**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2019**

**IRE P235/4**

**MARKING GUIDE**

**IRE P235/4**

**1. Assess the role of the coastal markets in the spread of Islam at the Coast of East Africa.**

* Acted as meeting centers for Africans and Arabs
* Acted as residential places where Arabs lived
* Trade flourished in these coastal markets which attracted many Africans to lslam
* Islamic law was designed to govern these coastal markets
* Learning centers like schools developed in these markets
* Intermarriages resulted from the existence of coastal markets
* Arabs who controlled these markets levied taxes from traders
* Arabic culture which were admired by most of Africans flourished in these markets
* Islamic commodities were brought into these markets
* These markets were ruled/ governed by Arabs who used their positions to spread lslam
* Africans who were domestic slaves worked and live with Arabs in these markets
* Coastal towns developed due to these coastal markets

**NEGATIVELY**

* Attracted European groups who worked against the development of lslam
* Illegal products appeared at the coast due to the presence of coastal markets (anti-Islamic items)
* Slave trade which reached at its peak due to the presence of coastal markets which tarnished the image of lslam
* Guns brought for security in these markets distributed peace and security at the coast
* These markets resulted into the coming of Christianity
* Attracted Portuguese intention and their eventual distribution of lslam at the coast

**16x1+1=25 marks**

**2a).Discuss the factors that favoured the Portuguese settlement at the east African coast.**

* Introduction.

Factors that favoured the Portuguese settlement at the East African coast;

* For long. Europe had not had serious contacts with the east African coast and had not known much about Europe till towards the end of the 15th century when the Portuguese invaded it
* Portuguese came from Portugal and came to be the first Europeans to come to east African coast. Factors
* Hospitality of the people
* The good climatic conditions
* Presence of monsoon winds
* The cheap labour
* The fertile soils
* The strategic nature of east African coast for the Portuguese to control Indian ocean trade
* The good harbours
* The coastal trade
* The coast wealth such as minerals and other precious commodities

8x1=12mks+1for introduction.

**b) How did their settlement impact on the already existing Muslim community?**

* Promoted agriculture
* Slave trade was abolished
* Spread the faith of Christianity
* Promoted legitimate trade after proving that slave trade was inhuman
* Established infrastructure e.g. roads, railways ,churches
* Loss of property and lives of the muslims
* Affected and limited the spread of Islam
* Led to famine after the occurrence of the war between the coast people/ Arabs and the Portuguese
* Attracted more foreigners
* Introduced new ways of administration
* Code of dressing
* Paved way to colonialism
* Improved on people’s standards of living

8x1=12mks

**3 How did Islam influence life of people of East African Coast in religion,social and moral aspects.**

**Religion**

* + Islam was introduced at the coast of East Africa by Arab traders, by 1500AD. It had become a force to reckon wide at the coast
  + Islam introduced the strict form of monotheism as opposed to polytheism as practiced by the local people
  + Islam introduced mosques as place of worship and accorded them revenue, hence replacing shrines where spirits were accorded respect
  + The ungodly practices of sacrifice was replaced with the Islamic one, in this way, sacrifice of human beings and animals to spirits of the dead was discarded
  + Islam introduced Quran as a divine guidance at the coast that replaced the non documented laws in the African traditional religion
  + Islamic ceremonies and festivals were introduced e.g. Eid, Akika, marriage etc which influenced the local ceremonies
  + The Islamic medicine and healing methods replaced the traditional method were characterized by magic and consultation of witch doctors
  + Islam introduced the 5 daily prayers with all their requirements (ablution, dress) replacing the traditional prayers that never emphasized such practices
  + Islam introduced Zakat, an Islamic taxation system though poorly observed by the local people at the coast
  + Naming ceremony was very important in African cultures and names carried various meanings. However, Islam accommodated some of the African names and repeated others whose meaning symbolized disbelief (shirk)
  + Islam discarded the belief and practices of having chiefs and kings as head of religious who were almost worshipped
  + Islam accommodated and Islamized some religious aspects of Africans e.g. the belief that God is the creator, belief in life after death etc
  + Worship characterized by singing, clapping and drumming was discarded by Islam
  + Islam introduced the sharia i.e. the Islamic legal system that replaced the most cumbersome African set of laws characterized with brutality
  + Many people embraced Islam since it claimed universality yet traditional religion did not and therefore no attempts were made to convert others into its folds
  + Islam discouraged all superstitious practices superstition is a belief that certain events or things will bring good or bad image
  + Death was clearly to defined by Islam as something that is under God’s control as opposed to acts of magic and witchcrafts as cardinal causes **13 marks**
  + **Social and moral aspects.**
  + Marriage with the same clan was allowed by Islam replacing the African beliefs which believed in exogamous marriages
  + The practice of polygamy was revolutionalised i.e. Islam set a limit of 4 wives incase justice was to be applied
  + The brotherly feeling that Africans had based on blood were accommodated and crystallized by Islam
  + Islam restored the rights of women e.g. the right to inherit property of the deceased relatives or husband, discouraging forced marriage etc
  + The concept of divorce and separation in marriage was addressed by Islam. It clearly laid down rulers governing the act of divorce
  + Social stratification of society was condemned by Islam. This was through preaching significance of brotherhood and equality
  + Islam came with Arabic language which influenced local languages at the East African coast. It became the official language
  + Education was revolutionalised. Quranic schools with a well defined curriculum were set up in the areas hence promoting literacy
  + Islam also addressed people’s foods and drinks. It defined the permissible and non permissible foods and drinks
  + The Islamic hygiene practices were introduced which improved on peoples living conditions e.g**.** brushing the teeth, circumcision etc
  + The dress code of Africans was also changed with the introduction of Kanzu, Turbans, women’s attire etc
  + Sexual offences were seriously dealt with e.g. when adultery was discovered, the guilty person would be whipped, stoned to death etc Islam accommodated these arrangements
  + Islam accommodated belief in clans but seriously checked the concept of totems. **12 marks**

**4 How far did the long distance trade facilitate the spread of islam in interior of east africa durig the 19th century.**

* Long distance trade was the commercial inter-course between the coastal merchants and societies of the East African interior, such as Nyamwezi, Yao, Kamba ,Banyoro, Baganda
* The trade made the Arabs and Swahili traders venture into the interior of East Africa to search for trade items, hence the spread of Islam
* Establishment of inland trading centers looting places e.g. Tabora, Bagamoyo, Mumias these became centers of Islamic learning
* The Muslim traders employed the Yao and Nyamwezi as trade aides who controlled the Southern and central slave and ivory trade routes respectively. These intentions resulted into spread of Islam
* They also facilitated easy movement from the interior to the coast
* Long distance contributed to development of the coastal markets
* This attracted more Arab merchants to the coast hence Islamic progress in East Africa
* The lucrative trade led to accumulation of wealth. This was used to advance the Islamic cause e.g. putting up schools, mosques etc
* Through trade contacts intermarriage became inevitable. The off spring of this social bond were Muslims, hence Islamic progress
* The participation of African chiefs in the lucrative trade also contributed e.g. Mombasa led to the conversion of many Nyamwezi to Islam The trade led to the introduction of new items such as glass, guns, cloth etc. All these attracted the local people to Islam
* Long distance trade led to the development of slave trade. Some captured slaves embraced Islam and became free people
* Sayyid Said, the Sultan of Zanzibar was able to send caravan of traders into the interior. As they varied therein, Islam was also spread
* The trade created direct contacts between African chiefs and the coastal Sultan e.g. Chief Findikira of Nyamwezi with Sayyid Said, Findikira’s children embraced Islam .**13 marks**

**OTHER FACTORS**

* The role of Kings/ chiefs such as Mirambo of the Nyamwezi, Mutesa of Buganda and Nabongo of the Mumias
* Some African cultures shared the same biblical cord with Islamic culture e.g. polygamy, sacrifice etc
* Religious wars in Buganda was a blessing in disguise, they left Buganda Muslims scattered into different areas of Uganda
* The construction of the Uganda railway which facilitated transport and communication between the coast and the interior
* The role played by the Sudanese soldiers deserves mention especially in areas where they freely settled
* Pacification of the interior by colonial force i.e. they laid to rest into tribal conflicts, hence peace creation
* The destruction of the evil trade (slave trade) cleared ground for the seeds of Islam to germinate
* The role played by Asians who worked on the Uganda railway especially in Kenya. Other had came in as traders e.g. Musa Mzuri who at Uryanyembe in 1860s

**8x1=12mks**

**5. Analyze the social- political conditions of Kenyan Muslims during the colonial period.**

* Introduction about the coming of Islam in Kenya and its social-political conditions 1 mk
* Describe the social conditions
* Describe the political conditions of the Muslim Kenyans
* Conclusion 1 mk
* Socially,
* The majority of the muslims in Kenya were of foreign origin i.e. Arabs, Indians, Somalis etc
* Maintained and practiced most of the social and cultural values of Islam
* Most of the activities of Islamic propagation were done by them
* The Swahili too were many and majority of them practiced the Islamic values
* They were few indigenous muslims because the majority lived in rural setting
* Many local indigenous Kenyans regarded Islam as a religion of urban dwellers and foreigners
* The Muslim Swahilis and Indians largely and fairly put on Islamic dress and prefer to stay in closed settlements

**12 mks+1 for introduction.**

* Politically,
* There were Muslim political leaders before colonial period e.gMumia Muhammad
* Sheikhs and sultans acted as religious leaders
* Had centralized societies e.g. Chagga
* These sultans, chiefs had powers over land
* When the colonialists took over muslims lost their political control because of their literacy advantage
* The introduction of the western secular education by Christian missionaries replaced muslims
* Marginalized muslims in the politics of Kenya
* Feeling too much alienated muslims decided to form the Islamic party of Kenya

**8x1=12mks**

**SECTION B:**

**6. To what extent did the similarities between Islam and African traditional religion facilitate the spread of Islam in West Africa?**

* Islam assimilated the customary concept of polygamy
* African ceremonies of celebrating birth of a new baby was assimilated by Islam
* African cultures respected the role of husband as the head of the family which also Islam teaches
* Children’s rights were respected especially right to live a healthy life
* Inheritance of property was also assimilated
* Punishment of wrong doers e.g. fornicators and adulters. The punishment was deadly
* Sacrifices were offered by Africans
* Societies in East Africa knew about the existence of God
* Africans used to believe in the extended family system which also Islam assimilated through brotherhood
* Concerning worship, African had prayer places such as caves, forests etc
* African used to have religious officials
* Respect for the dead
* Children were to respect their parents
* Male circumcision
* Descent dressing code
* Qualities such as kindness, honesty etc some African societies used to fast
* Encouraged marriage of people of different sex **13 marks**

**OTHER FACTORS**

* The role of kings and chiefs
* The role of Al-moravids
* The role played by Tran Saharan trade
* The introduction of the camels
* The role played by the Berbers
* Proximity of West Africa to the Islamized North Africa
* The role of the Fulani normads
* Absence of a strong Christian influence in West Africa
* The role of the Arabs-Muslim missionaries
* Intermarriages between the Berbers, Muslims and Africa
* Introduction of Arabic language
* The Sufi fraternity
* The role of Muslim scholars
* The establishment of mosques and schools
* Hospitality of the people of West Africa **12 marks**

**7. Explain the ways through which the Ancient kingdom of Ghana was Islamized.**

* The empire of Ghana is said to have come to life in the 4th century AD. This empire was located several miles away from the current republic of Ghana therefore they are not the same.
* The exact date of the introduction of Islam I Ghana is not clearly known but 700AD (8th century), Islam had already been introduced
* Islam in this kingdom was adopted by indigenous people on their personal contact
* Islam was easily introduced in Ghana kingdom through the caravan routes of Trans Sahara trade
* According to AL-Bakari, an early Arab writer, the Arab traders and Berbers are responsible for the introduction of Islam in Ghana
* Muslim traders from North Africa were welcomed by the emperor of Ghana, a non Muslim called Tunka-Maniin. He allowed them to build a town on their own and thus was called Kumbi Saleh
* Town, Muslim traders put up quarters, built mosques and simple Quran schools hence introduced Islam
* Through peaceful means, the Sorinke people adopted Islam in turn, did a commendable work to disseminate it to other people such as Mande, Dyula etc
* Also through conquest and force, this was particularly the case with the Al-Moravid movement of Abdullah bin Yasin
* Islam was introduced through the influx of Muslim intellectuals from the Magreb areas these did the actual teaching of Islam
* The simplicity with which African culture were accommodated by Islam, became one of the major means through which Islam was introduced and then spread
* The kings of Ghana especially Tunka Manin employed Muslims as secretaries and ministers to keep record of trade and taxation. Through this policy, Islam was introduced and spread
* Through the establishment of market centers which were located near caravan routes, this attracted Muslim merchants
* The introduction of camels in the caravan trade was another way through which Islam was introduced. It eased movement of Muslims traders and scholars from North Africa to the kingdom
* The isolation of indigenous Muslim traders by Muslim traders was another way of attracting people to Islam i.e. they liked trading with fellow Muslims
* Through administration of Muslim culture by the people of Ghana
* Many Africans embraced Islam to emulate the culture of Arabs e.g. dressing, language
* The presence of raw materials in Ghana such as Gold and other goods which were required in trade. It’s through trade that Islam was introduced
* Development of infrastructure by Muslim traders i.e. they built more trading ports in Ghana; several mosques were set up which boosted Islam
* Some of the Muslim traders acted as voluntary missionaries who preached and taught Islam using clerical Sheiks
* The Murabitun preached strict Sufi practices and exercise of true and pure Islamic worship

**16x1+ 1=25 marks**

**8 .Examine the strength and weaknesses of the Berbers to the spread of Islamic culture in West Africa.**

**Strength**

* They established trade contacts with the West African tribes like the Sonike, Tuareg etc
* They increased the volume of Trans-Saharan trade
* They helped in the establishment of commercial centers like kumbi Saleh Bilwa Toaden
* They established mosques
* They played a significant role during the caliphate of Abbasids and Fatimids as soldiers and this helped them to spread and defend Islam
* Berbers dynasties like Al-Muravids dynasty helped to spread Islam in West Africa
* They established schools where people went to acquire knowledge on Islamic sciences
* They waged Jihads against infidelism eg Abdallah Ibin Yasin
* They promoted the sharia system/ Islamic law
* They promoted Arabic language
* They promoted the Islamic principle of dress
* Led to the introduction of the camel
* Islamic literature was brought into West Africa by the Berbers
* Led to intermarriages with West Africans **13 marks**

**WEAKNESS**

* They introduced western / European wine and spirit
* They mixed their traditional beliefs with Islamic teachings
* They introduced heretics like Veneration of tombs
* During Umayyad rule, Berbers put up a strong resistance against the governors
* They participated in slave trade
* They invaded the empire of Ghana and caused a lot of destructions
* The propagation of Islam on them in West Africa was a secondary issue
* They opened Western parts of West Africa to others areas which increased competition with Islam **8x1=12mks**

**9. How far was Mansa Musa responsible for the development of Islamic culture in Mali kingdom.**

* Mansa Musa acquired the throne in 1312 and ruled for a period of 35 years (1312-1337). During his reign, Islamic culture in Mali progressed.
* There was rapid spread of Islam in Mali kingdom Musa invited scholars of high eminence to do the Islamization work
* The performance of Hijja featured him Musa himself set a god example when he spent a full year (1324-25) on his holy trip
* Education and learning featured high during this period. He sent students to areas lioke Morocco for further studies
* In the field of constitution, he established schools, mosques, using a Spanish architect, this was seen in Timbukutu and Gao
* The performance of Hijja featured him Musa himself set a good example when he spent a full year on this holy trip
* All the five payers and Juma prayers were conducted in a congregation at the mosque. This increased essence of brotherhood
* His regime tolerated members of other faith, he treated them well as demonstrated by the prophet (PBUH) and the Orthodox Caliphs
* Peace and security reigned as a strong army was put in place
* This facilitated Islam, agriculture and commerce
* His regime saw the establishment of diplomatic relationship with Muslim states of North Africa.
* This boosted Islamic brotherhood, education and trade
* The judiciary during Musa’s reign was God fearing. It did not discriminate the rich, the poor, women etc. justice was displayed
* The Islamic legal system called sharia was the mode of operation in Mali kingdom eg the dress code was Islamic
* The kingdom was divided into provinces for easy administration, governors were appointed in each province to enforce the law
* Literate Muslims were employed at his court as secretaries and administrators of finance
* The Islamic personal law was implemented Musa himself set an example when he divorced six of his wives to remain with only four. **13 marks**

**OTHER FACTORS**

* Although Mansa Musa was primarily responsible for the progress of Islamic culture in Mali, other factors deserve Merilion;
* The foundation was started by King Al- Musliman as started by professor Adu-Boahen
* He dismissed magician from his court and banned their shrines
* Mansa Sulaiman who was Mansa Musa’s brother deserves merilion. Apart from building mosques, he developed the study of Fiqh
* Trade activities contributed a lot. It contributed to influx of Muslim traders and scholars from North Africa
* The activities of Al Moravid movement deserve merilion. They fought pegan leadership in Ghana leading to the rise of Mali as a Muslim state
* The introduction of the camel in the 5th century in North Africa
* There was absence of a strong competing religion i.e. the traditional religion was weak to eject the Islamic revolution
* The proximity of Mali kingdom to the North Africa region that had already became enveloped with Islamic word of change
* Permanent settlement of the Berber Muslim traders contributed greatly. They intermarried with the local people and taught them Islam **12 marks**

**10.“The Al-moravids were primarily responsible for the struggle to bring about the growth and development of Islam in West Africa”Discuss**

* The movement helped in the further spread of Islam in West Africa i.e. Ghana they persuaded the sonike to become Muslims using all possible means
* They constructed several mosques as learning centers in areas of their operation e.g. in Ghana, Senegal and others
* Al- Moravids established Libaturi system in several areas and they became centers of learning and propagation of Islam
* The weakening of the ancient Ghana Empire. The Murabitun created a ground to the emergence of Mali Empire which strengthened the course of Islam
* Besides spreading Islam, Al-Moravids contributed greatly in reforming it, this was done through castigating and fighting of pagans
* They were able to promote international relations and the image of Africa by establishing links with distant countries e.g. Egypt
* They discouraged slave trade and slavery in the areas they conquered
* They succeeded in capturing and resettling themselves in the two important trading centers of Audhagast and Sigerimasa, through trade. They managed.
* The destruction of Ghana Empire by the Al- Moravids led to the disposal of some Muslim Sonike to surrounding areas as far as Niger. These were responsible for the spread of Islam in many areas
* With the increased volume of trade in the areas several towns sprung ip and this attracted many Muslim scholars
* The opening up of link by Al- Moravids with North Africa where Muslims had already replaced the African culture with Islam, it strengthened in West Africa
* They connected Spain to West Africa when the former was occupied by them. The Spain had already acquired Islam which paved way for the new influence to West Africa
* They helped in extending the scope in which Islam words flourished in terms of spreading it
* The moravids observed and maintained Islamic principle for people living with them to copy from they laid a foundation for the later generation to copy
* They provided West Africa with Islamic sensitization and prepared it for future uprisings like West African Jihads
* The Al- Moravids led to the emergence of new people and leaders in West Africa e.g. sheik Umar who led a number of Islamic conflicts

**OTHER FACTORS**

* The role of trade deserve mention
* The role of king deserves mention like Mansa Musa, Askia Muhammad etc
* The coming of the Berbers and their settlement also contributed
* The 19th century Jihad movement contributed a lot these were sokoto, macina and tokolor jihads
* The establishment of modern means of transport and communication by the colonialists
* The establishment of plantation, agriculture by the colonialists facilitated interaction between Muslims and non Muslims
* The French administration policy of assimilation deserves mention. It aimed at destroying African culture, some during that infuriated the local people who eventually took up Islam
* The indirect rule policy of the British also contributed. They employed Muslims as chiefs who use their positions to spread Islam **25 marks**

**11 To what extent did the Suffi Tariqas contribute to the consolidation of Islam in West Africa?**

* + The Sufi Tariqas are sometimes called suffi fraternities or brotherhood. They played a significant role in the crystallization of Islam in West Africa. The major fraternities were three, Qadriyya, Tajaniyya and Shadhiliyya.
  + They promoted the Quran teaching on Tauheed (monotheism)
  + This checked idol worship and belief in ancestral spirit, hence strengthening Islamic culture in West Africa
  + They laid the foundation for the outbreak of the 19th century Jihad movements in West Africa, thus consolidating Islamic culture
  + Sufi fraternities, especially the Tijamiyya mobilized Muslims and European imperialism in the region. This was done by Al- hajji Umar hence crystallizing Islamic tenets
  + Sufi fraternities preached against all sorts of exploitative behaviors carried out by most rulers in West Africa. This attracted many people to Islam
  + The Islamic law (sharia) was promoted and applied in various sectors of society which brought peace and tranquity in West Africa leading to the spread of Islam
  + Knowledge of Islamic medicine was also introduced and spread in the region. This discouraged heretic practical, hence paring away to the crystallization of Islam
  + The fraternities provided ideologies up on which the 19th century West Africa Empire was built. E.g. Maccina state basing on Qadriyya
  + The facilities are responding for emergence of Muslim scholars in West Africa, these scholars propagated Islam
  + The fraternity preached against slave trade as an evil against the Quranic teachings
  + The brotherhood cemented the relationship between West African Muslims with those of North Africa, given the fact that they originated from the North

**OTHER FACTORS**

* + The conquest of North Africa by Caliph Umar and Uthuman
  + The role of trade deserves merilion. Through the Trans Saharan trade, Muslim traders and scholars flocked the region
  + The role of kings deserves merilion. Mansa Musa of Mali, Askia Muhammad of Sonzai of Mandika etc
  + The coming of the Berbers and their settlement also contributed. They employed the Soninke of Ghana and Tuareeg in the desert and in the long run Islam was spread
  + The introduction of the camel accelerated the spread of Islam it eased movement from North Africa to West Africa including scholars
  + The proximity of West Africa to North Africa. It enabled Muslim scholars venture the region
  + The Al Marovid movement also contributed to the consolidation of Islamic culture in North Africa under Abdallah in Yasin, Yahya Ibn Umar and Abubaker Ibn Umar
  + The 19th century Jihad movement contributed a lot these were sokoto, macina and tikolor jihads. They led to the establishment of theocratic states that crystallized Islamic progress
  + The establishment of modern means of transport and communication by the colonialists facilitated movement of Muslim scholars from place to another
  + The establishment of plantation, agriculture by the colonialists facilitated interaction between Muslims and non Muslims, leading to the spread of Islamic culture
  + The French administration policy of assimilation deserves merilion. It aimed at destroying African culture, some during that infuriated the local people who eventually took up Islam
  + The simplicity with African cultures were accommodated by Islam also facilitated to the crystallization of Islamic knowledge in West Africa
  + The indirect rule policy of the British also contributed. The British employed Muslims as chiefs who use their positions to spread Islam **25 marks**

**12(a).Why did the 19th century Jihad movements in West Africa break out?**

* Jihad is an honest struggle against all that is evil in society. The Jehads of the 19th century were holy wars against housa rulers who were promoting pagan practices. The causes included;
* The decline of old empires especially songhai which led to Islamic decay.
* Housa ruler promoted pagan practices such as human sacrifice.
* Housa rulers were despotic; they ruled people with utmost cruelty
* House rulers censored Islamic literature
* Sultan Nafata limited the number of preachers which irritated muslim reformers
* An attempt on Uthman dan Fodio’s life by sultan Yanfa at al kalawa in 1804.
* The act of selling Muslim into slavery to European traders also caused the Jihad
* The Housa rulers forcefully recruited Muslims in the army.
* The rule UthmandanFodio, Ahmad seku and Al hajji Umar.
* The attempt to stop further conversation of people to Islam also caused Jihad
* Muslim rulers heavily over taxed their subject and the methods of collection were brutal.
* The influence of Jihad in case of sekoto and Almukhtar in case of macina
* Housa courts were not fair. They conducted themselves in a sinful manner, punctuated with a high level of corruption.
* The influence of other Islamic reform movement such as Wahabiyya, Jihads in fata Jolon, Futa Toro etc.
* The influence of sufiTariqas such as Qadiriyya and Tijaniyya.

13 x 1 = 13 marks.

**(b). How did these movements contribute to Islamic progress in the Region?**

* They led to the creation of Islamic states such as sokoto, macinaetc
* There was increased conversion of the heathens to Islam
* It crystallized Islamic faith in the hearts of those who were already Muslims.
* Quranic schools were erected with promoted latency
* Islam moral system was consolidated
* Many more mosques were erected
* Commercial and industrial activates boomed which supported Islamic progress.
* There was overthrow of pagan rulers egYunta of Gobir
* Development of Islamic brotherhoods egQadiryya, Tijaniyya.
* There was development of Islamic law.
* Prepared west African Muslim stays in their resistance against colonialism.
* The success of the Jihads led to the influx of muslim scholars from the Maghirib (North Africa) leading Islamic progress
* The environment created by the Jihads resulted into wealth and prosperity among muslims which aided Islamic progress.

8 x 1 ½ = 12 marks

**END**