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ISLAMIC
RELIGIOUS
EDUCATION
(History of Islam)
Paper 1
Jul/Aug.2016
1½ hours

MARKING GUIDE



UGANDA TEACHERS' EDUCATION CONSULT (UTEC)

Uganda Certificate of Education

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
(History of Islam)

Paper 1

1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

*This paper consists of **three** sections **A, B** and **C**.*

***All** questions carry equal marks.*

*Answer **three** questions, taking one from each section.*

Any additional question(s) answered will not be marked.

Turn Over

SECTION A:
THE PROPHET MUHAMMAD (P.B.U.H) AND THE EARLY MUSLIM
COMMUNITY

1. (a) Describe the economic activities of the Arabs during the Jahiliyya period.

(10 marks)

- *Jahliyyah is a special term used to refer to the time in Arabia before the advent of Islam.*
- *This was specifically before Muhammad became a prophet in 610AD.*
- *A number of activities took place economically within this period e.g.*
- *They carried out trade as the major activity since it's a desert*
- *This activity was mainly for the 1st and 2nd class members*
- *It was a very profitable activity among the Arabs handling such goods like slaves*
- *Their trade was full of injustices e.g. selling of poor quality goods*
- *Trade was both local and international involving prominent local places e.g. Mecca, Medina etc*
- *Externally areas like Syria, China etc were involved*
- *Agriculture was yet another activity during this though it was not as popular as trade.*
- *It was mainly done by villages around the fertile areas e.g. in Medina*
- *Agriculture was around the hills and slopes of the chosen areas.*
- *It was around the oasis since they had some water. They grew crops e.g. dates*
- *Pastoralism was also practiced by the Arabs dealing with animals like sheep and camels*
- *It was mainly nomadic in nature as they moved to look for pastures.*

1 x 10 = 10

- (b) How did those activities affect the lower class members of the society?

(10 marks)

- *The Arabian society by then was divided into three different classes , the nobles (1st class), the middle class (merchants and traders and the lowest of the low (women, slaves, and the poor).*
- *The economic activities of the Arabs by then greatly affected the lower class members negatively*
- *Trade for example affected these members in a number of ways e.g.*
- *They practiced slavery which caused human suffering*
- *Such members were not allowed to participate in this trade which was discriminative*
- *Slaves were made to move very long distances on empty stomachs*

- *They went without any pay or very little pay*
- *They were publically punished in case they failed to complete given tasks*
- *The commoners bought poor quality goods but with no option*
- *They received wrong weights from the traders*
- *So many times they were told lies by the traders*
- *Over pricing was very common which made commoners to loose money*
- *Hoarding was equally normal but it caused scarcity of goods to the commoners.*
- *A lot of interest was charged to the poor by the rich*
- *On the side of Agriculture, slaves who were used in farming could not get time to rest*
- *They could still carry agriculture products to the trading centres under harsh conditions*
- *In pastoralism still the workers were treated inhumanly.*

1 x 10 = 10 marks

2. (a) Describe the hard experiences of the early Muslim converts before 622AD.
(10 marks)

- *The early Muslim converts were a group of people who accepted Islam in its stages of infancy*
- *It was mainly during the Meccan time i.e. 610 – 622AD*
- *These were mainly from Muhammad's family, close relatives and friends*
- *They were the people who accepted Islam during the days of Muhammad's secret preaching and part of the public preaching*
- *Such people included lady Hadja, ali, Abubaker, Harith etc*
- *They went through a very rough life experience e.g.*
- *They were highly discriminated by their own relatives*
- *Many were killed by the Meccan Quraish in the process of opposing Islam e.g. Sumaya*
- *Others were tortured mercilessly by the meccans because of Islam e.g. Bilal*
- *Their property was always destroyed.*
- *They could not be allowed to worship their God freely*
- *During their prayers, they would always be interrupted*
- *Although Kaaba was an important place to the Muslims, they were not allowed to access it freely*
- *They were forced to migrate indirectly because of the persecutions*
- *They were put under the social boycott by the Qraish*
- *Even when they went to Abbysna, they were followed up by the Quraish*
- *Some others like women were divorced by their husbands for having accepted Islam.*

(b) Why did those early converts experience difficult times? (10 marks)

- They had to undergo such experiences basing on a number of reasons e.g.
- Muhammad their leader refused to stop preaching Islam
- Their numbers kept on increasing which greatly annoyed the Meccans
- The determination they displayed towards the Meccan challenged them greatly
- The converts kept on promoting the concept of unity of God which the Meccans could not believe in
- They promoted other teachings like that equality yet the Meccans wanted their social classes
- The Muslims kept on being against the Meccan social evils which they didn't like e.g. wine drinking
- Idols were preached against by the Muslims which greatly annoyed the Meccans
- All their economic evils by then were hated by the Muslims yet for them they enjoyed them e.g. interest
- Since Muhammad was from the Ban Hashim, other clans could not treat these converts well because of the differences they had.
- The Meccans looked at the Muslims' teachings as being difficult therefore they resorted to torturing them
- Since the Muslims were following their prophet who was not well known, they had to be tortured or treated bad.
- The concept of brotherhood practiced and promoted by the Muslims annoyed the Meccans who preferred master – slave relation.

1 x 10 = 10 marks

3. (a) Describe the way Muhammad (P.B.U.H) and the early converts reached Madina in 622AD. (10 marks)

- Muhammad and the Muslims left Mecca for Medina in the year 622AD
- The event in which they moved is known as Hijira
- How they moved in the course of the time was after the 2nd pledge of Aqabah
- In this pledge the Yathribites had invited Muhammad to migrate to Medina
- Muhammad accepted the invitation but did not personally move at 1st
- As he was waiting for Allah's permission he instructed the Muslims to start moving
- A number of Muslims secretly moved from Mecca to Medina as Muhammad was waiting

- Later on after receiving a message from God through Gibreal, Muhammad also migrated
- He migrated with his close friend Abubaker after the meccan plan to kill
- That night as the killers waited outside Muhammad's house gibreal brought him the news
- As he acted as instructed by Gibreal, the killers overslept and Muhammad was able to move out
- He left Ali his cousin in his bed and went to Abubaker's place
- A. Baker offered camels which they used in this journey at night
- They moved while avoiding the main route and finally they landed and entered the cave of Thawr
- By morning time, the disappointed killers searched Muhammad's house and even went to A. Baker's home but all in vain
- A good gift of 100 camels was put up for anybody who would bring Muhammad dead or alive
- The search team reached the mouth of the cave which was covered with web
- On top of the web were pigeon eggs which made them to retreat
- After three days, the two moved out of the cave to Yathrib where they were warmly welcomed
- Muslims were now in a new area where they settled for a new life.

$$1 \times 10 = 10$$

(b) Why did they decide to leave Macca for Yathrib? (10 marks)

- Yathrib was the old name for Medina before Hajira in 622AD
- The Muslims chose to undertake this journey basing on a number of factors i.e.
- It had been a command from Allah therefore they had to respect the order
- Muhammad himself had allowed the Muslims to migrate therefore they could not disobey him
- The Meccans had planned to murder the prophet so he had to save his life
- There were a number of persecutions in Mecca hence the need to look for security
- Islam had been rejected in Mecca therefore the Muslims had to try somewhere else.
- Islam was not sent to only the Meccans therefore the need to spread Islam led to this migration
- The Muslims had love for their religion so they had to find all ways of having it survive
- They were looking for freedom of worshipping which had not existed in Mecca

- *The Yathribites had invited Muhammad at the 2nd pledge of Aqaba hence they had to be honoured.*
- *Muhammad had already promised them to come so he had to fulfill this promise*
- *There was need to form an Islamic state so as to build and sustain Islam elsewhere*
- *Muslims wanted spaced where they could freely spread their religion uninterrupted.*

1 x 10 = 10 marks

4. (a) How did Makka fall into the hands of the Muslims in 630AD? (10 marks)

- *Mecca fell into the Muslims' hands in 630AD in the event of the conquest of Mecca*
- *It took place after the Meccans violating the terms of the Hudaibiyyah treaty signed in 628AD*
- *Among the terms agreed upon was that of getting allies with the nearby tribes*
- *Also that in case of any war involving the ally both sides would remain neutral*
- *The meccan ally (Ban Bakr) developed a conflict and a fight with the Muslim ally (Ban Khuza)*
- *The Meccans supported their friends against the friends of the Muslims*
- *A number of people were killed over the issue of a well. the Ban Khuzah reported to their friend Muhammad*
- *In response, Muhammad sent a reminder to the meccans about the previous terms but with no response*
- *He even set for them some terms which would help the two sides to resolve the matter*
- *Among the conditions were;*
 - (i) *Identify those affected and compensate*
 - (ii) *Stop their friendship with the Ban – Bakr*
 - (iii) *Declare Hudaibiya null and void*
- *Because of their arrogance they chose option three*
- *Muhammad was left with no option but to take another step after all this is what the Muslims were waiting for*
- *He had to punish them for the defiance hence, he mobilized his men who started moving to mecca*
- *They reached marrzahrn and made a camp*
- *At night they lit fire to scare the meccans and exaggerate their numbers*
- *The meccans were in panic and they were even forced to send spies*
- *Abu Sufyan was among the spies but were caught and presented to Muhammad*

- *Discussions took place between the two sides. The spies were even advised to give up their opposition by uncle Abbas.*
- *At the end Abusufyan converted, was taken around the Muslim camp which was a great news.*
- *He was sent back to the meccans with conditions of security*
- *He went back home, announced his conversion which already softened a number of people*
- *Muhammaad finally divided his army in different groups to enter mecca from all directions*
- *Under his as the overall, they entered mecca at once.*
- *He used his she camel, idols were removed, went around the kaaba and instructed for Adhan.*
- *He finally led them in midday prayers*
- *He then addressed them in a big gathering*
- *He even instructed them to destroy all other idols within mecca led by Ali*
- *After everything was done he had to move back to Medina having forgiven majority of the meccans save a few.*

1 x 10 = 10

(b) What were the consequences of that conquest? (10 marks)

- *The conquest came with a number of results e.g.*
- *Muslims were able to go back home which was good (received)*
- *They were able to meet their relatives whom they had left in 622AD*
- *The Ansars were also able to visit Muhammad's birth place*
- *They were also able to see the people who rejected and tortured a full prophet of God*
- *The conquest led to the extension of the Islamic state from Medina to Mecca*
- *It marked the end of idolatry as a religion in Mecca*
- *Mecca became an important worshiping centre for Islam till today*
- *All the social evils that were still existing in Meccas came to an end*
- *Islam was spread further more in Mecca and Arabia*
- *Muhamad's political position was strengthened by this event*
- *It gave a death blow to enmity that was still prevailing*
- *Many meccans converted to Islam after this conquest*
- *It led to the battle of Hunaina which resulted into Ban Thaquif's conversion*
- *The conquest displayed Muhamad' as a great leader of character and foresight*
- *It marked the fact that Muhammad's mission was soon ending.*

1 x 10 = 10 marks

SECTION B:
THE CALIPHATE OF THE FOUR RIGHTLY GUIDED CALIPHS

5. Explain the way Caliph Abubaker al – swidiq brought the following areas under his control;

(a) Iraq (10 marks)

- *Abubaker was the 1st Caliph who led the Muslims after the death of Muhammad in 632AD*
- *He led the Muslims for a period of two years during a number of events took place*
- *He expanded the Islamic empire to such areas like Iraq and Syria*

Iraq

- *This area was formerly not a Muslim area*
- *It was basically a Christian country under the Persian empire*
- *It was controlled by Christians who were always against Islam*
- *They had never liked Islam at all that's why during Muhammad's time of calling leaders to Islam outside his area they misbehaved.*
- *Its leader received Muhammad's letter of invitation to Islam but he mistreated the envoy and even tore the letter!*
- *Muhammad got annoyed and foretold that the same would happen to their empire soon*
- *During Abubaker's time this country got conflicts with other Arab leaders*
- *Abubaker had not forgotten their bad action therefore he used this as an opportunity to attack them*
- *He teamed up with Arab leaders like Muthana to fight the Persians in Iraq*
- *The combined army of Abubaker and other leaders fought the Persians in a number battles*
- *One by one a number of cities were conquered e.g. Babylon and others*
- *With this he used his strong commander Khalid bin Waleed and others*
- *The Persians were defeated therefore the biggest part of Iraq was brought under the Islamic influence.*

1 x 10 = 10 marks

(b) Syria (10 marks)

- *This was also not a Muslim country but a Christian one*

- *It was under the Christian Romans who had always been a threat to the Islamic empire*
- *They kept on threatening the Muslims therefore Abubaker knew that in the North there would be a possible attack*
- *He knew that he could not control all other areas when the Romans were in control in this area.*
- *He chose to act before them – he dispatched his soldiers divided into four different groups.*
- *Each group had a commander for effectiveness*
- *As they marched to the area the Roman leaders also got the news and they also chose to prepare*
- *As the two armies were engaging each other and the Muslims were challenged, Abubaker sent for a beef up*
- *Khalid bin Waleed also joined the Muslim army which finally defeated the Romans*
- *With this even Syria was taken over to be under the umbrella of Islam*

1 x 10 = 10

6. (a) Identify the judicial reforms introduced by Caliph Umar. (10 marks)

- *Caliph Umar was the 2nd in the series of leaders who came in after the death of the prophet*
- *He came after the death of Abubaker and controlled the Islamic empire for a period of 10 years (634 – 644)*
- *For all these years, a number of reforms in the different departments were made e.g. in the judiciary*
- *The following reforms were made in this sector*
- *He made the judiciary independent therefore not to be influenced by anybody*
- *Himself was the chief justice so as to check on other judges*
- *He always appointed judges on merit to ensure quality work*
- *The judges had to fulfill particular qualities before service which led to good services*
- *They were to be paid well to avoid corruption in the judiciary*
- *The use of Quran and Hadith was a must for justice to prevail fully*
- *In every province he put up a court of law so as justice is not delayed*
- *Umar emphasized the idea of keeping records by the judiciary so for proper follow up.*
- *Dated were also to be fixed for the cases to be heard*

- *Justice for all was a must during this time that why he was even murdered because of being fair.*

1 x 10 = 10

(b) What leadership qualities do you learn from the Caliph? (10 marks)

- *In the process of executing his leadership, Caliph Umar displayed a number of qualities that can be learnt by any leader*
- *He was a very determined leader in whatever he did e.g. when he checked of every home for welfare*
- *The lesson of being principled is also learnt for example when he would punish those who did not want to work*
- *He was a caring leader which can be emulated by anybody especially to those in need*
- *Justice is another quality learnt from him to an extent that he was killed for it.*
- *Being a brave leader can also be copied from him because he would always do whatever it takes in the interest of his religion or empire e.g. the conquest he made*
- *He was a foresighted leader which can be emulated e.g. the actions he took to conquer others with the interest of acting first*
- *He was very creative in administration which is a great lesson e.g. when he carried out a population census for planning*
- *Being realistic as a leader can be learnt from him e.g. the way he paid well public servants to prevent corruption*
- *Any leader can learn the lesson of being religious even when you are in politics e.g. he fully promoted religious interests*
- *Being mindful about the development of your country can also be learnt from him e.g. he constructed Canals, education was compulsory etc*
- *Leaders and other people can learn to be hardworking from Umar e.g. he would always be together with his soldiers at war*
- *Being organized as a leader is also learnt from Umar e.g. the way he divided the empire into provinces, the idea of the calendar etc.*
- *Generosity is another quality learnt from him because he would even use his own resources to support the soldiers.*

1 x 10 = 10 marks

7. (a) Give the usefulness of Uthuman bin Affan during the days of the Prophet. (10 marks)

- *Uthuman bin Affan son of Arwa and Affan was among the early muslim converts*

- *He accepted Islam at a time when his clan (B. Ummayyads) were great enemies of Muhammads's clan (B. Hashim)*
- *He became a strong companion who was very useful to Islam throughout the days of Muhammad till his death*
- *He was not yet a leader by then but his usefulness is seen in the following areas;*
- *He used his resources to help converts in need especially in Mecca*
- *Was among those greatly tortured for Islam in Mecca but he didn't give up*
- *He was among those who recorded the Quran as it was being revealed to Muhammed*
- *He always gave courage to Muhammad to continue during the hard times in Mecca*
- *Uthman taught Islam to fellow Muslims whenever he could*
- *Was among those who protected Muhammad against his enemies in both Mecca and Medina.*
- *He led Muslim migrants to Abyssinia so as Islam can survive and be spread*
- *In Mecca he used his influence to call other people to Islam*
- *He left his relatives and property and migrated for the sake of Islam*
- *In Medina he bought a well when Muslims lacked pure water.*
- *He used his money in Medina to resettle Muslims*
- *Was among those who fought for Islam in Medina*
- *He frequently financed Islamic battles to ensure the religion's survival*
- *At the Tabuk attack when it was almost failing, he was among the few who supported it*
- *He accepted to be sent to negotiate with the Meccans in 62AD which resulted into the signing of Hudaibiya*
- *Even at the conquest of Mecca in 630 AD he was among the participants.*

1 x 10 = 10 marks

(b) Why was his leadership so challenging?

(10 marks)

- *Uthman's leadership lasted for 12 years out of which 6 years were good and full of success but the last 6 years were so challenging that he was even murdered*
- *His time was so challenging because of a combination of factors e.g.*
- *The empire by then had become too big for him to have effective control over it.*
- *There was a group of hypocrites led by Abdallah bin Saba which greatly disturbed him*
- *Tribalism among Muslims created enmity especially the Arabs Vs the non Arabs*
- *Clan differences were also rampant that they caused a great challenge*

- *The Ansars who realized that they had lost influence also gave some trouble to its Caliph.*
- *He made a number of changes among the governors therefore those who were affects also became a problem*
- *Some of his governors were very young and careless to state duties which caused excitement against the Caliph*
- *The action of reciting the Quran differently had also caused a big challenge to the Caliph*
- *Many Arabs by then were full of jealousy especially to the Caliph which was a big problem*
- *Uthuman's character to being too kind and soft caused him trouble since many people misinterpreted it*
- *His own action sometimes caused him trouble since they were not approved by society e.g. allowing Hakam back from exile*
- *The extravagant nature of his governors caused trouble in society yet they were not fully serving the public*
- *Some people had started converting to Christianity which was too big in an Islamic empire e.g. in America*

1 x 10 = 10 marks

8. (a) What problems did Caliph – Ali bin Abu Talib face? (10 marks)

- *Caliph Ali came in as the 4th and last Caliph after the murder of Caliph Uthman*
- *He controlled the Islamic empire for a period of 4 years which were very challenging to him*
- *They were too challenging that he was finally murdered by the Khawarijites*
- *He faced a number of problems as a leader which included the following;*
- *He was being opposed by lady Aisha over the issue of Uthuman's murderers*
- *Other strong companions like Talha and Zubkir were also a problem when they chose to join lady Aisha in the challenge.*
- *Muawiya's refusal to recognize Ali as a leader was a great problem to his position.*
- *The same person refused to step down as demanded by Caliph Ali which was a great challenge*
- *Ali had a problem of lack of funds within the state treasury which was not good*
- *By then he didn't have a loyal army to him yet it's vital to any leader*
- *Muawiya's political ambition was a problem to Ali because he manipulated every situation to come into power*

- *Uthuman's murder turned out to be a problem since it was being used by many as an excuse*
- *The murderers of Uthuman were many which complicated the work of tracing for them*
- *Related to the above, they were scattered in different areas of the empire which worsened the hunting job*
- *By then, there were hypocrites within the empire which was problem to his operations*
- *The Khawarijite movement was a great problem that they even ended up planning his murder*
- *The disunity within the empire in terms of clans was worsening the situations for Ali*
- *Even tribalism was still going on among the Muslims which could not allow the Caliph to settle*
- *He did not have many canning politicians which even made him to lose the peace talks at Siffin because of Abu musa*
- *He could not make independent political decisions since he had been suggested by the suspected killers*

1 x 10 = 10 marks

(b) How did the above situation impact the people and the spread of Islam?

(10 marks)

- *The political situation above impacted upon society mainly negatively e.g.*
- *It led to a lot of enmity among the people (muslims) instead of development*
- *A lot of blood shed later occurred e.g. at the battle of the camel*
- *It slowed the rate at which islam was being spread within the empire*
- *The situation did not allow a good environment to Ali to serve his people well*
- *The bankruptcy levels by then must have affected the living standards of the people*
- *With tribalism and clan differences in place, a lot of hatred was promoted among the people*
- *The situation led to Ali's murder which was so unfortunate to the empire*
- *The murder even caused more problems like that of sects in Islam e.g. the Shiates and the Khawerijites*
- *It was a situation of infighting (civil) which led to the downfall of the caliphate time which was so moral and democratic*

- *Mua'wiya's taking over soon brought in a new system of administration i.e. hereditary leadership*

$$1 \times 10 = 10$$

SECTION C: ISLAM IN UGANDA

9. Why was the period 1856 – 1884 referred to as the golden age of Islam in Uganda? (20 marks)

- *Islam was the 1st international religion to be introduced in Uganda by the Arab traders coming from the East African coast*
- *It was during Kabaka Ssuuna's time however after his death his son Muteesa I became the kabaka between 1856 – 1884*
- *During Muteesa's time Islam flourished a lot that this period is known as the golden period of Islam in Uganda*
- *It was golden because*
- *Islam was declared the state religion in Buganda therefore above others*
- *Salaam was to be the official greeting within the kingdom*
- *Whenever the Kabaka was to officiate Quranic verses had to be recited*
- *All men were to be circumcised without any fail*
- *Pagans were to be killed under the Kabaka's orders*
- *Prayers were a must and even spies for the same were put up*
- *Every house had to have an ablution stone in the compound which was a direct relation to prayer*
- *Fasting was also compulsory followed by punishments to those who defaulted*
- *Spies to that effect were well distributed throughout the empire*
- *The Kabaka donated land at Nabulagala where a mosque was constructed*
- *He even put up a full committee in charge of constructing and maintaining mosques*
- *Every Friday Islamic flags were to be hanged up since its special day*
- *Traditional burial styles were to be abolished and Islamic way was to be followed*
- *Most of the political positions were given to the Muslims by Kabaka Muteesa I*
- *He himself declared that he was a Muslim which automatically had to be followed by his subjects*
- *He encouraged his chiefs to accept the Islamic religion*
- *For the commoners he just ordered them to convert*
- *He even tried to spread Islam outside Buganda in Bunyoro*

- *Un Islamic practices like taking of wine were completely abolished*
- *Even hunting with dogs was stopped since it's against Islam*
- *Sometimes he himself led prayers for the Muslims which was a very big inspiration*
- *He fasted for a period of 10 years therefore acting exemplary to his people*
- *Kabaka memorized a number of chapters in the Quran which forced his subjects to the same*
- *He invited Arabs to come in Buganda therefore promoting Islam*
- *He even gave them facilitation that allowed them to preach e.g. land*
- *Muteesa went ahead and allowed these Arabs to preach to his people*

1 x 20 = 20

10. (a) Why were the different religious groups in Buganda at loggerheads in the 1880s? (10 marks)

- *By the 1880's Buganda already received more than one international religions.*
- *There was Islam, Christianity and the African traditional religion*
- *During the same time of existence the three religions were at war with each other because;*
- *Each of them was looking for converts therefore the chances of clashing were very high*
- *They were existing within the same place yet preaching different ideologies*
- *Each of the religious groups wanted to win the Kabaka's favours since he was a very influential person*
- *They had all gotten guns therefore each felt strong enough*
- *The long term enmity between the religions made them to clash*
- *They were preaching while insulting each other which caused trouble between them*
- *Although hiding but they were looking for political colonies since it was the time for partitioning of Africa*
- *The favours earlier on given to the Muslims by Muteesa I annoyed the Christians*
- *The Buganda Kabaka's also caused trouble because they failed to be clear about which religion they professed*
- *The teachings of the different religions were completely different therefore it was difficult to co – exist*
- *The Christians had run away from Buganda where politics was not favoring them, therefore they needed to come back*

- *The Christians were revenging upon the Muslims for having conquered the earlier on in Europe*
- *Kabaka Kalema's Jihad policy of circumcising all men in Buganda annoyed the Christians*
- *The role played by captain Lugard who incited and supported the Christians against the Muslims*
- *None was ready to be below the other*
- *The need to revenge for the Uganda Martyrs killed by Mwanga who they suspected for favouring the Muslims*
- *The death of a good leader Muteesa I caused a leadership vacuum*
- *Mwanga's character and inexperience in leadership accelerated these clashes.*

(b) How did the above situation impact the people and the spread of Islam?

(10 marks)

- *The religious groups being at loggerheads impacted upon Islam and its spreading in a number of ways e.g.*
- *It caused a lot of suffering to the Muslims who would be spreading Islam*
- *Many of them were forced into exile e.g. to Bunyoro which helped Islam to be spread in such new areas*
- *Other Muslims lost their lives in the process yet they would be the ones to spread Islam*
- *Since Muslims were at a disadvantage in the above process, they earned a lot of enmity which negatively impacted upon the religion*
- *Many properties including mosques were destroyed in the process which was a disadvantage*
- *Muslims were highly persecuted in the process which demoralized many of them in the process of spreading Islam*
- *They were equally marginalized in different areas e.g. politics which would not give them advantage of progressing*
- *Some of them even converted to Christianity due to the persecutions which made the numbers to decline*
- *Because of the above clashes, Muslims lost economically having been allocated very poor and unproductive countries e.g. Butambala.*
- *They lost political support and all other services influenced by politics which was a disadvantage to the progress of Islam.*

1 x 06 = 6 marks

11. (a) Why did Dr. Milton Obote encourage Muslims to form N.A.A.M.?

(10 marks)

- *NAAM stands for the National Association for the advancement of Muslims in Uganda*
- *It was an association backed up by the then Ugandan president Dr. Obote*
- *It was formed in 1965 under the UPC government with its headquarters at Wandegaya*
- *It was chaired by Adok Akbar Nekyon and other members*
- *Obote encouraged Muslims to form NAAM because;*
- *He wanted to help the muslims to get united under one umbrella*
- *Obote wanted NAAM to be the leading and governing body for the Muslim community in Uganda.*
- *It was also meant to be the mouth piece for the Muslims so as that their ideas are passed over to the government*
- *The UPC government wanted to use NAAM as a vehicle to win support from the Muslims to the government*
- *He also wanted NAAM to help and link the Ugandan Muslims to the international muslims*
- *It was also to help in the spreading of islam in all parts of Uganda*
- *NAAM was to train Sheiks so that they can help to teach or spread Islam*
- *It was to help in the organizing Muslim ceremonies which would promote Islam*
- *NAAM was to be used to weaken the Baganda Muslims who were political threats to Obote e.g. Badru Kakungulu*
- *It was to be used by the government to promote tribalism among Muslims so as to weaken them*
- *NAAM was also to help in promoting the general welfare of the Muslims in Uganda*

1 x 10 = 10 marks

(b) How did the formation of M.A.A.M.U affect the Muslim community in Uganda?

(10 marks)

- *NAAM's formation affected the muslim community iin Uganda in a variety of ways e.g.*
- *Many Muslims deserted congregational prayers since they hated the leaders in these various mosques*

- *NAAM divided the Muslim community in terms of UPC supporters and non – supporters*
- *It led to a lot of enmity basing on which side each Muslim supported*
- *NAAM sometimes led to a lot of struggle for mosques which resulted into a lot of fighting or clashes*
- *Sometimes the above led to the destruction of property e.g. the mosque*
- *It also led to loss of lives among many muslims as a result of the fightings*
- *It made the muslim community easy to be penetrated and used by politicians e.g. UPC*
- *It even led to the suffering of strong Muslim leaders e.g. Prince Badru Kakungulu who was imprisoned*
- *At times Muslims lost image due to the struggles caused by NAAM*
- *The Muslim community lost time which would have been used for spreading their religion*
- *NAAM helped in organizing a number of ceremonies which advertised Islam e.g. Mauleds.*
- *A number of radio talk shows were organized by NAAM which gave good information to the Muslims*
- *To those who supported it, they were given jobs and favours which helped in increasing their standards of living*

$$10 \times 1 = 10$$

12. (a) What has caused the continued divisions among the Muslims in Uganda?

(10 marks)

- *Muslim disunity has been an old event in the history of Islam in Uganda*
- *It started way back in 1913 when Taib magatto was opposing prince Nuhu Mbogo over leadership*
- *Until today Muslims are not yet united under one umbrella*
- *At different times they are being divided by different factors e.g.*
- *The differences in the way Muslims preach Islam divides them*
- *The differences in the way they understand and interpret the teachings of the Quran and Hadith*
- *At times its caused by lack of enough knowledge about the religion*
- *Muslims are disunited because of rigidity or extremism regarding the teachings of this religion*
- *Political interference has also divided the Muslim community*
- *The issue of struggling for leadership has also caused a lot of disunity*

- *Sometimes simple issues like Juma on Friday with Dhuhur have also caused trouble*
- *The international Muslim countries have also transferred their differences to Ugandan Muslims*
- *The need to purify Islam by some Muslims also has caused trouble e.g. the Tablighs*
- *Lack of patience and tolerance among Muslims has greatly divided them up*
- *Tribalism sometimes has also divided the Muslims since some tribes claim from more attachment to Islam than others*
- *Hypocrisy among the Muslims has equally caused a lot of trouble*
- *The dishonest leaders within the community have greatly facilitated more disunity*
- *Lack of a universal common leader some times leads and facilitated disunity*
- *At times its just the peer influence that they get divided up with no strong reasons.*

1 x 10 = 10

(b) Explain the impact of the disunity to the Muslim community of Uganda.

(10 marks)

- *Ever since it started todate, Muslim disunity has greatly impacted upon this community e.g.*
- *It led to a lot of enmity among the Muslims themselves*
- *Some times it resulted into fighting which is bad in society*
- *The fightings sometimes lead to loss of life in the process*
- *A number of properties have been destroyed due to the continued disunity*
- *It has made some groups to be imprisoned because of their activities*
- *The imprisonment leads to a lot of human suffering in their families*
- *A lot of time is wasted in the differences instead of spreading the religion*
- *Time for development has also been lost in the process of accusing and quarreling with one another*
- *Muslims have become a laughing stock in the public because of this disunity*
- *It has made them easy to be penetrated and used by politicians*
- *A very bad image has been sent to the young generation of this community*
- *Many times Muslims have lost political opportunities because of disunity*

1 x 10 = 10 marks

END