4.12.2 Islamic Religious Education Paper 2 (314/2)

	1 \ ~.		
1.		ificance of the Islamic dress code	
	(i)	Islamic dress code inculcates in a Muslim a sense of obedience to	
		the commandments of Allah	
	(ii)	Observance of Islamic dress code helps Muslims to fulfil the	
		requirements for the performance of worship. It is a basic	
		requirement that all private parts of a person are covered during	İ
		worship.	
	(iii)	It helps Muslims to earn respect from the members of the society by	
		dressing decently.	
	(iv)	Islamic code of dressing distinguishes between the different gender	
		since men are prohibited to wear clothes meant for women and vice	
		Versa.	
	(v)	It also distinguishes a Muslim from people of other faiths who do	
	` ′	not observe the Islamic code of dress.	
	(vi)	Islamic code of dress is an acceptable form of beautification	
	(vii)	It safeguards Muslim women from molestation	
	(viii)	It is a way of protecting one self from adverse environmental	
	(,	conditions	
	(ix)	A Muslim earns rewards in observing the Islamic dress code.	
	(x)	It preserves the Islamic Culture and Support of the Decition 1.	
ļ	(xi)	It preserves the Islamic Culture and Sunnah of the Prophet (P.b.u.h) It can attract non-Muslims to Islam.	
	(//		
		$(8 \times 1) =$	8 marks
┪	h) Types	s of food prohibited in the O	
į	nrohi	s of food prohibited in the Quran and the reasons for their bition	
İ	T .	1	
ı	(i)	Dead meat is prohibited by the Quran because an animal may have	
		died as a result of being poisoned strangled, violent blow or being	
-	/::\	gored to death and the meat is harmful to health.	
	(ii)	Blood is prohibited because it may contain bacteria which is	
		harmful to the health of the consumer and drinking of blood was a	
	/:::\	practice of idolaters hence should be condemned	
	(iii)	Pork (swine flesh) is prohibited because pigs are filthy animals the	
	/:. A	meat carries diseases/bacteria which are harmful to the consumer.	
	(iv)	Meat which is slaughtered as sacrifice for others other than Allah	
		and on which Allah's name has not been mentioned is prohibited	
		because for a Muslim to take a life of an animal he must seek	
		permission from Allah. Eating meat dedicated to other deities	
	6.3	amounts to shirk.	
	(v)	Alcohol/wine: alcoholic beverages are prohibited because of	
		their intoxicating effects of clouding the mind and impairing clear	
		thinking. Such a person is unable to worship Allah and fulfil his/	
		her responsibilities	
1		I I	

		***	4 14 1 3 5 14	
1.	c)	•	in which Muslims can prevent Zinaa in the society	
		(i)	By adhering to proper Islamic teachings and observance of Islamic	
	ŀ		dress code	
		(ii)	By creating awareness on the negative effects of Zinaa	
		(iii)	By advocating for the implementation of punishments on offenders	
			of Zina as prescribed in the Quran.	
		(iv)	By advocating against laws prescribing the establishment of	
		` '	brothels.	
		(v)	By advocating against free mixing of opposite sexes who are not	
		` ,	Mahrim	
		(vi)	By discouraging isolation of a man and a woman without a	
		, ,	Mahrim.	
		(vii)	By encouraging young Muslims to marry whenever they are able or	
		` ,	advise them to fast. By advising them to work hard and get married	
		(viii)	By discouraging taking of intoxicants that may drive someone to	
		` ,	Zinaa.	
		(ix)	By instilling good morals to members of the society	
		(x)	Practicing polygamy for those who are able to.	
		(xi)	Observing the Islamic dress code. $(6 \times 1) =$	6 marks
2.	(a)		ories of heirs and their shares	
۷.	(4)	O		
		(i)	Husband - he gets ½ in the absence of children and ¼ when there	
			are children	
		(ii)	Wife - she gets $\frac{1}{4}$ in the absence of children and $\frac{1}{6}$ when there are	
		` '	children 8	
		/:::\	Mathematical if the in the only hair and yuhan there are	
		(iii)	Mother - she gets $\frac{1}{3}$ if she is the only heir and $\frac{1}{6}$ when there are	
			children 5	
		(iv)	Father - he gets a $\frac{1}{6}$ in the presence of children	
		(v)	Sons - he gets twice the share of a daughter or full estate in the	
	}	(V)	absence of other heirs	
				l I
	ļ	(vi)	Daughter - she gets half of the share of a son or half of the estate in	
			the absence of other heirs. If more than one daughter. They share	
	ı		in 2	
			$\frac{3}{3} \tag{4x 2} =$	8 marks
	 			
2.	(b)		onsibilities of children towards their parents	
		(i)	To be respective towards their parents Q 17:23	
		(ii)	To help their parents especially when they attain old age	
		(iii)	To pray for them To leave to fall and them for bringing them up	
		(iv)	To be grateful and thankful to them for bringing them up.	
		(v)	To provide for them food, shelter and clothing and any need that	
			they may require.	
		(vi)	Obedience to parents.	
		(vii)	Parents have a fixed share of their deceased children's wealth.	
		(viii)	To guide them on matters of religion.	
		(ix)	Taking care of parents' property.	
		(x)	To pay debts for deceased parents. $(5 \times 1) =$	5 marks
1			(5 X 1) =	Jinarks

	l , .			
2.	(c)		its of Wasiyya	
		(i)	It removes hatred, quarrels or arguments amongst the family	
			members as all are aware of the wishes of the deceased.	
	ŀ	(ii)	It builds good relations between the family and society who may	
			benefit from the wealth willed to them.	
		(iii)	It creates love and tranquility in the society as heirs benefit from the	
			estate of the deceased.	
		(iv)	It creates a sense of responsibility as one dedicates a portion of	
			his wealth to the society and to the less fortunate members of the	
			society.	
		(v)	It creates a sense of belonging to the recipients as it cements	
			relationships with the surviving heirs.	
		(vi)	It protects the wealth of the deceased from being misused as the	
		• •	testator has specified the beneficiaries.	
		(vii)	It ensures that the testator does not disadvantage the heir by limiting	
		` '	his right to Wasiyya by not more than a third.	
		(viii)	Muslims are able to improve their social amenities within the	
		()	community that can benefit the less fortunate members of the	
			community e.g. can will out his property for the construction of	
			hospitals.	
		(ix)	Muslims fulfil a commandment of Allah through the writing of a	
		(1//)	will hence are rewarded by Allah.	
		(x)	It helps in fulfilling religious debts e.g Zakat	
		(^) _.		7 marks
3.	(2)	Wave	through which Muslims can eradicate child abuse in the society	
<i>J</i> .	(α)	(i)	By educating the masses about the rights of a child in Islam	
		(ii)	By participating and helping in the formulation of policies that will	
		1"7	serve to protect the child	
		(iii)	By reporting cases of child abuse to the relevant authority.	
		(iv)	By creating employment opportunities for parents who are unable	
		(14)	to provide for their children	
		(v)	By providing guidance and counselling services for children who	
		(v)	feel abused in one way or the other.	
		/v:\	By establishing rescue centres for children who have fallen victims	
		(vi)	to abuse	
		(vii)		
		(vii)	By creating public awareness against the vice of child abuse By establishing community policing to police and alert the	
		(viii)	authorities in cases of child abuse	
		(iv)		
		(ix)	By advocating for harsh punishments for child abusers.	
		(x)	Sensitization of Muslims on effects of child abuse.	Q maulza
Li			$(8 \times 1) =$	о шагкѕ

3.	(b) Islam Musli	ic rules that govern the relationship between Muslims and non-	
	(i)	Muslims should show tolerance towards non Muslims	
	(ii)	Muslims should not destroy places of worship for non Muslims	
	(iii)	Muslims should not fight non-Muslims who are peaceful and not hostile to them.	
	(iv)	Muslims should accept invitations from non Muslims as long as it	
	(v)	does not violet Islamic principles. Muslims should protect non Muslims living with them as long as	
		they don't violet the rights of others.	
	(vi)	Muslims are allowed to trade with non Muslims as long as it is within the boundaries of permissibility (Halal)	
	(vii)	Muslims should join hands with non Muslims in development activities of mutual benefits.	
	(viii)	Muslims can marry women among the people of the book and can	
	(ix)	also partake their foods Muslims can assist the less fortunate members of the non Muslims	
		through charity	
	(x)	Muslims are obliged to be good neighbours with the non Muslims $(8 \times 1) =$	8 marks
3.	(c) Condi	itions for polygamy in Islam	
	(i)	One should be in a position to exercise justice and fairness to all his	
	\''	wives	
	(ii)	One should have the ability to maintain the wives	
	(iii)	One should be able to fulfil the conjugal rights for all wives	
	(iv)	One should not marry two sisters simultaneously or a woman	
		together with her aunt	
	(v)	Number of wives should not exceed four.	4 marks
		(4 x 1) =	
4	(a) Conti	ributions of Umar Al- Khattab during his caliphate	
	(i)	He introduced the Islamic calendar which started with the	
		migration of the Prophet (P.b.u.h) to Madina	
	(ii)	He established Baitul Maal and the money was used to assist the	
		poor, aged and disabled during his reign	
	iii)	He introduced coins during his reign.	
	(iv)	He introduced a standing army for the defence of the Islamic	
	` ´	territories	
	(v)	He introduced record keeping department to record the revenue and	:
	1, .:\	government expenditure. He strengthened the judiciary	
	(vi)	He constructed a number of canals for irrigation purposes.	
	(vii)	He constructed a number of canals for irrigation purposes.	
	(viii)	He expanded and renovated Masjidul Haram and the Mosque of the Prophet (P.b.u.h)	
	(ix)	He introduced the quarantine system by preventing movement in and out of regions affected by epidemic	
	(x)	He founded a number of schools where the Quran was taught	
	(xi)	He expanded the postal system	
	(xii)	He introduced the police department to maintain law and order	
	(xiii)	Introduced population census.	
	(xiv)	Expanded the Muslim empire	
	(^!v)	$(8 \times 1) =$	8 marks

4.	(b) Chal	lenges experienced by Muslims after Hijra to Madina	
	(i)	Enmity from the jews	
	(ii)	The Muhajirun had no homes to stay in, the Prophet had to look for	
	ļ	a way to settle them	
	(iii)	The Muhajirun had no source of livelihood to support themselves	
	(iv)	The Prophet had to unite the warring tribes of Aus and Khazraj so	
		as to establish peace	
	(v)	The Muslims were faced by constant threats of attacks from the	
		Quraish	
	(vi)	The Muhajirun were worried about the safety of their relatives left	
		in Makka	
	(vii)	The Prophet had the task of uniting the Muhajirun and Ansar	
	(viii)	The Prophet had to deal with the issue of the hypocrites who were	
	(:)	threatening Islam from within	
	(ix)	the Muslims had to get land for the construction of a mosque and	
		the Prophet's house	
1	(-) D-1:-	$(7 \times 1) =$	7 marks
4.		ious groups that existed in Makka during the Jahiliya period	
	(i)	Monotheists - Hanifs	
	(ii) (iii)	Jews - Followers of Judaism	
	(iii) (iv)	Majians - worshippers of fire, Zoroastrians Idolaters - worshipped idols	
	(v)	Christians - believed in the teachings of Jesus	
	 (*) .	-	
		(E v 1) —	5 mariles
5	(a) Resul	$(5 \times 1) =$ ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigeneous mornle	5 marks
5.		ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people	5 marks
5.	of the	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa	5 marks
5.		ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people	5 marks
5.	of the	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact	5 marks
5.	of the (i) (ii)	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed	5 marks
5.	of the	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had	5 marks
5.	of the (i) (ii)	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (ii) (iii)	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (ii) (iii)	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of	5 marks
5.	of the (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that were constructed.	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v)	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that were constructed. Introduction of Arabic literacy which helped in the writing of	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii)	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that were constructed. Introduction of Arabic literacy which helped in the writing of Swahili language using the Ajamy form of writing	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (viii)	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that were constructed. Introduction of Arabic literacy which helped in the writing of Swahili language using the Ajamy form of writing Intermarriage between Arab settlers and at the locals	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii)	ts of the contact between Arab settlers and the indigenous people East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that were constructed. Introduction of Arabic literacy which helped in the writing of Swahili language using the Ajamy form of writing Intermarriage between Arab settlers and at the locals Adoption of Islamic culture as a way of life for the coastal people	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) (viii) (ix)	East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that were constructed. Introduction of Arabic literacy which helped in the writing of Swahili language using the Ajamy form of writing Intermarriage between Arab settlers and at the locals Adoption of Islamic culture as a way of life for the coastal people eg mode of dressing eating etc.	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (viii)	East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that were constructed. Introduction of Arabic literacy which helped in the writing of Swahili language using the Ajamy form of writing Intermarriage between Arab settlers and at the locals Adoption of Islamic culture as a way of life for the coastal people eg mode of dressing eating etc. Introduction of new forms of religious ceremonies eg Nikah,	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) (viii) (ix) (x)	East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that were constructed. Introduction of Arabic literacy which helped in the writing of Swahili language using the Ajamy form of writing Intermarriage between Arab settlers and at the locals Adoption of Islamic culture as a way of life for the coastal people eg mode of dressing eating etc. Introduction of new forms of religious ceremonies eg Nikah, Maulid, aqiqa	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) (viii) (ix)	East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that were constructed. Introduction of Arabic literacy which helped in the writing of Swahili language using the Ajamy form of writing Intermarriage between Arab settlers and at the locals Adoption of Islamic culture as a way of life for the coastal people eg mode of dressing eating etc. Introduction of new forms of religious ceremonies eg Nikah, Maulid, aqiqa Emergence of new religious personages such as Imams, Sheikhs,	5 marks
5.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii) (viii) (ix) (x)	East Coast of Africa Islam was spread throughout the East African Coast as a result of the contact Mosques and learning centres were constructed Kiswahili language was enriched due to the heavy borrowing it had from Arabic language Flourishment of trade in the city states that were created as result of the contact Introduction of Arabic architecture Introduction of Islamic education in the Mosques and schools that were constructed. Introduction of Arabic literacy which helped in the writing of Swahili language using the Ajamy form of writing Intermarriage between Arab settlers and at the locals Adoption of Islamic culture as a way of life for the coastal people eg mode of dressing eating etc. Introduction of new forms of religious ceremonies eg Nikah, Maulid, aqiqa	

5.	(b) Role	played by Nabongo Mumia in the spread of Islam in Western	T
	Keny	'a	
]	(i)	He welcomed Muslim trade caravans and allowed them to settle in	
		his area to trade and spread Islam	
	(ii)	He embraced Islam and through him, his associates embraced	
		Islam including his three brothers	1
	(iii)	He allowed his people to inter marry with the Muslim traders	
		which led to further spreading of Islam	
	(iv)	He allowed Muslims to use his territory as a port of call for those	3
		going to the interior e.g. Sharif Hassan sent Muslims to different	
		areas of western Kenya and parts of Uganda to preach Islam	
	(v)	He set aside special quarters for Muslims to stay while in his	
		kingdom and catered for their basic necessities. This created a	ļ
1		conducive environment for Muslims to interact with the locals	
		paving way for the propagation of Islam	
	(vi)	Muslim traders from the coast were accorded status and they	
		assisted him to fight off his enemies that cementing a good	
		relationship between the Muslims and the local inhabitants	
	(vii)	The friendly relationship between Nabongo Mumia and the earlier	
:	İ	Muslim traders encouraged more Muslim traders and missionaries	
	,,	to propagate Islam in the region.	
	(viii)	Nabongo Mumia's closest advisors and associates upon	
		conversion to Islam became instrumental in the conversion of	1
		more indigenous people to Islam	
	/) / 7.	$(7 \times 1) =$	7 marks
5.		evements of Muawiya bin Abu Sufyan	
	(i)	He is the founder of the Umayyad dynasty	
	(ii)	He stablished a highly trained army and strengthened the navy	
	(iii)	He is credited with the creation of specialized bureaus called	
	/: \	Diwans which brought efficiency in administration	!
	(iv)	He was in charge of the new conquests which expanded the	İ
	1	Islamic territories and empire	
	(v)	He advanced the department of registry and postal services	
	(vi)	He took care of the poor and the weak by using the proceeds of	
	/::\	Baitul Maal to uplift their status	
	(vii)	He constructed a palatial palace called the Green Palace	
	(viii)	He transferred the capital of the Muslims to Damascus	
	(ix)	Muawiya created stability in the state by stopping revolts that	
		arose $(6 \times 1) =$	6 marks
		(UXI) =	o marks

	(a) Views	of Ibn Khaldun on Education	
- [i.	He believed that the Quran formed the basis of Islamic knowledge	
1	ii.	Teachers should be well versed with the psychology of their	
		students and their abilities	
	iii.	Education should focus on developing strong religious beliefs and	
İ		morals	
	iv.	Teaching in early stages should be done in mother tongue	•
	V.	One should not only memorize concepts but also focus on	
I	**	understanding	
	vi.	Teachers should do a lot of research on areas they are going to	
	,	teach	
	vii.	Muslims should seek secular education eg Mathematics, physics,	
	V 11.	logic etc	
	viii.	Education should be leaner centred	
	ix.	He paid great importance on moral education and called upon	
	IA.	teachers to serve as good role models	
	х.	Children should not be given tasks that are beyond their	
	Λ.	capabilities	
		$(8 \times 1) = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$	8 marks
	h) Contri	butions of Hassan Al-Banna to Islam	
	1 '	He wrote powerful articles on the social –political and religious	
	(i)	The wrote powerful difference on the second p	
		gituations in the Arah World eg Al-Wallal.	1
	/iiv ·	situations in the Arab world eg Al-Manar. He was constantly opposed to the multiazilites and shia beliefs as	
	(ii) ·	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as	
		He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading	
	(iii)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture	
		He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was	
	(iii) (iv)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology	
	(iii)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast	
	(iii) (iv) (v)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge	
	(iii) (iv)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge He produced many publications on social, religious and political	
	(iii) (iv) (v)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge He produced many publications on social, religious and political issues affecting the Muslims e.g. a journal known as 'Ikhwanul	
	(iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge He produced many publications on social, religious and political issues affecting the Muslims e.g. a journal known as 'Ikhwanul Muslimun	
	(iii) (iv) (v)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge He produced many publications on social, religious and political issues affecting the Muslims e.g. a journal known as 'Ikhwanul Muslimun He advocated for total rejection of the west and denounced	
	(iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge He produced many publications on social, religious and political issues affecting the Muslims e.g. a journal known as 'Ikhwanul Muslimun He advocated for total rejection of the west and denounced Muslim intellectuals in the government for their dependence on	
	(iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge He produced many publications on social, religious and political issues affecting the Muslims e.g. a journal known as 'Ikhwanul Muslimun He advocated for total rejection of the west and denounced Muslim intellectuals in the government for their dependence on the west	
	(iii) (iv) (v) (vi)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge He produced many publications on social, religious and political issues affecting the Muslims e.g. a journal known as 'Ikhwanul Muslimun He advocated for total rejection of the west and denounced Muslim intellectuals in the government for their dependence on the west He was the founder of Ikhwan Al Muslim movement whose sole	
	(iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge He produced many publications on social, religious and political issues affecting the Muslims e.g. a journal known as 'Ikhwanul Muslimun He advocated for total rejection of the west and denounced Muslim intellectuals in the government for their dependence on the west He was the founder of Ikhwan Al Muslim movement whose sole aim was to reform the society	
	(iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (viii) (viii)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge He produced many publications on social, religious and political issues affecting the Muslims e.g. a journal known as 'Ikhwanul Muslimun He advocated for total rejection of the west and denounced Muslim intellectuals in the government for their dependence on the west He was the founder of Ikhwan Al Muslim movement whose sole aim was to reform the society He established centres where the youth were taught trading skills	
	(iii) (iv) (v) (vi) (vii)	He was constantly opposed to the muhtazilites and shia beliefs as they were misleading He encouraged Muslims to follow the Islamic culture He was a scholar of Figh, Philosophy, Science and logic and was also a professor of Islamic theology He adviced people on matters of religion because of his vast knowledge He produced many publications on social, religious and political issues affecting the Muslims e.g. a journal known as 'Ikhwanul Muslimun He advocated for total rejection of the west and denounced Muslim intellectuals in the government for their dependence on the west He was the founder of Ikhwan Al Muslim movement whose sole aim was to reform the society	7marks

c) Cont	ributions of Muslims to the field of medicine
(i)	the concept of human vision was developed by a Muslim scholar
	known as Ibn Al-Haytham in the eleventh century. Muslims
	contributed to the field of optics
(ii)	Abul Qasim Az-Zahrani advanced the art of surgery and wrote
	a book that described surgical procedures and gave detailed
	explanations of surgical instruments
(iii)	Muslim scholars have written detailed books which serve as
	guides to treat their patients in a manner which remained within
	the parameters of Islamic practices e.g. Jalal Din As Suyuti wrote
	Tibb Nabawi (Medicine of the prophet) a book that is used as a
	reference to Medicinal practices to date
(iv)	Caliph Al-Walid of the Umayyads built the first known hospital in
	Islam in the city of Damascus. Muslims built quality hospitals that
	helped in the control of diseases
(v)	King Nur Diin Az-Zinky donated a whole library rich in medical
	books to the hospital in Damascus to help the well staffed hospital
	in advancing medicine in the region
(vi)	Muslims contributed greatly in the writing of medical books which
	contained detailed procedures of surgeries and cures eg the canon
	of medicine by Ibn Sina which served as a chief guide to medical
	science in the West
(vii)	Muslims were pioneers in the use of anaesthesia in surgical
	operations eg Ibn Rushud
(viii)	Muslims accurately demonstrated the circulatory system of the
	blood.
(ix)	Muslims introduced the quarantine system as a measure of
	aan aa a

 $(5 \times 1) = |5 \text{ marks}|$

controlling epidemics.