



1. East Africa before the coming of Islam had no religious benefits and practices as seen below;

- They believed in the unseen God.
- They carried out sacrifices.
- They used to communicate to their gods through prayer.
- Africans had prayer places commonly referred to as shrines.
- They had religious objects which were symbols that expressed religious practices and ideas e.g. cowrie shells, calabashes etc.
- Religious people were believed in and these were chosen by the gods.
- They had religious customs and breaking a custom would render a religious ceremony insufficient.
- Religious ceremonies and festivals were cherished by Africans e.g. child birth, marriage etc.
- Religious naming: Africans expressed their relationship by giving their children names with religious meanings e.g. Byaruhanga, Atukunda, Mulungi etc.
- Africans believed in life after death.
- Initiation was a religious practice that involved practices like circumcision in some societies.
- Superstition also constituted a very big part of belief among Africans.
- Belief in ancestors where Africans consulted the spirits of those ancestors in case of life puzzle.
- Death according to Africans was caused and to them it could be avoided.
- They worshiped spirits which they believed had command to the direction of life among the living.
- Music dance and drama was a very important component in religious practice in Africa.
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$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25$ marks

2. The transaction in human beings by some Muslim traders partly contributed to Islamic delay and stagnation, however there were also some other factors.

- Their involvement tarnished the images of Islam.
- It also caused a lot of suffering and misery to the would be converts.
- There developed much suspicion and insecurity that made the work of preachers very hard.
- It also led to depopulation as the would be converts were always taken for slavery.

- This type of trade attracted Europeans who came under the disguise of abolishing the evil ghost and they introduced Christianity.
- This type of trade was very profitable so Arabs spent most of their time in this venture.

However there were other obstacles:

- There was no organized missionary groups.
- Presence of hostile tribes.
- The coming of the Portuguese at the coast
- Poor transport and communication network.
- The Arabs lacked interest to venture into the interior of East Africa.
- Tropical diseases especially malaria and sleeping sickness.
- Language barrier.
- Presence of wild animals.
- Africans were so much attached to their traditional beliefs and practices.
- Lack of enough funds.
- Some Islamic principles seemed hard to some Africans.
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$$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25 \text{marks}$$

3. The people of Somalia, especially those of Mogadishu had received Islam before 1000AD, so the contacts with East Africans facilitated the spread of Islam in a number of way;

- Their postoralistic nature made them move from one place to another and they interacted with Kenyans and Ugandans.
- They established permanent settlements and Islamic villages which attracted many to Islam.
- The Somali Sheikhs of Mogadishu established several learning centres which boosted the spread of Islam.
- Since they were also traders, they established several businesses where they employed many people.
- They intermarried with the local people and attracted a number of mosques which were used as Islamic centres.
- Many were appointed into positions of responsibility in the governments of the East African countries hence increasing the voice of Muslims.
- They established non-government organisations which have been very active in the propagation of Islam e.g. Tawheed Association in Uganda.
- They also funded Muslim projects and programmes
- Everywhere they settled, they lived as Muslims and influenced the people they interacted with to Islam.
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Other factors;

- The role of trade.
- The role of chiefs and kings.
- Role of Muslim preachers and teachers.
- The nature of the Islamic culture.
- Role of intermarriages.
- Role of colonialism.
- The Swahili languages and culture.
- Role of the Sudanese soldiers.
- The improved transport and communication.

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$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25$ marks

4. The non-government organisations in Uganda are both local and international;
- The local ones include, the young men Muslim Association, the Muslim students Associations, MUMSA etc.
 - The international ones include;
The Islamic call society, the world Muslim league, O.L.C, AMA, The international Islamic charitable organisation etc.

These organisations have to a greater extent promoted the spread of Islam in the following ways;

- They have carried out Dawa activities hence inviting a number of people to Islam.
- They have constructed a number of schools.
- They have supported Muslim unity.
- They have constructed a number of mosques.
- They have offered scholarships to many Ugandan Muslims.
- Many orphans have been taken care of, they established orphanage centres e.g. Lugo orphanage in Luwero.
- The organisations have employed Ugandans Muslims lifting their standards of life.
- Helped in importing Islamic materials e.g. Qurans, CDs.
- They have helped link up Ugandan and Ugandan Muslims to the Arab world.
- The study of Arabic language in Uganda has been boosted by these NGOs.
- Organisations have given life to Muslim functions and festivals e.g. IddiAdhuha where they donate animals for Slaughtering.

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However;

These NGOs have some weaknesses as seen below;

- They have fueled disunity among Muslims where one organisation supports a group at the expense of the others.

- There has been duplication of work because of lack of co-ordination between each other.
- They have in several cases failed to employ Ugandans in top management positions as most of these positions are reserved for foreigners.
- Much as they are credited to have supported Muslims to go abroad for further education, the education is sometimes irrelevant to the social needs of Uganda.
- They have misdirected projects which eventually don't benefit Muslims.
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$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25$ marks

5. The coming of European imperialists and the eventual colonisation of Kenya by the British had a big damage on the Islamisation process, however there were other factors;

- They expelled Muslims from colonial offices.
- They handed over the control of secular education to the Christians.
- They denied Muslims any political appointment in the colonial administration.
- They killed very many Muslims at the time of gaining effective control of the colony.
- Colonialists marginalised Muslims and stopped Islamic influence.
- Colonialists introduced the use of English as a medium of communication in schools which reduced the use of Kiswahili and the Arabic language.
- They took over all the trade activities of the Arabs and Swahili rendering them economically weak.
- They abolished the Sharia law in areas where it had taken root replacing it with decrease and ordinaries.
- Western civilization was introduced yet it contradicted the true principles of Islam.
- They created boundaries for effective control, security and land mapping however, this limited movement of people including the promoters of Islam.
- Colonialists imposed heavy taxes to the people of Kenya to cover the costs of their administration i.e. Hut and Gun tax and they left Muslims poor.
- They never prepared Muslims for post- colonial era hence marginalising them politically.
- They widened the gap between Muslims and their brothers the non- Muslims, insulted them by calling them war mongers, murderers, slave traders etc.
- They denied Muslims land limiting their development.
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However;

- The presence of ATR that Africans were strongly attached to.

- Poor transport and communication.
- Language barrier.
- Presence of wild animals.
- Hostile tribes e.g. Nandi, Masai.
- The Arabs involvement in slave trade.
- Some Islamic practices seemed hard for the Africans.
- Tropical diseases e.g. malaria, sleeping sickness.
- Lack of financial support.
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$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25\text{marks}$

6.

- Among the factors that greatly facilitated the Islamisation of Tanzania was the role
- played by the Nyamwezi Chiefs
- Such chiefs included; chief Fundikira of Unyanyembe, Mirambo.
 - They facilitated the growth of trade.
 - Created peace in their areas e.g. mirambo formed the Rugarugamerenaries
 - They established trading centers which were centers of Islamic learning.
 - Helped in opening up several parts of the interior to the Muslims penetration.
 - They allowed their subjects to accept the new way of life (Islam).
 - They allowed trade routes pass through their territories hence free movement of Islamic influence and civilization.
 - They allowed their subjects to participate in trade which gave them a chance to interact with Muslim traders.
 - They allowed the settlement of Arabs and Swahilis in their territories.
 - They gave in their daughters for marriages to the Arabs and Swahili traders e.g. Mirambo.
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Other factors;

- The role of trade.
- Role of individual Muslims.
- Role of intermarriages.
- The Swahili language and culture.
- Role of colonialism.
- The improved transport and communication.
- The proximity of Tanzania to the coast.
- The similarities between Islamic practices and the traditional.
- Roles of Muslim preachers and teachers.
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$$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25 \text{marks}$$

7. Berbers where an ethnic group that originally lived in the North Africa but later came to West Africa. Their coming paved way for the spread of Islam in the following ways;

- They intermarried with the local people and the Arabs.
- They actively participated in the Trans- Saharan trade giving a boost to the spread of Islam.
- They adopted Arabic as one of their languages and even taught it to the people.
- They constructed several mosques.
- They converted a number of people to Islam and they moved from one place to another.
- They shunned traditional beliefs and practices in their areas of operation.
- They promoted the Islamic dress.
- They acted as soldiers hence creating peace and security in their areas of operation.
- They established a very strong Islamic –religious culture which was admired by many people.
- They helped in creating a spirit of nationalism in the people of West Africa. This helped them resist European colonialism.

Other factors;

- Role of Trans- Saharan trade.
- The role of Al-moravid movement.
- The introduction of the camel.
- The existence of trade items.
- The introduction of the Arabic language.
- The role of Jihads.
- The proximity of West Africa to North Africa.
- The role of Sufi orders.
- The influence of kings and chiefs.
- The British colonialism
- Role of the Fulani
- The establishment of theocratic states.
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$$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25 \text{marks}$$

8. The strongest factor that facilitated the spread of Islam in West Africa was the Trans- Saharan trade. This trade greatly facilitated Islamic growth in the following ways;

- Trade led to the creation of urban centres like Kumbisaleh, Timbukutu etc.
- Trade boasted intermarriages between the Berbers, traders, Arabs, and Sudanese of West Africa.
- Many Muslim scholars entered West Africa.
- Through trade, traders interacted with the local people.
- Many people in West Africa got employment worked as porters, tax collectors etc. and gained wealth which they used to promote Islam.

- Trade led to the development of trade routes which linked one religion to another.
- Through trade, there was growth of sharia as a legal code of conduct.
- It led to the growth of kingdoms and empires e.g. Mali, Songhai etc.
- There was rise of strong Muslim personalities who became rich e.g. Mansa musa, Mansa sulaiman etc.
- Trade brought in Islamic materials e.g. dresses, literature etc.
- It led to the introduction of guns and gun powder which improved security.
- Trading centres were established which acted as resting places.
- It helped in opening up some areas which were impenetrable before.
- Through trade people gained a lot of wealth which enabled them fulfil Islamic obligations and duties.

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However;

- Trade involved slavery a practice that tarnished the image of Islam.
- It attracted Europeans who came in with Christianity.
- Led to the development of luxurious life in West Africa which made traders fail to even observe prayer time.
- It brought in non-Islamic items e.g. wine and spirit.
- Trade led to the Moroccan invasion of Sudan because of the desire to control the gold mines.
- Berbers and Arabs spent most of their time in trade and gave little time to the propagation of Islam.

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$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25$ marks

9. Sufi Tariqas or orders were popular movements or organized brotherhoods of pious Islam in the following ways;

- They converted a number of people to Islam through constant preachings.
- They helped in bringing peace among the warring tribes.
- They helped the formally normal Muslims to attain spiritual growth.
- They fought illiteracy among people of West Africa by establishing schools.
- They helped in pulling Islam.
- They established Islamic dynasties through constant warfare.
- They promoted Islamic brotherhood and solidarity.
- They also promoted the Islamic code of dress.
- They connected West Africa to North Africa.
- They strengthened the use of sharia in West Africa.
- They created a number of mosques.
- They introduced the Dhikr form of worship.

- They imported Islamic literature.
- They laid grounds for the 09th Jihads in West Africa.
- They led to the rise of strong Muslim personalities e.g. sheikh Uthuman Dan Fodio, Al- Haji Umar etc.
- They also strengthened and cherished Islamic practices and ceremonies.
- Through these orders, many scholars come to West Africa.
- They also disseminated the principle of Taw heed i.e. Islamic monotheism.
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$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25$ marks

10.

- Mansa sulaiman was aking for Mali empire who reigned between 1341-1360AD. He was a brother to Mansa Musa he came to power after Mansa Meghan
- much as he had some weaknesses like, the failure to Shun traditional practices, Failure to control alcoholism, Failure to perform Haji etc. he did a lot as seen below;
 - He planted seeds of unity and racial tolerance.
 - He promoted financial organisationby teaching his people how to invest.
 - He facilitated the growth of Islamic political system.
 - He gave jobs to many Muslim scholars.
 - He created a good relationship with his neighbours e.g. morocco.
 - He established many mosques.
 - He respected the Islamic dress by improving on the traditional dress (Agbada).
 - He established several measures of the administration of justice.
 - He used Sharia as the principle code of law in his administration.
 - He emphasized the performance of the five daily prayers.
 - He appointed Muslims in his administration.
 - He fought illiteracy by constructing a number of schools.
 - He sent Muslims missionaries to other parts of West Africa to preach Islam.
 - He promoted freedom of worship which gave him support.
 - He established a regular standing army which created peace.
 - He improved on commerce by encouraging his subjects to give correct weights and measures.
 - He invited and welcomed a number of Muslims, Arabs traders who promoted Islam.
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$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25$ marks

11. The 19th century West Africa Jihads had similar features as wellas differences. They included the SokotoJihads, Maccina and Tokolor Jihads.

Similarities

- They were all influenced by the teachings of Jibriel bin Umar.

- They had similar arms and objectives.
- They all led to the establishment of theocratic states e.g. Sokoto, Maccina.
- They were all influenced by Sufi orders (Islamic brotherhoods).
- Tribalism was instrumental in explaining the victory of the movements.
- All leaders in these Jihads helped to spread Islam where it had not reached.
- All Jihads received external support e.g. maccina people supported the sokoto.
- They took place in the 19th century.
- European imperialism was instrumental in dressing the achievements of Jihadists.
- They all prepared their followers with resistance against colonialism.
- They all boasted educational research and development.
- They all took place in West Africa.
- All leaders of these Jihads were respectable Muslims scholars.
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Differences.

- Leaders of Jihads were different i.e. Uthuman for sokoto, Ahmed maccina and Tokolor Al- hajj Umar.
- They took place in different places.
- They took place at different times of years i.e. sokoto 1806, maccina 1818, and tokolor 1854.
- Sokoto and maccina leaders were not military commanders whereas Al- Hajj Umar was one.
- The supporters of Uthuman and Ahamed Seku were Fulani by tribe whereas those of Al-Hajj Umar were Futatoro.
- Sokoto and Maccina Jihads were influenced by the Qaddriyyah Sufi order whereas those of Al-Hajj Umar were influenced by Tijjaniyyah Sufi order.
- Tokolor covered a very small geographical area followed by Maccina and then Sokoto which covered the widest area.
- Maccina and Tokolor caliphates collapsed with the coming of colonialists whereas Sokoto caliphate survived colonial pressure.
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12. Before the coming of the Europeans, Islam was the greatest civilizing force in Africa in fact when they came to West Africa some instructions were seen as far too better than what they had planned to introduce.

- Impact of Islamic civilization.
 - The Islamic culture and ways of life prevailed among the people of West Africa e.g. marriage.

- The Islamic dress became common for all cultures.
- The Islamic prayer i.e. system of worship became part of life.
- There was development of caliphates i.e. Sokoto, Maccina, Tokoloretc. and were all run according to sharia.
- The Islamic commercial ethics were introduced and practiced.
- The position of a woman was re-defined.
- The Islamic brotherhood developed beyond boundaries.
- Several urban centres grew due to the close association of trade with Islam.
- There was a wide spread and development of intellectualism, Madararas were established.
- Many empires like Mali, Songhai grew because of Islam.
- There was growth of personalities where people from primitives, poor classes became popular.
- There was destruction of states whose leaders failed to respect the Islam.
- The Islamic healthy living was introduced e.g. fasting, washing hands before and after a meal etc.
- The Islamic healing and medical methods were introduced replacing the traditional ones.
- Sharia and the Islamic laws were the legal code of conduct.
- The Arabic languages and the Arab way of life became very common, Arabic e.g. became the medium of communication in Madarasa schools.
- The Islamic architectures of building mosques and monasteries with minarates were very common.
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$1\frac{1}{2} \times 16 + 1 = 25$ marks

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