to educate muslims about their religion
9. Hire properly trained and skillful officials
10. Preaching of brotherhood
11. Census on muslims be carried out for easy planning
12. Be careful with foreign influence not to take on everything
13. Proper guidelines about replacing or dismissing a leader eg Mufti
14. Muslims should agree on having an overall leader in Uganda
15. Corrupt leaders /officials be brought to book
16. Selective and careful involvement with the government to reduce political interference

Explain the causes of the problems of the council

1. Government interference
2. Lack of qualified personnel
3. Struggle for power
4. Unemployment
5. High level of illiteracy and ignorance
6. Lack of sincerity and honesty among Muslims
7. Embezzlement of funds in the council
8. Lack of proper sensitization of the Muslim masses
9. Lack of coordination within the council due to poor means of communication
10. Lack of proper planning by the council
11. Recruitment of half-baked personnel with elementary skills
12. Resurrecting /recurring divisionism
13. Un coordinated foreign influence
14. Ignorance of muslims

SPIDIQA

Describe the origin of SPIDIQA

Explain the emergency of SPIDIQA

1. The term spidiqah refers to the society for the propagation of islam and denouncement of innovations, Qadhism and atheism
2. It was established in 1979 with sheikh Muahmmad Ziwa as its Mufti and idris Lutaaya as a chief khadi
3. They first operated from Bilal mosque and then to kamwokya mosque and later Nakasero mosque
4. It was formed by the muslims who thought that the leader of the supreme council had deviated from the path of Allah
5. The major reason was with leadership of UMSC but later shifted to mismanagement and embezzlement of funds by the UMSC
6. As time went on, society officials preached against mauled, shirik etc as innovations
7. Ziwa condemned the UMSC officials for not telling the Muslims the truth about Islam
8. Therefore they shifted from administration to the interpretation of the Quran and hadith
9. The society went on and challenged the old sheikhs for conducting kutuba in Arabic only
10. Spidiqa gained many followers especially youths who had hated the old sheikhs way of preaching
11. The coming back of Sheikhs from Arabia added more strength to the sect
12. Ziwa gave them permission to preach to his followers
13. Later conflicts arose within Spidiqa because muslims were not happy with Ziwa's behavior
14. Sheikh Lutaaya broke away as he compromised with UMSC
15. Lutaaya went and formed Buziga theological institute
16. At the climax of the conflict, one day Ziwa stood up in the mosque to preach, members accused him of being drunk which he denied.
17. He was banned from preaching ever again at nakasero
18. He then moved to Wilson road mosque and later to Kisenyi where he built a mosque with Njuki
19. The group that remained at nakasero came to be known as the Tabliq

Explain the effects of SPIDIQA towards the development of islam in Uganda

1. Brought to the open several teachings of islam eg Islamic dressing
2. Brought many people back to offering prayers in jamma
3. Differentiated innovations from the Islamic culture
4. Started a weekly newspaper called “Shariat” islamia
5. Revolutionalised performance of kutuba ie translating it in local languages
6. Development of an open centre of learning at Nakasero mosque
7. Shaped Uganda youth to become responsible citizens
8. Constructed mosques eg in masaka, jinja etc
9. Started Islamic schools in Uganda eg buziga theological institute
10. Resurrected the spirit of fighting for mosques
11. Led to divisionism among muslims ie youth vs old
12. Enmity between muslims and non-Muslims
13. Leaders always indulged in womanization and alcoholism eg Ziwa Kizito
14. Led to formation of the Tabliq movement
15. Many people learnt how to recite the Quran at Nakasero

TABLIQ

Trace the origin of the Tabliq in Uganda (UNEB 2016)

Explain the origin of the tabliq movement

1. The term Tabliq means to evangelize and those who engage in evangelism are called the tabliqs
2. In Uganda the community of the Tabliq was a breakaway of mainly youth from spidqah movement of Muhammad Ziwa
3. Sheikh Ziwa and others started the spidqah group in 1979
4. This group was formed as a result of discontent of many Muslims especially about the leadership of the UMSC
5. They first operated at Bilal Islamic Institute and later shifted to Kamwokya
6. Finally settled at Nakasero mosque
7. UMSC looked at the group as a threat and sued its leaders and on several occasions Ziwa ended up in prison

8. Later Ziwa was accused of misbehaving ie preaching under the influence of alcohol
9. He was banned from any further preaching at Nakasero mosque
10. He shifted to Wilson road mosque and finally to kisenyi where he built a mosque with Njuuki
11. The group that remained at nakasero later came to be called the tabliq sect
The community attracted more of the sheikhs graduating from Islamic universities outside Uganda and Thanawi institutions\these were given platform to preach at Nakasero mosque
12. The movement attracted mostly youth who had relaxed in performing Islamic rituals after being over taken by worldly affairs
13. The tabliq at one time were regarded as a violence group
14. In 1991, some of their leaders like kamoga and jamil Mukulu mobilized youth to forcefully oust the UMSC leadership
15. They attacked the council headquarters located at Namirembe road murdering 4 police men and a dog and were nicknamed "ABATA POLISI"
16. The government used force to crush them as some fled and others were imprisoned
17. This action tarnished the image of the tabliqs and were viewed as barbaric and extremists
18. Currently the longest serving leader of the tabliq movement sheikh Kakeeto Sulaiman has lost confidence of his subjects who have expelled him from Nakasero mosque

Explain the beliefs and practices of the Tabliq muslims (UNEB 2016)

1. Do not celebrate mauledis
2. Do not perform the last funeral rights
3. Do not read the tahalili during burial ceremonies
4. Do not recite the Talakini during burial ceremonies
5. Opposed to the drumming of Matali
6. Friday Khutubah shall be translated into languages
7. Opposed to taking of photos
8. Opposed to listening to Music
9. Discourage the women from working
10. The woman's best prayer is that performed at home
11. Growth of beards and cut the mustache
12. Shortening of the trousers
13. Use of the wooden brush for brushing teeth
14. Opposed to the 40 days duwa for the dead
15. During prayer should stand foot to foot
16. Encouraged simplicity of the marriage ceremony.

15a)Explain the factors for the rise of the Tablique movement in Uganda

- The Tabligh movement was started by the young Muslims who had broken away from the SPIDIQA group at Nakasero.
- It was in the early 1980's
- It was as a result of the immorality that they could not stand from the leaders.
- It had people like Jamilu Mukulu, Kaketo and others
- It had its headquarters at Nakasero
- The reasons as to why it was formed include the following;
- They wanted to purify Islam which was being mixed with culture
- They equally wanted to spread the pure Islam in the whole of Uganda
- They wanted to implement Muhammad's sunnah in Uganda
- They equally were to spread the sunnah throughout Uganda
- The Tabligh wanted to advocate for Muslims rights in Uganda
- They were also to convince the Ugandan Government to also consider Muslims in the politics of Uganda
- They were tired of the mismanagement and confusion at the UMSC
- They equally were annoyed over how the council was quite yet were mixing up Islam.
- The need to uphold and establish the teaching of the Holy Quran and Hadith
- Desire to distribute Authentic Islamic literature.
- The need to promote developments among the Muslims.
- The difference in the interpretation of the sources of the Islamic laws
- The disunity among the Muslims in Uganda
- The influence of sheikhs who studied from the Arab countries
- The struggle for leadership among Muslims
- The downfall of president IDD AMIN DADA, in Uganda who had unified all the groups under UMSC
- The SPIDIQA society laid foundation for the establishment of the movement.
- Presence of many idle youth who were easily wooed by the sect.

b) In what ways has the Tabliq sect influenced the Muslim community?

- The ways it influenced the Muslim community are both positive and negative which include;
- It has taught pure orthodox Tawheed devoid of shirk
- They have made Muslims aware of innovations that were introduced in Islam
- They have emphasized Islamic dress code among the Muslim community
- Popularized the mosque Halaqat
- It made Muslims participate in politics eg for the first time, Muslims started a political party called JEEMA (Justice Forum)
- They have constructed schools.
- They have popularized Islamic religion.
- They have strengthened Islamic brotherhood.
- They have instilled the spirit of help in the distressed communities.

- It has acted as a mouthpiece for the Muslim community
- They have encouraged women and girl education, which has been catered for
- Negatively, Further divided the already divided Muslim community
- They have radicalized the teaching of Islam
- Their approach to missionary work was Repulsive
- They have created a gap between the traditional sheikhs and the youth
- They have deepened the gap between the old Muslims and the youth by constructing their own mosques
- They have introduced fundamentalism in Ugandan Islam
- Islam in Uganda acquired an image of violence and rigidity through their activities
- Islamic spirit of flexibility, accommodation and tolerance disappeared
- Old institutions of Islam in Ugandan e.g. mauled, Tariq were seriously compromised
- They paved the way for the dominance of the Hambali school of legal thoughts over the shafie school which existed since the introduction of Islam in Uganda
- The Ash'ari school of theology was replaced by the Wahabi/salaf school of theology
- They set up a rival administration among the Muslim community. All Muslims were expected to be under UMSC, unfortunately, the movement set up its own administration
- Important aspects of developments were neglected e.g. Muslims welfare, economic empowerment etc
- Da'awa became the central theme much as it targeted fellow Muslims rather than non-muslims.

END