ISLAMIC RELIGIOUE EDUCATION

(IRE)



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ISLAM Lesson Notes

Islam

This is the total submission to the will of Allah.

Islam is obedience to commands of Allah.

Symbols of Islam

i. Qu'ran / Koran

ii. The Crescent

iii. The Mosque

iv. The Qaladi

Pillars in Islam

There are two types of pillars in Islam.

1. Pillars of Ibadat **(worship)**
2. Pillars of Iman **(faith)**

1. **Pillars is Ibadat**

   The term Ibadat means ***Worship***.

   Worship is to perform an act of honour of Allah.

   There are three types of Ibadah **(worship)**

   i. Worship made by saying words **e.g** saying good words to others , greeting others , etc.

   ii. Worship made by doing something **e.g** praying, assisting a person with physical needs, fasting, performing Ablution, etc

   iii. Worship made by a person in one's heart **e.g** to love Allah, to love prophet Mohammed, to love one's parents.

Pillars of Islam/Ibadat

i. To believe in Allah and that Prophet Muhammad is his messenger (**Shahaddah).**

ii. Praying five times a day. **(Salat / Swallah)**

iii. Alms giving / paying Zakat.

iv. Fasting in the Holy Month of Ramadhan **(Saum).**

v. Making a Holy Journey to Mecca **(Hijja / Hajj).**

The Holy journey is also called a ***Pilgrimage.***

2. **Pillars of Iman**

Iman in Islam means **Faith.**

Pillars of Iman

i. To believe in Allah and that Prophet Mohammed is his messenger **(Shahadah).**

ii. To believe in Allah's Angels.

iii. To believe in Allah's prophets.

iv. To believe in Allah's Holy books.

v. To believe in the Day of Judgment.

vi. To believe in Allah's Will / Final decision.

How one becomes a Muslim?

i. After reciting the Shahadah.

ii. A baby becomes a Muslim by:

(a). Reciting the Shahadah in its right ear.

(b). Through birth by Muslim parents.

Circumcision in Islam makes one clean or pure.

i. It also enables Muslims to follow the footsteps of prophet Ibrahim.

The Holy city in Islam is **Mecca** or **Makkah.**

Months of the Islamic calendar

i. Muharram

ii. Sufur

iii. Rabil-Awal

iv. Rabil-Akhiri (**Rabil Than)**

v. Jamadal -Awal

vi. Jamadal-Akhiri **(Jamadal Thaan)**

vii. Rajab

viii. Shaban

ix. Ramadhan

x. Shawwal

xi. Dhul Qaadah

xii. Dhul Hijja

The Islamic calendar started in 622 AD, when prophet Muhammad migrates from Mecca to Medina (**Yathrib)**.

Medina became the first city of Islam.

Most important months of the Islamic Calendar

i. **Rabai-Awal** - Month when Prophet Muhammad was born.
- Month when Prophet Muhammad died.

ii. **Ramadhan** - It's the ninth month on the Islamic Calendar.
- It's the fasting month for Muslims.
- When the Qu'ran was revealed to PBUH.

iii. **Shawaal** **-** Idd-el-Fitr is celebrated on 1st Shawaal.

iv. **Dhul Hijja** **-** Holy pilgrimage is conducted (Hijja)
- Idd-Adhuha is celebrated.
- Sacrificing of animals takes place.

v. **Rajab** - Isra and Miraj took place on the 27th Rajab.

PROPHET MUHAMMAD (PBUH)

He was born in the month of **Rabil-awal** on 12th , it was a **Monday** in **571 AD.**

His father was **Abdullah** and the mother was **Aminah.**

He was born an orphan because his father dided before he was born.

At the age of six, he became a total orphan after the death of his mother.

After his birth, he was given away to an Arabic woman called **Halimah** who became his **foster mother.**

Halimah was so important to him in the following ways:-

1. She breast fed him.
2. She taught him Arabic cultures.

Prophet Muhammad belonged to the **Hashim** clan and **Quraish** tribe.

Prophet Muhammad under the care of his grandfather.

His grandfather was **Abu Muttalib.**
He was the leader of the Hashim Clan.
He took care of him after the death of his mother.
He used to take him to the Kaabah to pray.
He died when Prophet Muhammad was **eight years old.**
The son of Abu Muttalib called Abu Talib took care of Prophet Muhammad.

Prophet Muhammad under the care of his uncle.

His uncle was called **Abu Talib.**

He was appointed to be the leader of the **Hashim** clan after the death of his father **Abu Muttalib.**

Prophet Muhammad did the following under his uncle:

i. He looked after his uncle's sheep.

ii. He led his uncles caravans of trade to Syria.

Prophet Muhammad much loved by his uncle because:-

i. He was trustworthy.

ii. He was an orphan.

iii. He was hard working.

iv. He was honest.

His uncle taught him how to trade.

Signs of prophethood in Prophet Muhammad.

Signs of prophethood were discovered in Prophet Mohammad by a Christian priest called **Bahirah (Bahaira)** on one of his business trips to Syria.

Prophet Muhammad was so trusted that this attracted a rich widow called **Khadijah** to ask him lead her caravans.

He worked for her and brought big profits. This earned him the tile **Almin** Meaning ***Trusted.***

Khadijah proposed marriage to him and from this union, they managed to get he following children:-

i.	**Rukia**	ii.	**Kulthum**	iii.	**Fatimah**
iv.	**Qassim**	v.	**Zainab**	vi.	**Abdullah**

NB: Prophet Muhammad had another son called **Ibrahim** but not produced by Khadijah and was the first to die of his sons.

Fatimah was the only child alive by the time the prophet died.

Prophet Mohammad got married to Khadijah at an age of **25 years** while Khadijah was **40 years old.**

He had other wives like:-

i. **Sauda** ii. **Aisha** iii. **Hafiswa**

iv. **Habiba** v. **Maria the coptic**

The first revelation of prophet Mohammad 610 AD

He received the revelation on **Mount Hira** in the cave of **Hira.**

Prophet Mohammad had gone to think about Allah as it was his habit.

Angel Jibril appeared to him and commanded him to read **(Ikra or Iqra)**.

"Read in the name of your Lord who created you".

The Angel **Squeezed** him in the chest **three times** and was able to read.

He was so frightened by the interaction that he went home and was comforted by **Hadijah** and her cousin **Waraqu bin Nawafu**.

He became a prophet at an age of forty years (40).

The first converts of prophet Muhammad were:-

i. Khadijah his wife

ii. Ali his cousin

iii. Abubaker his close friend

iv. Zaid his adopted son

Opposition of Islam (To prophet Muhammad)

Prophet Muhammad started preaching Islam in **613 AD.**

He was mocked, ignored by the non believers. Some people accepted and got converted these include:-

i. Sons of great elites

ii. Great merchants

iii. People who had fallen in rank in the army

iv. The weak

v. The slaves

The **rulers** and leaders of tribes were against him. They saw him as a threat because:-

i. He preached against their evil deeds.
ii. He condemned idol worshipping.
iii. He revealed believers in idols.

The persecution of Islamic believers started like:-

i. Sumaya, a slave to Abu-Jahl (**speared to death).**
ii. Bilal, a slave was also tortured.
iii. Umayyah

The notorious persecutors were:-

i. Abu Jahal
ii. Abu Lahab
iii. Amr
iv. Quqba

Prophet Muhammad was always protected by his uncle Abu Talib and tribesmen.

In 615, Prophet Muhammad advised some of his followers to migrate to Ethiopia seeking refuge from a Christian king Najashi **(Nagus)**.

YEAR OF SORROW (GRIEF)

619 was a year of sorrow to prophet Muhammad because:-

i. He lost his protector Uncle Abu Talib.
ii. He also lost his beloved wife Khadijah.

Muhammad tried to seek refuge in **Taif** with **Zaid** but he was stoned there. But prophet Mohammed pardoned them.

ASCENSION (ISRA & MIRAT)

In **620 AD** Muhammad experienced a miraculous journey he took with Angel **Jibril.**

The journey was in two parts;

1st part of the journey

Isra was prophet Muhammad's journey from Macca to Jerusalem.

He had gone to the **Aqsa Mosque.**

2nd part of the journey

Miraj – was prophet Muhammad's from Jerusalem to Janah (paradise).

In Janah Muhammad:

i. Toured Janah(paradise) and Jahanam (Hell).

ii. Received the five daily prayers.

In Janah, he met with the old prophets like:

i. Musa

ii. Ibrahim

iii. Ishaq

On return to Mecca, the news spread which annoyed the opposers more.

HEGIRA

This was Prophet Muhammad's journey from Mecca to Medina.

It started in 621 and ended in 622. He went with his close friend **Abubakar.**

Reasons for Hegira.

i. The Mecca pagans wanted to kill Him.

ii. The people of Medinah had invited Him.

iii. It was an order from Allah.

iv. He wanted to spread Islam to Medinah.

Effects of Hegira

i. The first Islamic calendar started.

ii. The first Islamic state was established.

iii. Prophet Muhammad built the first mosque in Medina.

NB: Medina was formerly called **Yasiribah** but changed to **Medina** meaning "city of the prophet".

Prophet Muhammad became the first political and religious leader of Medinah.

The Mecca pagans waged a lot of wars on Medinah which are referred to as **Jihads.**

Jihads are Islamic Holy wars.

They include:

i. Battle of Badr **(624 AD)**
ii. Battle of Uhud **(625 AD)**
iii. Battle of Khandaq **(Dith 627)**
iv. Battle of Hanayn **(630)**

The Muslims won three battles and lost only one of Uhud.

Reasons of defeat at Uhud

i. Disobedience to the prophet.
ii. Rumours that the prophet had died.

The Conquest of Mecca

i. It took place in 630.
ii. Many people accepted easily.
iii. Moslems entered Mecca.
iv. 360 idols around Kaabah were destroyed.
v. Prophet Muhammad forgave opposers.
vi. Took revenge on the harsh tribes.
vii. He made a farewell pilgrimage and the first of all.

Death of the prophet

Prophet Muhammad died of **headache** and general body weakness.

He died on 12th Rabil awwal.

He was buried at the spot where he died.

The spot was in the room of his wife **Aisha** in the city of Medinah.

MIRACLES OF PROPHET MUHAMMAD

i. The Qur'an
ii. Isra and Miraj
iii. Escape during Hegira
iv. Dust he threw during the battle of Badhr
v. Split the moon

CALIPHS

These were the successors of prophet Muhammad.

They were four in number namely;

Abubaker

He was the immediate successor of the prophet.

He was suitable because;

i. He was a close friend to the prophet.

ii. He was mature.

He appointed **Umar** before death.

Umar

He was the second caliph.

He chose six people to appoint his successor.

The six chose **Uthman.**

i. He was a close friend to the prophet.

ii. He was mature.

Uthman

He was the third caliph.

He was killed by the rebels.

The rebels appointed Ali.

Ali

He was the fourth caliph.

He was killed by the enemies of Islam.

Caliphood ended with Ali.

HADITH

Hadith are prophet Muhammad's sayings and deeds.

Importance of Hadith

i. They are source of knowledge and wisdom to Muslims.

ii. They guide Muslims.

Prayer in Islam

Prayer in Islam is called **Salat** or **Swallah**.

It is the second pillar of Islam after **Shahaddah.**

Types of prayers in Islam

1. Faradha **(compulsory prayers)**.
2. Sunnah **(optional)**.

1. Faradha (compulsory prayers)

These are prayers a Muslim must perform daily.

For examples:-

1. The five daily prayers.

PRAYER	RAKAS	TIME
Subuhi	Two (2)	6:00 am – 6:45 am
Zuhr (Dhuhuri)	Four (4)	1:00 pm – 2:45 pm
Aswir	Four (4)	4:00 pm – 6:45 pm
Magaribi	Three (3)	7:00 pm – 7:45 pm
Ishae	Four (4)	8:00 pm – (beyond)

Rakas

These are series of movement a Muslim makes when praying.

Sunnah (Optional)

These are prayers which a Muslim may perform or not.

A Muslim is not punished for having skipped them.

Examples include:-

i. Juma prayres

ii. Terawiih **(Terawech)** prayers

iii. Idd prayer

To whom is Swallah compulsory?

1. One who has attained adolescent age.
   i. a freed slave
   ii. the poor
   iii. the healthy or sick persons
   iv. some one in the battle field

People excused (pardoned) for missing prayers

i. Insane Muslims
ii. Women in or after birth condition
iii. Female Muslims in menstruation periods

Conditions necessary for Swallah.

i. Niyyat (intention)
ii. Getting ablution (Wudhu)
iii. Cleaning place of prayer
vi. Proper dressing
v. Facing Kibla (direction of Kaabah)
vi. Performing the Adhan (call for prayers)

WUDHU (ABLUTION)

This is the cleaning of one's body part before prayer.

Types of wudhu

1. Ghusul **(Total ablution)**
2. Wudhu **(partial ablution)**

1. **Ghusul (Total ablution)**

This is the cleaning of the whole body before prayer.

Conditions for Ghusul.

i. After sexual intercourse.
ii. After the forty days of giving birth.
iii. When the whole body is dirty.

2. **Partial ablution**

This is the cleaning of some body parts before prayer.

Such parts include:- **face , arms , eyes , ears , feet** up to the knee.

Under partial, we have dry ablution **(Tayamum).**

Tayamum (Dry Ablution)

This is the cleaning of one's body parts using clean dust or sand.

Conditions that necessitate Tayamum

i. When water is scarce in the area.

ii. When the water available is dirty.

iii. When water makes one sick.

iv. When in the war situation.

Najasa (impurities)

Najasa are things Muslims take to be unclean.

They include:- **urine , nose of a dog, blood , rabbit, pigs, vomit, alcohol, faeces**

Nullifies of Salat

These are things that spoil areas.

i. Praying at a wrong time.

ii. Eating or drinking during prayer.

iii. Talking words not connected to prayers.

iv. Performing Hadath (farting).

v. Praying in dirty clothes.

vi. Praying without Wudhu.

Special prayers among Muslims

(a). ***Terawech / Tarawiih***

These are prayers said by Muslims after Ishae during the month of Ramadhan.

These are midnight prayers said by Muslims during the month of Ramadhan.

(b). ***Salat Musaafir***

These are prayers said by Muslims on journeys.

(c). ***Salat Janaiza***

These are prayers for the dead in Islam.

(d). ***Juma prayers***

These are prayers said by Muslims on Friday in a group.

They are normally conducted at the Mosque.

They are led by the Imam.

Women in the mosque are separated from men by either a curtain or wall.

Why?

To control admiration from male Muslims.

Importance of Juma prayers

i. Promote unity among Muslims.

ii. Helps Muslims listen to Khutuba **(preaching)**.

iii. Helps Muslims give Zakat.

iv. Enables Muslims assemble together.

PEOPLE / IMPORTANT PERSONALITIES IN PRAYES IN ISLAM

1. ***Imam***

An Imam is a person who leads Moslems in prayers.

Duties of Imam

i. He leads Moslems in prayers.

ii. He settles disputes amongst Moslems.

iii. He collects Zakat.

iv. He presides over marriage ceremonies.

v. He preaches the word of God / Allah.

NOTE: Moslems standing behind the Imam during prayer are called ma-amuma.

Qualities of Imam

A good Imam should be:-

i. Mature

ii. A male

iii. Knowledgeable about Qur'an

iv. Kind

v. Honest

vi. Trustworthy

vii. Faithful

viii. God fearing

ix. Loving and caring

x. Sane (Sound mind)

2. ***Muazzin***

A Muazzin is a person who calls Moslemms for prayers.

This call is called **Adhan**

He stands facing the Kibla.

The call for prayers is divided into twoL-

i. Adhan **(first call)**

ii. Iqaama **(second call)**

3. ***Mwalimu***

He is a person who teaches Islam.

4. ***Sheikh***

He is a person who knows the Qur'an, Hadith and Sharia very well.

He is well versed with the Qur'an and he can read and interpret it well.

He preaches the word of God.

The call for prayers is divided into twoL-

5. ***Mufti***

A title given to the leader of all Muslims in a country.

Duties of a Mufti

i. He leads all Moslems in a country.

ii. He represents the country to the outside Islamic conference/meeting.

iii. He unites Moslems.

iv. He settles disputes among Moslems in the country.

v. He coordinates all Moslems in a country.

Importance of prayers to Moslems

Prayers help Muslims:-

i. to get rewards.
ii. to be forgiven of their sins.
iii. to be closer to Allah / God.
iv. to avoid temptations.
v. to create brotherhood with others.
vi. to strengthen their faith.
vii. to remember that God is one.
viii. to fulfil the second pillar of Imam.

NOTE: Early Moslems used to face Jerusalem while praying. It is where the oldest Mosque was found.

ZAKAT (ALMS GIVING)

Zakat is a portion of wealth a rich Muslim pays to the groups of people mentioned in the Qur'an.

Zakat can also mean **alms giving.**

The minimum level of wealth is called **Nisaab.**

Types of Zakat

1. Zakat-el-fitr
2. Zakat-el-Maali

1. ***Zakat-el-fitr***

   This is the form of Zakat paid during the month of Ramadhan.

2. ***Zakat-el-Maali***

   This is the form of Zakat paid by the rich Muslims once a year.

NB: Muslims who have attained Nisaab are taken as rich Muslims in Islam.

Difference between Zakat-el-fitr and Zakat-el-Maali

ZAKAT-EL-FITR	ZAKAT-EL-MAALI
-paid by all able Moslems	-Paid by only rich
- paid during Ramadhan	- paid once a year
- paid to purify the Holy month of Ramadhan	- paid to purify one's wealth
- only paid before Idd-el-fitr	- paid any time

To whom is Zakat compulsory?

i. An adult free sane Muslim.

ii. One who has attained minimum level of wealth.

Nisaab

Nisaab refers to minimum level of wealth on which Zakat is paid.

iii. One who has possessed wealth for one year.
iv. One whose wealth is free from debts.
v. One whose wealth is productive.

Items on which Zakat is paid

i. Domestic animals **e.g camels, cattle, goats, sheep**

ii. Fruits and crops

iii. Money in cash

iv. Articles on trade

v Minerals

The rates of Zakah

1. Camel $^{1}/_{5}$ x N = (Zakah to be paid as goats)
2. Cattle $^{1}/_{30}$ x N = (Zakah to be paid as calves)
3. Goat and sheep $^{1}/_{40}$ x N = (Goat or sheep paid on zakat)
4. Money $^{2.5}/_{100}$ x N = (money paid)
5. Trade items $^{2.5}/_{100}$ x N = (items of trade)

Reasons why Muslims pay Zakat

i. To purify their wealth.

ii. To strengthen their iman.

iii. To get blessings from Allah.

iv. To fulfil the 3rd pillar of Islam.

Groups of people who qualify to get Zakat

There are eight groups of people recommended by the Qur'an.

i. Zakat collectors **(Al-Amileen)**

ii. Needy Muslims **(Fuqarrah)**

iii. Poor Muslims **(Maskin)**

iv. Muslim debtors **Al-Gharimeena)**

v. Muslim prisoners of war **(Fil Riqab)**

vi. New Muslim converts **(Al-Mualafatul Quluub)**

vii. Muslims in Jihad **(Fii-sabili-llah)**

viii. Stranded Muslim travellers **(Ibn Sabil)**

People who don't qualify to get Zakat include:-

i. the rich Muslims

ii. the dependants of the rich

iii. and the non-Muslims.

Importance of paying Zakat

i. It helps one's wealth to be purified.

ii. Enables one get blessings and rewards from Allah.

iii. It strengthens one's faith in Allah.

iv. Zakat helps the poor to live happily in the society.

v. It enables one to fulfil the third pillar of Islam.

vi. It helps in the building of Islamic institutions.

SADAQAH (Charity)

1. It refers to the voluntary assistance given to the needy.
2. It refers to any good deed a Muslim does in good faith to another person.

Sadaqah includes he following:-

i. greeting a fellow Muslims with a smile.

ii. removing harmful things from the road **e.g thorns, etc**

iii. comforting the sick.

iv. donating money, medicine and clothes to the poor.

v. donating blood.

vi. a rich person paying school fees for a poor child.

Difference between Zakah and Sadaqah.

ZAKAH	SADAQAH
It's a pillar of Islam.	It's not a pillar of Islam.
It's obligatory duty.	It's optional of voluntary.
Paid by financially able Muslim.	Can be done by any Muslim.
Given to the eight specific groups.	Can be given to any one rich or poor.
Paid once a year.	Can be done many times as one wishes.
A specific amount is paid.	Any amount can be given.

Similarities between Zakah and Sadaqah.

- Both are acts of charity.
- Both are highly encouraged in Islam.

SAUM (FASTING)

Saum means fasting in Islam.

Fasting is the abstinence from drinking, eating, sexual intercourse during day from dawn to sunset.

Muslims fast for 29 to 30 days.
Muslims fast in the month of Ramadhan.

Types of fasting

1. ***Obligatory fasting***
   This is the fasting of the days of Ramadhan.
2. ***Optional fasting***
   This is the fasting that is not compulsory **e.g** fasting the six(6) days after Ramadhan.
   Fasting on Monday.
3. ***Vow fasting***
   This is the fasting after one vowing to do something.
4. ***Expiatory fasting***
   This is the fasting in Islam as a way of compensating for the sins one has committed.

Forbidden days of fasting

i. The two days Idd festivals.
ii. The three days after Idd-Adhuha.
iii. The doubted day of beginning of the month of Ramadhan.

Nullifiers of fasting

i. Intentional eating and drinking.
ii. Having sexual intercourse during day.
iii. Eating during day time.
iv. Having the intention of breaking the fast.
v. Vomiting intentionally
vi. Masturbation
vii. Using obscene words
viii. back biting, telling lies, etc

Things that are accepted during fasting

i. swimming
ii. brushing teeth
iii. bathing during day time
iv. swallowing saliva
v. kissing
vi. Injections

People who qualify to fast

i. mature people
ii. sane people
iii. people with good health conditions

People who are exempted from fasting

i. very old people
ii. very sick people
iii. long distance travelers
iv. breast feeding mothers
v. pregnant women
vi. Women in menstruation period
vii. needy people
viii. People doing heavy work

Things that are expected to be done during fasting

i. praying regularly
ii. reciting / reading the Holy Qur'an
iii. visiting the sick
iv. helping the needy
v. forgiving others
vi. avoiding sin
vii. giving out sadaqah
viii. paying alms

Reasons why Muslims fast

i. to be forgiven their sins.
ii. to get rewards.
iii. to be closer to God / Allah.
iv. to avoid temptations.
v. to fulfil the fourth pillar of Islam.
vi. to strengthen their faith.
vii. to be healthy.
viii. to thank Allah.
ix. to train the mind to be patient and self control.
x. to purify people's hearts.

Values of fasting

i. Fasting helps Muslims to repent.
ii. Fasting protects Muslims fro temptations.
iii. Fasting strengthens a Muslim's faith in Allah.
iv. Fasting enables a Muslim to get blessings.
v. Fasting helps to stabilize digestion.

HAJJ / HIJJA

1. This is a holy journey made by able Muslims to Mecca / Makkah.
2. It is carried out in the month of **Dhul-Hijja**, the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar.
3. Hijja is traced from prophet Ibrahim whom Allah instructed to travel to the Arabian Desert and leave his wife Hajara and Ismail at the barren valley.
4. It was purified and modified by prophet Muhammad to its true nature.

Types of pilgrimages

A pilgrimage is a Holy journey.

They are two;

i. Hijja (Hijj)

ii. Umra (Umrah)

Differences between Hijja and Umra

HIJJA	UMRA
- It is a compulsory Holy journey to Mecca.	- It is an optional.
- It is done during Dhul-Hijja.	- It is done at any time.
- After Hijja, Muslims get titles (Hajji and Hajjat)	- No titles are got after Umra.

Reasons for performing Hijja

i. It enables Muslims to be forgiven their sins.
ii. It enables Muslims to fulfil the fifth pillar of Islam.
iii. It enables Muslims to come closer to Allah.
iv. It enables Muslims to get blessings and rewards from Allah.
v. It promotes unity among Muslims in the whole world.

People who qualify to make Hijja

i. The rich and able Muslims.

ii. The sane Muslims.

iii. Mature Muslims.

iv. Muslims in good health.

Conditions to be fulfilled before Hijja / Hajj

i. One must be a true Muslim. Non-Muslims are not allowed.
ii. One must have Niyyat (intention).
iii. One must leave enough money at home.
iv. One must have settled all his debts.
v. One must be physically fit.
vi. One must be sane (normal person).
vii. The journey must be free from known danger.

Pillars of Hijja

i. Having intention
ii. Moving around the Kaabah seven times (Twawaf)
iii. Running between the two hills of Safua and Marua (Sa'ayi)
iv. Attending the Arafat.
v. Visiting the Zamzam well.
vi. Putting on Ihram.
vii. Shaving off the hair.
viii. Visiting Minnah.
ix. Visiting prophet Muhammad's shrine.

ENTRY POINTS (MIQATS)

1. These are the five places / towns through which one is not supposed to cross before entering the state of Ihram.
2. Ihram is the dress for pilgrims.

Activities done at Miqat

i. Performing Ghusul.
ii. Shaving off hair.
iii. Cutting off finger nails.
iv. Putting on Ihram.

Things avoided while in Ihram

i. Sexual intercourse.
ii. One should not pluck off hair.
iii. Carrying out marriage ceremonies.
iv. Hunting.
v. Cutting down grass and trees.
vi. Cutting off fingernails.

TWAWAF

This mean moving around the Kaabah seven times.

One must start from the point of the blackstone.

SA'QYI

This means running between he two hills of Safua and Marua seven times.

MINNAH

It is visted to remember where prophet Ibrahim was put t test by Allah.

Muslims stone the three satanic pillars (jamarats) seven times each.

This is done in remembrance of prophet Ibrahim's act of stoning satan (Iblis) at the same point.

ARAFAH

Pilgrims visit the plane on the 9th day of Hajj.

Arafah is the place where prophet Muhammad had his last sermon **(Khutuba).** At Arafah, the Imam delivers the Khutuba with the pilgrims.

Idd prayers are performed jointly. Pilgrims spend the whole day at Arafah.

Arafah is also called the mountain of mercy because it is where Adam and Hawa met after a disappearing from each other from the garden of paradise after sinning.

MUZDALIFAH

Pilgrims move towards Arafah to perform the sunset and night prayers jointly.

They sped the night there and leave in the morning. It is at this place where prophet Muhammad said long prayers during the farewell pilgrims.

After that, the pilgrims return to **Minah** and **Mecca** to perform the **Twawaf** and **Saayi**.

After that, they were allowed to go back to their normal state but return to **Minah** for a remainder of three days.

On completing the three days, the Hajj comes to an end.

The Islamic festival marks the end of Hajj is **Idd-Aduha.**

Muslims celebrate it by slaughtering animals in the remembrance of prophet Ibrahim when he tried to sacrifice his son **Ishmail.**

Importance of Hajj

i. It enables one get the title of Hajji and Hajat.
ii. It strengthens one's faith in Allah.
iii. It enables one fulfill the fifth pillar of Islam.
iv. It enables one to visit the holy house of Allah (Kaabah).
v. It enables one to be forgive by Allah.
vi. It enables one to get blessings and rewards from Allah.

Places / Religious symbols visited by pilgrims during Hijja

i. Kaaba in Mecca

ii. Masjid Qiblatayn in Mecca

iii. Masjid Quba (first to be built on the foundation of Islam)

iv. Cave of Hira

v. Masjid Nnabawii in Madina (the mosque and burial place of the prophet-Muhammad)

vi. Baqie in Medina (grave yard of martyrs and companions of the prophet).

PILLARS OF IMAN

There are six pillars of Iman (faith) the first one being shahadah.

SHAHADAH

This is the belief in Allah and that Muhammad is His messenger.

The belief in the oneness of Allah is known as Tawheed **(Monotheism)**.

Tawheed includes the following:-

i. Nothing is similar to Allah.

ii. Allah is one and has no partner.

iii. Allah has no child and doesn't produce.

iv. Allah is ever living.

v. Allah does not get tired nor sleep.

vi. Allah does what He likes.

The opposite of Tawheed is Shirk **(polytheism)**

Shirk is the worshipping of anything or someone other than Allah.

Shirk is a sin in Islam and a person who commits it is called Mushirk.

If one dies without repenting shirk he/she is not forgiven by Allah.

Shirk originated from the period of prophet Nuhu when people refused his message and worshipped idols such as:-

i. Wadd ii. Yaguth iii. Suwa iv. Nasr

Types of shirk

1. **Shirk Al-Akbar** (**major polytheism)**

   This is worshipping of Allah's creatures other than Him. It includes:-
   i. praying to anything else apart fro Allah.
   ii. Obeying authority which is against the orders of Allah.
   iii. Respecting and giving love to anything else other than Allah.

Shirk Al-Asghar (Minor polytheism)

This is the worshipping for the purpose of showing off **(Riya)**.

It includes:-

i. praying for other people to see you.
ii. paying zakat to be praised.
iii. hypocrisy is also aswigar.

Shirk-Al-Haffi (Hidden polytheism)

This is the invisible dissatisfaction of a person with Allah's final decision.

This is done by many people unaware **e.g** if one says "We wouldn't have suffered if I had not done this".

Almost everybody commits this sin but one needs to pray to Allah in order to avoid it.

KUFR

This is the disbelieving in Allah.

If one fails to pray intentionally he/she commits Kufr.

A person who commits Kufr is called a **Kafr.**

Types of Kufr

Major Kufr

This is the disobeying of any principle and practices of Islam.

Major Kufr disqualifies a Muslim from Islam.

Examples include:

i. opposing the Qu'ran.
ii. opposing prophet Muhammad's words.
iii. disbelieving in any of the pillars of faith.
iv. practicing polytheism.

A Kafr can be punished on earth by;

i. flogging ii. Isolation iii. imprisonment

Minor Kufr

This is being ungrateful to Allah's blessings and favours.

Acts where one shows believing in the commandments of Allah and pillars of Iman but fails t put them in practice.

Other examples of sins in Islam include:-

(a). Sexual sins like:

i. adultery ii. defilement iii. Incest
iv. fornication v. homosexuality vi. Rape
vii. bestiality

(b). Drug abuse like:-

i. alcoholism ii. smoking marijuana

(c). Destroying human life like:-

i. murder ii. abortion iii. manslaughter

(d). Taking things that don't belong to you:-

i. corruption ii. robbery iii. Stealing
iv. cheating

(e). Eating forbidden meat like:-

i. pork ii. human flesh
iii. Meat not slaughtered by a Muslim

(f). Misuse of tongue like:-

i. backbiting ii. rumour mongering iii. Saying obscene

(g). Dishonesty like:-

i. selling bad items ii. using wrong measures

(h). Taking interest on money rent (Ribah)

(i). Behaving in a way that is against the teaching if Islam like:-

i. believing in other gods ii. failure to pray
iii. failure to fast iv. injustice

According to Islam, every one is born free from sin until one commits a sin.
When she/he grows becomes accountable for his/her deeds. Therefore, Muslims don't believe in the original sin.
Adam and Hawa committed the first sin but prayed to Allah and He forgave them.

Effects of sin

i. shortening of life ii. suffering
iii. misery iv. envy
v. attacks from strange diseases vi. Poverty
vii. hatred viii. Collapse of business

PROPHETS IN ISLAM

A prophet is a messenger of Allah.

There are many prophets in Islam but the Qu'ran mentions only twenty-five.

The first being Adam and the last and the greatest being Prophet Muhammad **(PBUH)**.

Messages prophets get from Allah are known as revelations.

A number of 240,000 prophets are mentioned but only 313 are the Rusul **(prophets and messengers)**.

To believe in Allah's prophets includes the following:-

i. to believe that the message they carry is from Allah.

ii. to believe in the messengers whose names are specifically given.

iii. to believe in the information they bring and reaches through true channels.

The twenty-five mentioned prophets include:-

	Arabic	**English**
1.	Adam	Adam
2.	Idrees	Enock
3.	Nuhu	Noah
4.	Hood/Hud	Heber
5.	Swaleh	Methusaleh
6.	Ibrahim	Abraham
7.	Lut	Lat
8.	Ismail	Ishmael
9.	Ishaq	Isaac
10.	Yaqub	Jacob
11.	Yusuf	Joseph
12.	Shuaib	Jethro
13.	Ayub	Job
14.	Musa	Moses
15.	Haroon / Haruna	Aaron
16.	Dhul-Kifl	Ezekiel
17.	Dauda / Daudi	David
18.	Sulaiman	Solomon
19.	Ilyas	Elijah

20.	Alyas	Elisha
21.	Yunusu	Jonah
22.	Zakaria	Zachariah
23.	Yahya / Yaia	John
24.	Issa	Jesus
25.	Muhammad	Muhammad

CATEGORIES OF PROPHETS

A. Only prophet **(Nabi)**

These are prophets that received messages and kept it for their good.

They include:-

i. Adam ii. Hood

iii. Yaqub iv. Ishaq

B. Prophets and Messengers **(Rusul)**

These are prophets that received messages and took them to Allah's people. They include:-

i. Muhammad ii. Dauda

iii. Zakariya iv. Sulaiman

v. Yahya vi. Issa

C. Committed messengers **(Ulul Azim)**

These are prophets that spent most of their time spreading the word of Allah. They include:-

i. Ibrahim ii. Nuuhu

iii. Issa iv. Musa

v. Muhammad

D. Great messengers

These are prophets that received books from Allah. They include:-

i. Muhammad ii. Issa

iii. Daudi iv. Musa

Qualities of a prophet

A good prophet should be:-

i. trustworthy ii. Allah fearing iii. kind

iv. exemplary v. of sound mind vi, courageous

Duties of prophets

i. To preach Islam in public.

ii. To warn people about evil.

iii. To deliver Allah's messages to His people.

iv. To intercede before people from Allah.

PROPHET	REMEMBERED FOR
Adam	Creation
Mohammad	- Seal of prophets. - Perfected Islam.
Musa	-Speaker of Allah - Deliverance
Ibrahim	- Strong faith - Being a friend of Allah. - Building the Kaabah.
Issa	- Born without father. - Purified Islam.
Yunusu	Swallowed by a fish.
Ayub	- Patience - Endurance - Perseverance
Sulaiman	- Great wisdom. - Built Masjid Al-aqsa.
Nuhu	- Building an ark.

BELIEF IN ANGELS

Angels were created from light. Angels were created before man. They have no material bodies.

They are neither male nor female. They are messengers of Allah.

Their main duty is to stay obedient to the will of Allah.

The exact number of angels is unknown but the most prominent are the following:-

i. Jibril
ii. Michail
iii. Israfiir
iv. Ridhiwan
v. Izrahiil
vi. Malik
vii. Munkar and Nakiir
viii. Atiidu and Raquiibu

Angels of the highest order was called Arch-angels.

These are:-

i. Jibril ii. Israfir iii. Izraheel iv. Michail

Angels and their respective duties.

1. Jibril - responsible for delivering messages.
2. Ridhiwan - guarding the gates of paradise **(Janah)**
3. Malik - guarding the gates of hell **(Jahanam)**
   - responsible for fire in hell.
4. Izraheel - responsible for destroying life **(removing souls on the orders of Allah)**
5. Israfiir - blowing the trumpet on the day of judgement.
   - responsible for the judgement day.
6. Munkar and Nakiir - responsible for questioning the dead soon after burial.
7. Atiidu and Raquiibu - responsible for recording the deeds of people.

BELIEF IN HIS HOLY BOOKS

These are Allah sent messages through angel Jibril to the prophets.

Some of Allah's were sent with divine books, others simply received scrolls or pamphlets like prophet Ibrahim.

Ibrahim received a pamphlet called the Suhuf.

Due to the changing of the original message in these books, Allah sent other prophets with divine books to maintain God's message in its original form.

The most prominent books are:-

i. Tauret - Prophet Musa
ii. Zabur - Prophet Dauda
iii. Injeel - Prophet Issa
iv. Qur'an - Prophet Muhammad

NB: True information in the books of Tauret, Zabur and Injeel was re-revealed to prophet Muhammad and form part of the Qu'ran / Koran.

FACTS ABOUT THE QUR'AN

The Qur'an means recitation.

- It's the holy book in Islam.
- it has authority over other books in Islam.
- It was the last divine book to be revealed.
- The Qur'an was revealed to prophet Muhammad in parts / piece meals for 23 years by angel Jubril.
- The Qur'an has **4 surats (30 chapters, 6666 verses (ayat) and 77924 words**.
- Its divided in 30 equal parts called **Juz.**
- The first Surah to be revealed was Surat Alaq during the month of Ramadhan in Mecca.
- Surats that were revealed to prophet Muhammad in Mecca are called Makiyat Meccan.
- They are short, precise and poetic.
- Surats that revealed to prophet Muhammad in Medina are called Madaniyat.
- They are long and rhythmic.
- The opening chapter of the Quran is Surat Al-fatiha.
- The last chapter is Surat Nas.
- "Each chapter begins with **(Bismillah arrahman raheem) (in the name of the most gracious, the most merciful)**.
- Surat Taubah **(repentance)** is the only chapter that does not begin with it.
- The longest surat is **Surat Bakarrah** while the shortest is **Surat Kauthara**.
- The last Surat to be revealed to the prophet was **Surat Maa-ida.**
- The chapters were named according to:
  * people like Mariam 19 Yunur 10
  * animals like Elephants 105, cows 2
  * events like divorce 65, earthquake 99
- The longest Ayat is found in Surat Bukarrah the second.
- The most important chapter in the Qur'an is **Al'fatiha**
- The Quran was first written on bones of camels, stones, wood, palm leaves and barks of trees.

After the death of prophet Muhammad Caliph Abubaker instructed Zaid to collect and arrange it.

The final copy was established by **Caliph Uthman.**

A Muslim who recites the Qur'an by heart is called **Hafiz**
And many are called **Huffaz.**

NB: The Quran has never changes because Allah promised to protect it.

To believe in the judgement has the following:

i. To believe in the raising of the dead after angel Israfeel blowing the trumpet.
ii. To believe in the existence of Janah (paradise) and Jahanam(hell).
iii. To believe in the accountability of the deeds and the outcomes like punishments and rewards.

BELIEF IN THE JUDGEMENT DAY (DOOM'S DAY / QIYAMMAH)

On the dooms day, angel Israfeel will blow the trumpet.

The first blow, all the existing living will die.

All the dead will resurrect on the second blow.

All human beings will assemble in one place and be given a book containing their deeds, good or bad.

People with good deeds will receive theirs with right hands while those with bad will receive with left hand.

The belief in the day of judgement includes all that is to take place after the last day of this world.

It's important for a person to believe that life does not end in this world but continues after death.

Life after death is unending or everlasting.

Signs that will show that judgement day is about.

i. the coming back of Gog and Magog.
ii. the coming of the Dajjal.
iii. the rising of the sun from the West.
iv. the coming of false prophets.
v. There will be increased alcoholism.
vi. women will out number the men.
vii. the women will be so rebellious to their husbands.
viii. women will dress indecently.
ix. people will praise musicians more than the sheikhs.
x. the coming of Mahdi. The Mahdi will be Prophet Issa.

Passing over "sirat"

i. Sirat is a narrow bridge that will lead one to the judgement ground.
ii. Those with good deeds will pass over it with ease while those with bad deeds will take long.
iii. People with shirk will fall in fire and begin hell fire.

Events on the judgement day

i. Receiving of books of deeds.
ii. Weighing of one's deeds
iii. The sun will be near the earth.
iv. Children will run away from their parents and vice versa.
v. People will get a chance to see Allah except those who practiced shirk.
vi. Animals will give accountability.
vii. The earth will give story of every person.

Benefits of believing in the judgement day and resurrection.

i. It enables us to stay obedient to Allah.
ii. It helps a person to keep away from sins.
iii. It helps to comfort the people who do good instead of luxuries in this world.
iv. Strengthens ones faith in Allah.
v. Death is for every one.
vi. Allah's judgement is final.
vii. Allah has no mercy for people who worship other gods.

Belief in the divine decree (Qadha) and Pre-destination (Qadar)

i. Allah's decree is final.
ii. Allah is divine and all His power is divine.
iii. Something divine is that which has the power of Allah (SWT) **e.g**
   - Allah's divine book, prophets, angels
iv. Allah has decided everything and no human effort can change it.
v. Allah knows whatever will happen to each person in life time.
vii. Allah knows what happened before and what will happen in future.

Saying this "**Alhamdulillahi Rabil Alamiina"** is to accept whatever comes as a will of Allah.

Things a Muslim should thank Allah for

i. life
ii. good health
iii. passing exams
iv. winning a competition
v. birth of a child in a family
vi. Promotion at work
vii. Being elected Imam
viii. Learning verses and surah of the Holy Qur'an, etc

When something bad happens to a Muslin, one should say **Inna lillahi wa Innaillaihi rajiuuma"** meaning we belong to Allah and to Him is our final destination.

Importance of belief in divine decree and pre-destination

i. It strengthens one's belief in Allah (SWT).
ii. It brings a Muslim closer to Allah (SWT).
iii. It creates good relations between believers.
iv. It enables Muslims accept whatever happens to the good or bad.

HYPOCRITES (Munafiqun)

A hypocrite is a person who pretends to be what he/she is not.

The Islamic term to mean a hypocrite is Munafiq in plural Munafiqun.

Hypocrisy is a practice or act of pretending to be what one is not.

Hypocrisy in Islam is unlawful (haram).

Allah (SWT) hates hypocrites and their acts of hypocrisy. Such people their punishment is Jahanam (Hell).

Example of hypocrites are the Arab non believers under their leader Abdallah bin Ubay bin Salul who withdrew from he Battle of Badr.

Fortunately, the prophet knew them and received revelations from Allah about them.

The Qur'an has a Surah about hypocrites called Surat Munafiqun (Chapter 63).

According to prophet Mohammad's Hadith signs of Munafiq are three;

i. When talking, tells lies
ii. Regularly breaks promises.
iii. Takes things kept with him/her as trust.

The behaviours and characters of hypocrites are called affectation.

General characteristics of hypocrites (Munafiqun)

i. They pretend to be what they are not.
ii. They tell lies.
iii. They do not fulfill promises.
iv. They disrespect agreements.
v. They don't return what has been entrusted to them.
vi. They act as friends but side with enemies.
vii. They do not stand on their own. (Rotten timber Qur'an)
viii. They think people's complaints are directed to them.

Forms of hypocrisy.

i. Hypocrisy in belief

This is pretence of a person to be a believer in Allah while he/she is not.

Hypocrisy in belief includes;

* feeling unhappy at the victory of Islam.
* feeling happy when Islam disgraced.
* saying that the whole message of the prophet is a mere lie.
* saying that the prophet was not a true prophet.

2. **Hypocrisy in actions and deeds**.

This is pretence in peoples actions and deeds.

Hypocrisy in actions and deeds includes;

* telling lies
* regular breaking of promises
* taking things under their trust
* becoming untrusted when in agreement

Description of the hypocrites of Yathrib.

Yathrib was the old name of Madina that was changed when the prophet migrates their in 622 AD.

Hypocrisy in Islam started in Madina. The Yathribites were divided into three;

i. Arab Muslim believers
ii. Arab non believers
iii. Jews

The Munafiqun in Madian did the following.

i. They pretended to be Muslims yet they were not.
ii. They spied against prophet Mohammed and his people.
iii. They urged people of Madina to separate from the prophet.
iv. They abandoned Muslims in battles like the Battle of Badr and Uhud.
v. They asked Madina communities to expel the prophet.
vi. They told lies about the prophet.
vii. The despised and undermined the prophet.

Danger and threats of hypocrites.

i. They spoil Islam.
ii. They cause confusion in society.
iii. They cause enmity among people.
iv. They make people lose faith and trust in others.
v. They reveal our secrets to our enemies.
vi. They lead to hatred.
vii. They cause marriage break-ups.

Ways of avoiding hypocrites in society.

i. Living in the way of Allah (SWT).
ii. Isolating them after knowing them.
iii. Keeping in company of good people and friends.
iv. Upholding acceptable morals.
v. Warning people about the dangers of hypocrites.
vi. Asking Allah to expose them.
vii. Guiding and counseling them.
viii. Expelling them from the society.

Importance of learning hypocrisy to our daily life.

i. Hypocrisy is punished by hell.
ii. Hypocrisy leads to a sad end in the world.
iii. It helps us always to keep our words.
iv. Hypocrites live with us in society.
v. Hypocrites should be handled with patience.
vi. hypocrisy breaks up marriage in society.

UPHOLDING GOOD HEALTH.

Prophet Muhammed (PBUH) encouraged Muslims to maintain good relations and the spirit of brotherhood.

Islam gives guidelines as follows:

- treatment of the sick
- diseases and sickness
- types of medicine and cure

Prophet Muhammed in his hadith says ''A Muslim owes another Muslim six things.

E.g - visiting him / her when he / she is sick.

* Correcting him/her when in wrong.
* Replying his/her greeting.
* Replying his/her invitation.
* Attending the burial ceremony.

- visiting the sick involves the following ways;

* taking food and drinks to them.
* giving them medicine.
* praying for them.
* giving them the assistance they may need.
* confronting them
* counseling them
* consoling them.

Visiting the sick is important in the following ways;

i. Brings comfort to the sick.

ii. Hastens (speeds up) recovery.

iii. Promotes brotherhood.

iv. It is a sign of co-operation and socialisation.

v. It is an act of worship.

vi. Shows love and care.

Diseases , Medicine and Treatment of the sick.

Muslim medicine

The Qur'an called them Islamically prescribed medicine.

Others were mentioned by prophet Mohammed in his teaching.

They include;
i. Qur'an
ii. Zam zam water
iii. Habat sauda
iv. Honey
v. Dates

i. Qur'an:

Qur'an is medicine. Allah says ''Qur'an is a healing and merciful to those who believe''
To the unjust, it causes nothing but loss after loss.
(Surat Isra 17:82)
Allah also says ''We revealed the Qur'an from heaven to cure and guide people of Allah''.
If one is attacked by demons or jinns, they read for him/her (Surat Aljin) Chapter 72

ii. <u>Zam zam:</u>

Zam zam is holy water.

It is a well near the Kaaba in Mecca.

It was formed during the time when Hajara put prophet Ismail on the ground and stated looking for water.
As the boy cried scratching ground using his feet, a well was formed. It exists up now and its water tastes salty.
Prophet Mohammed said ''Zam zam cures the sicknesses for which it is taken".
It's a kind of food and healing from sickness.

iii. <u>Habat Saudah (Nigella seed):</u>

Habat Sauda is an Arabic word for a plant called <u>black seed.</u>

It commonly grows in the wild most especially in Arab countries.

Prophet Mohammad prescribes it as medicine to all diseases except death.

iv. <u>Honey</u>:

This is a sweet, sticky golden substance produced by bees.

The Qur'an talks of honey as a cure to many diseases like cough, sores and flue.

Honey cleanses the body.

v. <u>Dates</u>:

These are small sweet fruits with long seeds inside.

They were recommended by prophet Muhammad as cure and medicine to many diseases.

E.g i. cancer ii. skin ailment iii. Poor vision –
iv. heart diseases, etc.

EARLY SEX AND PREGNANCY

Early sex (fornication) in Islam is called <u>Zina.</u>

Early sex refer to involving one's self in sexual relations before the age of puberty.

Zina is the second greatest sin after shirk.

Zina is punishable by beating any one who commits it 100 strokes.

<u>Problems caused by early sex.</u>

i. Leads to sexually transmitted diseases.
ii. Causes genital damage and pain.
iii. Causes loss of dignity and respect in society.
iv. Leads to unplanned pregnancy among girls.
v. Causes school drop out.
vi. Leads to early and illegal marriages.
vii. Leads to imprisonment on the side of the boy.

Categories of diseases.

i. **STD** - Sexually Transmitted Diseases

ii. **STI** - Sexual Transmitted Infections

iii. **HIV / AIDS -** Human Immune Virus

- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

1. **Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)** is a form of disease that is acquired by direct sexual contact with an infected person.

Examples of STD.

i.	Candida	ii.	Syphillis	iii.	Gonorrhoea
iv.	HIV/AIDS	v.	Ganital warts		

Dangers of STD to the youth.

i. They lead to one being barren.

ii. They lead to death.

iii. They increase medical expenditure.

iv. They cause physical pain.

Causes of HIV / AIDS.

i. Involvement in early sex.
ii. Having multiple sexual partners.
iii. Having sex with infected person.
iv. Lack of information about STD.
v. Use of drugs and alcohol.
vi. Homosexuality
vii. Greedy and poverty among people.

Effects of HIV / AIDS.

i. Loss of lives.

ii. Causes break-up of marriages.

iii. May lead to school drop out.

iv. Causes poverty miscarriages.

v. causes miscarriages.

vi. Orphanage among people.

Ways of avoiding STD and HIV / AIDS.

i. Follow Allah's orders.
ii. Abstain from sex until marriage.
iii. Screening blood for transfusion.
iv. Being faithful to partners.
v. Having separate rooms for boys and girls.
vi. Avoiding indecent dressing.
vii. Through fasting.
viii. Educating people about the transmission of AIDS.

HISTORY ABOUT ISLAM

Asian Muslim communities in Uganda.

Asians originate from the continent of Asia.

The first Asians to come to Uganda, came to construct the Uganda railway.

Among the workers were Asian Muslim Community.

Most of them came from India and Pakistan.

They contributed to the spread of Islam in the following ways;

* They taught Islamic principles and practices.
* They constructed mosques.
* They spread Islamic culture and way of life.
* They started Islamic schools (Madarasa)

There are two groups of Asian Musllims in Uganda Shia and Sunni.

The Shia are the Muslims who believe that Caliph Ali was the only successor of prophet Muhammed.

The Sunni are the Muslims that believe in the four successors of prophet Muhammad. Abubaker, Umar, Aluman , Ali and Hadith.

The Sunni in Uganda are the majority.

Under the two groups, there several other sub-section groups like Ismailiyya Bohras.

- Ismailiyya are a Muslim community who follow an Imam called Ismail.
  They get the name after their leader Ismail.
  The title give to the Imam of the Ismailliya is Aga Khan.
  They refer to him as religious, political and Administrative leader. He lives in Switzerland.

Their headquarter are located at Old Kampala at the Aga Khan mosque.
They belong to the Shia group of Muslims.

Characteristics of Ismailias.

i. They don't face the Kaaba while praying.
ii. They pray only three times a day.
iii. They do not perform Hijja.
iv. They do not have to fast as a must.
v. They believe in both the Qur'an and Ginani (book written by Gujarat).

Contribution of the Ismailiyya to the development of Uganda.

i. They have constructed mosques like Kibuli and Wandegeya.
ii. They have constructed schools like Kibuli, Nabisunsa, Kayunga, etc.
iii. They have sponsored Muslim students' education through East African Muslim welfare (EAMW).
iv. They have promoted the welfare of Muslims.

BOHRA

It's another group of Muslims under the shia, however they do not recognize Imam Ismail as their leader.

They believe in the twentieth century Imam Al-Tayyib who disappeared without trace but reappear at the suitable time.
They selected people to carry out duties of their priest called Da'l-ul-Mutlaq.
They are few in Uganda but many in urban areas like Mombasa, Nairobi.

Characteristics of Bohras.

i. Believe in the five pillars of Islam and add Twahara (cleanliness).
ii. They perform three of five daily prayers **e.g** Fajr , Dhur Aswir combined by Magharib and Ishae combined.
iii. The celebrate two Idd festivals and commemorate the death of Imam Hussein.
iv. They fast the day when Ali was appointed a successor of prophet Muhammed (Idd-al-Ghadir).

Other Asian Communities.

i. Ahmadiyya
ii. Baluchis
iii. Cutchi Sunni
iv. Ithina Ashris
v. Punjabi Muslims
vi. Kokni Muslims

Contributions of Asian Muslim communities to the development of Islam in Uganda.

i. They have increased the number of Muslims through preaching.
ii. They have provided Islamic information and literature.
iii. They contributed to the construction of mosques **e.g** Noor, Kibuli and Wandegeya.
iv. Asian have started businesses that provide employment to fellow Muslims.
v. They have contributed towards the construction of schools like Kibuli, Nabisunsa, etc.

Lessons learnt from the Asian Muslims in Uganda.

i. Islam is a worldwide religion.
ii. We should tolerate other people's culture.
iii. All Muslims are equal before Allah.
iv. Muslims have built many schools, hospitals and Mosques.
v. Islam is a religion of generosity.
vi. Many Muslims have got scholarship under the influence of Asian Muslims.

MARRIAGE IN ISLAM (NIKAH)

1. Nikah is formalized Islamic marriage.
2. Nikah is the legal union between man and woman as husband and wife.

Why should people get married?

i. To fulfil a religious duty in Islam.
ii. To protect themselves from bad evil deeds **e.g fornication**.
iii. To provide children.
iv. To ease inheritance.
v. To get respect in the society.
vi. To provide protection and care to women.
vii. For sexual satisfaction.

Conditions necessary for marriage to take place

i. Marriage should be in between man and woman.
ii. The two partners should be sane.
iii. Both the bride and the groom should have reached maturity age.
iv. The man must have paid Mahare **(Maher)** bride price.
v. There must be two male or four female witnesses.
vi. The woman and the man should pronounce their willingness to get married.

What prevents marriage from taking places in Islam?

i. If a person is related to you through blood.
ii. If a man wants to marry a foster mother.
iii. Marriage to a polytheist.
iv. Marriage of a Muslim woman to a non-Muslim man.
v. marriage to more than four wives.
vi. If a lady engaged to another person.

Factors to consider when choosing a marriage partner in Islam

Prophet Muhammad said "A woman is married because of four qualities;

(a). **Religion** (**Religiousness)**

Islam and prophet Muhammad encourage that marriage should be blessed on religious commitments.

This means that a Muslim should not marry a non-Muslim until he or she accepts Islam.

Prophet Muhammad's hadith ends like "**If you get a religious person, you are blessed**".

(b). **Beauty**

It's good for a man to marry a beautiful woman that is leasing to the eyes and so is the woman to get a handsome husband.

(c). **Family background**

Children normally copy the behaviours in the adults in the family they grew. One's family background affects one's morals. So one should look for a family that is:

i. respectable
ii. good mannered
iii. with desirable values and characters. This helps to prevent inherited diseases and character.

(d). **Wealth**

Both man and woman should think about wealth of a partner who intends to marry. Wealth enables man to support the family and so is the woman.

Hadiths on marriage

1. A woman is married because of four qualities.
   i. religion
   ii. wealth
   iii. family background
   iv. beauty

   If you get a religious one, you are blessed.
2. On young men (people)! Whoever among you can afford to meet marriage expenses should marry. And those who can't should practice fasting as this reduces sexual urge (desire).
3. Meaning:

(a). One who is capable of maintaining the family.

(b). one who cannot afford maintaining the family should fast.

(c). the best among you people is to be co-operative to your wife.

Meaning:

(a). The above hadith encourages married people to:-
   i. love one another
   ii. be patient with each other
   iii. be tolerant
   iv. keep harmony and peace

Importance of marriage

i. Marriage helps to multiply Islam.
ii. Marriage helps to control sexual immorality.
iii. Marriage enables one get company.
iv. It helps one fulfil a religious duty.
v. Eases inheritance.
vi. It enables one to get sexual satisfaction.
vii. It enables people to be respected in society.

Polygamy in Islam

Polygamy is the practice of having more than one wife. Islam allows men to marry more than one or to the maximum of four.

Polygamy is not a must but according to one's choice and ability, you must be in position to take care of them equally.

"Marry women of your choice"; two, three ot four but if you fear that you wont be able to deal justly with them, marry only one.

NB: All wives must be treated equally. **E.g** having food, clothing, medication, leisure, accommodation and time.

Advantages of polygamy

i. Gives chance to more women to get married.
ii. Increases the number of Muslims.
iii. Enables men to have sexual satisfaction.
iv. Helps widows to get married again.
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i. Promotes jealousy among women.
ii. Creates conflicts between children and wives.
iii. Promotes disharmony.
iv. Leads to family break-ups.
v. Leads to spread of STDs.

NB: According to the Qu'ran, monogamy is the most desired marriage.

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1. This is the legal end of marriage agreement.
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Terms used in divorce

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This is a divorce request made by a man to end marriage.

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This is a divorce request made by a woman to end a marriage.

(c). **Faskh**

Faskh is the marriage declared null and void.

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Mubaradh is an agreement between man and woman to end marriage.

(e). **Eddat**

Eddat is a waiting period observed by woman after divorce.

Why?

i. To prove whether a woman is pregnant or not.

ii. To prove whether a man can change his decision (**reconcile with a woman)**.

NB:

i. A woman whose husband has died doesn't observe Eddat.

ii. A woman who has not had sex with her husband also doesn't observe Eddat.

iii. Eddat ends as soon as the woman gives birth to a child.

Things a woman is not supposed to do during Eddat

i. **Wear things** with gold and silver.

ii. **Beautifying** herself.

iii. Wear colourful clothes.

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iii. involvement in witchcraft.

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Prophet Muhammad said people are equal like the teeth of a comb.

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The status of women in Uganda

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Women in Uganda have been empowered in the following aspects:

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ii. Political

iii. Social

Example s of women empowered in Uganda include:

i. There is a woman position at every local council.
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iii. There are women representing Uganda at international levels **e.g** EALA, APA, ICJ.
iv. Women are given more priority in education in the university levels.
v. Women have been appointed as ministers and vice president in Uganda.
vi. Women are free to engage in any legal employment.
vii. Women are involved in all sectors of economy **e.g** agriculture, trade, banking, insurance, hotel management, teaching, dancing, etc.

I.R.E Lesson Notes

HYPOCRITES (Munafiqun)

A hypocrite is a person who pretends to be what he/she is not.

The Islamic term to mean a hypocrite is Munafiq in plural Munafiqun.

Hypocrisy is a practice or act of pretending to be what one is not.

Hypocrisy in Islam is unlawful (haram).

Allah (SWT) hates hypocrites and their acts of hypocrisy. Such people their punishment is Jahanam (Hell).

Example of hypocrites are the Arab non believers under their leader Abdallah bin Ubay bin Salul who withdrew from he Battle of Badr.

Fortunately, the prophet knew them and received revelations from Allah about them.

The Qur'an has a Surah about hypocrites called Surat Munafiqun (Chapter 63).

According to prophet Mohammad's Hadith signs of Munafiq are three;

i. When talking, tells lies
ii. Regularly breaks promises.
iii. Takes things kept with him/her as trust.

The behaviours and characters of hypocrites are called affectation.

General characteristics of hypocrites (Munafiqun)

i. They pretend to be what they are not.
ii. They tell lies.
iii. They do not fulfill promises.
iv. They disrespect agreements.
v. They don't return what has been entrusted to them.
vi. They act as friends but side with enemies.
vii. They do not stand on their own. (Rotten timber Qur'an)
viii. They think people's complaints are directed to them.

Forms of hypocrisy.

i. Hypocrisy in belief

This is pretence of a person to be a believer in Allah while he/she is not.

Hypocrisy in belief includes;

* feeling unhappy at the victory of Islam.
* feeling happy when Islam disgraced.
* saying that the whole message of the prophet is a mere lie.
* saying that the prophet was not a true prophet.

2. Hypocrisy in actions and deeds.

This is pretence in peoples actions and deeds.

Hypocrisy in actions and deeds includes;

* telling lies
* regular breaking of promises
* taking things under their trust
* becoming untrusted when in agreement

Description of the hypocrites of Yathrib.

Yathrib was the old name of Madina that was changed when the prophet migrates their in 622 AD.

Hypocrisy in Islam started in Madina. The Yathribites were divided into three;

i. Arab Muslim believers
ii. Arab non believers
iii. Jews

The Munafiqun in Madian did the following.

i. They pretended to be Muslims yet they were not.
ii. They spied against prophet Mohammed and his people.
iii. They urged people of Madina to separate from the prophet.
iv. They abandoned Muslims in battles like the Battle of Badr and Uhud.
v. They asked Madina communities to expel the prophet.
vi. They told lies about the prophet.
vii. The despised and undermined the prophet.

Danger and threats of hypocrites.

i. They spoil Islam.
ii. They cause confusion in society.
iii. They cause enmity among people.
iv. They make people lose faith and trust in others.
v. They reveal our secrets to our enemies.
vi. They lead to hatred.
vii. They cause marriage break-ups.

Ways of avoiding hypocrites in society.

i. Living in the way of Allah (SWT).
ii. Isolating them after knowing them.
iii. Keeping in company of good people and friends.
iv. Upholding acceptable morals.
v. Warning people about the dangers of hypocrites.
vi. Asking Allah to expose them.
vii. Guiding and counseling them.
viii. Expelling them from the society.

Importance of learning hypocrisy to our daily life.

i. Hypocrisy is punished by hell.
ii. Hypocrisy leads to a sad end in the world.
iii. It helps us always to keep our words.
iv. Hypocrites live with us in society.
v. Hypocrites should be handled with patience.
vi. hypocrisy breaks up marriage in society.

UPHOLDING GOOD HEALTH.

Prophet Muhammed (PBUH) encouraged Muslims to maintain good relations and the spirit of brotherhood.

Islam gives guidelines as follows:

- treatment of the sick
- diseases and sickness
- types of medicine and cure

Prophet Muhammed in his hadith says ''A Muslim owes another Muslim six things.

E.g - visiting him / her when he / she is sick.

* Correcting him/her when in wrong.
* Replying his/her greeting.
* Replying his/her invitation.
* Attending the burial ceremony.

- visiting the sick involves the following ways;
    * taking food and drinks to them.
    * giving them medicine.
    * praying for them.
    * giving them the assistance they may need.
    * confronting them
    * counseling them
    * consoling them.

Visiting the sick is important in the following ways;

i. Brings comfort to the sick.

ii. Hastens (speeds up) recovery.

iii. Promotes brotherhood.

iv. It is a sign of co-operation and socialisation.

v. It is an act of worship.

vi. Shows love and care.

Diseases , Medicine and Treatment of the sick.

Muslim medicine

The Qur'an called them Islamically prescribed medicine.

Others were mentioned by prophet Mohammed in his teaching.

They include;
i. Qur'an
ii. Zam zam water
iii. Habat sauda
iv. Honey
v. Dates

i. Qur'an:

Qur'an is medicine. Allah says ''Qur'an is a healing and merciful to those who believe''

To the unjust, it causes nothing but loss after loss.

(Surat Isra 17:82)

Allah also says ''We revealed the Qur'an from heaven to cure and guide people of Allah".

If one is attacked by demons or jinns, they read for him/her (Surat Aljin) Chapter 72

ii. Zam zam:

Zam zam is holy water.

It is a well near the Kaaba in Mecca.

It was formed during the time when Hajara put prophet Ismail on the ground and stated looking for water.
As the boy cried scratching ground using his feet, a well was formed. It exists up now and its water tastes salty.
Prophet Mohammed said ‘’Zam zam cures the sicknesses for which it is taken”.
It’s a kind of food and healing from sickness.

iii. <u>Habat Saudah (Nigella seed):</u>

Habat Sauda is an Arabic word for a plant called <u>black seed.</u>

It commonly grows in the wild most especially in Arab countries.

Prophet Mohammad prescribes it as medicine to all diseases except death.

iv. <u>Honey</u>:

This is a sweet, sticky golden substance produced by bees.

The Qur’an talks of honey as a cure to many diseases like cough, sores and flue.

Honey cleanses the body.

v. <u>Dates</u>:

These are small sweet fruits with long seeds inside.

They were recommended by prophet Muhammad as cure and medicine to many diseases.

E.g i. cancer ii. skin ailment iii. Poor vision –
iv. heart diseases, etc.

<u>EARLY SEX AND PREGNANCY</u>

Early sex (fornication) in Islam is called <u>Zina.</u>

Early sex refer to involving one’s self in sexual relations before the age of puberty.

Zina is the second greatest sin after shirk.

Zina is punishable by beating any one who commits it 100 strokes.

<u>Problems caused by early sex.</u>

i. Leads to sexually transmitted diseases.
ii. Causes genital damage and pain.
iii. Causes loss of dignity and respect in society.
iv. Leads to unplanned pregnancy among girls.
v. Causes school drop out.
vi. Leads to early and illegal marriages.
vii. Leads to imprisonment on the side of the boy.

Categories of diseases.

i. **STD** - Sexually Transmitted Diseases

ii. **STI** - Sexual Transmitted Infections

iii. **HIV / AIDS -** Human Immune Virus

- Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

1. **Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD)** is a form of disease that is acquired by direct sexual contact with an infected person.

Examples of STD.

i. Candida ii. Syphillis iii. Gonorrhoea

iv. HIV/AIDS v. Ganital warts

Dangers of STD to the youth.

i. They lead to one being barren.

ii. They lead to death.

iii. They increase medical expenditure.

iv. They cause physical pain.

Causes of HIV / AIDS.

i. Involvement in early sex.
ii. Having multiple sexual partners.
iii. Having sex with infected person.
iv. Lack of information about STD.
v. Use of drugs and alcohol.
vi. Homosexuality
vii. Greedy and poverty among people.

Effects of HIV / AIDS.

i. Loss of lives.

ii. Causes break-up of marriages.

iii. May lead to school drop out.

iv. Causes poverty miscarriages.

v. causes miscarriages.

vi. Orphanage among people.

Ways of avoiding STD and HIV / AIDS.

i. Follow Allah's orders.
ii. Abstain from sex until marriage.
iii. Screening blood for transfusion.
iv. Being faithful to partners.
v. Having separate rooms for boys and girls.
vi. Avoiding indecent dressing.
vii. Through fasting.
viii. Educating people about the transmission of AIDS.

HISTORY ABOUT ISLAM

Asian Muslim communities in Uganda.

Asians originate from the continent of Asia.

The first Asians to come to Uganda, came to construct the Uganda railway.

Among the workers were Asian Muslim Community.

Most of them came from India and Pakistan.

They contributed to the spread of Islam in the following ways;

* They taught Islamic principles and practices.
* They constructed mosques.
* They spread Islamic culture and way of life.
* They started Islamic schools (Madarasa)

There are two groups of Asian Musllims in Uganda Shia and Sunni.

The Shia are the Muslims who believe that Caliph Ali was the only successor of prophet Muhammed.

The Sunni are the Muslims that believe in the four successors of prophet Muhammad. Abubaker, Umar, Aluman , Ali and Hadith.

The Sunni in Uganda are the majority.

Under the two groups, there several other sub-section groups like Ismailiyya Bohras.

- Ismailiyya are a Muslim community who follow an Imam called Ismail.
  They get the name after their leader Ismail.
  The title give to the Imam of the Ismailliya is Aga Khan.
  They refer to him as religious, political and Administrative leader. He lives in Switzerland.

Their headquarter are located at Old Kampala at the Aga Khan mosque.
They belong to the Shia group of Muslims.

Characteristics of Ismailias.

i. They don't face the Kaaba while praying.
ii. They pray only three times a day.
iii. They do not perform Hijja.
iv. They do not have to fast as a must.
v. They believe in both the Qur'an and Ginani (book written by Gujarat).

Contribution of the Ismailiyya to the development of Uganda.

i. They have constructed mosques like Kibuli and Wandegeya.
ii. They have constructed schools like Kibuli, Nabisunsa, Kayunga, etc.
iii. They have sponsored Muslim students' education through East African Muslim welfare (EAMW).
iv. They have promoted the welfare of Muslims.

BOHRA

It's another group of Muslims under the shia, however they do not recognize Imam Ismail as their leader.

They believe in the twentieth century Imam Al-Tayyib who disappeared without trace but reappear at the suitable time.
They selected people to carry out duties of their priest called Da'l-ul-Mutlaq.
They are few in Uganda but many in urban areas like Mombasa, Nairobi.

Characteristics of Bohras.

i. Believe in the five pillars of Islam and add Twahara (cleanliness).
ii. They perform three of five daily prayers **e.g** Fajr , Dhur Aswir combined by Magharib and Ishae combined.
iii. The celebrate two Idd festivals and commemorate the death of Imam Hussein.
iv. They fast the day when Ali was appointed a successor of prophet Muhammed (Idd-al-Ghadir).

Other Asian Communities.

i. Ahmadiyya
ii. Baluchis
iii. Cutchi Sunni
iv. Ithina Ashris
v. Punjabi Muslims
vi. Kokni Muslims

Contributions of Asian Muslim communities to the development of Islam in Uganda.

i. They have increased the number of Muslims through preaching.
ii. They have provided Islamic information and literature.
iii. They contributed to the construction of mosques **e.g** Noor, Kibuli and Wandegeya.
iv. Asian have started businesses that provide employment to fellow Muslims.
v. They have contributed towards the construction of schools like Kibuli, Nabisunsa, etc.

Lessons learnt from the Asian Muslims in Uganda.

i. Islam is a worldwide religion.
ii. We should tolerate other people's culture.
iii. All Muslims are equal before Allah.
iv. Muslims have built many schools, hospitals and Mosques.
v. Islam is a religion of generosity.
vi. Many Muslims have got scholarship under the influence of Asian Muslims.

MARRIAGE IN ISLAM (NIKAH)

1. Nikah is formalized Islamic marriage.
2. Nikah is the legal union between man and woman as husband and wife.

Why should people get married?

i. To fulfil a religious duty in Islam.
ii. To protect themselves from bad evil deeds **e.g fornication**.
iii. To provide children.
iv. To ease inheritance.
v. To get respect in the society.
vi. To provide protection and care to women.
vii. For sexual satisfaction.

Conditions necessary for marriage to take place

i. Marriage should be in between man and woman.
ii. The two partners should be sane.
iii. Both the bride and the groom should have reached maturity age.
iv. The man must have paid Mahare **(Maher)** bride price.
v. There must be two male or four female witnesses.
vi. The woman and the man should pronounce their willingness to get married.

What prevents marriage from taking places in Islam?

i. If a person is related to you through blood.
ii. If a man wants to marry a foster mother.
iii. Marriage to a polytheist.
iv. Marriage of a Muslim woman to a non-Muslim man.
v. marriage to more than four wives.
vi. If a lady engaged to another person.

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MUSLIM ORGANISATIONS IN UGANDA.

The organisation that brings Muslims together world wide is Organisation of Islamic conference. Uganda is a member it joined in 1974.

Roles of organisation of Islamic conference.

- It promotes unity among Muslims in World.
- It helps in the development of Muslims worldwide.

In Uganda Islamic organisations include:-

i. Uganda Muslims supreme council (UMSC)
ii. Uganda Muslim Education Association. (UMEA)

Uganda Muslims Supreme Council.

It was formed in 1972 on 1st June in Kabale Town. President Idd Amin Dada spearheaded it formation. Its headquarters are at Old Kampala hill. Old Kampala is where the national Mosque is found called Gadaffi Mosque.

The head of UMSC is given title of Mufti.

UMSC replaced The National Association for the Advancement of Muslims. (NAAM)

The first Mufti was Sheikh Abdul Razaq Matovu.

Aims of the Uganda Muslim Supreme Council.

i. To manage Islamic affairs.
ii. To spread and teach Islam in Uganda
iii. To unite Muslims in Uganda.
iv. To act as a voice for all Muslims in Uganda.
v. To train sheikhs
vi. To construct schools, hospitals and Mosques.
vii. To protect rights of Muslims.

Challenges facing UMSC.

i. Shortage of funds
ii. Leadership struggles.
iii. A rigid constitution
iv. Mismanagement of Muslim properties
v. Lack of proper training.
vi. Government interference.
vii. Lack of respect for Muslim leaders.

Effects of the challenges.

i. Islam is not progressing.
ii. There is no unity among Muslims.
iii. Slow progress of Islamic projects.
iv. Lack of government support.
v. Lack of respect for Muslim leaders.
vi. Miss of support from outside countries.

vii. Muslims have lost valuable assets e.g building and land.

Ways of promoting unity among Muslims in Uganda.

i. Muslim should unite under one leader.

ii. Muslim leaders should stop selling Muslim properties.

iii. Proper electoral process should be followed when getting leaders.

iv. Government should stop interfering in Muslim matters.

v. By promoting secular education.

vi. Holding regular functions where Muslims meet.

Contributions of the Uganda Muslim Supreme council.

i. It has built hospitals e.g Old Kampala Hospital.

ii. It has built schools.

iii. It has sponsored Muslim students education.

iv. It helped the needy through collection of zakah.

v. It has printed Islamic books.

vi. It has improved the relation of Muslim community with government.

vii. It has narrowed the gap between Muslims and non Muslims.

Uganda Muslim Education Association (UMEA)

It was formed in 1944.

It replaced the East African Muslim Welfare Society. (EAWS).

It headquarters are at Kibuli. Its main role is to promote and oversee Muslim education in Uganda. The founder members were:-

i. Prince Badru Kankugulu

ii. Hajji Ramadhan Gava

iii. Hajj Musa Kasule

iv. Hajj Mugerwa Juma

v. Sheikah Abdu Ramadhan Mivule

vi. Sheikh Amir Malende

vii. Sheikh Musa Musoke.

The first chairperson was Prince Badru Kankugulu while the secretary general was Hajj Ramadhan Gava.

Activities of the Uganda Muslim Education Association (UMEA)

i. To build Islamic schools

ii. To promote education standards in Muslim School.

iii. To get teachers for Muslim shoals

iv. To get / look for funds to run Muslim schools.

v. To propose good teachers to head Muslim schools.

vi. To promote Islam through Muslim education.

vii. To ensure Islamic culture is respected and expanded.

viii. To get scholarships for Muslim students.

Challenges facing UMEA.

i. Shortage of funds. ii. Lack of supervision for Muslim schools.

iii. Disunity among various groups of Muslims.

iv. Lack of enough publicity. v. Lack of staff.

Achievements of UMEA

i. It has built many schools in Uganda.

ii. It has promoted Islam through Muslim schools.

iii. It has managed to get funds for Muslim schools.

iv. It managed to get capable teachers to manage Muslim schools.

v. It has managed to increase Muslim school country wide.

The Revival of UMEA 1995 – 2003.

The revival of UMEA was spear headed by Young Men's Muslim Association. (YMMA)

Its patron was Prince Kassim Nakibinge.

Some of the revived objectives of UMEA.

i. To mobilise headteachers of all Muslim founded schools.

ii. To provide quality leaders of head teachers by working together.

iii. To plan and improve Qur'anic schools.

iv. To start international links with the same organisations world wide.

v. To promote women Muslim education.

Other local Muslim associations in Uganda.

i. Young men Muslim Association (YMMA)

ii. Women vision (WV)

iii. Muslim students Association of Uganda. (UMSA)

iv. Uganda Muslim Teachers Association (UMTA)

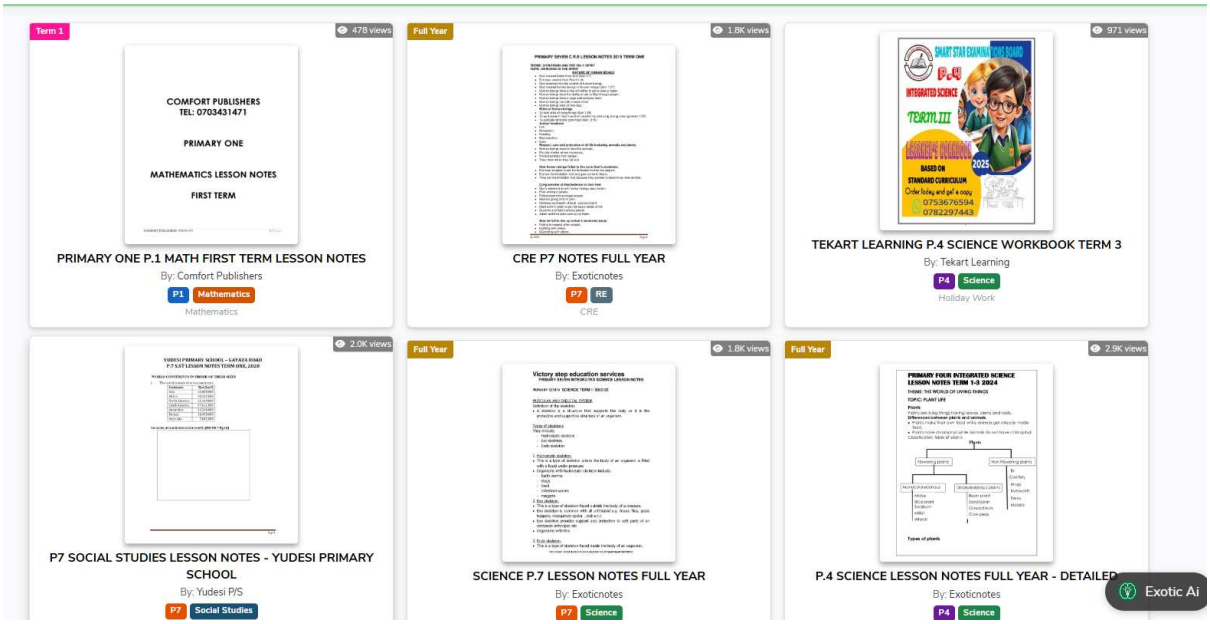
v. Uganda Muslim youth Assembly

Foreign organisations.

i. World Muslim league. ii. International Islamic Relief Agency

iii. African Muslim Agency etc. iv. International Islamic call society

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