

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
EXAMINATION**

115/1

ISLAMIC KNOWLEDGE 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year : 2015

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections A and B with a total of **nine (9)** questions.
2. Answer all questions in section A and **two (2)** questions from section B.
3. All writing should be in **blue** or **black** ink.
4. Communication devices and any unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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SECTION A (40 Marks)

Answer two (2) questions in this section

1. Examine six evidences found in the Holy Qur'an to prove its authenticity.

The first evidence is that the Qur'an has remained unchanged since it was revealed more than 1,400 years ago, with not a single word altered, showing divine protection.

The second evidence is its unmatched eloquence and style, which no poet, scholar, or linguist has been able to imitate despite the challenge given by Allah.

The third evidence is that it contains accurate scientific facts, such as the development of the embryo and the expansion of the universe, revealed centuries before modern discoveries.

The fourth evidence is the fulfillment of prophecies, including the victory of the Romans after defeat (Surah Ar-Rum), which occurred exactly as predicted.

The fifth evidence is its effect on people's hearts, as it guides, transforms, and inspires believers across all generations and cultures.

The sixth evidence is its universality, addressing all mankind and being relevant in every time and place, unlike other scriptures restricted to specific communities.

2. Identify six features of the hypocrites as stipulated in Suratul Tawbah.

One feature is that hypocrites make excuses to avoid participating in jihad, pretending to have valid reasons.

Another feature is that they discourage others from supporting the cause of Allah, spreading fear and weakness among the believers.

They also mock and ridicule the Prophet (S.A.W) and the sincere believers, showing their insincerity.

Hypocrites only pray lazily and without sincerity, doing so to be seen by people rather than seeking Allah's pleasure.

They are miserly, withholding their wealth from supporting the path of Allah, even when they are able to give.

They constantly lie, showing double-faced behavior by pretending to be Muslims while concealing disbelief.

3. Describe six goals of education from Qur'anic perspective.

The first goal is to strengthen faith in Allah by teaching tawheed and the importance of worship.

The second goal is to develop moral character, guiding Muslims to live by honesty, justice, and compassion.

The third goal is to prepare believers to fulfill their duties of ibadah, such as salah, fasting, and zakat, through proper knowledge.

The fourth goal is to equip Muslims with both religious and worldly knowledge, so they can serve humanity effectively.

The fifth goal is to produce leaders and scholars who can guide society according to Qur'an and Sunnah.

The sixth goal is to prepare mankind for the Hereafter by teaching accountability and responsibility for one's deeds.

SECTION B (60 Marks)

Answer three (3) questions from this section

4. Discuss the four main aspects that prevailed in 6th century which necessitated the advent of Prophet Muhammad (s.a.w) and explain why he was raised for all nations.

The first aspect was religious corruption, as people practiced idol worship, shirk, and superstitions, forgetting the true message of previous prophets.

The second aspect was moral decay, with widespread immorality such as adultery, drinking, oppression of women, and exploitation of the weak.

The third aspect was social injustice, as slavery, tribalism, and inequality divided society and caused constant conflicts.

The fourth aspect was political instability, with no strong leadership to unite the Arabs, leaving them in endless wars.

Prophet Muhammad (S.A.W) was raised for all nations because his message was universal, not limited to Arabs. Islam brought mercy, guidance, and justice for all mankind until the Day of Judgment.

5. Discuss six elements in Muhammad's life demonstrating that he was guided by Allah (s.w) before he was commissioned with the ministry of prophethood.

He was known as Al-Amin (the trustworthy), showing his honesty and integrity, qualities guided by Allah.

He avoided idol worship and sinful practices common among his people, remaining pure in belief.

He engaged in meditation and reflection at Cave Hira, showing his spiritual inclination before revelation.

He maintained excellent morals, being kind to the poor, orphans, and needy even before prophethood.

He participated in Hilf al-Fudul, a pact to protect the oppressed, showing his divinely guided sense of justice.

He married Khadijah and lived a life of responsibility and loyalty, demonstrating Allah's guidance in family life.

6. Explain on the aftermath of Tabuk Expedition by using six arguments.

The expedition demonstrated the strength of the Muslims, as they mobilized despite hardship, which frightened surrounding enemies.

It weakened the Byzantine threat, as they withdrew and avoided confrontation, showing Muslim dominance.

It exposed the hypocrisy of some individuals who failed to join, making it easier to identify them.

It strengthened Muslim unity, as the companions supported one another with wealth and provisions in the difficult journey.

It extended Muslim influence to northern Arabia, gaining new alliances and submission of tribes.

It showed the Prophet's strategic leadership, as the Muslims returned victorious without bloodshed.

7. Analyze six lessons one gets from Meccan crucible in the reestablishment of Islamic state.

One lesson is the importance of patience, as the Muslims endured years of persecution in Makkah without giving up.

Another lesson is reliance on Allah, since the Muslims had no worldly power but were sustained by faith.

It showed the value of da'wah with wisdom, as the Prophet (S.A.W) spread Islam gradually despite resistance.

The trials highlighted the importance of brotherhood, as the believers supported one another under oppression.

It prepared Muslims for sacrifice, as many gave up wealth, families, and lives for the sake of Islam.

It proved that truth eventually prevails over falsehood, as the persecuted Muslims later established a strong Islamic state in Madinah.

8. Explain on the aftermath of truce of Hudaibiya by giving six points.

The truce allowed peace between Muslims and Quraysh, giving Muslims freedom to spread Islam without fear of war.

It boosted the reputation of Muslims as trustworthy and peace-loving, attracting many to Islam.

During the truce, more people accepted Islam than ever before, as they could interact freely with Muslims.

It provided the Muslims with the opportunity to strengthen alliances with other tribes.

It showed the wisdom of the Prophet (S.A.W) in prioritizing peace over immediate victory, which later brought greater success.

It eventually led to the conquest of Makkah, as Quraysh broke the treaty, giving Muslims the upper hand.