4.11 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (313)

4.11.1 Christian Religious Education Paper 1 (313/1)

1. (a) **Similarities in the Biblical stories of creation in Genesis 1 and 2.**
   
   (i) In both God is the sole creator
   (ii) In both human beings are given responsibilities/have authority over God’s creation
   (iii) In both accounts, human beings are special/share in God’s image
   (iv) There is a sense of order in both creation stories
   (v) In both stories, all created things depend on God for sustenance/ He is the provider
   (vi) In both accounts God is self existent/existed before creation
   (vii) In both stories God is the source of life.
   (viii) In both God created male/female/human sexuality.

   6 x 1 = 6 marks

   (b) **Responsibilities given to human beings by God in the Biblical creation stories**

   (i) Human beings are to till/cultivate the land
   (ii) To guard/protect the land/conserve/care for the land
   (iii) They should procreate/have children/fill the earth/multiply
   (iv) To be in charge of the fish/birds/animals
   (v) To give names to God’s creation
   (vi) To feed from the plants
   (vii) They should obey God’s commands
   (viii) To marry for companionship
   (ix) Human beings should help each other
   (x) To subdue/have dominion over the earth.

   8 x 1 = 8 marks

   (c) **Why Christians in Kenya should take care of the environment**

   (i) Christians should care for the environment in obedience/respect to God’s commands/it is a duty
   (ii) In order to maintain its beauty/aesthetics
   (iii) To preserve/maintain natural habitat for God’s creation
   (iv) It is the source of food/medicine/shelter
   (v) In order to preserve it for future generation
   (vi) To promote a healthy surrounding/prevent diseases
   (vii) To attract tourists/for economic gain/national development.

   6 x 1 = 6 marks

2. (a) **The call of Abraham (Genesis 12:1-9)**

   (i) God told Abraham to leave his country Haran/his kindred/his father’s house to the land that God would show him
   (ii) God promised Abraham that he would make him a great nation/bless him/make his name great/source of blessing
   (iii) Abraham left the land of Haran as he had been instructed by God
   (iv) Abraham was seventy five years when he was called
   (v) He took his wife Sarai/Lot his brother’s son/all their possessions/his servants/set forth to the land of Canaan
(vi) They passed through Canaan to the place at Shechem/oak of Moreh
(vii) God appeared to Abraham in the land of Canaan/promised to give the land of Canaan to his descendants
(viii) Abraham built an altar to the Lord at Shechem
(ix) He moved to the mountain on the east of Bethel/pitched his tent/built an altar for the Lord/called on the name of the Lord
(x) Abraham journeyed on towards Negeb.

(b) **Characteristics of a covenant**

(i) An agreement between two individuals/parties-
   A covenant is an agreement between two parties/individuals who were separate before the parties involved exchange vows/make promises to each other

(ii) Promises -

(iii) Witnesses -
   There are both physical/spiritual witnesses during the making of a covenant

(iv) Signs -
   Are the physical/outward mark to remind the parties of their obligations to each other

(v) Ceremony -
   There are rituals performed to seal the covenant

(vi) Conditions/consequences-
   Each party is expected to honour their part of the covenant/failure leads to consequences.

(vii) Seal -
   A binding rite

(c) **Examples of covenants made in Kenya today**

(i) Marriage

(ii) Baptism

(iii) Peace agreements

(iv) Trade treaties

(v) Land purchase agreements/land lease

(vi) Employment contracts

(vii) Oath of office/loyalty

(viii) Ordination of church leaders.

3. **Reasons why the Israelites demanded for a King (1 sam 8)**

(i) Samuel who was their judge had become old

(ii) The two sons of Samuel, Joel and Abijah who had replaced him were corrupt

(iii) The Israelites wanted a King who would lead them to war/battles

(iv) They wanted a King so as to be like other nations around them

(v) It was a reflection of their rejection of God as their King

(vi) They wanted a human/physical King they could see.

(vii) Wanted to be governed by law/order.

(viii) Stable hereditary leadership.
(b) **Lessons modern political leaders can learn from King David**
(i) Modern political leaders should have faith in God/trust in God/depend on God
(ii) They should promote the worship of the true God in their nations
(iii) Modern political leaders should ask for forgiveness/repent when they do wrong/ forgive their enemies
(iv) They should seek advice from church leaders/be humble
(v) They should not use their positions to oppress their subjects/should be just/fair
(vi) Political leaders should promote unity among their subjects
(viii) They should set up proper administrative structures
(ix) Modern political leaders should establish good relations with their neighbouring countries.
(x) They should secure their country from external threats.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) **How Christians in Kenya demonstrate their faith in God**
(i) Through praying/ fasting
(ii) Through preaching/ evangelism/ winning souls to the kingdom of God
(iii) By singing/dancing for God/ composing songs/ listening to christian songs
(iv) By building worshipping places
(v) By giving tithes/ offerings to God
(vi) By helping the needy/ acts of charity
(vii) Through forgiving others/ repenting their sins
(viii) By respecting their church leaders/ spiritual authority
(ix) By having special attires/ wearing a crucifix
(x) By leading righteous lives/ obeying God's commandments/ role models
(xi) By observing religious festivals/ rituals/ church functions
(xii) By reading the bible/ christian literature

8 x 1 = 8 marks

4.   (a) **Differences between the traditional African prophets and the Old Testament prophets**
(i) The old testament prophets were called by God while traditional African prophets inherited their roles
(ii) Old testament prophets delivered messages to their own people and those outside their locality while traditional African prophets were concerned with their own communities
(iii) The prophecies of the old testament were recorded while those of the traditional African prophets were passed on orally
(iv) Old testament prophets spoke of the coming messiah while traditional African prophets did not have this concept
(v) Old testament prophets were rejected in their communities while traditional African prophets were liked/ respected by their communities
(vi) Old testament promoted monotheism/ while traditional African prophets promoted polytheism.

4 x 2 = 8 marks
(b) Social injustices condemned by prophet Amos in Israel
(i) There was oppression of the poor by the rich
(ii) They sold fellow Israelites into slavery
(iii) There was violence/robbery in the land
(iv) The rich lived in luxury/were selfish/greedy
(v) There was bribery in courts
(vi) There was sexual immorality in the land
(vii) There was use of false weights/measures in business
(viii) They sold worthless wheat/refuse to others
(ix) There was misuse of garments secured as pledges.
(x) Murder of the innocent.  

(c) Ways in which the church in Kenya is promoting justice in the society
(i) The church preaches/teaches on the need for justice/fairness in the society
(ii) The church condemns all forms of injustice in the society
(iii) They pray for justice to prevail in the land
(iv) Christians lead exemplary lives/role models/practice justice
(v) The church initiates income generating activities to create employment/
    encourage independence/self sustenance
(vi) The church assists the needy/shares their wealth with the poor
(vii) By guiding and counselling the victims of injustice.
(viii) Advocating for just laws.  

5. (a) Ways in which God would punish the people of Judah according to the teaching of
    prophet Jeremiah on judgement
(i) Prophet Jeremiah proclaimed that the people of Judah would be invaded by an
    enemy from the north
(ii) The city of Jerusalem would be destroyed by a cruel/merciless nation
(iii) God would send serpents to bite them for sacrificing their sons/daughters to the
    idol gods
(iv) God would bring drought upon the land of Judah/there would be scarcity of
    water/food
(v) The people of Judah would die of diseases
(vi) They would lose their inheritance/wives/vineyards/flock to foreigners
(vii) The people of Judah would be killed by the sword
(viii) The people of Judah would be taken to exile.  

(b) Ways in which Jeremiah suffered while carrying out his prophetic work in Judah
(i) There was a plot to kill prophet Jeremiah by his people at Anathoth
(ii) He was anguished/tormented by the prosperity of the wicked
(iii) Jeremiah suffered loneliness/isolation
(iv) He was in constant conflict with the leaders
(v) He was mocked/ridiculed by the people
(vi) Jeremiah was hated by the people of Judah
(vii) He was arrested/chained/imprisoned
(viii) He was beaten by Pashur the priest
(ix) He was physically assaulted/tortured/put in a cistern.
(x) He was falsely accused/rejected by his own family.
Moral values that a Christian can acquire from the life of Prophet Jeremiah

(i) Obedience
(ii) Loyalty
(iii) Perseverance/endurance/tolerance
(iv) Patience
(v) Self control
(vi) Courage/bravery
(vii) Honesty/faithfulness/truthfulness
(viii) Respect
(ix) Holiness/righteousness/purity
(x) Hope
(xi) Humility
(xii) Justice/fairness.

6. Places used for worship in traditional African communities

(i) Under sacred trees
(ii) In caves
(iii) At river banks/waterfalls
(iv) On rocks
(v) On mountains/hills
(vi) In forests/shrubs
(vii) In shrines
(viii) In homes of religious leaders
(ix) At graveyards.

Reasons why sacrifices are made in traditional African communities

(i) To worship God/ancestors
(ii) It is a way of seeking for protection
(iii) A way of acknowledging God as a source of life
(iv) To seek God’s help in times of trouble/petition God for help
(v) To ask for forgiveness/a way of cleansing/appease
(vi) In recognition of God’s power
(vii) To thank God for victories/success
(viii) To ask for blessings from God.

How Christians in Kenya show respect for places of worship

(i) They maintain cleanliness in places of worship
(ii) In some cases, they remove shoes
(iii) They decorate/put flowers in places of worship
(iv) They dress decently when going for worship
(v) Order is maintained in places of worship
(vi) Constructing beautiful/large places of worship
(vii) Dedicating all instruments/property in places of worship
(viii) Showing respect/obedience to church leaders
(ix) Observe and maintain silence
(x) Securing places of worship.
4.11.2 Christian Religious Education Paper 2 (313/2)

1. (a) Jeremiah's prophecies about the Messiah (Jeremiah 23: 5-6)

(i) The Messiah would come from the house of David
(ii) He would be righteous
(iii) He would reign as a king
(iv) The Messiah would rule wisely
(v) He would execute justice/righteousness in the land
(vi) He would bring salvation upon Judah
(vii) He would provide security/safety in Israel
(viii) He would be called the Lord.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(b) The incident when an angel visited the shepherds on the night Jesus was born

(i) The shepherds were looking after their flocks in the fields at night
(ii) An angel appeared to them
(iii) The glory of the Lord shone around them
(iv) They were filled with fear
(v) The angel told them not to be afraid
(vi) He told them the good news about the birth of Jesus/saviour in the city of David
(vii) The angel told them how to find the baby/gave them a sign on how to identify the baby
(viii) There appeared a host of angels singing/praising God
(ix) The angels left them/went back to heaven
(x) The shepherds decided to go to Bethlehem/visit the baby.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) Virtues Christians acquire when celebrating the birth of Jesus

(i) Joy/happiness
(ii) Sharing/generosity/helpfulness/kindness/charity
(iii) Holiness/righteousness/purity
(iv) Respect
(v) Humility
(vi) Mercy/compassion
(vii) Co-operation/unity
(viii) Thankfulness/gratitude
(ix) Love
(x) Peace

7 x 1 = 7 marks

2. (a) The raising of Jairus' daughter (Luke 8: 40-56)

(i) Jairus, a ruler of the synagogue came to Jesus/fell at the feet of Jesus
(ii) He begged Jesus to go to his house for his only daughter was dying
(iii) Jesus agreed to go/large crowd pressed against Him
(iv) On the way he healed a woman who had flow of blood for twelve years
(v) A man from the ruler’s house brought a message that the daughter has already
died/no need to trouble the teacher any more
(vi) Jesus told Jairus not to fear but believe/his daughter will be well
(vii) Jesus went into the house with Peter, James, John/parents of the child
(viii) The people were weeping/wailing for her/Jesus told them not to weep because
she was not dead
(ix) Jesus took the child by the hand/told her to arise
(x) Her spirit returned/she got up at once
(xi) Jesus directed that something be given to her to eat
(xii) The child’s parents were amazed
(xiii) Jesus charged them not to tell any one what had happened.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) Lessons Christians learn about Jesus from the raising of Jairus’ daughter

(i) Jesus has power over death/source of life
(ii) Jesus requires people to have faith in Him
(iii) Jesus is approachable
(iv) Jesus is always ready to assist/concerned about people’s needs
(v) Jesus is sociable/available/mixes with people
(vi) Jesus is the source of hope/healer
(vii) He brings joy to people
(viii) He is humble
(ix) Jesus is a teacher

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(c) How the church in Kenya is helping the sick

(i) The church provides free/affordable medical services for the sick
(ii) It gives financial/material assistance to the sick
(iii) The church provides guiding and counselling services to the sick
(iv) By constructing hospitals/mobile clinics/recreational facilities for the sick
(v) The church trains medical personnel to offer health services
(vi) By accepting the sick in church/preaching messages of hope to them
(vii) The church prays for the sick
(viii) The church participates in cleaning the environment for good health
(ix) Church members visit/encourage the sick
(x) The church has rehabilitation centres where they care for the sick.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

3. (a) Events that took place between the death and the burial of Jesus (Luke 23:44-56)

(i) The sun stopped shining/there was darkness over the land
(ii) The curtain of the temple was torn into two
(iii) Jesus committed his spirit into his father’s hand/breathed his last breath
(iv) The centurion who witnessed the death of Jesus praised God/confessed that
Jesus was an innocent man
(v) The multitude who witnessed the death beat their breasts as they went away
(vi) The women from Galilee stood at a distance/watched in silence
(vii) Joseph of Arimathea went to Pilate to ask for the body of Jesus
(viii) He took down the body from the cross/wrapped it in linen cloth/laid it in a tomb
(ix) The women from Galilee followed Joseph/saw the tomb/how the body was laid.

(b) How Jesus revealed himself to the two men going to Emmaus (Luke 24:13-31)

(i) Jesus joined the two men as they walked to Emmaus
(ii) He listened to what they were discussing/conversation
(iii) He questioned them on what they were talking about
(iv) Jesus rebuked them for their foolishness/lack of faith in the scripture
(v) He explained the scriptures about the life of Christ to them
(vi) He went to stay with them for the evening
(vii) At the table, he took bread/gave thanks
(viii) He broke the bread/served them/their eyes were opened/they recognized him.

(c) Why the resurrection of Jesus is important to Christians

(i) The resurrection of Jesus is the foundation/basis of Christian faith/unifies Christians
(ii) It gives Christians hope for eternal life
(iii) The resurrection of Jesus confirms that there is life after death
(iv) Through the resurrection of Jesus, death has been conquered/overcome
(v) It confirms Jesus as the Son of God/Messiah
(vi) It gives Christians courage to face suffering/death/persecution
(vii) The resurrection of Jesus led to the coming of the Holy Spirit
(viii) It is the central theme in Christian preaching/teaching
(ix) It confirms that the scriptures are true/fulfilment of Old Testament prophecies
(x) It assures Christians that they worship a living saviour/Jesus is alive
(xi) It confirms that Christians will resurrect/have a new body.

4. (a) Events that took place on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2:1-41)

(i) The Apostles had gathered in one place on the day of Pentecost
(ii) A sound came from heaven like a mighty wind which filled the house
(iii) There appeared tongues of fire which rested on each one of them
(iv) The Apostles were all filled with the Holy Spirit
(v) They started talking in other tongues
(vi) The multitude in Jerusalem were amazed/wondered at what was happening to the Apostles
(vii) The multitude mocked the disciples of being drunk
(viii) Peter defended the disciples/explained the meaning of the event
(ix) Peter preached to the multitude about the Ministry of Jesus
(x) The people asked Peter what they could do about the message
(xi) Peter told them to repent/be baptized in the name of Jesus
(xii) Three thousand people repented/were baptized.  

8 x 1 = 8 marks

(b) **Ways in which Christians can identify those who are led by the Holy Spirit among themselves**

(i) By listening to the confession of fellow Christians/they should confess Christ
(ii) By analysing the kind of doctrine they preach/teach, whether it is centred on Jesus Christ
(iii) By examining the lives of fellow Christians, whether they possess the fruit of the Holy Spirit
(iv) When a believer does not use the gifts of the Holy Spirit for selfish gain/motive
(v) When a Christian gives glory/praise to God after performing a miracle/serving
(vi) When a Christian leads people to Christ/repentence
(vii) By observing their way of life/behaviour/not led by the flesh.

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(c) **How the gifts of the Holy Spirit are manifested in the church today**

(i) Through prayers
(ii) By the unity of believers/ecumenism
(iii) Through the wise decisions made in church
(iv) There is faith healing/cast out of demons in the church/any other miracle
(v) Through preaching/teaching of the word of God/evangelism/prophecy
(vi) By Christians helping the poor/giving alms
(vii) Through the giving of tithes/offering in church
(viii) Christians receive revelations/word of knowledge
(ix) They speak in tongues/able to interpret tongues
(x) Through repentance/confession of sin/forgiving
(xi) Through singing/dancing/composing songs.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

5. **(a) Causes of premarital sex among the youth in Kenya today**

(i) There is erosion of traditional/Christian values/permisiveness
(ii) Some youth lack guidance/counselling
(iii) They are influenced by the mass media
(iv) Influence of drug/substance abuse
(v) Negative peer influence/pressure
(vi) Some youth lack life skills
(vii) The desire to prove manhood/fertility
(viii) Idleness/boredom/unemployment among the youth
(ix) Poverty/desire for money /affluence
(x) Fear of being rejected/desire to maintain a relationship
(xi) Some do it out of curiosity
(xii) Availability of contraceptives.
(xii) Poor role models
(xiv) Frustrations

8 x 1 = 8 marks
(b) Christian teaching on marriage

(i) Marriage is instituted/ordained by God/sacred
(ii) Christian marriage should be monogamous
(iii) Marriage should be between a man and a woman/not between individuals of the same sex
(iv) Marriage is complete with/without children
(v) Marriage is for procreation/companionship
(vi) Husband and wife should complement each other
(vii) Marriage should be based on mutual love/respect/faithfulness
(viii) The husband is the head in marriage/wife to submit to the husband
(ix) Marriage unites husband and wife as one flesh
(x) Marriage is permanent/divorce/separation is not allowed
(xi) Marriage partners should satisfy each others sexual needs/conjugal rights
(xii) It is not a must for one to marry/be celibate
(xiii) Re-marriage is allowed after the death of a partner.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) Reasons why virginity is encouraged in both traditional African Community and Christianity

(i) It ensures purity/chastity of an individual before marriage
(ii) To uphold the moral values of the community
(iii) In order to protect the gift of sex from being misused
(iv) To protect the youth from suffering/unwanted pregnancies/disease
(v) To uphold the dignity/reputation of individuals
(vi) It is a source of joy/prestige to the couple.

5 x 1 = 5 marks

6. (a) Ways in which wealth is acquired in traditional African communities

(i) Wealth is acquired through inheritance
(ii) Through payment of bride wealth/dowry
(iii) Through farming/livestock rearing
(iv) Through barter trade/exchange of goods/services
(v) By marrying many wives/having many children
(vi) Through raids/wars
(vii) By using skills/talents
(viii) By utilizing natural/available resources
(ix) Through receiving gifts.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) The negative effects of the introduction of money economy in traditional African communities

(i) Money economy has led to wage labour which has replaced communal working
(ii) It has led to rural urban migration hence destroying the closely knit way of life in traditional African communities
(iii) Money economy has led to formation of classes/gap between the rich and poor which encourages suspicion/insecurity/witchcraft
(iv) It has led to individualism which has replaced the extended family
(v) It has led to bribery/corruption which has replaced the moral values of honesty/faithfulness
(vi) It has changed land ownership from being communal to private/people sell land for money and end up being squatters
(vii) Money economy has led to commercialization of bride wealth whereby the parents of the bride exploit the groom
(viii) Money economy has shifted the respect that was accorded to elders because of their wisdom to young people who are rich
(ix) It has encouraged dependence on a few individuals who are employed/has encouraged laziness
(x) It has led to social evils/immorality

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) How Christians in Kenya can help to narrow the gap between the rich and the poor

(i) Christians should pay taxes to the government as required
(ii) By creating job opportunities/employing the jobless
(iii) Through training/equipping the poor with skills for self reliance
(iv) By assisting the poor to access loans/credit facilities to improve their livelihood
(v) By condemning vices that widen the gap between the rich and the poor
(vi) By exercising fairness/avoiding corrupt practices
(vii) Christians should call upon the government to be accountable to her citizens
(viii) Through preaching/advocating for application of virtues that promote equality
(ix) Providing education for the poor.

6 x 1 = 6 marks