

314/2  
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION  
Paper 2  
MARKING SCHEME  
OCT/NOV 2006

**1. a) *Effects of sexual perversion on society***

- i. May lead to divorce as a result of one partner's feeling and dignity being hurt by perverted sexual behavior of the partner.
- ii. May lead to street children for instance in case of pregnancy outside marriage.
- iii. Leads to unwanted pregnancies and unplanned children, hence leads to negligence of children.
- iv. May lead to single parenthood as a result of rape before marriage, hence leading to stigmatization.
- v. Leads to committing criminal acts such as rape, abortion, dumping of babies and infant, this will lead to instability in the society.
- vi. Leads to poverty as a result of having children outside marriage to support and cost of treatments for disease contracted.
- vii. Contributed to rise and spread of STD and HIV/AIDs.
- viii. Causes mistrust and suspicions in the society.
- ix. Leads to people neglecting their religious obligation as they sink deeper into the vice.
- x. Might end up being expensive for the nation and families as they seek to provide the people suffering from STD or HIV/AIDs with medicine and food.
- xi. Leads to mistrust and suspicious leading to disharmony in families and society.
- xii. May lead to other vice e.g. drug and alcohol abuse, abortion and even murder/suicide.

(10 x 1 = 10 marks)

**b) *Reason why abortion is prohibited in Islam.***

- i. It is murder. Results in the death of the baby and may result in the death of the mother too.
- ii. The experience causes trauma and psychological suffering to the perpetrators.
- iii. It is anti-social and shameful act which results in an individual losing respect.
- iv. It is against the law of the land thus considered as a criminal act.

- v. It is against teachings of Allah whoever goes against Allah will get sin.
  - vi. It can be fatal and injurious to the health of the mother.
  - vii. It is an act of Shirk. Only Allah gives life and only Allah has the right to take it away.
  - viii. Life is sacred and nobody has the right to take it away.
  - ix. It is against the right of the child. Deprives the unborn child right to live.
- (5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**c) *Deeds that lead to piety and righteousness***

- i. Giving Sadaqa
- ii. Paying zakat
- iii. Praying consistently.
- iv. Making honest and justice judgment.
- v. Saying what is acceptable
- vi. Feeding orphans and wayfarers
- vii. Exercising self control
- viii. Being content with what one has
- ix. Practicing/showing patience in difficult times.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**2. a) *Why Riba is prohibited in Islam.***

- i. Creates bad blood between the tender and the borrowed thus leading to suspicion, mistrust, resentment and hatred between the lender and the borrower.
- ii. It may lead to corruption as the borrower strives to pay off hence will look for illegal ways and means of paying off debt.
- iii. It widens the economic gap between the rich and the poor/ the haves and the have not.
- iv. It is a form of exploitation since it leads to misappropriation of other people's property without giving anything in return.
- v. It prevents people from working to earn money lawfully.
- vi. It leads to inequality between the rich nations and poor nations.
- vii. It keeps individual and countries in a vicious cycle of poverty.
- viii. May cause suffering/ hardship to the borrower and his/ her family.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

**b) *Lawful Acts in Commercial Trade***

- i. Trading in genuine wares and commodities.
- ii. Use of standards in trade e.g. weights, measures scales to determine quality/quantity.
- iii. There must be mutual trust/honesty between the buyer/customer and seller.
- iv. Records of business transactions must be kept e.g. agreements
- v. Sources of seed money to start business must be legitimate/halal entrepreneurship.

- vi. There should be no monopoly of business if so then it must be obtained in a fair way.
- vii. Prices of commodities should not be fixed. The market should decide.
- viii. The customer has the right to inspect and return.
- ix. The seller should disclose the defects of the commodities and let the customer to decide.
- x. Customers who cannot pay promptly should be given time to pay.
- xi. Excessive swearing is not allowed in business.
- xii. There should be mutual consent between buyer and seller.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

**c) *Reasons why Agreements and Contracts have to be documented.***

- i. It is a command from Allah (s.w) Muslims should therefore adhere to it.
- ii. Documentation of agreements may allow for defective items to be returned with little or no arguments at all.
- iii. If the shopkeeper overcharged or cheated the buyer in some other way, he may be brought to justice, since the evidence is available.
- iv. Both the buyer and the seller can keep accounts more easily, thus clearing all the doubts that might have arisen.
- v. It provide evidence that the terms of the deal were faithfully written and agreed to by all the parties concerned therefore maintains original terms of agreement and contract to the end.
- vi. It reduces the chances of any parties involved falling victims to the temptations of taking advantage of the other parties by lying, cheating or other crooked ways resulting from bad faith.
- vii. There will always be some people who do not give too much importance to taqwa. They will not hesitate to break an agreement whenever it suits them. For such people there is need for a legal apparatus to enforce the deals they willingly sign.

**3. a) *The UnIslamic practices in the Jahiliya period.***

- i. Drinking alcohol, gambling and sexual promiscuity were common practices and social evils.
- ii. Women were degraded and looked down upon. They were regarded as tools of sex and were inherited after the death of their husbands.
- iii. People were either masters or slaves. The masters were highly privileged and ruled with high handedness, whereas the slaves or the subordinates were looked down upon and their rights deprived.
- iv. People practiced worship of idols; there were 360 idols in the Al-Kaaba.
- v. There was disunity among tribes and clans that led to tribal wars and raids.
- vi. The girl child was buried alive for fear of poverty and shame.

- vii. There was caste system/discrimination on status of an individual/classification of people according to status.
  - viii. The weak and marginalized had no rights/disregard of human rights.
- (8 x 1 = 8 marks)

**b) *Human rights issues in the Madina Constitution found in modern Constitutions.***

- i. Freedom of worship was guaranteed.
  - ii. Freedom of Association.
  - iii. Sanctity of life.
  - iv. Prisoners of war should be treated humanely.
  - v. Peaceful co-existence of people of different religions and groups.
- (4 x 1 = 4 marks)

**c) *Function of the Kadhi's Courts in Kenya.***

- i. Deals with issues pertaining to Islamic marriages and family life according to Sharia.
- ii. Deals with matters of inheritance among Muslims according to Sharia.
- iii. Works in liaison with judicial courts and the government.
- iv. Gives legal directions on affecting Muslims according to Sharia
- v. Consulted by the government on Islamic legal issues.
- vi. Offers conflicts solutions on social, political and economic issues.
- vii. Gives guidance to Muslims.
- viii. Is looked upon/ regarded as a unifying factor by Muslims as they seek cancel and guidance on matters related to their faith and practices.
- ix. Helps to promote Muslim identity/ uniqueness and their place in the Kenyan society.

(8 x 1 = 8 marks)

**4. a) *Relationship between Muhajirin and Ansar.***

- i. They demonstrated the spirit of brotherhood in terms of the way they assisted each other.
- ii. The Ansar provided the Muhajirin with shelter and other basic needs.
- iii. They practiced sharing whatever they had; each Muhajirin was paired with an Ansar.
- iv. They prayed and propagated Islam as a united front.
- v. Both accepted the Prophet (s.a.w) as their spiritual and social leader.
- vi. They formed an alliance and unity of purpose against any external aggression, thus, giving aid to Allah and his messenger by fighting alongside each other.
- vii. The Ansar gave asylum to their Muhajirin brethren in their homes and comforted them with their wealth.

- viii. They used to inherit from each other, having more right to inheritance than the deceased man's relatives, until Allah abrogated that practice with the fixed share for near relatives.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

***b) Umar Ibn-al-Khattab's contribution to the cause of Islam during the Prophet's time.***

- i. His conversion to Islam strengthened Islam and was a big blow to the unbelievers because he had been an opponent of Islam and the Prophet.
- ii. Because of Umar, Muslims were able to perform swalat publicly.
- iii. He was the first to declare his faith openly to the Quraish.
- iv. He asked the Prophet to offer swalat in the Kaaba.
- v. He had great love for Allah and the Prophet.
- vi. He took part in most of the battle on the Muslim's side.
- vii. He gave half of his wealth in the Tabuk expedition for the sake of Allah/gave his belongs for the cause of Allah.
- viii. Some verses were revealed because of his input.
- ix. Advisor to the Prophet.
- x. A scribe of the Quran.
- xi. Boosted the morals of the Muslims.
- xii. Supporter of the Prophet.

***c) Benefits of Brotherhood in Islam.***

- i. Promotes and enhances peace and harmony.
- ii. Enhances economic development and prosperity.
- iii. Contributes to religious development and growth.
- iv. Promotes social, political and intellectual tolerance.
- v. Promotes and enhances social equality among Muslims.
- vi. Gives identity to the Muslims.

(5 x 1 = 5marks)

***5. a) Social Achievements of Prophet Mohammad (P.B.U.H)***

- i. He brought about and promoted religious tolerance.
- ii. Advocated and promoted peaceful co-existence of people of diverse tribes/clans and nations.
- iii. Developed the Madina constitution the first of its type which created a new social order in Madina and is still regarded as the exemplary model for Muslims everywhere.
- iv. The rise and spread of Islam as a universal and complete religion.
- v. Defined and promoted the status of women in society/human rights for women.
- vi. Advocated eradication of slavery i.e. promoted freedom of slaves.
- vii. Taught equality of mankind.
- viii. Advocated and promoted racial equality.

- ix. He united all the Arab tribes and people of different races.

(9 x 1 = 9 marks)

**b) *Achievements of the Fatimid Dynasty***

- i. They improved curriculum by decorating it with facilities like astronomy and medicine.
- ii. They founded Al-Azhar mosque and a university which produced famous physicians etc.
- iii. They made progress in Science and humanity during their period.
- iv. They constructed Darul-Hakim as a fountain of knowledge.
- v. They constructed many mosques and learning centers.
- vi. They founded the first Ismaili state in the world.
- vii. They founded many new capitals e.g. Al-Mahdiya.
- viii. They constructed many luxuries palaces.
- ix. They constructed water tanks and supplied water through pipes.
- x. They defeated the Aghlubids, Abbasids and Abu Yazid revolts.
- xi. They conquered Egypt during the reign of Al-Mansoor and made it their capital.
- xii. They were famous in works, poet and architecture.
- xiii. They also constructed Darul-Hikma.
- xiv. Security was strengthened enough as the shops were not closed.
- xv. They founded men of the pen e.g. the Kadhi.
- xvi. There was progress in Science and humanity during their reign.
- xvii. They founded Al-Azhar mosque and a University.
- xviii. They improved the curricular by decorating it with facilities like astronomy and medicine.
- xix. They were strict in Islamic obligations e.g. against drinking and gambling.

(5 x 1 = 5 marks)

**c) *Effects of the First contact of Muslims with the East coast of Africa.***

- i. Trade was established between the East African Coast and the Arab world.
- ii. Muslim traders settled along the coast and their settlements developed into city states.
- iii. Brought Islam to the coast of East Africa/Islamisation of the inhabitants of the region.
- iv. Intermarriages between the local population and Muslims traders resulted in the Swahili people, culture and language.
- v. Established centers of learning in the region.
- vi. Built mosques and madrassa.

- vii. They introduction new ways of architecture which was adopted by the local people.
- viii. Opened East Africa to the rest of the world/ made East Africa known by the rest of the world.
- ix. Brought in/introduced new crops/food to the region.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

**6. a) *Reasons for the rise of Jamaa in Hausaland under Uthman Dan Fodio.***

- i. The conviction of the people through the teachings and the exemplary life of Shehu Uthman Dan Fodio.
- ii. The feeling of freedom by the masses who had been enslaved by the emperors. The Hausa peasants feel emancipated from the injustice and oppressive rule of the Hausa rulers.
- iii. Dan Fodio advocated and lived a simple way of life which made people follow him/made him attract followers to him.
- iv. Dan Fodio established a strong army which over run neighboring states who joined his movement.
- v. The Shehu involved people in decision making and in the affairs to the state established democracy.
- vi. The Hausa appreciated the new efficient system of government that kept them united and replaced stability/ establishments of a strong united empire.

**b) *Uthman Dan Fodio's Administrative structure.***

- i. Shehu's administration was made up of different arms of government with definite functions and power relating to central authority.
- ii. On top of the administration was the Caliph.
- iii. Directly under the Caliph was Waziri (Prime Minister)
- iv. Then there were Governors who were advisors to the Caliph.
- v. Then there were justice and law enforcement officers.
- vi. To manage the finances were revenue collectors whose duty was also to distributed Zakat and ghanimah (booty) economic and welfare officers.
- vii. Then there were officers who managed different services in the empire roads, judiciary (judges), prisons, Imams.

(7 x 1 = 7 marks)

**c) *Actions Regarded as War crimes by Uthman Dan Fodio.***

- i. Killing of children.
- ii. Killing of women.
- iii. Rape
- iv. Destruction of property, animals. Farms and buildings.
- v. Personalizing booty