

## MOMALICHE 4 CYCLE 8 MARKING SCHEME

### CRE PAPER ONE

#### 1. a) Responsibilities given to human beings from the biblical creation account

- i) To be faithful
- ii) To multiply / increase in number
- iii) To have dominion all over other creation
- iv) To till / cultivate the land
- v) To name the other animals
- vi) To feed from the plants
- vii) To obey Gods Commands
- viii) To marry
- ix) To own the Sabbath day
- x) To fellowship with God
- xi) To guard the environment *(7x1 = 7marks)*

#### b) Differences between Biblical creation story and African myths of creation

- i) In Biblical account is universal while in African it covers only one ethnic community
- ii) In Biblical it is more comprehensive while in the African it is brief and direct.
- iii) In Biblical account human beings are made in the image of God while in African they are not made in God's image.
- iv) In Biblical man and woman were made equal partners while in African man and woman are not equal.
- v) Biblical story has reference while traditional myth is passed through oral tradition  
*(4 x 2=8marks)*

#### c) Human beings have refused to take up their responsibilities by:-

- i) Polluting the environment.
- ii) Destroying vegetation.
- iii) Not protecting animals.
- iv) Some do not honour the Sabbath day.
- v) Disobeying Gods commands.
- vi) Practicing unnatural sexual relations such as homosexuality.
- vii) Polygamous marriages.
- viii) Exhibiting antisocial behavior. *(5x1=5marks)*

2(a) (i) God appeared again to Abraham when he was 99 years old and renewed his covenant promises to him.

- (ii) He asked Abraham to be obedient
- (iii) Abram's name was changed to "Abraham" meaning the father of great multitude.
- (iv) Sarai's name was changed to "Sarah" meaning princess and mother of kings
- (v) Abraham's descendants were to keep the covenant and be obedient like him.
- (vi) This covenant was to be given an external sign which was circumcision.

- (vii) All male children were to be circumcised when they were eight days old
- (viii) Abraham was circumcised when he was 99 years old together with his son, Ishmael, and all male servants in his household.

*7.x1=7marks)*

- (b)
  - (i) It was to serve as an outward sign of inner faith.
  - (ii) It was to act as a reminder of the covenant terms.
- (iii) Through it Abraham's descendants were to be identified as a special race, chosen by God.
- (iv) They were to inherit blessings from God by undertaking it.
- (v) It was a sign that confirmed God's continued protection.
- (vi) It was to be a sign of obedience to God's teachings.
- (vii) Circumcision was a mark of membership into the Jewish community.
- (viii) It was an external sign of the covenant that Abraham had made with God.

*7.x1=7marks)*

- (c)
  - (i) In the Jewish community it was performed on babies at the age of eight days, while in traditional African, it was performed on those who had reached puberty age.
  - (ii) For the Jews, the practice was for male children only, while in some traditional African communities both boys and girls undergo the rite.
  - (iii) The Jewish community does not have seclusion period for the initiates like it is traditional African communities
  - (iv) In the Jewish community circumcision is the mark of the covenant whereas in the traditional African communities it binds the individual to the ancestors.
  - (v) Circumcision is a test of courage in traditional African communities while in the Jewish community it is a test of faith and commitment to God.
  - (vi) Circumcision gives the initiates new status and responsibilities while it is not the case in the Jewish community as the initiate is still too young to own property.
  - (vii) In traditional African communities circumcision is a traditional rite from childhood to adulthood whereas in the Jewish community it identifies the Jews as the people of God.

*6x1=6marks)*

### **3a) How King Jeroboam made Israelites to turn away from God.**

- Led revolt that led to the split of the kingdom.
- Didn't listen to the advice of God's prophets.
- Burnt incense at the alter of idols.
- Worshipped idols hence setting a bad example.
- Instituted religious festivals in Israel in a month of choice.
- Chose priests who did not belong to levi's family.

- Built places for worship of idols
- He stopped people from going to Jerusalem to worship

**b) Reasons for idolatry in Israel.**

- Lack of strong faith in God.
- Influence by the Canaanites.
- Stubbornness and unwillingness to repent.
- Desire to be like other nations.
- Schism after the death of King Solomon.
- Marriage with the foreigners.

**c) Causes of power struggle in churches in Kenya today.**

- Greed for material possession.
- Poverty.
- Hypocrisy among the believers.
- Tribalism and other forms of discrimination.
- Gender discrimination.
- Widened gap between the rich and poor church members.
- Educational status.
- Different interpretation of the Christian doctrine.
- Rigidity/conservatism among leaders.
- Political interference.
- Fighting for recognition / prestige.
- Succession wrangles.

**4 a) Similarities between prophets in the Old testament and traditional African communities.**

Both mediated between God and people.

Both received revelation from God/they were Gods spokespeople /delivered message.

Both foretold the future/predicted/warned/seers

Both played religious as well as political role

Both spoke with authority/charismatic leaders

Both acknowledged the presence of supreme being/supernatural power

In both, there were prophets and prophetesses

Both prophesied to condemn evil in the society

In both, their prophecies were fulfilled

In both there were consulted on various issue sin society. *8x1=8 marks)*

**(b) The preaching of prophet Amos on the remnant and a restoration of the Israelites (Amos 9: 8-15)**

- i. God would restore the dynasty of David after destruction.
- ii. God would bring the people back to their land
- iii. The people would rebuild their cities so that the remnant of Edom can occupy them
- iv. The land would be reproductive/grapes will be in abundance/wine would be in plenty
- v. The people would grow food and harvest it
- vi. The people of Israel would be peaceful/prosperous
- vii. The Israelites would never be taken into exile again.

*(5x1=5 marks)*

**C)The relevance of prophet Amos on election of Israel to Christians in Kenya today**

Christians are Gods people

It is God who chooses them to be Christians

God chooses one to be a Christians

The Christians have been chosen by God to proclaim the good news/service.

God protects the His people from their enemies

Christians should be faithful/obedient to god

They will be punished by God if they do wrong.

They should always repent their sins/ask for forgiveness

The priests/bishops/church leaders are chosen by God(7 x 1=7)

**5.a) Describe the fall of Jerusalem and the exile of the Israelites. (8 x 1=8)**

- (i) Jerusalem was attacked and invaded by the Babylonians during the reign of King Zedekiah in 587 BC.
- (ii) I n the eleventh year of King Zedekiah a breach was made in the city and all the princes of Nebuchadnezzar and the officers sat in the middle gate.
- (iii) The Babylonians set up an administrative centre at Mizpah and appointed Gedaliah to be governor of Judah.
- (iv) King Zedekiah and his court officials tried to escape to Arabbah
- (v) The army of the Chaldeans pursued them and overtook Zedekiah in the plains of Jericho.
- (vi) They took him to Nebuchadnezzar at Riblah and he passed sentence on him.
- (vii) Nebuchadnezzar ordered the killing of the sons of Zedekiah and his government officials.
- (viii) The King had Zedekiah's eyes gouged out.

- (ix) Zedekiah was frog-matched and dragged in humiliation to exile.
- (x) The city was looted, houses burnt and the temple and its walls destroyed.
- (xi) The remnants, including the royal court officials, priests, army officers and craftsmen were taken to captivity in Babylon.
- (xii) Nebuchadnezzar commanded the captain of the guard to treat Jeremiah well and do what he wants.
- (xiii) Jeremiah was entrusted to Gedaliah to take him home where he lived among his people.
- (xiv) The land and the city, including vineyards and the fields were given to the poor of the land.

**(b) What did the Jews promise before Ezra the priest during the renewal of the Covenant? ((7 x 1))**

- (i) Not to intermarry with foreigners.
- (ii) Not to carry out business during the Sabbath.
- (iii) Contribute towards the maintenance of the Temple.
- (iv) Preserve the integrity of the community.
- (v) Pay tithes in line with the Mosaic Law.
- (vi) Let land rest every seventh year.
- (vii) Offer the fruits of their harvest to God.
- (viii) Cancel all debts every seventh year.
- (ix) Dedicate all first born sons and animals to God.

**(c) Identify five ways in which Christians observe the day of worship.**

**(5 x 1))**

- (i) Preaching to others
- (ii) Repent their sins
- (iii) Going to church
- (iv) Visiting the needy
- (v) Engaging in Bible study
- (vi) Giving church contribution
- (vii) Participating in singing for the Lord

- (viii) Attending fellowships
- (ix) Reading Christian literature
- (x) Listening to preaching
- (xi) Offering guidance and counseling services
- (xii) Solving family problems
- (xiii) Resting from routine work

6. (a) ***Outline the teachings on Meaning of Life and its wholeness in the Traditional African society.***

- In traditional African society God is the source of life.
- Life is a rhythm which recycles itself.
- There are several dimensions of life which include physical, social, spiritual and environmental.
- Life is enhanced through observance of rituals, taboos and regulations.
- Life is promoted through transitional stages e.g birth, initiation, marriage and death.
- Life is perpetuated through marriage for the continuity of the community.
- Death transforms in individual from physical life to a spiritual one.
- Life is communal.  
Everybody depends on the other for survival.
- Life is precious.  
It is highly valued.  
Murder is condemned.
- There is life after death.  
The people are buried with personal belongings e.g spears.

(5mks)

b) ***Explain examples of African moral values.***

- Hospitality - This is promoted through sharing with others food, drinks and shelter as a sign generosity and kindness to visitors and strangers.
- Honesty – This is the practice of telling and acting truthfully.
- Loyalty – This is the ability of an individual to be faithful to one another, the family and community.
- Respect - It refers to the ability to recognize other peoples rights and institutions.
- Co-operation - Refers to mutual old and working together for a common good.
- Obedience – it is following the instructions given by someone or laid down rules or regulations of the community.
- Humility – This is the recognition of one’s inability to do something better than others.

(7mks)

c) ***State changes that are taking place in community in Traditional African community.***

- The use of a national language discourages the use of mother tongue.
- Some rituals and customs have been abandoned due to the influence from government

policies, Western culture and Christian religions.

- The role of traditional leaders has been weakened due to the new government structures.
- Christianity has replaced the traditional African religion.
- Communities have diversified their traditional occupations.
- Kingship ties have weakened due to urbanization and migration.
- Individualism is more encouraged – this is where everything is a matter of individual decision.
- Independent life is encouraged by money economy and Christianity which stresses on salvation on an individual basis.