# P.7 ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION LESSON NOTES.
# TERM ONE NOTES

## THEME I: READING FROM THE QUR'AN.

## SUB THEME: QUR'ANIC EXTRACTS REGARDING THE DAY OF JUNDGEMENT.

### Selected Verses

6:51, 7:187, 33: 63, 56: 11- 56, 45: 46

### Relating the verse to our daily life and lessons learnt from the verse.

- No one is going to have a protector during judgment day apart from Allah.
- Fearing and respect in Allah will lead us to success during judgment.
- Allah will raise us from death and we shall gather before him for judgment.
- Life after death is a reality although many people deny it.
- Nobody knows the judgment day and hour apart from Allah.

### Events on the judgement day.

- The angel will blow the trumpet two times.
- The dead will come back to life.
- Human justification before God.
- The believers will receive their books in their right hands.
- People's deeds will be put on a weighing scale.

### Significance/importance of judgement day

- Allah will judge according.
- Allah's powers over creatures.
- People will judge themselves before Allah makes his final ruling.
- Allah will reward his people depending on what they did.
- Prophet Mohammed (P.B.U.H) will plead for his group. (Muslims)
- To help believers cross bridge.

THEME II: TAWHIID (MONOTHEISM)

SUB – THEME: HYPOCRITES

Defn.Is an act of pretending to what one is not or to feel what one does not feel.

Hypocrite:Is a person who pretends to be what he or she is not.

The Islamic term for a hypocrite is **Munafiq** and in plural **Munafiqun**

The Surah in the qur'an that talks about the evil practice is called **Surat Munafiqun.**

**Chapter 63.**

<u>Characteristics of Munafiqun.</u>

- They pretend to be good whereas they are not.
- They are always yes men or yes women.
- They have a weak character. They cannot stand on their own.
- They are great liars.
- The always have a pleasant and excellent outlook by being smart.
- They never fulfill their promises.
- They normally think that other people's complaints are directed at them.

<u>Characteristics of munafiqunas in Medina</u>

- Oppose leadings of Prophet Mohammed.
- Encourage Quraish to fight the Prophet.
- Ran away from battle field of Uhud.
- Announced the death of Prophet Mohammed when he was not.

<u>Dangers and threats of hypocrites.</u>

- They spoil Islam.
- They reveal our secrets to our enemies.
- They lead to destruction
- They cause enmity among people in the community.

- They can cause wars from one country to another.
- Can break people's marriages
- They are more dangerous than a non-believer.
- It leads to hatred.

## Ways of avoiding hypocrites in society today.

- We can avoid hypocrites by sticking to the word of Allah.
- By isolating from them after knowing them.
- By advising them to stop practicing it.
- By telling hypocrites the consequences of it.
- By not taking every one's advice or comments.
- Asking Allah to expose them to us.
- Praying for them in order to stop that bad practice.
- Guiding and counseling them.
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## TYPES OF HYPOCRITES

1. **Hypocrisy in belief**: This refers to pretense of a person to be a believer in Allah while he/she is not.

### Its characteristics:

- Feeling unhappy at the victory of Islam.
- Feeling happy when Islam is disgraced.
- Hating prophet Mohammed (P.B.U.H)
- Saying that the whole message of the prophet was mere lie.
- Saying that prophet Mohammed was not a time Prophet.

2. **Hypocrisy in actions and deeds:** This refers to people whose practices are made up of pretenses of

being good when they are the opposite.

They do the following: -

- Telling lie.
- Regular breaking of promises.
- Taking things which kept with him/her as a trust.

- Becoming treacherous whenever involved in an agreement.

Relevance of the topic to daily life.

- We should not practice hypocrisy because it is against the Islamic teachings.
- We should not associate with hypocrites after knowing them.
- Hypocrites will be throwing in hall after judgement day.
- Hypocrites are nice looking guys talking nicely in order to win your heart.
- Many people are enemies to each other because of hypocrites.
- Allah is against hypocrisy and hypocrites.
- We should be very careful to people talking to you against someone.
- Many people's marriages are broke

## THEME III: FIQH (PRACTICE)

### SUB THEME: RIGHTS OF HAJJ

Defn.:Hijj/Hajj/Hijjah:- A pilgrimage to Mecca.

Hajat : A title given to a woman who has visited Mecca

Hadith: Teachings of Prophet Mohammed

Haji/ Al-haj: A man who has made pilgrimage to Mecca

### Importance of Hajj

- A pilgrimage gets a big reward from Allah because it is an act of worship.

- Hajj is a fulfillment of the fifth pillar of Islam.

- A person who performs Hajj with sincerity is forgiven his/her sins by Allah

- It brings Muslims together from various parts of the world and therefore it creates brotherhood amongst Muslims.

- It pleases Allah
- It strengthens one's faith.
- It is a good reminder of the judgement.

## Relevance of hajj to daily life

- It trains a person to persevere and work hard.
- It develops the heart of sacrificing.
- You get a title of Haji and Hajat.
- It creates friendship amongst people from different parts of the world.

## Religious symbols in Mecca and Medina

- Kaaba
- Mosque HAram
- Quiblatayin Mosque
- Quba
- Ritnah of Hajj
- Care Thauri
- Nnabawi Mosque
- Baque
- Care hira

- Sacrificing animals
- Throwing stones
- Sharing hair
- Tawaf

## Terms connected to Hijj

1. Umra-Optional pilgrimage to Mecca.

2. Sa'yi -Running between Safa and Marwa

3. Tawaf-Running around the Kaaba seven times.

4. Arafa-A mountain where Pilgrims get the title of Haji and **Hajat.**-It is a mountain where Adam and Hawa met after searching for each other.

5. **Mina**-It is a place where Pilgrims throw stones to the three pillars representing Satan

6. **Jamarat-**The three pillars representing Satan

## Rites of Hajj

- Getting niyya (intention)
- Dressing Hiraam
- Tawaf

## Pillars of Hajj

- Niya (intention
- Going around the Kaaba
- Running between Safa and Marwa
- Attending Arafa
- Cutting of hair

## Conditions before making Hajj

- Have enough money for the journey.
- Leave enough money for family.
- The journey should be from known danger.
- Should be Muslim with a sound mind.

- Pay all debts.

-Pay for the journey without using dishonest ways and for no good reason because of hypocrites

THEME IV: HADITH (PROPHETIC TRADITIONS)

SUB THEME: UPHOLDING GOOD HEALTH

Content:

Extract from the Qur'an (7: 55,24: 2,17: 32)

Visiting the sick

The prophet said: Procedure to follow:

i) You give a sick person Salaam
ii) Respond to invitations
iii) Encourage the sick not to think otherwise but to continue worshipping God.
iv) It is Allah who makes one sick and He is the one who cures.

Problems of early sex and pregnancy

- It leads to STDs and STIs.
- It leads to school dropouts.
- It leads to punishment.
- You can be forced to get married.
- Loss of dignity and respect.
- It leads to death during delivery.
- It causes disobedience to Allah's command.

Examples of STDs and STIs and their control

- HIV / AIDS
- Syphillis
- Gonorrhoea
- Candida

Moslems Medicine

- ZamZam
- Qur'an
- Honey
- HabbatSauda
- Dates

Religious implications in control of STDs.

- Being faithful in relationships.
- Preaching against adultery.
- Abstinence from sex before marriage.

THEME V: HISTORY OF ISLAM

SUB THEME: ASIAN MUSLIM COMMUNITIES IN UGANDA

CONTENT:

1.Asian communities in Uganda

The Ismailia Muslims Community.

They have a spiritual leader as Handir (See: MK IRE by NCDC Bk7 by Zakeand IsaKatamba)

2. Ag'a Khan

- Their headquarters are at Kibuli Mosque.

-Ag khan's grandfather is Sir Sultan Muhammad Ali sha Aga khana

-They have built schools in Ugnda e.g. Masaka S.S, Kibuli S.S

-They have built mosques in Uganda e.g.Kibuli mosque, Wangeya etc.

-They have provided scholarships to Ugandan students to Harvard University.

3.Bohras

-It is a shia group

X-tics of Bohras.

- They have three daily prayers i.e. Subhi, Magrib and Ishai.

- They have two Idd festivals.
- They fast the day of Idd-al-Ghadir (the day Ali was made a successor of Prophet Muhammad)

The Asian Communities.

a) Punjabi
b) The Baluchis
c) The cutchhi Muslims
d) The kokni Muslims
e) IthnaAshris
f) The Ahmadiyya

Contributions of Asian communities in Uganda.

- They build mosques e.g Aga khan
- They set up business to provide jobs.
- They build schools e.g.Masaka S.S.
- They participated in the building of the Uganda Railway.
- They increased the number of Muslims in Uganda.

**TERM TWO**

THEME I: READING FROM THE QUR'AN

SUB THEME: QURANIC EXTRACTS REGARDING HIJJ

Forbidden Practices in Hijj.

- You are not supposed to hunt or kill animals.
- You should not cut grass.
- Covering the face is not accepted.
- Anointing of hair

Importance of Arafah Assembly.

- Pilgrims complete all the activities during hijj
- Pilgrims get titles of either Hajj or Hajjat.
- They learn patience.

- It enables Moslems to gather in aplace where Adam and Haawa were reunited after disobedience.
- Qur'anic Extracts regarding hijj (by Sheiks)
  (2:196, 2:197, 2:198 – 199)
  Recite, interpret and relate the verses to our daily life.
  of MK Bk 7 NCD pg. 75 – 82

THEME 2: TAWHID (Monotheism)

SUB THEME: ISLAM AND OTHER RELIGIONS

Concept of God according to Islam

- There is nothing worthy of worship but Allah
- SuratIkhlas chapter 112 says
  - He is God the one and only
  - God is eternal and absolute
  - He was not born and nor did he produce
  - There is no one like Him.

Similarities between Islam and other religions (Christianity, Judaisim, Bahai)

- They all believe that the Supreme being God has attributes like omnipotent, omniscient, eternal, omnipresent)
- They believe in Prophet hood who brought messages from god.
- They believe that there is life here after.
- They believe that God's revelation is contained in holy books.

Differences between Islam and Christianity.

- Islam believes in oneness of god but Christianity emphasizes Trinity.
- Islam considers Isa as a prophet but Christianity Jesus is the son of god.
- Christians hold general prayers on Sunday but Moslems on Friday.
- Holy books for Moslems pilgrimage to Jerusalem but Moslems go to Mecca.
- Moslems fast for 30 days but Christians fast for 40 days.

Similarities between Islam and Christianity

- Both believe in the Supreme God.

- Both have holy books
- Both have holy places of worship
- Both believe in prophets and angels
- Both believe in the day of judgement.

Other world religions

- Hinduism
- Bahai Faith
- Judaism
- African religion
- Buddhism
- Taoism

THEME 3: HADITH (Prophetic Traditions)

SUB THEME: IMPORTANCE OF HIJJ (For Sheiks to handle)

- A valid Hajj is rewarded by paradise
- A person who makes Hijj and does not indulge in obscene acts is forgiven her sins and becomes innocent like a baby.
- To be interpreted and explained by Sheiks
- State application of the above Hadith in our daily lives.
- Read Surat Al-Hajj from the Qur'an

THEME 4: FIQH (Practice)

SUB THEME:Hijj and Umra

Difference between Hijj and Umra

- Hijj is compulsory while Umra is Sunnah act.
- It is a fifth pillar of Islam but Umra isn't a pillar of Islam.
- It is performed during dhul-hijj unlike Umra.
- Pilgrims visit Arafat during Hijj unlike Umra.
- One gets a title of Hajj or Hajat but with Umra no title gained.
- Animals are sacrificed during hijj unlike during Umra.

Similarities between Hijj and Umra

- Both acts are forms of worship

- Both are performed in Mecca.
- Both involve washing and dressing of Ihiram.
- Both visits involve running between sofa and marwa.
- Both involve running around the Kaaba

Types of Hijj

Ifrad:

- Pilgrimage where Pilgrims rites of Hijj only. Here sacrificing is not allowed.

Qiran:

- Pilgrims perform rites of both Hijj and Umra at the same time. Afterwards they offer sacrifices.

Tamattu:

- Here Pilgrims perform rites of Umra first andlater those of Hijj fasting is done at the end of the two.

How Hijj and Umra are combined: (Reference to resource person e.g. Sheiks).

THEME 5: HISTORY OF ISLAM

SUB THEME: IMPORTANT MUSLIM PERSONALITIES IN UGANDA

Prince BadruKakungulu

- He was a son of Nuhu Mbogo who a brother to was Kabaka Muteesa I
- Studied from Kubuli and later King's College buddo
- He spread Islam in and outside Buganda.
- He secured many scholarships to Sheiks and ullhs abroad.
- He provided to build a mosque at Kibuli, a hospital and an Islamic school.
- He started some Muslim organizations like UMEA
- He encouraged the teaching of Arabic in Ugnda to make Quran reading easy.

Sheik ZaidiMugenyiAsooka

- He was a son AsumanGunsiiriza of Butambala.
- He was knowledgeable in Islam

- He translated the Quran into Luganda
- He formed the BukotoNAteete an African Muslim Community
- He built 40 mosques throughout the country.
- He built schools to promote Islamic e.g. Kitagobwa in Butambala.

Prince NuhuMbogo

- He was son of Kabaka Suuna II and brother to Muteesa I.
- He led religious wars in Buganda to Kijungute.
- HE united Moslems and advocated for their rights.
- He encouraged Moslems exiles back to Buganda after religious wars.
- He donated land where mosques and schools were built.

Others include:

- Sheik AnnasKinyiri
- JumaMenhyaMunvulo
- TaibMagatto
- Sheik Ssekimwanyi.

## TERM THREE

THEME 1: READING FROM THE QUR'AN

SUB THEME: QURANIC TEACHING ON WOMEN

- The 4th chapter of the Qur'an is called SuratNisae with 176 verses is about women Nisae means Women.
- It shows the value of women as members of the society.
  (To Sheiks – Qur'an extracts verse 4:34, verse 4:19, 4:127, 4:4, 65:1) and state their relevance.

Status ad rights of women in Islam

- A woman in Islam is highly valued and respected.
- Women are the mother of the world.
- Women are supposed to be provided for their needs by husbands.
- A woman has a right to accept or refuse a man to marry.
- A woman has a right to express her feelings in a home.
- Women do inherit property (Mirath) like men.

## Status and rights of women according to Allah.

- Marriage in Islam is formalized by an agreement called Nikah.
- A bride is free to ask for Mahr (Dawry) from the groom.
- A woman is allowed to divorce (Huluu) her husband with genuine reasons.

## Conditions under which Huluu (Divorce) is done by a woman

- If a man is important
- If a man becomes mad
- If a man mistreats the wife.
- If a man is imprisoned for life.

N.B: Idda means waiting period (3 months) after divorce.

## THEME 2: TAWHID (MONOTHEOSM)

## SUB THEME: OBEDIENCE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

Obedience is the act of complying the law or authority. Or act of complying with God's orders or commandments.

## Whom to obey

- God
- Parents
- Religious /political leaders (those in authority)
- Elders

## Obedience to Allah

- He must be obeyed because it's the main reason for man's creation.
- An obedient person is rewarded by Allah after death.
- He is given divine guidance, protection and mercy.

## Signs of obedience to Allah

- Practicing teaching of the holy Quran.
- Practicing the Hadiths
- Practicing the pillars of Islam
- Refraining from ding evil acts.

- Encouraging others to do good things.

## Signs of disobedience to Allah

- Getting involved in evil acts e.g. adultery, murder
- Worshiping other gods.
- Failure to observe the pillars.
- Failure to respect parents.

## Obedience to parents

- A person who respects his parents will enter Janah (paradise)
- Parents should be treated with mercy, kindness and love.

## Signs of obedience to parents

- Showing them love and gratitude.
- Respecting them.
- Helping them with basic needs.
- Visiting them regularly.

## Signs of defiance to parents

- Abusing them
- Back – biting
- Undermining them
- Talking to them rudely

## Signs of obedience to authority (Quran 4:59)

- We are expected to obey leaders because all authority is from Allah.

## Qualities of a good leader.

- He/She should be God fearing
- He/She should be humble.
- He/She should be honest.
- He/She should be exemplary.
- He/She should be kind.
- He / She should be trustworthy.

## Ways of obeying those in authority.

- Abide by their rules and regulations.
- Give them due respect.

- Advising them when they go wrong.
- Paying religious tax (Zakat)
- Do not spoil their public image.

How obedience promotes security in home and society

- T reduces crimes
- It promotes friendship and harmony
- It limits dictatorship

Consequences of disobedience

- It leads to death (Hell)
- It spoils good relationship between people and God.
- A child can be punished.
- It leads to domestic violence
- It leads to mob justice.
- People can hate you.
- It can lead a person into prison.

THEME 3: RITES OF UMRA (For Sheiks to teach)

THEME 4: HADITH (PROPHETIC TRADITIONS)

SUB THEME: MARRIAGE AND STATUS OF WOMEN IN ISLAM

Marriage is the legal union between a man and woman as husband and wife.

Why do people get married?

- To produce children
- For companionship
- It protects people from evil acts e.g. fornication.
- Married people get respect from society.
- For sexual pleasure.
- To get protection and care.

Hadith regarding marriage

A woman is married basing on four qualities i.e. beauty, family background, wealth and religious aspect.

## Types of legal marriage in Uganda

- Civil marriage
- Religious marriage
- Customary marriage / Traditional marriage

## Conditions necessary for marriage

- It should be between a man and woman
- Both partners should have sound mind
- Both partners should have reached the age of maturity.
- Paying of Mahr (Bride price / dowry)
- Approval of parents.
- There must be witnesses.

## Factors to consider when choosing a marriage partner.

- He /She should be beautiful / handsome.
- He / She should be having good family background.
- Should be religious.
- Should be chosen from a financially stable family.

# THEME 5: HISTORY OF ISLAM

## SUB THEME: MUSLIM ORGANIZATIONS IN UGANDA

Muslim organizations in Uganda include: -

1. UMEA - Uganda Muslim Education Association
2. UMSC - Uganda Muslim Supreme Council

## UMSC

- Formed 1st June 1972 with Headquarters at Old Kampala

Reason for its formation

- To resolve Moslem disputes.

Note: The leader of UMSC was at first called chief Kadhi but today is referred to as Mufti.

## ROLES OF UMSC

- To preach and spread Islam in Uganda.
- To defend Moslem rights in Uganda.
- To unite Moslems in Uganda.
- To train and educate Sheiks and Mullahs
- To construct schools and hospitals plus Mosques.
- To care for Moslems property in Uganda.
- To solicit for funds so as to develop Islamic projects.
- To organize pilgrimages.
- To unite Moslems with other religious sectors.

## HOW UMSC PROMOTE UNITY

- By uniting all Moslems under one leadership.
- Moslems leaders should stop selling Moslem properties.
- By getting new leaders from right electoral processes.
- Knowledgeable Moslems should sit together and produce single interpretation.
- Political interference should be eliminated from UMSC.
- There should be one Supreme leader for all Moslems sects.
- Foreign aid from Arab countries should not aim at driving Moslems

## FORMER LEADERS OF UMSC

- Sheikh AbudRazakMatovu
- Sheikh KassimuMulumba
- Sheikh ObediKamulegeya
- Sheikh Husein Rajab Kakooza
- Sheikh Sadi Ibrahim Luwemba
- Sheikh MuhammedSsemakula
- Sheikh ShabanRAmadhanMubajje

## CHALLENGES OF UMSC

- Mis-management of Muslim property
- Government interference

- Weak leaders
- Mis-interpretation of Islamic laws.
- Lack of respect among Muslim leaders.
- Formation of several Muslim sects.

## UGANDA MUSLIM EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

It was formed in 19400 with headquarters at Kibuli

## REASONS FOR ITS FORMATION

- To build more Islamic schools.
- To promote and supervise the standard of Education in Muslim Schools.
- To promote respect for Islamic culture.
- To promote Islam through education system.
- To mobilize funds for running Muslim schools.
- To attract scholarships to Muslim Students.

## ACHIEVEMENTS OF UMEA TODAY

- It has built Islamic schools.
- It has sponsored Muslim founded schools.
- It has mobilized and supervised the teaching in Muslim schools.
- It is doing maintenance of infrastructure in Muslim schools.
- It has ensured that Islamic studies are taught.
- It unites all stake holders.

## REASONS FOR THE REVIVAL OF UMEA

- To encourage all Muslim stake holders to form PTAs.
- To provide quality leadership of head teachers.
- To plan and improve Qur'anic schools.
- To give special attention to the education of Muslim women.

## THEME 2; TAWHID (FAITH)

1. What is hypocrisy?
2. What is the Islamic name for hypocrite?
3. Write down characteristics of hypocrite.
4. Suggest one example of hypocrisy in action.

5. Name one hypocrite who died when Prophet Muhammad was stopped form praying for him.
6. Mention one danger of hypocrites.
7. Which Surat talks about hypocrisy in the Qur'an?
8. Why do people practice hypocrisy?
9. Suggest any one way of avoiding hypocrites in one society.
10. Give the difference between hypocrisy and hypocrites.

## THEME 3: FIQH (PRACTICE)

1. What is Hijj?
2. Name the first and oldest house of God.
3. Write one pillar of Hijj.
4. Which dress is won by pilgrims?
5. Why do pilgrims slaughter animals at Mina?
6. Why do Moslems throw stones to Satan at Mina?
7. Give any one forbidden thing done during pilgrimage.
8. Suggest one important reason for Hijj.
9. What do you understand by the following terms:/
   a. Saa'yi
   b. Tawaf

## THEME 4: HADITH

1. Write down any two Islamic medicines.
2. How was ZamZam well formed?
3. Give one danger of sex before marriage.
4. Mention any one disadvantage of adultery.
5. Write one example of STD.
6. Suggest any one danger of STDs to the youth.
7. Suggest one way of avoiding HIV / AIDS.
8. How can you help a sick person?
9. What should we do when we visit sick people?
10. Why do people take things like drinks to the sick?

## THEME 5: HISTORY OF ISLAM.

1. Apart from Ismailia, name any other three Moslem communities in Uganda.

2. Who is he spiritual leader of Ismailia?
3. Give any one characteristic of the Bohras.
4. Apart from the Qur'an name any other holy book in Islam.
5. Name the main group of Asian Muslim Community.
6. Give one characteristic of the Ismalias.
7. Suggest any one contribution of Asian Muslim community.
8. Who are the Bohras?
9. Name the world leader of Ismailia Community.
10. How has the Aga khan group of Asian Community contributed to the development of Uganda?

THEME 5: HISTORY OF ISLAM

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TERM II.

THEME I: READING FROM THE QUR'AN.

1. What is a pilgrimage?
2. Why do Moslems g for a pilgrimage?
3. Where d Moslems go for pilgrimage?
4. In which month do Moslems perform Hijj?
5. List down one forbidden practice during Hijj.
6. Mention any one dangerous living creature.
7. When do pilgrims attend Arafa?
8. Why is Surat Al Fatiha a very important Surat in the Qur'an?

THEME II: TAWHID (Monotheism).

1. Mention any one act of worship among the Hidhu.
2. Name the founder of Bahai.
3. Name the worshipping place in ATC.
4. Why do people worship small gods?
5. Give one difference between Islam and Christianity.
6. Name one similarity between Christianity and Islam.
7. Apart from Islam and Christianity, name any other world religion.
8. Why do many regions believe in the presence of God?
9. What is a creed?

THEME III: FIQH (Hajj and Umra)

1. When is Arafa day attended during Hijj?
2. Which title is given to a male Moslem pilgrim after Hijj?
3. Where do pilgrims get their titles?
4. What happens when someone fails to attend Arafa?
5. State one similarity between Hajj and Umra
6. Give one type of a pilgrimage.
7. How can a pilgrim combine Hijj and Umra?
8. What do you understand by the term Iharam?
9. Name the two prayers said at Arafa.

THEME IV : HADITH (Importance of Hijj))

1. Why do people visit Kaaba?
2. What is mean by vulgar language?
3. What reward is given for a valid Hijj?
4. Identify one obscene act during Hijj.
5. Who helped Ibrahim to build the Kaaba?

THEME V: HISTORY OF ISLAM (Importance of Moslem Personalities).

1. Write in full
    a. U.M.S.C
    b. U.M.E.A
2. Write the contributions of the following people to the development of Islam.

a. Prince BadruKakungulu
b. NuhuMbongo
c. ZaidiMugenyiAsooka

3. Who was the father to?
    a. NuhuMbogo
    b. Prince BadruKakungulu
4. Briefly explain how early Muslim converts demonstrated their faith.

TERM III.

THEME I: READIG FROM THE QUR'AN (Qur'anic teachings on Women)

1. Mention one right woman have in Islam.
2. What do you understand by the following terms
    i. Nikah
    ii. Mahare / Mahra
    iii. Huluu
3. State three conditions under which divorce is done.
4. When is a divorced woman allowed to remarry?

THEME II: OBEDIENCE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

1. What is meant by obedience?
2. Why do you obey Allah?
3. Give two signs of obedience to Allah.
4. Give two signs of disobedience to Allah.
5. Why do we obey our parents?
6. Give two qualities of a good leader.
7. How does obedience promote security in a home?
8. Give two examples of obedience to parents.
9. Give two consequences of disobedience.

THEME III: MARRIAGE AND THE STATUS OF WOMEN.

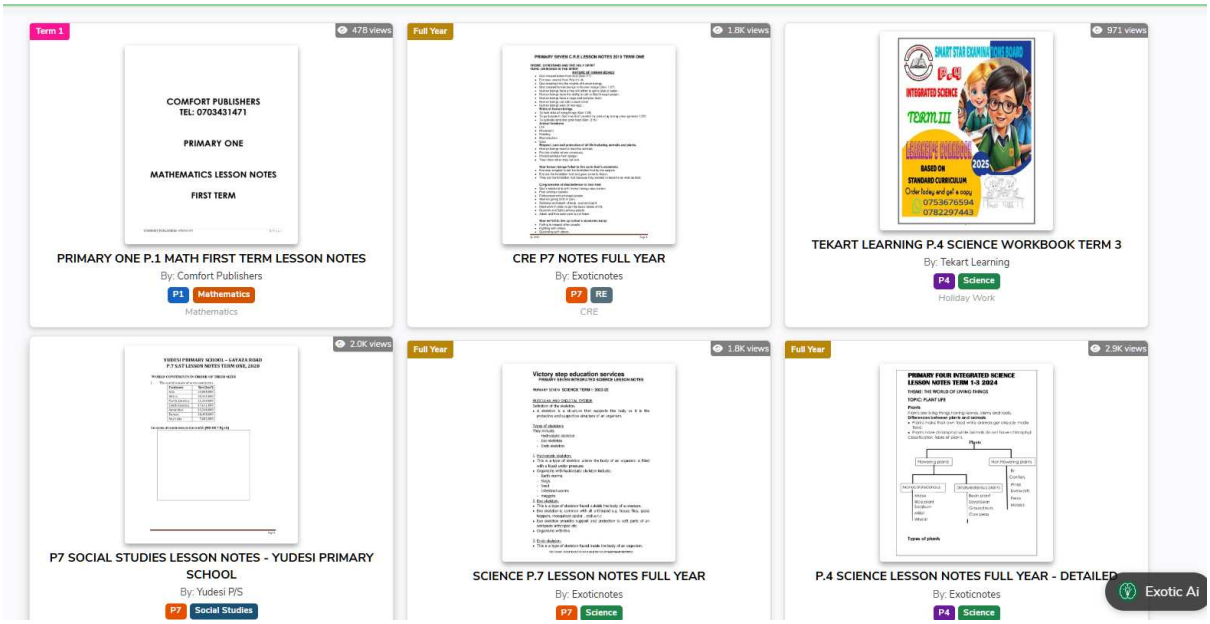
1. What is marriage?
2. Why do people get married?
3. Give two conditions that should be fulfilled before marriage.
4. Why are unmarried people advised to fast?
5. Mention two factors one should consider before marriage.

6. Why are women regarded as important in Islam?
7. Give two conditions under which Nikah may not be allowed.
8. Define the term Iddat.

SUB THEME IV : MUSLIM ORGANIZATIONS IN UGANDA.

1. Write the following in full.
    a. UMSC.
    b. UMEA.
2. In which year was UMSC formed?
3. Who was the first Muslim leader after the formation in UMSC?
4. Suggest at least two aims of UMSC.
5. List any two causes of wrangles facing UMSC.
6. How have wrangles above affected UMSC?
7. Who was the founder of UMEA?
8. Give two reasons why UMEA was formed.
9. What title is given to head of Moslems in Uganda?
10. Who is he current Mufti of Uganda?

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