

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
314/2
TERM TWO 2023
FORM FOUR
TIME: 2½ HRS

MARKING SCHEME

1. a) Describe the manners of sleeping that Muslims can adopt from the sunnah of the prophet (pbuh)(7 marks)

- i. Recitation of dua before sleeping and when waking up.
 - ii. Recitation of the muawadhatein.
 - iii. Sleeping on the right side.
 - iv. Taking wudhu before sleeping
 - v. Rubbing the whole body after reciting the dua and muawadhatein.
 - vi. Dusting/shaking off the beddings before sleeping
 - vii. Sleeping early enough with the intentions of praying fajr
 - viii. Covering ones nakedness
- (7 x 1 = 7mks)**

b) Explain the wisdom behind the prohibition of abortion in Islam (6 marks)

- i. It denies the child to life which is a fundamental purpose of shariah.
 - ii. It takes away the right of Allah who is the absolute giver of life.
 - iii. It goes against laws of Allah and Sunnah of the Prophet(s.a.w)
 - iv. It threatens the survival of human race.
 - v. It is a great crime that is punishable under the laws of Allah.
 - vi. It can lead to the death of the mother.
 - vii. It causes health complications and trauma to the mother.
 - viii. It can lead to social stigmatization.
 - ix. It discourages responsible intimacy within marriage.
 - x. It causes depression and a sense of guilt for killing an innocent life.
- (6 x 1 = 6mks)**

c) What are the moral implications of observing *swalat* by Muslims? (7 marks)

- i. It keeps a Muslim away evil and shameful deeds
- ii. It promotes equality among Muslims as they pray together despite their colour, ranks, status and nationality.
- iii. It promotes peace and unity among Muslims by bringing them together
- iv. It promotes punctuality among Muslims since every faradh Swalat has its prescribed time.
- v. It promotes cleanliness and hygiene which are key requirements of performing swalat
- vi. It promotes a sense of responsibility by making a Muslim to care about others.

- vii. It instills virtues such as self discipline, love, peace respect, gentleness harmony among others.
(7 x 1 = 7mks)

2.a) Mention seven duties of a Muslim wife (7 marks)

- i. To be obedient to the husband in lawful matters.
 - ii. To treat the husband with respect, love and kindness;
 - iii. To take care of the husband's property in his absence.
 - iv. To protect the husband's honour by not having relations with other men;
 - v. To seek the husband's permission when leaving the house and when she wants to perform sunnah acts e.g. fasting.
 - viii. The wife should not admit anyone in the house whom he does not approve of.
 - ix. The wife should act as the husband's confidant i.e. she should not reveal his secrets.
 - x. She should make herself available for the husband to fulfill his conjugal rights.
- (7 x 1 = 7mks)

b) Discuss the Islamic teachings about polygamy (6 marks)

- i. Polygyny is permitted in Islam according to Qur'an:4:3
 - ii. A man can marry one, two, three or four wives, in the sense that he may have this number of wives at one time. It is not permissible for him to have more than four
 - iii. there are conditions attached to plural marriage such as Justice or fairness to the wives, ability to cater for the wives needs,
 - iv. polygamy is mustahab/sunnah for the one who can afford it. It is not obligatory
- (3 x 2 = 6mks)

c) Explain the significance of the law of inheritance in Islam. (7 marks)

- i. it safeguards the rights of heirs to ownership of property
 - ii. it protects the rights of orphans to their parents properties since they are vulnerable
 - iii. women are recognized as integral part of the family and their rights to inheritance of property is safeguarded
 - iv. it ensures fair distribution of property to all the members of the deceased family
 - v. it is a divine command from Allah which cannot be violated
 - vi. it ensures that the deceased property is not misused by selfish individuals
 - vii. it allows for circulation of wealth as people get their share of inheritance
 - viii. it prevents family squabbles and conflicts over the division of the property.
 - ix. It promotes harmony and understanding among the family members.
 - x. The law of mirath enables the parents to strive hard in acquiring lawful wealth for the benefit and betterment of their heirs who will be a bit secure financially.
- (7 x 1 = 7mks)

3. a) Identify five reasons that can make a Wasiya to be invalidated (5 marks)

- i. if it exceeds a third of the total property.
- ii. If it is not witnessed by two male reliable people or four women.
- iii. If it excludes or curtails the rightful heirs from inheritance.
- iv. If its contents contain haram intentions.
- v. Absence of estate or property at the time of writing the will/if the property is not owned by the testator
- vi. In case it favours some heirs against others.
- vii. If the intention of the testator is not clear.
- viii. If the testator is unsound.
- ix. If the testator is not a Muslim adult/mature
- x. If the will was made under compulsion.

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

b) Identify five legitimate ways of earning wealth in Islam (5 marks)

- i. Earning through trading in a lawful way.
- ii. Earning from agricultural products obtained from farming.
- iii. Getting employed lawful.
- iv. Through inheritance from a close relative.
- v. Through manufacturing and industrialization.
- vi. Through charitable ways such as zakat, Sadaqa, gifts etc.
- vii. Through social securities and pensions for the retired and the unemployed.

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

c) Discuss five Islamic views about terrorism (10 marks)

- i. Terrorism is not part of Islam, neither is it encouraged
- ii. Islam is a religion of peace and it emphasizes peaceful relations between different people.
- iii. Islam prohibits any form of injustice/violence which aims to instill fear, injury or death to innocent people
- iv. Everyone's life is sacred in Islam whether it is of a Muslims or Non-Muslims. It is a great sin to take an innocent life unjustly. The punishment is hell
- v. According to Islam killing a single innocent person is like killing all of humanity and saving a single innocent person is like saving the whole humanity.
- vi. Destruction of peoples properties and killing oneself through suicide bombing, which are acts of terrorism, are also prohibited in Islam

(5 x 1 = 5mks)

4 a) Describe the social conditions that prevailed in pre-Islamic Arabia (8 marks)

- i. Burying of baby girls alive
- ii. Women were despised and neglected in the society/discrimination of women

- iii. Intoxication and gambling were common leisure activities especially during social gatherings.
 - iv. Women were denied their rights such as inheritance from their parents and husbands but instead were inherited as property
 - v. Lack of ethics in business/corruption in business
 - vi. People practiced idol worshiping
 - vii. There was disunity among tribes characterized by tribal wars.
 - viii. Slavery was practiced
 - ix. There was classification of people according to their status.
 - x. The weak and marginalized people had no rights and were ignored and ill-treated.
 - xi. Poetry competitions were organized in open places where poems were recited
 - xii. Agriculture was practiced near the oasis where they used irrigation eg in Yathrib and Taif.
 - xiii. The Arabs lived a nomadic life and wandered in the desert with their animals in search of water and pasture
 - xiv. Those who settled in the towns practiced barter trade
 - xv. Each tribe was led by a tribal chief.
- (8 x 1 = 8mks)**

b) Identify five battles that were fought by Muslims during the time of prophet Muhammad (pbuh). (5 marks)

- i. Battle of Badr
 - ii. Battle of Uhud
 - iii. Battle of Khandaq
 - iv. Battle of Banu Mustaliq
 - v. Battle of Banu Qurayza
 - vi. Battle of Banu Nadir
 - vii. Battle of Kahybar
 - viii. Battle of Hunayn and Taif
 - ix. Battle of Mu'tah
- (5 x 1 = 5mks)**

c) Discuss the challenges faced by Sayyidna Ali during his caliphate. (7 marks)

- i. Ali took over the Caliphate when there was confusion as a result of the assassination of Caliph Uthman(r.a)
- ii. There was general disunity among Muslims.
- iii. There was dissatisfaction and grievances in the provinces as the people were against the governors and officials who had been appointed by Ali.
- iv. The governor of Syria, Muawiyah did not accept Ali as the Caliph of Islam. He began to secretly plot against Ali (r.a).
- v. Muawiyah also encouraged civil disobedience against Ali and refused to obey/ honor the authority of Ali and refused to compromise.

- vi. There was power struggle between the clans to Banu-Hashim and Banu-Umayyad.
 - vii. Ali could not take immediate steps to avenge the murderers of Uthman due to the prevailing disorder in the caliphate. This did not go well with those who wanted immediate action against the assassins.
 - viii. Aisha (r.a) was instigated against Ali by Talhah and Zubayr who were refused the governorship of Kufah and Syria.
 - ix. The constant disputes and troubles resulted in the battle of Camel between Ali and a group led by Aisha who had marched against Ali.
 - x. Muawiyah also made efforts to replace Ali as Caliph/ overthrow Ali, and this resulted in the battle of Siffin.
 - xi. The Kharijite movement emerged with the intention of removing Sayyidina Ali and Muawiyah as alternative centers of power. The Kharijite broke away and rebelled against Ali (r.a) until he fought them at Nahrawain.
- (6 x 1 = 6mks)**

5. a) Explain seven factors which were responsible for the decline of Abbasid dynasty (7 marks)

- i. Natural catastrophes like floods and famine weakened the caliphate
- ii. Vastness of the empire which became difficult to administer/manage
- iii. Emergence of muslim sects such as the Shites/Alids, Qarmathians etc undermined the unity of the Muslim Ummah
- iv. Moral degeneration due to the extravagant lifestyles of the ruling class who concentrated on pomp and ceremony at the expense of solving the problems of the caliphate.
- v. Weak leadership by the caliphs. The caliphs could not rule the empire efficiently and effectively
- vi. Dissatisfaction by the provincial governors in response to the appointment of Turkixh guards to take care of the royal security
- vii. Discontent by the arab and Persian soldiers who felt sidelined
- viii. Racial conflicts between Arabs and non-Arabs, and religious conflicts between muslims and non-muslims undermined unity and peace in the caliphate
- ix. Decline in military power as the army had been neglected because more attention was given to cultural affairs
- x. Economic unrest due to imposition of heavy taxes and other levies on the population
- xi. Later Abbasid caliphs invested a lot of powers on the provincial governors and this led to the decentralization of power.
- xii. Invasion by Romans who captured Jerusalem and destroyed parts of the caliphate

- xiii. Invasion by the Mongols led by Halagu Khan who killed the caliph and destroyed Baghdad in 1258 A.D. thus giving the final blow to the Abbasid Dynasty.
- xiv. Succession disputes
(7 x 1 = 7mks)

b) Explain six factors that influenced the spread of Islam in Western Kenya (6 marks)

- i. It was a centre of trade between the Arabs and the Luhya.
- ii. Conversion of King Nabongo Mumia along with some members of his cabinet.
- iii. Intermarriages between Arabs and the local Wanga community.
- iv. Establishment of mosques and madrassas in the area.
- v. Chief Nabingo Mumia invited many Arab traders to Mumias and eventually spread Islam
- vi. Chief Nabingo Mumia gave Arabs settlers lands and provided them with food and other necessities
- vii. Celebration of Islamic festivals and ceremonies e.g. Idd-ul-fitr.
- viii. Establishment of Quranic schools
(6 x 1 = 6mks)

c) State the challenges that are faced by Muslim students in Kenya. (7 marks)

- i. Inadequate schools sponsored by Muslims or owned by them.
- ii. Shortage of Muslim teachers and not enough trained and qualified teachers.
- iii. Schools and other institutions of learning lack adequate facilities.
- iv. Lack of tertiary institutions in the country where Muslims can continue with higher education.
- v. Schools situated in remote areas are far apart and inaccessible; children have to walk long distances to and from school. This affects their performance and attendance.
- vi. Poverty prevents many parents from sending their children to school as they cannot afford the fees and other levies.
- vii. Lack of awareness by some parents on the value of educating their children, especially girl child.
- viii. Ineffective leadership which does not promote and encourage education among Muslims.
- ix. Political interferences and controversies in running schools.
- x. Muslims children also attend Madrassa and Duksi alongside formal education so they tend to be overworked and overburdened.
- xi. Marginalization of the regions predominantly occupied by Muslims in all areas of development including education.
- xii. Indifference and apathy by Muslims towards education as a result of marginalization.

- xiii. Lack of funds to build school and other educational facilities.
- xiv. Lack of infrastructure in the areas occupied by Muslims makes it impossible to attract teachers education sponsor to them.

(7 x 1 = 7mks)

6. a) Describe the early life of Sheikh Al-Amin Mazrui (8 marks)

- i. His full name was Sheik Al-Amin bin Ali Abdallah al Mazrui from the famous Mazrui family that ruled Mombasa. His grandfather, Abdallah al-Mazrui was an Islamic scholar belonging to the Shafi School of law.
- ii. He was born in Mombasa 1891 on 15th Jamadu-Thani 1380 A.H/27th January 189.His father passed away when he was four years old
- iii. His Uncle Sheikh Suleiman bin Ali-Mazrui raised him after his father's death and later married him off to his own daughter.
- iv. He started his elementary education under his Uncle Sheikh Suleiman bin Ali who was a great scholar of that.
- v. He traveled to Zanzibar to further his education under the great scholars of Zanzibar like Sheikh Abdallah Mohammad bin Salim Bakathir and Sayyid Ahmed Bin Abu Bakar bin Sumeyt.
- vi. He later went to Lamu and graduated from Riyadh mosque.
- vii. He was a brilliant student and outstanding in all the subjects and he used to emerge top of the class.
- viii. He was able to bring reforms in some of the Islamic scholarly works across the world.
- ix. He wrote several works like Hidaayatul Atfaal (Guidance of children) which is an introductory book to Islam for the children, 'Masomo ya dini',Majmaul Bahrayn etc
- x. He died on 1st April 1947 having left behind three children, among them two and a daughter.

(8 x 1 = 8mks)

c) Discuss six contributions of Muslim Scholars to science (12 marks)

- i. The Prophet (p.b.u.h) laid the foundation to the development of science by encouraging Muslims to learn e.g. he taught Muslims on facts about science e.g. he said "the abdomen is the source of all ailments"
- ii. Muslims scholars excelled in chemistry and laid foundations e.g. Jabir Ibn Hayyan (803 CE) is regarded as the father of Chemistry.
- iii. Ibn Sina wrote 246 books in different sciences e.g. Canons of medicine which was a chief guide for medical colleges in the west from the 12th to 17th century, he discovered TB, meningitis and close to 760 drugs.
- iv. In ophthalmology, Hunain Ibn Ishaq, the head of the famous school of translator founded by Khalif Maamun wrote the first systematic book on ophthalmology.

- v. In the field of medicine Al-Razi wrote over 200 books on medicine. He was a physician and a scientist.
- vi. Al-Zahrawi was a famous surgeon who treated patients and taught students from the Muslims world and Europe. His book ‘medical encyclopedia contained 30 sections of surgical knowledge and illustration of 200 surgical instruments; the encyclopedia was used as a standard textbook on surgery in Europe; he was the first to use silk thread in stitching wounds.
- vii. In pharmacy al-Idrisi collected plants and data not reported before him from which a large number of drugs became available to medical practitioners.
- viii. Ibn Al-Baitar was one of the greatest scientists and botanists, he went on mainly expeditions to Africa and Asia to collect plants, and his book is one of the greatest botanical compilations dealing with medical plants.
- ix. Al-Khuwarizmi was the first great Muslim mathematician who invented algebra which was further developed by other Muslim scholars like Umar-al-Hayyam.
- x. Al-Batani is considered one of the greatest astronomers of Islam; he discovered the accurate determination of the solar year as 365 days, 5 hours 46 minutes and 24 seconds which is very close to modern estimates.
- xi. In the field of philosophy al-kindī is considered as the first philosopher in Islam.
- xii. In geography Ibn Majid invented the compass to determine directions which is in use up to now.
- xiii. In geology Al-Bairuni was the first known writer to identify the formation of sedimentary rocks and the great geological changes that happened in the past.

(6 x 2 = 12 marks)