

K.C.S.E MARKING SCHEME 1997

C.R.E PAPER 1

1. The responsibilities given by God to human being in the Genesis stories of creation
- (i) Procreate - To rule over the rest of creation/ to care, conserve and preserve the environment
 - (ii) Take care - To be in charge of the fish, the birds and all the birds and all the animals/ rule over God's creation
 - (iii) In charge - To cultivate the garden and guard it
 - (iv) Eat - To eat from the fruits of the garden
 - (v) Obey - To obey God/ God's command
 - (vi) Marry - to get married/ should marry
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)
2. The qualities of Moses shown during His call
- (i) Care/ cautiousness
 - (ii) Inquisitiveness
 - (iii) Respect/ cautiousness
 - (i) Patience
 - (ii) Obedience
 - (iii) Wisdom/ intelligence
 - (iv) Courage/ Bravery/ fearlessness
 - (v) Faith/ trust
 - (vi) Consistence/ reliability
 - (vii) Humility
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)
3. Five qualities of the servant of Yahweh according to prophet Isaiah
- (i) Messiah - Chosen one of God/ God's anointed/ messiah
 - (ii) Pleasing - Pleasing to God
 - (iii) Spirit filled - God's spirit is in him
 - (iv) man of justice
 - (v) Patience - Patience/ tolerance/ endurance
 - (vi) Humble - Humility
 - (vii) nonviolence - gentleness/ non- violence
 - (viii) Courage - Courage
 - (ix) Righteousness - Righteousness/ holiness/ uprightness
 - (x) Liberator - Liberator from oppression/ saves/ redeemed/ Restores
 - (xi) - God is glorified in him/ reflects God glory
 - (xii) Teacher - Knowledge/ teacher/ ready to learn
 - (xiii) Constant - Stead fastness/ constant
 - (xiv) Hope - Hope
 - (xv) - Vindicated/ free of guilt/ innocent
 - (xvi) - He is faithful/ obedient
 - (xvii) - Messenger of good news
 - (xviii) - Prosperity
 - (xiv) - Divinity/ supernatural

- (xv) - Power/ almightiness
5 x 1 = 5 mks)

4. Factors which led to the division of the kingdom of Israel

- (i) Foreign wives - Solomon had married many foreign princesses who bought high places (idols) with them the worship of foreign gods to Israel.
- (ii) Sol. Worship (idols) - Solomon not only allowed his foreigners wives to worship their gods but also built high places of worship where his wives worshipped their gods. This displeased God.
- (iii) - Solomon broke the covenant with God by disobeying his commands not to worship foreign gods. (1 Kings 11: 9- 10)
- (iv) Over taxation - In order to support his harem of wives and court officials, Solomon needed a lot of money and this he got by overtaxing his subjects. This was oppression.
- (v) Forced labour - Solomon spent years and a lot of resources building his own palace and the temple, projects made him introduce forced labour in Israel.
- (vi) Kingdom divided redness of Jeroboam
- The over- taxation and forced labour made the Israelites dissatisfied with Solomon's rules. The dissatisfaction among the Israelites found a spokesman in Jeroboam.
- (vii) After Solon's death his son Rehoboam succeeded him/ rejection of the advice from the old men
- (viii) Jeroboam led a delegation of Israelites elders to Rehoboam to ask him to rule them less harshly than his father Solomon. The bitterness of the Northern Kingdom led to the rebellion.
- (ix) Rehoboam rejected the counsel of the elders who advised him to tell the delegation that he would rule them less harshly than Solomon. The bitterness of the Northern Kingdom led to the rebellion
- (x) He listened to the young men who told him to tell the delegation that he would rule them more harshly than his father cared for him/ Rehoboam listened
The readiness of Jeroboam to lead a rebellion/ encouragement from prophet Elijah to lead the rebellion North
- (xi) When Rehoboam told the delegation that his rule would be harsher than his father's they were so angered and the ten northern tribes of Israel rejected him as King and rebelled against him.
- (viii) The rebellious tribes chose Jeroboam as their king and only the two southern tribes of Judah and Benjamin remained under the Kingship of Rehoboam. The redness of Jeroboam to lead rebellious tribes/ encouragement of Prophet Elijah to lead rebellion tribe.

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

5. The Teachings of John the Baptist about Jesus Christ
- (i) Jesus is great/ famous/ greater than John
 - (ii) Jesus will bring God's Salvation/ saviour/ save humanity from sin
 - (iii) He will proclaim judgment
 - (iv) He will punish sinners and reward the righteous/ believers/ give eternal life to those who believe in him
 - (v) Jesus is the Messiah/ Christ/ God's anointed
 - (vi) Jesus is the lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world/ Jesus will die for the sin of humanity/ save humanity from sin
 - (vii) Jesus will lead the new community of believers (Bridegroom)
 - (viii) Jesus was sent by God / He is from God/ God's messenger/ son of God
 - (ix) Jesus is loved by God / God has given Jesus everything/ believed of God
 - (x) Jesus will be filled with the Holy Spirit
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

6. (a) Lessons about Jesus Mission from the incident when a woman caught in Adultery was brought to him.
- (i) Jesus mission was to teach/ Preach the good news
 - (ii) Jesus mission was to justify/ fulfill the Law of Moses/ to fulfill the Law of the prophets.
 - (iii) Jesus' mission was to and for all people/ universal/ for all nations/ Jesus/ Mission did not discriminate against any group of people / it was fair to all
 - (iv) Jesus did not come to judge/ condemn sinners but to save them
 - (v) Jesus mission was to seek and save the lost
 - (vi) Jesus mission was to challenge the Jewish leaders in their attitudes/ their hypocrisy/ their interpretation of the law
 - (vii) Jesus was going to experience problems/ difficulties/ temptations in his mission
 - (viii) Jesus does not condone sin although he forgives the sinner
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

7. Christians teachings about the Lord's Supper
- (i) The Lord's Supper was inaugurated by Jesus
 - (ii) It is celebrated Jesus death and resurrection/ memorial of crucified and risen Christ (Anamnesis).
 - (iii) The Lord's supper is a gift from the lord
 - (iv) It is a sacrifice of praise and thanks giving
 - (v) It is the Church's effective proclamation of God's mighty acts and promises
 - (vi) It is a sign of the unity of the church/ believers
 - (vii) It is the new Paschal meal of the church/ the meal of the new covenant which Christ gave to his disciple
 - (viii) It is a sacramental meal which by visible signs communicates God's love in Jesus Christ / sacrament of Christ real presence
 - (ix) The bread is a symbol of the body of Christ which was crucified

- (x) The wine/ cup is a symbol of his blood which was shed/ blood of the new covenant.
 - (xi) It is a foretaste of Christ poisoning and of the final kingdom/ symbolic of the heavenly banquets
 - (xii) It is central to Christian worship/ Eucharistic.
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

8. Causes of disunity in the Early church
- (i) The questions on the inclusion of the Gentiles in the church. Some Jewish Christians were not read to accept Gentle Christians in the church unless they underwent circumcision.
 - (ii) There was negligence of the Windows in the distribution of food
 - (iii) Disagreement between/ among leaders, e.g. Paul and Barnabas, Paul and Peter.
 - (iv) Groupings in the church where some Christians did not live according to the teachings of Christ.
 - (v) The problem of the gifts of the Holy spirit some Christians became arrogant because they believed they were more gifted than others
 - (vi) Different interpretations of the doctrines e.g. resurrection, sin, salvation, Christology holy spirit, dressing
 - (vii) Behaviour during the celebration of the Lord's supper
 - (viii) Christians took other to pagan courts
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

9. Teachings about Jesus from Peter's speech on the Day of Pentecost
- (i) Jesus was from Nazareth
 - (ii) Jesus had a human nature
 - (iii) Jesus had a divine nature
 - (iv) Jesus was attested by God to work miracles and wonders through Jesus
 - (v) Jesus death/ crucifixion was according to God's plan
 - (vi) God raised Jesus from the dead
 - (vii) Jesus conquered death/ has victory over death/ overcame death
 - (viii) The death and resurrection of Jesus fulfill the prophecy of David. / the death and resurrection of Jesus were foretold by David
 - (ix) Jesus is a descendant of David
 - (x) Jesus ascended into heaven/ is exalted at the right – hand of God
 - (xi) The Holy spirit is a gift from Jesus
 - (xii) God has made Jesus both Lord and Christ / Messiah
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

10. Effects of Paul's conversation on the early Christian church
- (i) The persecution of Christians decreased as Paul had been their chief persecutor
 - (ii) Expansion of the new faith through Paul's missionary journeys/ evangelization

- (iii) The spread of the new faith to the Gentiles as Paul had been appointed apostle to the Gentiles
 - (iv) Paul's letter to different churches were included in the scriptures/ canonized
 - (v) Through his teachings and admonitions to different churches. Paul gave interpretations to Christians doctrines/ clarified the teachings of the church
 - (vi) He helped set up structures in the early church e.g. types of leadership and thus church in a society
 - (vii) By his examples of tolerance, Constance in faith the Gospel in spite of persecution he set a model for other Christians to emulate at this difficult time of persecution
 - (viii) Paul defended the gospel against any attacks
11. Teachings of saint Paul on the resurrection
- (i) The resurrection of Jesus was foretold in the scriptures/ resurrected according to scriptures
 - (ii) His appearance to Peter the twelve and the five hundred
 - (iii) Jesus appeared to Paul
 - (iv) Jesus resurrection is a proof that there is the resurrection of the dead
 - (v) God raised Jesus from the dead
 - (vi) Christians faith is found on their belief in the resurrection of Jesus
 - (vii) Because Christ rose from the dead, all those who die will resurrect
 - (viii) The resurrection of Jesus destroyed death/ was victory over death
 - (ix) Baptism signifies that Jesus resurrected
 - (x) People will resurrect in new/ different spiritual bodies
 - (xi) The trumpet will sound and the dead will be raised imperishable and all will be changed a day.
 - (xii) Resurrection gives hope to believers/ Christians
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

12. Lessons on the cost of discipleship from the Uganda
- (i) Christians should be ready to suffer and even die for their faith/ should not give up their faith during persecution/ held on the truth at all cost.
 - (ii) Following Jesus can lead to suffering and even death
 - (iii) Christians should be ready to deny themselves for the sake of the gospel
 - (iv) They should rely on God help during persecution
 - (v) They should not conform/ compromise political social or traditional demands expense of their faith
 - (vi) They should pray and forgive their enemies martyrdom should unite against oppression injustice and persecution
 - (vii) They should be determined to carry out the work of God. Propagate the gospel witness to Christ. In spite of persecutions/ condemn evil.
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

13. Traditional African Practices which demonstrate people's belief in God
- (i) Praying to God
 - (ii) Offering of sacrifices

- (iii) Singing and dancing to God
- (iv) Giving children the names of God
- (v) Building of shrines for God, e.g. mountains, caves, lakes, hills, forests
- (vi) Pronouncing blessings and curses in the name of God
- (vii) Taking oaths in the name of God/ making covenants in the name of God
- (viii) Giving instructions on / /t the teaching attributes of God
- (ix) Teaching of moral, taboos/ living virtues lives
- (x) Invoking the name of God in times of problems
- (xi) Visiting holy scared places
- (xii) Telling stories of creation/ origin of life and death to their descendants
- (xiii) Using proverbs and riddles to uncover the mysteries of nature/ creation
- (xiv) Caring for God's creation/ sacred trees, animals and birds
- (xv) Consulting priest/ seers, prophets about God's will.

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

14. Occasions when oaths were administered in Traditional African Communities

- (i) During reconciliation ceremonies
- (ii) During marriage
- (iii) After initiation
- (iv) When preparing for a raid
- (v) When deciding on cases/ setting disputes
- (vi) When a person was being adopted into a family clan or tribe
- (vii) When a person was being initiated into a secret society
- (viii) During installation of leaders (oath of office
- (ix) When a community was threatened member took oath to remain united against the enemy
- (x) During the making of peace treaties
- (xi) When buying land
- (xii) During naming ceremonies/ children dedicated to God/ ancestors.

15. **Occasions when the services of a medicine- man- were required in traditional African communities**

- (i) During sickness
- (ii) During initiations into adulthood
- (iii) Before important undertaking e.g raid, war, marriage
- (iv) During catastrophes e.g. drought, floods, death
- (v) When a person required charms for protection against evil ort a portion to use to achieve a desired goal
- (vi) When it was necessary to dispel witchcraft/ magic/ sorcery and other forces of evil
- (vii) In case of impotence/ barrenness

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

16. **Factors which hindered the expansion of the missionary work in Kenya in the 19th Century**

- (i) Lack of trained personnel such as ministries, catechists, evangelistic and

- teachers to do missionary work
- (ii) Lack of resources (money), to expand the work and put up facilities
For missionary work
- (iii) Poor infrastructure e.g. roads and others means of communication.
Missionaries could only stay in one station and traveling from one place to
Another was difficult .
- (iv) Failure by missionaries to use appropriate methods and approaches to win
the Africans to Christianity.
- (v) Negative attitudes and lack of interest by Africans to Christianity
- (vi) Language problems, missionaries would not communicate effectively with the
local people and vice versa. Missionaries spent valuable time learning local
languages which they could otherwise put into missionary work.
- (viii) Cultural resistance from the local people. Some people felt that becoming
Christians would alienate them from their communities
- (ix) Environmental and geographical factors hostile climate, difficult terrains,
droughts.
- (x) Attacks by tropical diseases, e.g. Malaria, blackwater diseases
- (xi) Fear of wild animals
- (xii) Fear of hostile tribes, e.g. Maasai, Gallo
- (xiii) Competition from other religious e.g. Islam and African traditional religious
- (xiv) Rivalry among Mission societies/ denominations/ religion groups
- (xv) Attitudes of some missionaries towards Africans- considered Africans
primitive/ savage / untutored/ unable to comprehend Christian abstract
doctrines
- (xvi) German missionaries were not accepted in British colonies
- (xvii) Contradiction in the Christian message / some condemned use of alcohol
while others tolerated it some condemned polygamy while others tolerated
it, circumcision of women.

17. Reasons why Kenyans are attracted to the church

- (i) being members of a church gives the belonging/ identity
- (ii) Some go to church as a form of leisure / routine/ habit
- (iii) To worship and join others in worship
- (iv) Some go to church to make friends / met friends/ socialize
- (v) Others go to church to look for material help
- (vi) for spiritual growth/ development and nurture.
- (vii) To some, it is prestigious to go church/ seek popularity/ recognition
- (viii) To fulfill an obligation/ as a sense of duty
- (ix) To seek comfort and consolation
- (x) To seek forgiveness and correction
- (xi) To physical and spiritual healing
- (xii) For guidance and counseling
- (xiii) To cover up their sins/ crimes/ wrong doing/ hypocrisy
- (xiv) To seek God's blessings
- (xv) To provide good education for their children/ get them Christian schools
- (xvi) To follow the religion of their parents/ not to annoy their parents.

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

18. Ways in which the church could help street children

- (i) Rehabilitate them/ reform them/ change them
- (ii) Try to link them up with their families / parents
- (iii) Give them guidance and counseling
- (iv) Provide them with the basics of life- food, shelter and clothing/ material support
- (v) Help them to get to school/ provide leaving resources/ pay school fees
- (vi) Help in building home for them/ contribute to building homes
- (vii) Appeal to the governments and the non- governmental organizations and the community to help those children
- (viii) Persuade them to attend church and accept them into the churches/ give them moral support.
- (ix) Accept and welcome street boys to their homes
- (x) Evangelize them/ win them to the church
- (xi) Start money generating projects for them
- (xii) Help equip them with survival skills for employment and self-employment
- (xiii) Teach them values and morals e.g. cleanliness, honesty, self – respect

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

19. Ways in which Christians practices social justice

- (i) By sharing belongings and resources with those who do not have
- (ii) Helping the poor and the needy/ orphans
- (iii) Visiting the sick, prisoners, bereaved, the oppressed and the depressed
- (iv) Fulfilling their domestic obligations
- (v) Fulfilling their civic obligations
- (vi) Provision of social services e.g. schools, hospitals and orphanages
- (vii) Fulfilling ecclesiastical obligations and responsibilities
- (viii) Praying for peace and justice
- (ix) Pointing for peace and justice
- (x) Pointing out and correcting evil in society
- (xi) Calling for justice and the rule of law
- (xii) Caring for the environment

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

20. Advantages of a monogamous marriage

- (i) To achieve intimate oneness for two persons. Two is company, three is a crowd
- (ii) Wife, husband and children get undivided love
- (iii) It is easier to achieve complete faithfulness and trust
- (iv) It becomes easier to build mutual confidence
- (v) Makes it easier to bring up children in a healthy and peaceful atmosphere
- (vi) It is the only legal marriage relationship in law and according to the church
- (vii) Reduces the risk of drug and alcohol use by the children and parents/ produces delinquency

- (viii) Helps to enhance/ improves family resources
- (ix) Wife is able to enjoy all the rights and privileges without threat and competition
- (x) Reduce of the effect of injected with S.T.D.S
- (xi) Easier to achieve complete harmony and peace in the family
- (xii) The practices of inheritance upon the death of the father
- (xiii) Children grow in confidence and develop love, trust and respect for the father
- (xiv) Reduces rivalry in family / Favoritism/ jealousy among wives and children
- (xv) Reduces cases of homicide

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

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1. a) **Ways in which King David promoted the worship of Yahweh.**

- i) David brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem. (The Ark of the Covenant in Jerusalem signified the presence of God among his people). Yahweh's presence was at the centre of Israel 's life).
- ii) He made Jerusalem the Holy City / religious / spiritual capital to which Israelites from over the land came for important religious occasions.
- iii) He composed psalms which were used in worship by the Israelites / Jews (e.g. reading / singing / reciting)
- iv) He showed respect to the prophets of Yahweh (Nathan/God) listened to their messages/advice/admonitions.
- v) When David made mistakes, he repented / asked for Yahweh's forgiveness/pardon.
- vi) David humbled himself before Yahweh/ he called himself the servant of Yahweh / completely submitted to His will / obeyed God / was loyal.
- vii) He advised others to obey God / to keep God's commandments / Shepherded Israel to true worship of Yahweh.
- viii) David praised God through song/ dance / music.
- ix) David Wanted to build a house / temple for God (where the Ark of the covenant would be kept / Israelites would meet for worship).
- x) David constantly prayed to God / Sought God's guidance / Glorified God / gave thanks to God.
- xi) He conquered the enemies of Israel so that they could live in peace / was a sign of God's presence among them.

6 x 2 = 12marks

1. b) **What Christians learn about God from the call of prophet Isaiah.**

- i) Transcendent (High and lifted up) exalted.
- ii) Almighty / all powerful / omnipotent.
- iii) Majestic
- iv) Holy
- v) Glorious
- vi) To be glorified / praised / worthy of praise.
- vii) To be worshiped / adored
- viii) Sanctifies / cleanses / from sin / purifies
- ix) Punishes sin/ destroys
- x) God restores / forgives / pardons
- xi) He commissions/ sends / gives a task / proclaims / promises a task / service.
- xii) God chooses / uses / calls / makes a choice / selects to service / whom to send.

1. c) **Ways in which Christians show gratitude to God.**

- i) Through prayers / thanks giving/ praise / adoration/worship.
- ii) Through offertory / tithes.

- iii) Caring for the sick / old / disabled.
- iv) Through song / dance / music.
- v) Dedicating themselves to the service of God/ church.
- vi) Preaching / teaching / witnessing to the Gospel / evangelizing.
- vii) Working for the well – being / development of their community.
- viii) Caring for the environment.
- ix) Taking caring of themselves.
- x) Obeying God's laws / doing
- ix) Taking caring of themselves.
- x) Obeying God's laws /doing God's will dedicate to God's service.
- xi) Acting as peace-makers/reconcilers.
- xi) Celebration of the sacraments.
- xiii) Celebration of Christian Holidays/Sabbath /Feasts (e.g. Easter/ Christmas/Pentecost.
- xiv) Observing the traditions of the church/ following the doctrines of the church.
- xv) Through writing/composing Christian literature/ songs
- xv) Through writings/ composing Christian literature/ songs.
- xvi). Offering their time/talents for the wok of the church/ building worshipping places.

6x1= 6mks

- 2 a) **Jesus Teachings about the Kingdom of God from His parables.**
- i) It is God who establishes His Kingdom. He is like a sower. (parable of the sower).
 - ii) God gives life to the kingdom so that it grows from within like a seed and spreads out irresistibly as yeast permeates the dough. (Parables of the Mustard seed/Yeast/leaven).
 - iii) Jesus has brought / ushered in the Kingdom of God/ through his works and his very person.
 - iv) The kingdom of God is a present reality, as sower, God has sown the seed it is growing.
 - v) The Kingdom of God is a future reality (eschatological)/ the kingdom of God is awaiting completion/perfection (the parable of the wheat and Tares).
 - Vi) The secrets of the Kingdom are reveal. Given to a chosen few, to others they are in parables. Hidden.
 - vii) The Kingdom of God is universal /for all peoples/nations (mustard seed).
 - viii) The Kingdom of God starts in a small way /grows secretly to include all the nations of the world (mustard seed/Yeast).
 - ix) There will be judgment in the Kingdom of God/ God will separate the righteous and the sinners/ The righteous will be rewarded and sinners will be punished . (Wheat and the Tares).
 - x) The Kingdom of God is for the righteous ones.
 - xi) The Kingdom of God is precious / valuable (it was worthy forfeiting all else for the sake of the Kingdom). (e.g Treasure/the pearl)
 - xii) God searches lost individuals and bring them back/ restore them to the Kingdom.

- xiii) There is rejoicing in the kingdom when one lost individual is retrieved /brought back.

Note: Candidates do not have to quote the parable.

7 x 2 = 13mks (maximum)

2. b) **Obstacles that Christians could encounter in trying to promote social justice in Kenya.**
- (i) Opposition from the rich/Government –who will not be willing to help/ share their riches with the poor.
 - (ii) Opposition from the powerful/those in power making positions-because they are not willing to share the power/power making positions with others.
 - (iii) Greed/selfishness/corruption – resulting in grabbing exploitation of the poor/powerless.
 - iv) Political leanings/people belonging to a political party- are not willing to share power/wealth resources with those belonging to different political parties.
 - vi) Racism-people belonging to a certain race discriminating against others.
 - vii) Different religious/ faiths/denominations-are not willing to help people of other faiths/denominations.
 - viii) Sexism-where the men dominate/are not willing to share power with women.
 - ix) Age factor- Where the men dominate/are not willing to share power with women youth, as to them the youth are irresponsible/ inexperienced/the youth are not ready to share power/ responsibilities with the old because they are out of dead wood.
 - x) The educated-who have no regard for the uneducated who they regard as ignorant.

6x2= 12mks)

3. a) **Saint Paul's Teachings about Love (1 Cor. 13)**
- i It is a gift from God/ of the Holy spirit
 - ii. It is the most important gift
 - iii. It is patient / does not let down.
 - Iv It kind
 - v. Not jealous/envious
 - vi Not conceited/Proud /not cruel/not self seeking
 - vii Not ill mannered
 - viii. Not selfish/it is generous/ not cruel/not self seeking.
 - Ix Not irritable/ resentful/not quick to anger/bears no grudges
 - x. Does not keep a record of wrongs
 - xi Not happy with evil
 - xii It is happy with truth
 - xiii. Never give up/endures/not tired/tolerant/withstands long suffering
 - xiv Its faith/hope/patience never fails/it is reliable.
 - xv. It is eternal

8 x 1 = 9mks.

3. b)
- i They left their jobs/occupations/families and followed Jesus.
 - ii Listened to /accepted his teachings/obeyed him.
 - iii Invited him to their homes (Mary and Martha/Peter/Levi)
 - iv They joined him in prayer

- v Anointed him as a mark of great honour (Mary Magdalene/the sinful woman).
- vi. Gave him physical protection (e.g. Peter).
- vii. Served Jesus.
- viii Accompanied/followed him from place/kept him company.
- ix. Helped him to spread/teach/proclaim/preach the good news (e.g Mission of the 12/72/70)
- x. Showed concern/love for his well-being /cared for him.
- Xi Advised him/sought advice from him.
- Xii Glorified /praised him
- Xiii Put their faith/trust in him were steadfast.
- Xiv Addressed him as Rabbi/ master/Teacher/ respected him
- xv. Paid tax for him
- xvi. Peter was prepared to die with Jesus/followed him to the home of the High Priest during the trial.
- Xvii Peter cried when he remembered he had denied Jesus.
- Xviii Were present at the cross of Jesus/weeping.
- xix. Removed his body from the cross/wrapped it/ buried it/were sad when he died.
- Xx Took care of his mother.
- Xxi were happy/ excited when Jesus resurrected.
- xxii. Accompanied him to the mount of ascension.
- Xxiii Waited on his promise of the Holy spirit in Jerusalem.
- xxiv. Spread the Good News of Jesus Christ after his ascension.

8x1=8mks

3. c) **Problems faced by Church ministers in their work**
- i. Lack of money/resources to pay their salaries/meet other expenses.
 - ii Poor housing/lack of housing for themselves/their families
 - iii some Christians might reject a minister/lack of acceptance by some Christians on grounds of education/age/tribe.
 - Iv What they preach/teach might make them unpopular with some members of the congregation/with the powers that be.
 - v. Might work in geographical hostile environments where they might suffer from disease/drought/weather /traveling long distances.
 - vi. People might expect too much from them when they are only human. When they make mistakes people may not readily forgive them.
 - Vii some members may not co-operate with them.
 - viii. Might face un co-operate from other church leaders (e.g. Bishops/moderators).
 - ix. Might not be in agreement with some rules/regulations/ standing orders of the church.
 - x. Pastoral problems might be too complex to deal with/might not be able to handle some people.
 - xi. Settling quarrels/disagreements/disputes without being seen to take sides

- xii suffer from stress. Depression from personal problems/ problems from the congregation and have nobody to share with them/might not share problems with people for fear of exposing weaknesses.
 - Xiii Problems/ harassment from civil authorities/politicians who might want to use the church for their own benefits/accusation of involvement in politics.
 - Xiv Might not know how to deal with different groups in the church (e.g. youth/women/men/choir/revival groups).
 - Xv Might face cultural barriers. Language problems if they are not working in their home districts.
 - xvi. Temptations from worldly/ earthly pleasures/materials.
 - xvii. External factors-competition/rivalry from other religions/other Christian denominations.
 - xviii. Too much demand on their time/services by the members.
- 8x1=8mks
- 4 a) **Measures taken by traditional African communities to discourage pregnancies before marriage.**
- i. Sex education was given to the youth in order to instill discipline/responsibility.
 - ii The youth were made aware /advised/sensitized of the dire consequences of irresponsible sex leading to pregnancy before marriage.
 - iii. Sex before marriage was prohibitive in most traditional African communities virginity was highly valued.
 - iv. girls who became pregnant before marriage were severely punished/they were ostracized. Disowned by the family/put to death/forced to marry old/useless men.
 - v Young men who were found to have impregnated a girl before marriage were also punished /paid a heavy fine/reprimanded/banned by their age groups/ defamed in songs/ given nasty nicknames.
 - vi. Parents, (especially the mothers) were held responsible for their daughter conduct/ girls movements were closely watched and their movements monitored. Limited
 - vii. During social occasions(e.g dances) young people were supervised so that they did not misbehave.
 - Viii There was physical separation of sexes/boys and girls/ males, lived in separate houses.
 - Ix There were taboos/rules/regulations on sex relationships
 - X The entire traditional African community was concerned about the moral fiber /integrity.
 - Xi Sexes were taught to respect each other/treat each other with respect/ to respect their own bodies/maintain their dignity/ honour.
- 4 b) **Factors which have contributed sexual immorality among the youth**
- i. Drugs/alcohol abuse among the youth
 - ii. Permissiveness in the society/moral laxity /lack of discipline in the society.

- Iii Pornography form print media/materials /literature/pictures.
- Iv Poverty which has led some to turn to commercial sex/prostitution
- V Lack of proper sex education for the youth.
- Vi Changing life styles/urbanization resulting in overcrowded house/ lack of privacy.
- Vii Influence form electronic media (e.g television. Video cassettes/cinemas).
- Viii Availability of contraceptives which make the youth engage in sex education without any fear of pregnancies.
- Ix Unemployment/Idleness the youth are lured into sex with promises of jobs/favors
- X Stress/frustrations, force the youth to seek consolation in sex among other things.
- Xi The wrong role models from the adults/the youth don't have examples to emulate.
- Xii Peer pressure/youth engage in sex to fit in their peer group/to be accepted.
- Xiii Parents have abdicated their role of teaching the youth about the facts of life to the schools which doing very little/nothing at all.

7x1=1mk

- 4 c) **Ways in which the church can help single parents**
- i. should provide pastoral care/guidance and counseling/preaching to them .
 - ii Accept them in church/community.
 - Iii Provide them with material help where necessary/provide opportunity.
 - Iv Visit them/invite them to visits with them.
 - V Pray with them/for them.
 - Vi Involve them in church activities
 - Vii Encourage them to get married
 - Viii Invite them to church seminars on family life.

6 x 1=6mks

- 5 a) **Practices in the Early church which are observed in the church in Kenya.**
- i. Holding prayer/fellowship meeting (meeting together for prayers/for fellowship.
 - ii Observing a day of worship/having weekly worship services.
 - Iii Baptism of the new converts to make them full members of the church.
 - iv. Instruction of new converts in the Bible/Christian doctrines.
 - V. Celebration of the Lord's Supper/Eucharist/Holy Communion/Mass.
 - Vi Visiting /helping the sick /poor /orphans/the needy/widows.
 - vii. Giving of offertory/tithes for the work of the church.
 - Viii Meeting to discuss issues/problems/solve problems
 - Ix Teaching/preaching the Gospel
 - X Missionary work/evangelism/taking the gospel to those who did not have it spreading the gospel to new people/areas.
 - Xi Speaking in tongues/laying of hands to receive the Holy spirit.
 - Xii singing to/praise God
 - Xiii Pastoral care/guidance and counseling.
 - Xiv sharing of resources/sharing what they have with others.

- Xv Sending of famine relief to those who have no food as a result of man-made/natural catastrophes/wars/drought/floods.
- Xvi Celebrating Christian events (e.g Easter/ Christmas/Pentecost/Ascension days)
- Xvii Healing/ spiritual healing/performing miracles.
- xviii. Observing the Law of god/Ten commandments/Decalogue /the traditions of the church.
- Xix reading/ studying of scriptures. 7x2=13mks.
- 5 b) **Reasons why Missionaries condemned traditional African music and dance.**
- i. They regarded them as obscene/disgusting (e.g body movements/the songs)
- ii They regarded them as evil/ satanic as they did with other aspects of African culture.
- iii They were regarded heathen /contradicting/ anti-Christian/ pagan practices/ witchcraft.
- Iv Regarded them as demonstration of savagely dangerous harmful/barbaric.
- v. they assumed that they promoted sexual immorality/were immoral/led to sexual immorality.
- Vi discourage the African Christians from going back to their old ways/practices
- Vii To encourage the African Christians from going back to their old ways/practices.
- Viii the missionaries condemned the African dance/music out of ignorance/they did not understand their/ language /social/religious significance.
- Ix The music instruments used by the Africans were primitive according to the missionaries.
- x. the white missionaries were already biased/hated/did not like/that what was African was culturally inferior/primitive/should be abandoned.
- Xi They wanted to liberate/ the Africans for the primitive culture/ practices so that they could embrace Christianity/western civilization (and all that it could offer).
- 5x =12
6. a) Ways in which Christians make use of science and Technology make use of science and technology to spread the Gospel.
- i. Through the use of electronic media (e.g radio/television/video cassettes/ cinemas to preach/ teach the good news.
- ii Use public address systems when preaching to large congregations/during Christian crusades/rallies /conventions.
- iii Make use of modern means of communication (automobiles aero plane /trains) to travel from place to place to preach/teach/ evangelize/to send.
- Iv make use of recorded cassettes to preach/ for recording gospel music which people can listen to.
- v. Make use of modern musical instruments (electronic guitars/key boards for accompaniment in music.
- Vi use of telephones/fax/postal service from station to station/country to country/which is essential in running of churches.

- Vii Use typewriters/ computers printing machines has enabled the church to put messages/teachings in writing so that they can be read by more people/enabled them to print their literature for wider readership.
 - Viii Technology in architecture/building technology has enabled churches not only to put up sanctuaries from where to preach to the people but also to put up other complexes (e.g. halls, schools/officers) for the work of the church equip their hospitals/modern methods to treat the sick /to carry out the healing ministry.
 - ix. Scientific research/innovations in different disciplines has been adopted by the church and this has contributed to their critically looking at methods/approaches used in spreading the gospel with the intention of changing to modern methods/ approaches.
 - X The use of modern technology in industry agriculture/commerce, has helped to bring more money in the churches which is essential in spreading the gospel/for the work of the church.
 - Xi use of modern equipment for leisure (e.g. games /music drama social activities/ parties)has helped to enhance the work of the church.
 - Xii scientific discoveries/explorations have gone a long way to affirm/ attest the truth of the Gospel (e.g. (Archaeological discoveries).
- 5x2 = 10mks
- 6 b) **Religious significance of the environment in traditional African communities.**
- i The environment was created by God/it is sacred/ to be revered.
 - ii Each ethnic group believed that their homeland was given to them by God/it was a gift from God.
 - lii In some communities, the most important oaths were taken by one taking the soil as a symbol of land/environment.
 - Iv African communities set aside certain places as sacred/ to symbolize God's presence among them (e.g mountains/ forests/caves/rivers /trees). These places were also used as places of worship.
 - v. some communities had totemic animals/birds/heavenly bodies which were considered sacred.
 - Vi The environment demonstrated the relationship between god and the people at given times e.g drought/flood/epidemics) showed that God was annoyed with the people/good rains/ a bumper harvest/ green vegetation showed God's blessings.
 - Vii People believed that it was their religious obligation to take care of the environment.
 - Viii Used the environment to reveal / understand God's attributes/his nature (e.g. thunder/ lightning/ rain/ clouds/earthquakes/ volcanicity/eclipses/sun moon/stars.
 - ix. Rites of passages were connected to the environment/ circumcision blood flowed to the soil to bind the initiate to the ancestors/ birth –placenta was buried in the ground/upon death the body was buried in the ground.
 - x. The Africans believed that the environment was the abode of the spirits/the living dead / the ancestors.

