**MARKING SCHEME PAPER ONE 314/1**

**a. Importance of the Preservation of the Quran**

1. The preserved Quran provides a uniform reading/recitation of the Quran for both Arab and non-Arab Speaking Muslims
2. It helps to perpetuate the message of Allah to the future generations
3. It provides indisputable source of law in Islamic Sharia
4. It can easily be referred to when the need arises/ It is an easy source of reference for research and scholarship
5. Preservation helps in protecting the message from infiltrations
6. There is a reward for those who help in the preservation of the Quran as a well as those who recite it
7. It is a symbol /sign for Islam
8. Preserved Quran is a unifying factor for all Muslims in all places and in all generations
9. Encourages/motivates Muslims to learn Arabic so that they can read/recite the Quran in its authentic form.
10. Encourages/motivates Muslims to study other Sciences related to the Quran/search for knowledge
11. It has helped in the preservation of Arabic.

**Any 8x 1 = 8Mks**

**b. Benefits of Tarjamatul Quran**

1. It enables non-Muslims to read the message of Islam
2. Points out to non-Arabic speaking Muslims Allah’s commands
3. It creates awareness among all people about the good qualities of Islam
4. It helps in the spread of Islam in East Africa
5. The translation incorporates translation which helps in the correct pronunciation
6. The translated Quran can be used as a resource in schools, Colleges and Universities
7. Translation of the Quran has helped to enrich the other languages

**Any 6 x 1 = 6Mks**

**c. Limitations of Translating the Quran**

1. Since the Quran was revealed in Arabic, a translation would not be the actual words of Allah
2. The uniqueness of the Quran would be lost in the translation
3. The authenticity of the Quran would be interred with translations would never express the true meaning of the Quran
4. Give room for the enemies of Islam to distort the message
5. Some Arabic words and expressions will not get their equivalent in other languages
6. The translated Quran cannot be recited during the prayer
7. It creates laziness to learn the Quran in Arabic

**Any 6x 1 = 6Mks**

**2. a. Social teachings of Suratul Hujuraat**

1. Communities should show respect to their leaders
2. Quarrels should be avoided
3. Mutual respect and confidence should be upheld
4. People should not ridicule, fault or use biting words against each other
5. Spying on others is beneath a Muslim
6. A person’s honor depends on a piety and not race, wealth or power
7. Islam condemns scandals and slandering of other people
8. Suspicions and curiosity about other people’s affairs is prohibited
9. Islam is a privilege given to Muslims and they should not take it for granted but strive to live according to its teachings
10. Muslims must live by the teachings of Allah in their manners and behavior.

 **Any 8x1=8Mks**

 **b. Difference between mas’haf Abubakar and todays Mas’haf**

 i.Abubakar mash’f was compiled from the materials that were used in recording of Quran i.e rough paper, skins while that of today is compiled from the original manuscript

 ii. mushaf Abubakar was hand written while they are printed these days

 iii. Mushaf Abubakar was compiled using the the seven different dialects that were used in revelation while today only one dialect is used thast of the qureish

 iv. Mushaf Abubakar did not have the tashkil while that of today has the tashkil (vowels)

 v. the mas’haf of Abubakar did not have the I’ijam (diacritical marks) while that of the present day has the dots to differentiate the letters

 vi There was no separation of surahs from one to the other however todays mashaf has clear distinction of surahs **Any 6x 1 = 6Mks**

**c. Factors that enabled the standardization of the Quran**

i. The original manuscript was in the custody of Hafsa

 ii. There were some of the scribes of the prophet

 iii. Zaid bin thabit was still alive

 iv. The members appointed by Zaid to put the quran in the standard were from the

 Qureish tribe

 v. the Quran was always read in prayers and occasionally

 vi. The swahabas were dedicated to see to the success of the process

1. The measures put by the committee of zaid deterred people from bringing false verses

**Any 6x1=6Mks**

1. **Measures used by the muslims to spread sunnah**
	1. *The apply the teachings of the sunnah*
	2. *The spread the message of the prophet through daawah*
	3. *They have opened madrassa/schools/duksi were hadith is taught*
	4. *They use hadith when applying shariah*
	5. *They advocate for the use of hadith in their day to day life*
	6. *Hadith is taught in homes and is applied*
	7. *They have published hadith in books and magazines*
	8. *The use hadith in comparative religions and debates*
	9. *Admonish /caution using hadith*
	10. *The advocate for the use of sahih hadith Identification,* **Any 8 x 1 = 8Mks**

**b. Significance of Hadith in the life of a Muslim**

1. Hadith explains the Quran
2. It is a source of Sharia only next to the Quran
3. Helps a Muslim to know the proper way to behave
4. Helps a Muslim to be closer to Allah by carrying out his commands
5. Guides Muslims in their relationship with other Muslims, non-Muslims and the rest of Allah’s creation.
6. Guides a Muslim’s performance of Sunnah acts
7. It is a source of knowledge for Muslims/Academic excellence
8. Helps Muslims in their knowledge of the details of prophet Muhammad’s (p.b.u.h) life
9. It defines the position held by the prophet (p.b.u.h) in Islam
10. Helps Muslims understand the opinion held by the Prophet and his stand on various issues
11. The promise of reward to study and implementing Hadith. **Any 6x1 = 6Mks**

**c. Nature of Hadith in the second period**

**4. a. The significance of Tawheed**

1. It is essential-mandatory for a Muslim
2. It is the basis on which mankind can unite
3. Unity for the creator leads to the unity and brotherhood of man
4. It liberates man from the worship of fake gods
5. It establishes direct link between Allah and man
6. Helps one to live in accordance with the limits set by Allah
7. Helps one gain respect and trust as one solely depends on Allah
8. Helps increase the believer’s Taqwa (piety)
9. Enhances the acceptance of Allah’s commands without Questions
10. Enhances bravely and removes cowardice in Muslims
11. It leads to contentment
12. One enters paradise

 **Any 6 x 1 = 6Mks**

**b. Impact of shirk in the community**

1. It creates fear
2. Retards development
3. Creates suspicion in the community
4. Causes disunity
5. Leads to harm/injury/death
6. Stigmatization and discrimination
7. Creates a society that is narrow minded
8. Leads to wrath from Allah (s.w)
9. Creation of pseudo gods and hero worship hence negligence of obligations

**Any 8x1 = 8Mks**

**c. Roles of prophets of Allah**

 i. To deliver the message of Allah (s.w)

 ii. To teach tawheed

 iii. To warn againist shirk and evil

 iv. To act as role models by excemplary behavior

 v. To bring glad tidings by promising rewards to the righteous

 vi. Some were given scriptures hence brought laws of Allah(s.w)

 **Any 6 x 1 = 6Mks**

**5.a)**  **Qualities of a kadhi**

1. He should be a practicing Muslim with sound belief.
2. He should be conversant with Islamic Laws and how to apply them.
3. He should have a mastery of Arabic language to understand the sources of sharia accordingly.
4. He should be a pious and a person of dignity to follow the commands of Allah.
5. He should be honesty and never have been convicted of any criminal offence.
6. He should be mentally mature person of sound mind to distinguish between good and bad.
7. He should be morally upright person of a high standard of integrity and be free from any form of corruption.
8. He should be a free citizen of the state to exercise and implement the judgement freely and effectively.
9. He should be free from any physical impairment that may hinder his judgement or ability to interpret the evidence.

 **Any 8x1=8 Mks**

1. **Conditions for use of Ijma as a source of Shariah**
	1. There should be no similar injuction and ruling from the Quran
	2. The hadith should not have a ruling of the same
	3. The issue should be discussed in the light of Quran and sunnah
	4. The scholars must be persons of the highest qualifications in Islamic knowledge
	5. The views by the scholars must be respected
	6. The scholars must not be biased
	7. The issue should be of immediate concern to the ummah
	8. Once the matters has been discussed its ruling s become binding **Any 6x1=6Mks**
2. **Factors that would hinder application of shariah**
	1. Majority of Kenyans are non-Muslims and vie Sharia as a threat/regard it with suspicion
	2. Lack of enough learned personnel in Islamic Law to implement and execute it
	3. Some Muslims tend to comprise on matters related to Sharia and might not support it in order to conform to the establishment
	4. Kadhi’s courts in the country are too few to deal with issues of the law.
	5. Sharia would have to be included in the constitution and this would be opposed by the rest of Kenyans
	6. Some Muslims prefer secular law as it can be manipulated
	7. The powers of the Office of the Chief Kadhi are limited to deal with the personal/family maters and does not extend to criminal and civil matters
	8. The laws are made in parliament and the Muslims are few
	9. It is expensive to transform the law, i.e. judges and setting up structure
	10. It would be viewed as a threat to national unity
	11. Opposition from the external forces i.e. human rights
	12. It is said that it does not conform to the establishment. **Any 6 x 1 = 6Mks**

**6**.**a** **Distinction Between Sin and Crime**

1. Sin is rejecting/breaking the Laws of Allah but crime is breaking the law of the land/nation/state/community
2. Sin in the eyes of Allah can be forgiven but the state authority may not pardon crime.
3. Sin is punished by Allah or others as directed by Allah but crime is punished according to law of the state
4. Sin is judged by Allah but crime is judged by the court of law
5. Sin cannot be hidden from Allah but crime can be concealed from the state
6. Sinners will definitely be punished in the hereafter but criminals get their punishment in the world.
7. Parts of the body testify against sin but this does not happen in crime
8. Most crimes are sinful acts but they are not punishable by the state as stipulated in the Sharia
9. Sins are universal but crimes are individual /dependant on the culture
10. Judgment of crimes can be compromised but in sin it can not
11. Punishment in crime does not apply to all but punishment in sin apply to all

**Any 8 x 1= 8Mks**

**b**. **Correct order of obligatory acts of Haj**

 i. ihram

 ii.standing at arafah

 iii.spend night at muzdalifa

 iv.spending nights of tashriq at mina

1. Stonning the jamarat
2. Cutting hair or shaving the head
3. Farewell tawaf **7Mks**

**c. Guidelines of performance of ibadat**

1. Oneness of the Worship of Allah. To believe that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah
2. Not associating partners with Allah
3. Must have intention (Niyyat)
4. Worship in sincerity/not worshipping to be noticed
5. Must have faith
6. Must have humility/not showing off in worship
7. Must be clean/pure physically and spiritually
8. Should be consistent **Any 6x1= 6Mks**

(end)