

**ASUMBI GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL**  
**TERM 2 – DECEMBER 2021**  
**FORM 4 – I.R.E Paper 2**  
**MARKING SCHEME**

1.

**a) Importance of marriage.**

- It is sunnah which Islam encouraged Muslims to practice.
- Marriage is half of faith.
- Marriage is the nucleus of the family as a social structure.
- Marriage reduces immorality in the society
- It helps in the control of diseases and sin.
- Provides children with home, love and security.
- Creates relationship among and between families.
- Gives family members identity as they are bond in wedlock.
- It helps the society remain pure.

**(6x1)**

**b) An ideal Muslim home**

- It should be clean
- It should be simple and not showy
- It should be spacious and allow for privacy for parents and separate beds for children at the age of ten
- It should be beautiful and free from things like statues
- The home should have basic necessities
- It should be a place where the recitation of the Quran is heard daily
- It should be a place where prayers are performed and everyone young and old has a sense of time

**(6x1)**

**c) Importance of conserving the environment.**

- Allah gave human beings responsibility over nature.
- Human beings will be accountable to Allah over their damage to the environment.
- Man will be rewarded for caring and conserving the environment.
- To conserve the natural resources
- Reduces diseases.
- Reduces human and wild conflicts.
- Prevent global warming and regulates rainfall.
- Helps us prevent natural catastrophes like floods.
- Prevents desertification and deforestation.
- Helps in economic growth and development.
- Helps in preservation of flora and fauna.

**(8x1)**

**2. a) Explain the Islamic teachings on the treatment of employees (6mks)**

- They should be given just wage.
  - They should be allowed to work in a healthy and secure environment.
  - They should be given time for rest and recreation.
  - They should be promoted in ranks.
  - They should be allowed to go for treatment when sick and given medical allowances.
  - They should be allowed to get leave every year and offs.
  - They should be allowed to upgrade themselves academically and professionally.
- (6x1)**

**b) Importance for eddat.**

- Is an obligatory act for a woman following divorce or death of her husband.
  - It is a way of expressing respect for the deceased in the case of death.
  - It is a time of get-together for the wife or the husband.
  - It is a sign of purity of the institution of marriage.
  - Helps in proofing that there is no pregnancy from the previous husband.
  - It is meant to avoid unnecessary conflicts and disputes on the paternity of a child.
  - In case of divorce, it gives the husband the chance to revoke divorce where it is revocable.
- (6x1)**

**c) Effect of divorce on children**

- Children go through a traumatic experience /shock/confusion
  - Children suffer psychologically and even tend to blame themselves for the divorce
  - Children may develop resentment for both parents or for one of them
  - Children may also be divide / torn between the mother and the father.
  - Children may develop juvenile tendencies and other antisocial behavior e.g. drug and alcohol addiction
  - They suffer from lack of identity
  - May develop aggression,throw tantrums,suffer from withdrawal syndrome,hated and resentment.
  - May develop suicidal tendencies as a result of bitterness
  - Children become vulnerable to exploitation and abuse
  - The may suffer from lack of confidence and low esteem
  - May not be able to sustain a relationship e.g friendship due to lack of trust.
- (8x1)**

**3. a) Islamic manner of eating.**

- Washing hands before you start eating.
- Saying 'Bismillah'
- Eat that which is in front of you.
- Start eating from the side of the dish going inside.
- Eat with three fingers.
- Eat while sitting straight / not leaning.
- Recite dua after eating.
- Wash hands after eating.
- Eat 2/3 and leave the rest for air and water.
- Minimal conversation.
- Preferably eat with others.
- When very hungry, eat and then pray.
- Clear the food / avoid wastage.

**(5x1)**

**b) Legal ways of earning.**

- Working in halal field e.g. agriculture.
- Reasonable profits is accepted.
- Travelling to other countries to earn a living is allowed.
- Carrying out ones 'business honestly and truthfully.
- The dowry husbands give to wives is a halal gift.

**(5x1)**

**c) Rights of women.**

- Own property.
- Make decisions.
- Inherit property.
- Education.
- Shelter, food and clothing.
- Choose her husband.
- Decide her mahr
- Life.
- Freedom of speech.
- Freedom of association.
- Be maintained by her husband.
- Conduct business.
- Conjugal rights.

**(10x1)**

**4. a) Importance of Hunain battles.**

- Showed the necessity of Muslims to adhere to the instructions of the leader.
- Awakened the believers to their responsibility as the protectors of Islam.
- Explained the status of the Prophet as a beloved messenger of Allah
- Outlined the hypocrisy of some people.

**(4x2)**

**b) Results of the treaty of hudaibiyya.**

- It opened revival of amicable contacts between people of Makkah and those of Madina.
- Caused rapid growth of Islam within those two years.
- They got the chance to devote themselves to the construction of moral reforms.
- Strengthened the administration of the Islamic state.
- Availability of peace helped Muslims spread Islam internationally,
- The Prophet got the opportunity to take Islam outside the peninsula.

**(5x1)**

**c) Religious conditions of Pre-Islamic Arabia.**

- Idol worship.
- The Hanifs – followers of the religion of Ibrahim.
- Christianity
- Judaism
- Magic and superstition.
- Pagan
- 

**(7x1)**

**5. a) Factors for spread of Islam in Mumias.**

- Muslim trade caravans from the coast to Uganda used Mumias route.
  - Some Muslim traders settled in the area.
  - Collaboration of chief Nabongo with the Muslims.
  - The Muslim traders assisted the chief against raiders like Maasai.
  - Muslim's culture being admired
  - Muslims build mosques and Islamic centres
  - Intermarriage between Muslims and the local people.
  - The chief himself accepted Islam and encouraged his people to embrace Islam.
- (5x2)

**b) Achievements of Abbasids to education.**

- Provided investment for education and learning throughout the caliphate.
  - Established Madrassas, schools and higher learning institutions.
  - Establishment of libraries.
  - Schools started on personal homes and shops.
  - Islamic history was learnt and promoted.
  - Everybody could practically read and write and contributed to cultural development.
  - Books in Persian and Greek language were translated in Arabic.
- (5x2)



6. a) **Contributions of Ibn Khaldoun on politics.**

- Moved from city to city as a political agent.
  - In 755, he was made a member of the advisors of Sultan Abu Annan
  - In the same year, he was appointed as one of those authorised to write and sign on behalf of the Sultan.
  - He was appointed an ambassador to Pedro, king of Qastalla.
  - He was rewarded a beautiful plot by the leader.
  - In 766 AH, he was made the controller of the king palace in Fez.
  - He advocated for religion as a unifying factor of state.
  - Served as a head of kadhi's court for longer in different states.
- (5x2)

b) **Reasons that led to the fall of the Fattimid Dynasty.**

- Vastness of the empire made it difficult to administer law and order, this created divisions which led to the down fall
- Khalifa-Al-Qaim sold government offices to the highest bidders' thus encouraging corruption in the administration
- Khalifa Al-Qaim used the oppressing policy which resulted in revolts and this contributed to the fall of the Fattimids
- Disunity between Sunnis and Shia contributed to the weakening of the Fattimids
- Khalifa Al-Hakim was not tolerant towards other religions, he force Christians and Jew to convert to Islam hence creating discontentment even burnt churches
- Khalifa Al-Qaim enforced the Ismaili doctrines on everyone, and increased taxes, this created discontentment
- Al-Hakim introduce very strict measures e.g. he suppressed women, banned alcohol and gambling and this made him unpopular specially among the Christian and Jews
- Khalifa Al-Hakim took pleasure in killing and torturing the people and this led to the rise of the crusaders who campaigned against the Fattimid rule
- Turkish slaves kept as body guards by the Fattimids rulers gained power and overthrew the Fattimids
- Khalifa Al-Aziz patronized the Christians and Jews e.g. allowed them freedom of religion and gave them high offices, this made him unpopular among the orthodox Sunni who lost faith in the Fattimid rule
- Some rulers were weak and immature e.g. Al-Hakim hence could not control the empire effectively.

**Any 5x2=10mks**