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UACE Islamic Religious Education paper 2 - Revision questions (Hadith and Fiqh)

(If you answer all and every question as often as it is set/found in these revision questions by writing you will never miss an 'A'. Remember UNEB marks written answers and therefore revision should be done by writing)

Section A

Hadith (Traditions of the Prophet)

- Comment on the life history of Imam Malik bin Anas. (15marks)
 - Examine the significance of his book Al-Muwatwa. (10marks)
- Account for the inclusion of Sunan Abu Daud among the books of Sahih Hadith. (25marks)
- Compare Imam Bukhari's methods of compilation of Hadith with that of Imam Muslim. (25 marks)
- Discuss the qualities of a sound Hadith. (15marks)
 - What were the consequences of Hadith classification? (10 marks)
- Account for the classification of Hadith according to;
 - authority (13 marks)
 - authenticity (12 marks)
- Explain the form in which sacred Hadith are reported. (10marks)
 - Analyse the characteristics of Hadith al Nabawi. (15 marks)
- Account for the reluctance of the Prophet to allow the recording of Hadith during his life time. (12 marks)
 - Why were the Hadith later collected and compiled? (13 marks)

8. Explain the role of Imam Muslim in the development of Hadith collections and compilation. (25marks)
9. Assess the contribution of Ibn Majah to the development of the science of hadith. (25 marks)
10. Analyse the factors that led to the fabrication of Hadith. (25 marks)
11. Examine the grounds upon which a Hadith can be declared Dhaif. (25marks)
12. Analyse the features of Hadith al-Qudsi. (25 marks)
13. Examine the methods used to collect and preserve Hadith during the Prophet's time.
14. (a) Give the life history of Imam Muslim. (10marks)
(b) Explain the contribution to Hadith literature. (15marks)
15. (a) Describe the life history of Ibn Majah. (10 marks)
(b) Assess his contribution to the collection and compilation of Hadith. (15marks)
16. 'The forging of Hadith was a well-calculated move by the enemies of Islam to discredit an important source of Islamic law.' Discuss. (25 marks)
17. (a) Examine the characteristic of Hasan Hadith. (13marks)
(b) Explain the effects of classification of Hadith. (12 marks)
18. Examine the characteristics of Hadith al Qudsi. (25 marks)
19. (a) Explain the factors that hindered the collection of Hadith by the companions. (13marks)
(b) Why did the compilation of Hadith become common during the period of the Tabi'eens followers? (12 marks)
20. Assess the contribution of Imam Muslim to the development of the science of Hadith. (25marks)
21. Examine the contribution of Imam Ibn Majah to the development of Hadith compilation. (25marks)
22. Discuss the factors that led to the fabrication of Hadith. (25marks)
23. (a) Analyse the circumstances under which a hadith can be removed from Sahih category. (12 marks)

- (b) Why is it necessary to evaluate Hadith? (13 marks)
24. (a) Explain the circumstances under which a Hadith is classified as Nabawi. (13 marks)
- (b) What is the significance of this classification? (12marks)
25. Examine the challenges faced by the companions in the collection of Hadith during prophet's time. (25marks)
26. Bukhari's innovation marked a turning point in the collection and compilation of Hadith. Comment. (25 marks)
27. (a) Describe the early life of Imam al Nasai. (15 marks)
- (b) Examine the methods of his collection and compilation. (10marks)
28. Assess the impact that forged Hadith had on Muslim practice. (25 marks)
29. Account for small number of the Mutawatir Hadith compared to Ahad Hadith. (25marks)
30. 'The small number of Qudsi Hadith makes them more authoritative than Nabawi Hadith.' Comment. (25 marks)
31. Account for the collection of Hadith at the time they were collected. (25 marks)
32. (a) Give the life history of Bukhari. (10marks)
- (b) Assess his contribution to the science of Hadith. (15 marks)
33. 'Al Nisai would have been the greatest Hadith collector if it were not for the unfavourable circumstances under which he compiled his work.' To what extent is the above statement true? (25 marks)
34. Justify the view that authenticity of Hadith is not only determined by Matin but also by Isnad. (25marks)
35. (a) Examine the unique features of Hadith Sahih. (12 marks)
- (b) What challenges did the Muhadithun face while classifying Hadith? (13marks)
36. The Muslims' pre-occupation with Hadith Nabawi, almost to the exclusion of Hadith Qudsi, is due to its role as a source of legislation. Discuss. (25marks)
37. Examine the method of collection of Hadith used by the early collectors. (25marks)
38. (a) Describe the early life of Imam Bukhari. (15marks)

- (b) Explain the procedure he used in the collection and compilation of his Sahih. (10marks)
39. Discuss the methods used by the following in the collection and compilation of hadith:
- (a) Al-Tirmidhi (10marks)
- (b) Abu Daud (15marks)
40. (a) Analyse the characteristics of forged Hadith. (13marks)
- (b) Explain the damage caused by forged Hadith on the teaching of Islam. (12mark)
41. Examine the classification of Hadith with regard to their degree of authority. (25marks)
42. Analyse the themes of Hadith al Qudsi. (25marks)
43. Examine the contribution of Sufyan Ibn Uyaina as one of the early collectors of hadith. (15marks)
44. (a) Describe the early life of Imam Tirmidhi. (10marks)
- (b) Assess his contribution to Hadith compilation. (15marks)
45. Compare Bukhari's criteria for selecting Sahih Hadith with those of Muslim's. (25marks)
46. Examine the conditions a hadith must satisfy in order to be considered Sahih. (25marks)
47. (a) Analyse the characteristics of Hasan Hadith. (12marks)
- (b) Why does it generate debate among Hadith scholars? (13marks)
48. Analyse the characteristics of Scared Hadith (Al Qudri)
49. Explain the importance of the following early collector of Hadith:
- (a) Ibn Shihab Al-Zuhuri. (12marks)
- (b) Malik bin Anas. (13 marks)
50. 'Muslim's unique approach to the compilation of Hadith is largely attributed to his family background and training.' Comment. (25marks)
51. Examine the contribution of the following celebrated Hadith compilers:

- (a) Imam muslim. (13 marks)
- (b) Abu Dawood. (12marks)
52. (a) Analyse the factors that led to the forging of Hadith. (13marks)
- (b) How were forged Hadith identified? (12marks)
53. Account for the inclusion of Dhaif among the classes of Hadith. (25marks)
54. (a) Examine the features of Hadith Al Qudsi. (13marks)
- (b) What are the sources of scared Hadith? (12marks)
55. 'The companions of the prophet transmitted Hadith out of commitment to the faith but not out of necessity.' Discuss. (25marks)
56. Examine the contributions of Imam Muslim to Hadith compilation. (25marks)
57. Account for the fabrication of Hadith despite prophet's stern warning. (25marks)
58. 'Despite its weakness Dhaif class of Hadith is of great value to the scholars of Hadith.' Discuss.
59. To what extent is Hadith Nabawi a valuable source in the Muslim faith and practice. (25marks)
60. Justify the inclusion of Ibn Majah among the six compilers of Sahih Hadith book. (25marks)
61. The restrictions that were placed on the recording and collection of Hadith during prophet's time ensured the purity and protection of Hadith. Justify the above statement. (25marks)
62. Examine Imam Muslim's contribution and compilation of Hadith. (25marks)
63. Account for the inclusion of Ibn Majah among the six celebrated compiler of Hadith. (25 marks)
64. Explain the various methods of Hadith scholars used to detect forged Hadith. (25 marks)
65. 'Dhaif is the most flexible of all classes of Hadith.' Discuss. (25 marks)
66. 'The decision by some scholars to classify some Hadith as Nabawi was not without justification.' Assess the validity of this statement. (25marks)
67. Examine the contribution of Imam Zuhri to the compilation of Hadith. (25marks)

68. Discuss the Muslim's methods of collection and compilation of Hadith. (25marks)
69. Examine the factors that made Ibn Majab the least reliable of the six sound collector of hadith. (25marks)
70. (a) Explain the factors that led to the fabrication of Hadith. (13marks)
 (b) give the characteristics of forged traditions. (12marks)
71. 'Although Hadith Dhaif may not be helpful in the area of commands and prohibitions, it can be of use in the area of good deeds and virtues.' Discuss. (25marks)
72. Examine similarities and differences between Hadith Nabawi and the Qur'an. (25marks)

Section B: Fiqh (practices)

1. Examine the contribution of the following to the development of Islamic law
 - (a) Orthodox caliphs (15 marks)
 - (b) Early dynasties. (10 marks)
2. Analyse the significance of the Qur'an as the source of Islamic law. (25marks)
3. (a) Examine the contribution of Imam Abu Hanifah to the development of Islamic Law. (15 marks)
 (b) Analyse Abu Hanifah's views on the sources of Islamic Law he used. (10 marks)
4. (a) Analyse the Hudud punishment as taught in Islam. (13 marks)
 (b) Explain the guidelines followed in the administration of Ta'zir punishments. (12 marks)
5. (a) Account for the increased cases of murder in Uganda. (15marks)
 (b) Basing on the teaching of Islam, suggest possible solutions to reduce the evil. (10 marks)
6. Discuss the factors that favored the successful application of Sharia Rule in Iran. (25 marks)
7. 'The development of Islamic Law reached a climax during the era of Tabi-Tabiun.' Discuss. (25marks)

8. (a) Explain the role of Hadith in explaining the teachings of the Qur'an. (15 marks)
(b) In what other ways are Hadith important to Muslims? (10marks)
9. Examine the characteristic of;
 - (a) Halal (12 marks)
 - (b) Haram. (13marks)
10. Analyse the contribution of Imam Abu-Hanifa to Islamic Jurisprudence. (25marks)
11. (a) Explain the types of shirk. (12 marks)
(b) Why is polytheism considered the greatest in Islam? (13marks)
12. Using Uganda as an example, discuss the challenges to the application of Sharia law in Muslim minority countries. (25 marks)
13. To what extent was Sunnah a factor in the development of Islamic law? (25 marks)
14. Discuss Qiyas as source of Islamic law. (25 marks)
15. Analyse the characteristics of:
 - (a) Makruh, (13marks)
 - (b) Mubah. (12 marks)
16. Examine the contribution of Shafie to the development of Islamic law. (25marks)
17. Explain the Islamic teachings on Ribah. (25marks)
18. (a) Analyse the factors that hindered the application of sharia in Egypt. (13marks)
(b) How has the failure to apply Sharia affected the society? (12marks)
19. Assess the contribution of the companions of the Prophet to the development of Islamic law. (25marks)
20. The Qur'an is the basis of all other sources of law. Justify this statement. (25marks)
21. Compare the features of halal and Haram acts. (25marks)
22. (a) Give the biography of Imaam Ahmad bin Hanbal. (12 marks)
(b) Explain his views of Islamic law.(13marks)

23. (a) Account for the prohibition of Zina in Islam. (12 marks)
- (b) Examine the measures put in place by Islam to guard society against Zina. (13 marks)
24. Discuss the challenges of application of Sharia in Egypt. (25marks)
25. 'Despite the fact that there are four sources of Islamic law, it is only the Qur'an and Sound Hadith whose authority is unquestionable.' Justify this statement. (25 marks)
26. Discuss the relationship between the Qur'an and Hadith as source of Islamic law. (25marks)
27. Account for the development of Makruh as a class of legal acts. (25marks)
28. Examine the contribution of Imam Ahmad bin Hanbal to the development of Islamic law. (25 marks)
29. Analyse the Islamic teaching on the dignity of women. (25marks)
30. Examine the Western world's attitude towards the application of Sharia. (25marks)
31. Account for the development of Sharia between Ad 610 and 1258. (25marks)
32. Examine argument for and against Ijma as source of Islamic law. (25 marks)
33. (a) Explain the way the term "Sunnah" was used to describe a category of legal acts before al-Shafi's. (12 marks)
- (b) How did al-Shafi'i standardise its use? (13marks)
34. Ahmad bin Hanbal was both a Muhadith and a jurist. Examine his contribution to development of.
- (a) Hadith, (12 marks)
- (b) Jurisprudence. (13marks)
35. Examine the development of the sources of Sharia during the period of four rightly guided caliphs. (25 marks)
36. (a) Explain the conditions under which Ijma is applied as source of law. (15marks)
- (b) Discuss the views of scholars on valid Ijma. (10marks)
37. Examine the arguments of scholars over the characteristics of Farah and Wajib. (25marks)

38. Discuss the contribution of the Hanafi School of law to Islamic jurisprudence. (25marks)
39. (a) Analyse the teachings of Islam on magic. (15marks)
- (b) Why is magic condemned? (10marks)
40. (a) Discuss the challenges a Muslim in a secular state may face in his desire to follow Sharia. (15marks)
- (b) Suggest ways of overcoming these challenges. (10marks)
41. Discuss the factors that contributed to the development of Islamic law during the Abbasid era. (25 marks)
42. Examine the factors that may limit the use of Ijma as a source of law. (25marks)
43. (a) Explain the different types of Sunnah (recommended acts) (10marks)
- (b) Give the benefits of performing Sunnah acts in Islam. (15marks)
44. (a) Describe the early life of Imam Shafie. (12marks)
- (b) Examine his contribution to the development of jurisprudence. (13marks)
45. (a) Discuss the Islamic teaching on orphan's property. (15 marks)
- (b) Why is misuse of orphan's property condemned? (10marks)
46. Account for the success in the application of Sharia in Iran. (25 marks)
47. Discuss the development of sources of Sharia during the period of Tabi'un and Tabi-Tabi'un. (25marks)
48. (a) Examine the opinions held by Muslim scholars about Ijma. (12marks)
- (b) What qualifies Ijma as source of law? (13marks)
49. Explain the features that distinguish Halal from Mubah. (25marks)
50. Assess the contribution of Imam Malik to the development of Islamic jurisprudence. (25marks)
51. Examine the Islamic teaching on polytheism. (25marks)
52. Account for the failure to apply Sharia in Muslim Majority countries. (25marks)
53. Examine the stages of development of Islamic law (Sharia). (25marks)

54. 'It was unfortunate that a broad source of law like ijihad should have been reduced to Qiyas, a mere analogy.' Assess the validity of this statement. (25marks)
55. Explain the difference between Haram and Makruh. (25marks)
56. Account for the development of Sunni schools of law. (25marks)
57. Examine the teaching of Islam on disobedience to parents. (25marks)
58. Discuss the strategies to be adopted in order to apply Sharia in countries like Uganda.
59. The confrontation between rationalist and traditionalists marked the most important stage of the development of Schools of legal thought. Discuss. (25 marks)
60. To what extent did the refinement of crude Ijihad contribute to emergence of Qiyas as a source law? (25marks)
61. Discuss the origins of the classification of Legal acts. (25 marks)
62. Account for the emergence of the schools of law in Islam. (25marks)
63. Examine the conditions that must hold before Hudud (punishments) are administered. (25marks)
64. Explain the ways in which Muslim minority countries like Uganda learn from the experience of Sharia application in some countries of the world. (25marks)
65. Discuss the stages of development of Islamic law. (25 marks)
66. Due to lack of definite criteria for determining Ijma, this source is the most controversial of all sources of Islamic legislation. Comment. (25marks)
67. Account for the emphasis placed on certain Sunnah acts and not others. (25marks)
68. Assess the contribution of Ahmad Ibn Hanbali to the Islamic law. (25 marks)
69. Examine Islamic teaching on the origin and Nature of magic. (25marks)
70. To what extent has modernization influenced the Muslim world's attitude towards application of Sharia? (25marks)

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