

15.0 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (313)

15.1 Christian Religious Education Paper 1 (313/1)

- 1 (a) The benefits of learning Christian Religious Education in secondary schools.
- (i) It equips the learner with an understanding of God/spiritual growth.
 - (ii) The learner acquires life skills to handle challenges in life / critical thinking/ proper decisions.
 - (iii) It helps one to respect his / her own / other people's religious beliefs / culture.
 - (iv) It helps one to acquire basic principles for christian living / moral values.
 - (v) It enables one to understand how to relate with other people.
 - (vi) It gives answers to questions / mysteries of life / metaphysical world.
 - (vii) It explains the origin / purpose of human beings on earth.
 - (viii) It leads to employment / career.
- 4 x 2 = 8 marks
- (b) The major divisions of the old and new testament.
- (i) Law books / Torah / pentateuch
 - (ii) Historical books.
 - (iii) Poetic books.
 - (iv) Prophetic books.
 - (v) The Gospels / Biographical books.
 - (vi) Epistles / letters.
- 5 x 1 = 5 marks
- (c) Ways in which the Bible is misused in Kenya today.
- (i) It is used to take oaths in courts / offices by people who may not be believers / not saying the truth.
 - (ii) It is kept in places associated with evil.
 - (iii) There is distortion of the Biblical teachings / specific verses are picked to fulfil individual demands / misinterpretation / selective.
 - (iv) Some people use the Bible like an ordinary text book / reference no spiritual connection /in schools / colleges.
 - (v) It is being used in witchcraft / cults to mislead people.
 - (vi) Some people are using it to enrich themselves / it is a tool of trade / financial aspect.
 - (vii) Some new versions translated have changed the original meaning of the Bible.
 - (viii) The Bible is not read for spiritual growth but it is kept for display / leisure
 - (ix) Some people use the Bible to threaten others source of conflict / administer curses.
- 7 x 1 = 7 marks
- 2 (a) How God prepared the Israelites for the making of the covenant at Mt. Sinai
- (i) God told Moses to remind the people of Israel of how he had brought them out of Egypt.
 - (ii) God told Moses that He wanted to make a special relationship with Israel / make them a kingdom of priests / A holy nation.
 - (iii) Moses called all the elders / people and told them what God had said.
 - (iv) God told Moses that he wanted the Israelites to obey Him.
 - (v) The Israelites promised to do all that the Lord had said.
 - (vi) God promised to come down and meet with the people on the third day.
 - (vii) The people were instructed to consecrate themselves / wash their garments / clean.

- (viii) Moses set bounds for the people not to go up the mountain / touch the border of it / boundaries.
- (ix) The people were to abstain from sexual relationships.
- (x) On the third day, there was a thick cloud upon the mountain / loud trumpet blast / an earth quake.
- (ix) Moses brought the people out of the camp to meet with God/ they took their stand at the foot of the mountain.
- (xii) The Lord came down to the top of the mountain / called Moses to go up Him.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

(b) Reasons why the Israelites broke the covenant while at Mt. Sinai

- (i) Moses their leader delayed to come down from the mountain/ imagined he had died.
- (ii) Aaron who had been left in charge of the people was a weak leader.
- (iii) The people demanded for a god / gods they could see / feel.
- (iv) The people were still influenced by the Egyptian way of worship / idolatry.
- (v) Moses teaching / influence had faded / vanished from the people's minds/ forgotten.
- (vi) The people had lost faith in their invisible God.

4 x 1 = 4 marks

(c) Lessons learned by Christians about the nature of God from the Exodus.

- (i) God is caring / a provider.
- (ii) He communicates.
- (iii) He provides.
- (iv) He is powerful.
- (v) He guides.
- (vi) He protects.
- (vii) He commands.
- (viii) He is to be obeyed.
- (ix) He punishes those who disobey him / justice.
- (x) He is holy.
- (xi) He is faithful / keeps promises.
- (xii) He is patient / slow to anger.
- (xiii) Merciful.
- (xiv) Jealous.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

3 (a) The failures of King Saul.

- (i) He offered the burnt offering / assumed priestly duties.
- (ii) He lacked patience to wait for Samuel who was to offer burnt offering to God.
- (iii) He disobeyed God's command to destroy the Amalekites completely by sparing the life of King Agag. / Herem.
- (iv) He spared the best of the animals instead of destroying them.
- (v) He lost faith in God / consulted a medium / necromancy.
- (vi) He wanted to kill David / was jealous of David.
- (vii) He was deceitful to the servant of God.
- (viii) He committed suicide.

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) The achievements of David as king of Israel.

- (i) David conquered / defeated the enemies of Israel.
- (ii) He expanded the geographical boundaries of Israel / established boundaries.

- (iii) He captured Jerusalem from the Jebusites.
- (iv) He made Jerusalem the capital city of Israel.
- (v) He made Jerusalem a religious centre by bringing the ark of the covenant there.
- (vi) He made peace treaties with his neighbours / Diplomatic ties / trade links
- (vii) He composed psalms which are used during worship.
- (viii) He united the twelve tribes of Israel under one ruler.
- (ix) He made preparations for the construction of the Temple.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) Reasons why Christians build churches

- (i) Churches are used for worshipping God / prayer
- (ii) They signify God's presence / house of God.
- (iii) They are used for meetings / a place of gathering for members / unity / meetings.
- (iv) Religious functions take place there / festivals.
- (v) They are places where members receive religious instruction / preaching.
- (vi) As a sign of prestige / recognition / identification.
- (vii) To demonstrate their faith in the existence of God.
- (viii) To follow the traditions of the Old Testament teachings on the temple as a house of God.
- (ix) It can be used as a place of refuge in times of danger / calamity.
- (x) Sign of growth in terms of numbers.

4 x 2 = 8 marks

4 (a) Characteristics of prophets in the Old Testament

- (i) They were God's mouth piece / spokes people / mediators
- (ii) They responded to God's call in faith / they obeyed.
- (iii) They were called by God.
- (iv) They were given specific tasks to carry out.
- (v) They communicated God's messages with authority / without fear.
- (vi) They spoke the truth in all circumstances.
- (vii) Their prophecies came true / were fulfilled.
- (viii) They never worked for material gain / were not paid for their work.
- (ix) They called people to come back to the covenant way of life / monotheism.
- (x) They pronounced God's punishment / judgement / restoration / hope.
- (xi) They were persecuted for their work.
- (xii) They led exemplary lives / role models / prayerful / righteous.
- (xiii) They understood the nature of their prophecies.

Any 7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) The call of Amos to become a prophet in Israel.

- (i) Amos was a farmer tending sycamore trees / shepherd.
- (ii) He came from a village called Tekoa in Judah.
- (iii) He became a prophet during the reign of king Uzziah and Jeroboam II
- (iv) God called him through a vision.
- (v) He felt a strong compulsion to prophesy / strong feeling to prophesy
- (vi) He responded to God's call in faith / obedience.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

(c) The five visions of prophet Amos

- (i) He saw a swarm of locusts.
- (ii) He saw a great fire sent by God.
- (iii) He saw a crooked wall being measured using a plumbline.

- (iv) He saw a basket full of ripe fruits / summer fruits
- (v) He saw the destruction of the alter / temple /

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

- 5 (a) The stages followed during the renewal of the covenant at the time of Nehemiah.
- (i) The people gathered in the public square in Jerusalem.
 - (ii) The priest Ezra read the law to the people.
 - (iii) They performed repentance gestures of raising / lowering their hands / moaning/ wailing/ weeping / spontaneous reaction.
 - (iv) The people constructed makeshift tents / shelters to celebrate the feasts of the booths.
 - (v) There was national day of confession / fasting as they wore sack clothes.
 - (vi) Ezra led people in prayer of confession.
 - (vii) They sealed the covenant by signing an agreement under the leadership of Nehemiah and the priest.
 - (viii) The people promised not to go against the Mosaic law.
 - (ix) The re-distribution of the people in Jerusalem and country side.

4 x 2 = 8 marks

- (b) Reasons why Nehemiah carried out religious reforms in Judah
- (i) To preserve the identity of the Jews as people of God / covenant way of life.
 - (ii) To separate the Jews from foreign influence.
 - (iii) To purify the temple which had been defiled by keeping a foreigner.
 - (iv) To reinstate the services of the levites as priests in the temple.
 - (v) To restore the tithing system that had been forgotten for the upkeep of the Temple.
 - (vi) To ensure that the sabbath day was free from business activities.
 - (vii) In order to cleanse the Jews who had intermarried with foreigners / exposed to idolatry.
 - (viii) Restore true worship

6 x 1 = 6 marks

- (c) Lessons from the renewal of the covenant by Nehemiah
- (i) Christians should ask for their sins to be forgiven.
 - (ii) They should lead righteous lives / be obedient.
 - (iii) Christians should always pray to God.
 - (iv) Christians should demonstrate humility.
 - (v) They should avoid groups that can negatively influence their faith in God.
 - (vi) They should teach others the word of God / Sabbath.
 - (vii) They should set aside a day for worship.
 - (viii) They should respect the church as a place for prayer.
 - (ix) They should read the word of God regularly.
 - (x) They should share with the needy.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

- 6 (a) The traditional African view of a community
- (i) The members of the community include the unborn / the living / living dead / the ancestors.
 - (ii) The members speak one common language.
 - (iii) They are related either by blood / marriage / adoption / ancestry.
 - (iv) The community members occupy the same geographical area / region.
 - (v) They carry out similar economic activities.
 - (vi) The community is made up of smaller units / clans.

- (vii) Each community has its own distinct rules / taboos / beliefs / customs / cultural practices.
- (viii) Members of a community are expected to show concern for the well being of others / communal ownership of property.
- (ix) The members are expected to participate in the life of the community.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

(b) The factors that have affected the traditional African people's dependence on God.

- (i) The introduction of western culture
- (ii) Some people rely on witchcraft to solve their problems.
- (iii) Greed for power / materialism without the fear of God.
- (iv) Some people rely on science and technology
- (v) Money economy where success now depends on how much money one earns.
- (vi) Abject poverty has made people loose hope / faith in God.
- (vii) Negative peer pressure influences the members to rely on themselves other than God.
- (viii) Pressure of modern living makes people too busy to serve God / urbanization.
- (ix) Modern education that has made people ignore God.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(c) Similarities between the Christian and traditional African ways of showing respect to God.

- (i) Members pray to God.
- (ii) They give offerings.
- (iii) Members sing songs.
- (iv) Members show respect to God by helping those in need.
- (v) They use God's name sparingly / avoid mentioning God's name carelessly.
- (vi) Members use the God given resources / environment carefully.
- (vii) They build / maintain / honour places of worship.
- (viii) Members take care of religious leaders.
- (ix) Members obey the laws / commands of God

6 x 1 = 6 marks