

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
 - (v) Patience
 - (vi) Obedience
 - (vii) Wisdom/ intelligence
 - (viii) Courage/ Bravery/ fearlessness
 - (ix) Faith/ trust
 - (x) Consistence/ reliability
 - (xi) 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 Solomon'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.
 - (xii) 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/ beloved 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's kingdom 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 ready to accept Gentile 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 or 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)