

MARKING SCHEME

1. a) The second creation account in Genesis (2: 4 -25)
 - i. Man is created out of the dust of the earth and God breathed into his nostril.
 - ii. Man totally depend on God.
 - iii. Man is placed in the Garden of Eden to draw his livelihood.
 - iv. Man is expected to take care of and guard the garden
 - v. Man was given total creation i.e. name the animal God had created.
 - vi. Man is commanded to use everything in the garden except the tree of knowledge of good and evil.
 - vii. Eating the tree would result into death
 - viii. God finally created a woman out of man's rib.
 - ix. God intended man and woman to live in mutual love and companionship. [1x8=8mks]
- b) God's plan of salvation after the fall of man.
 - i. God clothed Adam and Eve after they realized they were naked.
 - ii. He called them from the hiding place.
 - iii. God gave him beings power over the serpent [Gen. 3: 15].
 - iv. God called Abraham and made a covenant with him.
 - v. God entered a covenant with Noah and promised never to destroy humanity through floods.
 - vi. In the Sinai covenant, God promised the Israelites that he had chosen them to bring salvation to mankind.
 - vii. He sent prophets e.g Jeremiah to warn the people against breaking of the covenant.
 - viii. The coming of the Holy Spirit in the church today.
 - ix. God spared man though He would have destroyed him. [1x6 =6mk]
- c) Six ways in which human beings act as co – creators with God.
 - i. Through pro – creation.
 - ii. Caring / conserving the environment.
 - iii. Caring the less fortunate / needy.
 - iv. Promoting peace /harmony in the community.
 - v. Conserving /protecting wild animals in their natural habitats e.g Game parks/ protecting life that is sacred.
 - vi. By opposing unjust/ oppressive law.
 - vii. By providing work / training opportunities
 - viii. Through new invention in science and technology e.g. surgeries / organ transplant.
 - ix. Providing Education on environmental care.
 - x. Protecting and respecting the right of other [1x6 =6mks]
2. a) The characteristics of the local Canaanite religion.
 - i. Worshiping of many gods / polyeistic religion.
 - ii. Offering sacrifices to appease their god.
 - iii. The cannites constructed alters and high place for worship.
 - iv. The gods were represented by images.
 - v. They practiced temple prostitution.
 - vi. It was a cycle religion.
 - vii. Feasts were celebrated.
 - viii. Different gods controlled different natural forces.
 - ix. In some case human sacrifices were offered to the gods. [1x4 =4mks]
- b) Why Idolatry was wide spread at in Israel at the time of Elijah.
 - i. The kings support idol worship.
 - ii. The alter meant for Yahweh's worship had been destroyed.

- iii. Jezebel had brought many false prophets and prophetesses of Baal.
 - iv. The Israelites were attracted to the visible gods as opposed to their unseen Yahweh.
 - v. The kings and priest had failed to teach the Israelites their covenant way of life.
 - vi. The surviving prophets of Yahweh were being persecuted by Jezebel.
 - vii. The division of the kingdom which cut off the Northern tribes from the Temple worship in Jerusalem.
 - viii. The Israelites intermarried with their neighbours which practiced idolatry.
 - ix. Yahweh's prophets had been killed by the command of Jezebel. [2 x6] =12mk]
- c.) Four modern forms of Idolatry in the society.
- i. Power/position in administration
 - ii. Wealth / money
 - iii. Sex /prostitution
 - iv. Devil worship. [1x4 = 4 Mks]
3. a.) Preparations that Moses asked the Israelites to make in readiness for Exodus from Egypt.
- i. Each family was to slaughter a male lamb or a young male goat one year old without blemish.0).
 - ii. The small families were to share the sacrificial meals.
 - iii. They were to paint the door post with blood.
 - iv. The Israelites were to remain indoors at night to be cased by the angel of death.
 - v. They were to roast the lamb whole.
 - vi. The meal was to be eaten with bitter herbs.
 - vii. The remains were to be burnt.
 - viii. They were to eat quickly and dressed as they were ready for the journey.
 - ix. They were to prepare unleavened bread.
 - x. They were advised to take jewellery, gold, silver and clothing from the Egyptian masters.
 - xi. They were to commemorate this in their land. [2 x6] = 12 mks.
- b.) Problems Moses faced as he led the Israelites during Exodus.
- i. When the Israelites saw the Egyptians army following them they panicked and bunked against Moses.
 - ii. The Israelites lacked food in the wildness.
 - iii. The Israelites faced hostility from the desert tribes.
 - iv. They lacked water in the wilderness.
 - v. There was danger posed by wild animals and snakes.
 - vi. He had problem of settling disputes among people.
 - vii. They experienced harsh desert condition.
 - viii. The people broke the Ten Commandments when they worship a golden calf when Moses was away. [1 x6 =6mks]
- c.) Leadership qualities that Christians can derive from Moses.
- i. Obedience
 - ii. Wisdom
 - iii. Faith
 - iv. Courage
 - v. Patience
 - vi. Compassion
 - vii. Honesty
 - viii. Respect
 - ix. Humility
 - x. Inquisitiveness
 - xi. Readiness to forgive. [1x6 =6Mks]

4. a) The six Roles of prophets in the old Testament..
- i. They spoke on behalf of God
 - ii. They foretold the future events.
 - iii. They guide / counseled kings
 - iv. They called people back to repentance.
 - v. They minded people of the covenant.
 - vi. They condemned Evil in the society.
 - vii. They offered sacrifices to God.
 - viii. They anointed kings.
 - ix. They interpreted dreams / visions from God.
 - x. They warned people on God's judgment. [1 x6 =6 Mks.]
- b.) Four promises that the Israelites made when they renewed their covenant with God.
During the time of Nehemiah (Neh.10:28 -29)
- i. They would live according to God's law.
 - ii. They would not intermarry with foreigners.
 - iii. They would cancel debt every seventh year.
 - iv. They would contribute annual temple expenses and ensure that house of God is well kept.
 - v. They would provide sacrifices and offering for the temple and arrange for the wood and burnt offering according to the law. [2x4 = 8Mks.]
- c.) Reasons why some leaders are rejected in the society.
- i. If a leader practices bribe/ corruption
 - ii. If a leader is poor role model.
 - iii. Not well educated / trained
 - iv. Is old / has poor health.
 - v. Is oppressive to his subjects
 - vi. Not of a particular tribe or lineage . [1x6 =6Mks]
5. a) Six reasons why Jeremiah was reluctant to accept God's call.
- i. He felt he was too young and inexperienced to be a prophet.
 - ii. He did not know to speak.
 - iii. He lacked self confidence / he was shy
 - iv. He was afraid of responsibility, the task of prophesying.
 - v. He feared the Israelites would reject him
 - vi. He did not have message to deliver. [1x6 =6Mks]
- b) Prophet Jeremiah's teaching on the 'New covenant . (Jer. 31: 31 -34)
- i. The law will be written in people's heart and not stone tablets.
 - ii. The new covenant will be between an individual and God
 - iii. There will be individual responsibility for sin
 - iv. The new covenant will be universal.
 - v. There will be forgiveness of sin
 - vi. There will be no mediator between God and individual.
 - vii. The new covenant will be fulfilled in the coming of Jesus Christ. [2 x4 =8Mks]
- c) How Christians assist the church leaders perform their duties effectively.
- i. Giving financial assistance.
 - ii. Encouraging them in their work
 - iii. Praying for them to be strong
 - iv. Defending them against unfair criticism
 - v. Respecting them
 - vi. Advising or counseling them on various issues
 - vii. Practicing and obeying the word of God

- viii. Providing training opportunity for them [1 x6 =6 Mks]
6. a) Six reasons why birth rituals are performed in traditional African communities
- i. To give the baby an identity.
 - ii. To appease the ancestors
 - iii. To train the mother how to take care of the baby.
 - iv. To thank God for the new life in the society.
 - v. To protect the baby and the mother against the evil.
 - vi. To congratulate the mother /parents of the baby
 - vii. To welcome the baby into the community
 - viii. To give mother enough time to rest and regain lost energy.
 - ix. To cleanse the mother and incorporate her back in the society. [1x6 =12Mks.]
7. b) Methods used to solve the problem of childless in traditional African Communities
- i. couples may adopt children from other communities
 - ii. praying for God to revert the situation.
 - iii. Offering sacrifices to appease the ancestors.
 - iv. Marrying another wife
 - v. Allowing the woman to get a child with a relative of the husband if the problem is with him.
 - vi. Seeking the services from a diviner to find out the cause and offer solution.
 - vii. Children may be given as a gift to childless couples by relatives . [1x6 =6 Mks]
- C) Factors that may hinder effective transmission of African values today.
- i. Introduction of modern technology.
 - ii. The growth of urban centre's with the new lifestyle.
 - iii. There are legal restrictions especially on the rights of a child.
 - iv. Some of Christian values contradict the African ones.
 - v. Formal education keeps them away the custodian of the values such as grand parents.
 - vi. Most youth have acquired western norms
 - vii. Most elders who educate the youth are engaged in economic production.
- [1 x6 =6Mks]