

Marking scheme

1. (a) Explain the differences between the first and second account of creation.
- the creation of the firmament, light, sun, moon, star, fishes and creeping things are included in the first account but omitted in the second account.
 - In the first account, both man and woman are created in the same time and in God's image while in the second account, man is created from dust while woman out of man's ribs.
 - Creation in the first account is out of nothing but in the second man is made out of dust of the ground and plants.
 - In the first creation account, human beings were created last while in the second they were first created.
 - Creation in the first account was completed on the sixth day and God rested on the seventh day, there are no days mentioned in the 2nd account.
 - In the first account, everything that God created is good while in the 2nd account, there is no mention of that.
 - In the first account, the emphasis on marriage is for procreation while in the second account, marriage is for partnership.
 - In the second account, there is mention of the forbidden tree but the first account makes no mention of it.
- 4 x2=8 marks
- (b) Outline six consequences of sin after the fall of man in the Genesis stories of creation.
- Human beings are alienated from God.
 - What had been innocent and good becomes shameful.
 - Pain becomes part of human experience.
 - The perfect relationship between man and woman is damaged.
 - People will have the foil and struggle to meet their needs.
 - The good relationship between God and human beings is ruined.
 - The ground is cursed on account of man.
 - There is enmity between man and the wild animals.
 - Death sentence is passed upon all people.
 - Murderous feeling began to enter peoples heart.
 - Human beings changes and became prone to sin.
 - The lifespan of human beings was reduced.
 - God confused human language after the flood.
 - Sin brought instability in the world.
- 6 x1=6 marks
- (c) Show six caused of evils in African traditional societies.
- evil spirits
 - Malicious ancestral spirit.
- This paper consist of 6 printed pages***
- Turn over***
- Evil people like witches, wizard and sorcerers.
 - Breaking of taboos.
 - Curses by parents and other relatives.
 - Bad omen e.g. on owl crying near one's homestead.
 - Breaking of oaths
- 6 x1=6 marks

2. (a) State five reasons why Moses was reluctant to go back to Egypt.
- He was a stammerer.
 - He was a wanted criminal in Egypt.
 - Moses didn't know the God who was sending him very well.
 - He feared that Pharaoh would not grant him his wish.
 - Moses was afraid that the Israelites might not accept him as their leader.
- 5 x1=5 marks
- (b) Describe how God showed love and concern to the people of Israel during the exodus.
- The crossing of the red sea – God instructed Moses to hold his rod over the sea so that it divided the water to let the Israelites cross.
 - Provision of water –God provided them with water to drink.
 - Provision of manna and quails –God provided them with food.
 - Defeat of the Amalekites –God gave them victory.
 - God provided/ gave them strength to walk day and night.
 - God forgive them when they broke the covenant – renewal of the covenant.
 - When bitten by snakes, God healed them.
 - He reminded them that he was their God who brought them out of Egypt.
- 8 x1=8 marks
- (c) Lessons that Christians can learn form the incident when the Israelites worshipped the golden calf.
- God is the only one to be worshipped.
 - God should not to be represented in any kind of image.
 - Christians should have faith in god who is unseen.
 - Christians would not be swayed by others to do contrary to the will of God.
 - Christian should remind themselves of the teaching of God by reading his word.
 - God is all- knowing and he sees whatever we do.
 - God hates sin.
 - Christians should resist the temptations to worship modern idols such as money, sex, wealth and power.
- 7 x1=7 marks
3. (a) State six promises of God to David .
- God promised to keep David and his descendants safe from all enemies.
 - God would give David's descendants a place to settle.
 - God promised to raise an heir from the house of David to sit on the throne.
 - He promised to let David son be the one to build a temple foe him. God's relationship with this king would be like that of a father and his son.
 - God promised an everlasting kingdom to David.
 - God promised to make David great.
- 6 x1=6 marks
- (b) Explain how King Solomon turned away from the covenant way of life.
- He allowed idolatry i.e. his foreign wives to worship idols and built high places for them.
 - He made treaties with other nations – Israel had been forbidden from making treaties with other nations.
 - He married foreign wives, which was against god's commandments.
 - He worshipped idols, hence breaking the first commandment.
- 2.
- He killed his half brother adinojah.
 - He oppressed people by using forced labour.
 - He was extravagant and uses a lot of state wealth to entertain and please his many

wives and concubines.

- He was selfish: spent 7 years to build the temple and 13 years to build his palace.
- He was exploitative- he imposed taxes on his subjects.
- In building the temple he used pagan craftsmen to provide skilled labour.

7 x1=7 marks

(c) Importance of the temple of Jerusalem to the Israelites.

- It symbolized God's presence.
- Worship was done in the temple on the Sabbath day.
- Animals for sacrifice were brought to the temple.
- Sacrifices to God were offered in the temple.
- It was residence for the priests.
- Annual religious activities were celebrated in the temple.
- it was an academic centre for the Israelites where the law was taught.
- Purification and dedication rites were performed in the temple.
- The ark of covenant was kept in the temple.
- It was used as a law court and adjacent to the temple was a tribunal where criminals were tried.
- It served as a commercial centre where goods reveal himself at the temple.
- It was the only place where people problems presented themselves to God for mercy.

7 x1=7 marks

4. (a) Forms of injustices that prophet Amos condemned.

- Overcharging interests on repayment of loans.
- Enslaving those who could not pay back loans.
- Grabbing land and other property from the poor.
- Sexual harassment workers.
- Underpaying workers.
- Living in luxury while others were suffering in poverty.
- Injustices in court due to corruption.
- Bribery.
- Use of false scales.
- selling sub-standard goods at exorbitant prices.
- Murder of the innocent.
- Mistreatment of Yahweh's prophets

8 x1=8 marks

(b) Reasons why Prophets condemned Israelites way of worship.

- They worshipped Yahweh alongside idols.
- They practiced syncretism.
- They were insincere in their hearts and were thus hypocrites.
- They stressed on external rituals yet did not worship God in truth.
- They practiced social injustices such as neglecting the poor in society.
- They believed the message of false prophets.
- They defiled the temple of God.
- They had broken the covenant and neglected the teachings of Yahweh.
- They had disobeyed the Decalogue.

6 x1=6 marks

(c) Evils that prophet Amos would condemn in Kenya today.

- Jealousy and false witness.
- Exploitation such as cheating in business.
- Tribalism, nepotism and social discrimination.

- Land grabbing.
- Prostitution and abortion.
- Drunkenness and drug addiction.
- Idolatry/ devil worship.
- Misuse of power by the leaders.

6 x 1=6 marks

5. (a) Describe any four symbolic acts related to punishment and judgment according to prophet Jeremiah. (8mks)

(i) The linen waist cloth (Jeremiah 13)

- God instructed Jeremiah to buy a waist cloth and wear it.
- Then he told him to hide in a mevice in the rock of the river Eupharates.
- Later God told him to go and fetch it and he found it ruined and completely useless.
- The waist cloth around Jeremiah waist represents Judah and Israel.
- It showed that (2) nations were God's kingdom that held special positions of honour and praise.
- The retrieved ruined waist cloth symbol symbolized the punishment of Judah and Israel, God would break their pride by having them serve other nations.

(ii) Jeremiahs personal life.

- Jeremiah was commanded by god not to marry nor have children.
- This meant that there was no need to have children because God would kill them with disease and disaster like war and famine.
- Jeremiah was not to participate in funeral of console the bereaved.
- He was also instructed to keep off from feasts.
- He was denied the love and comfort of marriage and children.
- He was lonely and desolate without a family, with no one to comfort him.
- This means that God would completely withdraw his blessings love and pity for the people of Judah.
- The Israelites would become lonely after the siege to Jerusalem.
- There would be nor one to burry or to mourn them and the remnant would have no one to comfort them.
- The times to feasting and happiness were over and were to be replaced by suffering and quiet.

(iii) Jeremiahs visit to the potter's house (Jeremiah 18)

- Jeremiah was instructed to go to a potter's house and he watched him mould clay into pots.
- As the pot got spoilt the potter moulded it again into a better more perfect vessel.
- The potter represented God while the clay represented the people because of their Wickedness but if they repented their sins God was ready to withdraw his plan and forgive them because of his mercy and love.
- There was hope for forgiveness and reconciliation after punishment and repentance.

(iv) The broken clay flask (Jeremiah 19)

- God instructed Jeremiah to buy a container flask for carrying water.
- He was to be accompanied by some elders and priests to the valley of Hinnom.
- There Jeremiah was to break up the clay jay publicly in the presence of his companion
- The breaking of the flask meant that God would destroy both the city of Jerusalem and Judah in the same way Jeremiah had smashed the flask.
- This shows that no body would escape divine judgment.

(v) Symbolic vision of two baskets of fig (Jeremiah 14)

- This took place after some Israelites had been taken into exile.
- Jeremiah saw two baskets of fig which were placed in front of the temple.
- One basket had very good figs which had ripened. The other basket had bad figs, Unfit for human consumption, to be offered to God.

- The basket of good figs signified the first exiles taken to Babylon.
- God would take of them and bring them back home.

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- The bad figs signified those who were still living in Jerusalem, Judah and Egypt.
- God was going to destroy them all.

(vi) The wooden ox joke (Jeremiah 27)

- God commanded Jeremiah to make a wooden yoke and put it on his neck. He was to walk around with the yoke like an ox for people to get his message.
- The symbolic acts signified the coming subject of Judah and other nations under the Babylonian rule.
- The people were also given a chance to change their evil ways and escape God's judgment and punishment.

(b) State six characteristics of the new covenant as prophesied by Jeremiah.

- The new covenant would renew the broken relationship between God and his people.
- The law would be written in peoples hearts unlike the old covenant where the law was written on stone tablets.
- There would be personal knowledge of God. Each person would establish an intimate relationship with God unlike in the old covenant where there were intermediaries such as prophets and priests.
- It would be an everlasting covenant not to be broken again.
- Each person would be responsible for their own sins.
- There would be spontaneous forgiveness of sins. No mention of forgiveness in the old covenant.
- The new covenant would establish a new beginning.
- The new covenant would be initiated by God.
- The restored community would be ruled with justice in accordance to God's will.
- The new covenant would supersede the old covenant.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(c) What is the relevance of the suffering and lamentation of Jeremiah to Christians today.

- Christians should be ready to face rejection even from their own family members and relatives.
- Christians should prepare to suffer persecution for the sake of Christ
- Christians are assured of divine protection and security like Jeremiah.
- Christians should be ready to make sacrifices for the sake of God- they should be ready to give up material comfort and lead simple, humble lives for Christ's sake.
- Christians should learn to lose hope in times of difficulty.
- Christians should make honest confessions to God when faced with spiritual agony like Jeremiah
- Suffering helps Christians to strengthen their faith in God.
- Christians should repent their sins and forgiveness from God.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

6. (a) Five specialists in traditional African communities.

- Priests.
- Rainmakers.
- Elders
- Diviners
- Prophets/seers
- Healers/ medicemen

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Reasons why cleansing rituals were performed in traditional African communities.

- Cleansing rituals were used to forgive wrongdoers of their sins.
- Cleansing rituals were performed to protect individuals/ family/community against repercussion for the wrong done.

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-Helped to maintain good interpersonal relationship/ cohesion in the community reconciliation of the parties.

- For participation/acceptance of members who had been declared ritually unclean /or had broken taboos so that they could continue with their normal activities with the society e.g. after child birth, those who had committed murder. Adultery

-To appease the ancestral spirits.

-Cleansing rituals were part of the rites of passage e.g individual had to go through ritual cleansing to signify that ritual had left their old self/selves and acquired different status of evil.

-To send away evil spirits/forces.

-To protect against calamities/problems/sickness/epidemics.

-Cleansing rituals were performed to persuade the spirits of the dead not to linger around the homestead causing misfortune to the family.

8 x 1=8 marks

(c) Identify factors that are undermining the role of elders in Kenya today.

-New government structures where administrative officials have taken over the role of the elders in maintaining law and order.

-Most of the judicial duties have been taken over by the law courts.

-Education has brought new values/ideas and the authority of the elders is no longer regarded with high esteem/ is even questioned.

-People have migrated to new areas where they do not respect local leaders.

-The influence from other religions e.g. Christianity/Islam which their followers respect more than the leadership of African elders.

- Urbanization has undermined the role of the elders as it becomes difficult for elders to operate as people come from different backgrounds.

-Permissiveness in the society has eroded the respect for elders.

- Economic factors where the worth of a person is judged by the wealth/ money/ decision making has shifted from the elders to politician/ political leaders whom people look upon for leadership.

7 x 1=7 marks