

1. KCSE 2012 CRE P1

- (a) The literary forms used in the writing of the Bible
- (i) Poetry/poems/epics
 - (ii) Wise sayings
 - (iii) Prose/narratives
 - (iv) Letters/Epistles
 - (v) Legal/law expressions
 - (vi) Songs
 - (vii) Prophetic/prophetic speeches
 - (viii) Gospel
 - (ix) Philosophical essays
 - (x) Prayers
 - (xi) Sermons
- (b) Reasons why the Bible had to be compiled into its present form by early Christians (Comprehension)
- (i) The eye witnesses of Jesus Christ were being killed
 - (ii) In order to prevent information from getting lost
 - (iii) Due to the expansion of the church/increased number of believers/who needed material to refer to.
 - (iv) To counteract false teachings/teachers who were confusing the believers
 - (v) To ensure that same doctrines/beliefs were being taught to all Christians.
 - (vi) To reach out to the Jews in the Diaspora/Gentiles
 - (vii) To preserve an orderly account of Biblical themes/avoid distortion
- (c) Ways in which Christians use the Bible in Kenya today
- (i) Christians read the Bible for spiritual growth/meditation/Bible study
 - (ii) They use it for instructing new converts
 - (iii) It is used as a text book when teaching Christians Religious Education in Schools/colleges.
 - (iv) It is used as resource materials in search of general knowledge
 - (v) It is used to compose Christian hymn/songs/Drama.
 - (vi) It is used as a prayer book
 - (vii) It is used for preaching/evangelism.
 - (viii) It is used to explain Christian ethics/rituals/doctrines/guidance and counseling.
 - (ix) It is used to produce Christian literature.

2.

- (a) The covenant ceremony between God and Abraham
- (i) Abraham was in doubt for the promise of a son vs 2
 - (ii) God assured him that his own son would inherit him and not Eliezer of Damascus v 5
 - (iii) God showed Abraham the many stars and confirmed that his descendants would be as the stars. Vs 6
 - (iv) God asked Abraham to bring him a heifer, a goat, a ram, each three years old, a tuddle dove and a young pigeon vs 9
 - (v) Abraham cut the animals into two and arranged the halves in two rows vs 10
 - (vi) The birds were not cut
 - (vii) He drove away the birds of prey that targeted the carcasses
 - (viii) At sunset Abraham fell into a deep sleep.
 - (ix) God spoke to him giving the promise that his descendants would be slaves for four hundred years but He would set to liberate them.

- (x) Abraham was promised a long peaceful life
 - (xi) Abraham saw God pass through the carcasses in form of smoking fire pot and a flaming torch.
- (b) Differences between Jewish and the Traditional African circumcision practices.
- (i) In the Jewish community, it is for boys only while in some traditional African communities it is for both boys and girls.
 - (ii) In the Jewish community, it is done on the eighth day while in traditional African communities it is done during adolescent stage.
 - (iii) Its purpose in the Jewish community is to identify with God's people while in Traditional African communities it is to promote one to adult life.
 - (iv) Among the Jews, the practice was commanded by God while in traditional African communities it was done in obedience to the ancestors.
 - (v) The rite is not seasonal among the Jews as is the case in traditional African communities.
 - (vi) In traditional African communities it is a gateway to more responsibilities while among the Jews one is too young for any responsibility.
- (c) Reasons why church leaders in Kenya take vows before starting their mission.
- (i) To receive God's blessing/guidance
 - (ii) To get acknowledgement from the people being serviced
 - (iii) It reminds the leader to stick to the church regulations/mission
 - (iv) To get the authority of God to lead.
 - (v) It gives the leader courage/confidence to do his/her work
 - (vi) It shows one's willingness/commitment to serve/acceptance
 - (vii) To emulate the Biblical way of commissioning servants of God.

3.

- (a) Ways used by King David to promote the worship of God in Israel
- (i) He brought the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem
 - (ii) He made Jerusalem a holy city where Israelites from all over the land came for important religious occasions.
 - (iii) He composed the Psalms which were used in worship by the Israelites.
 - (iv) He showed respect to the prophets of Yahweh/listened to their messages
 - (v) He wanted to build a temple for God/made preparations for its construction
 - (vi) When he made mistakes, he asked for Yahweh's forgiveness/repented
 - (vii) He sought for God's guidance in whatever he wanted to do.
 - (viii) He entered into a covenant with God/instructed others to obey the covenant
 - (ix) He built altars/offers sacrifices
- (b) Life skills used by Prophet Elijah to fight against false religion
- (i) Assertiveness – he told Ahab that he was the cause of trouble in Israel
 - (ii) Creative thinking – He requested for a contest between the prophets of Baal and himself
 - (iii) Decision making – he killed the prophets/prophetess of Baal
 - (iv) Self- esteem – He was convinced that God was on his side
 - (v) Negotiation – Elijah asked the Israelites to choose between God and Baal.
 - (vi) Conflict resolution – through the contest, he convinced the Israelites that Yahweh was the true God.
 - (vii) Effective communication – He explained to the people how the contest was to be carried out.
 - (viii) Self awareness – He knew that he was the prophet of the true God/he had confidence in himself.

- (ix) Critical thinking – sought ways to prove Yahweh was true.
- (c) Problems faced by church leaders in carrying out their work.
- (i) They receive threats opposition from the opponents
 - (ii) Inadequate material/financial resources.
 - (iii) There is lack of cooperation from the church members
 - (iv) There is rivalry among the leaders themselves
 - (v) They may not be good role model/hypocrisy
 - (vi) They may suffer from long separation from their families
 - (vii) There is misinterpretation of the Biblical theology from different sources
 - (viii) Greed for material thing/property
 - (ix) They may be posted to a hostile working environment
 - (x) There is political interference in their work
 - (xi) They may lack adequate skills for carrying out their work
 - (xii) Permissiveness from moral decadence
 - (xiii) Rejection.
- 4.
- (d) Reasons why Amos was against the worship of God in Israel.
- (i) The Israelites had neglected God prophets
 - (ii) They practiced insecure worship/had no inner faith
 - (iii) The worshippers were not righteous/ they mistreated fellow Israelites which was against God's teaching.
 - (iv) They worshipped God as well as Baal/practiced syncretism.
 - (v) They were impatient during the worship ceremony/wanted to go back to their businesses.
 - (vi) They gave sacrifices/offerings as a show off/pride not for the love of God.
 - (vii) They had many ceremonial festivals/feasts.
 - (viii) They showed disrespect to the name of God through sexual immorality
 - (ix) They defiled the place of worship.
 - (x) Worshipped idol gods/bowl high places for idol gods.
- (e) Ways in which God would punish Israel for her evils according to prophet Amos
- (i) Israel would be surrounded by an enemy nation
 - (ii) The Israelites would be taken to exile
 - (iii) Amaziah, the Priest/King would die by the sword
 - (iv) The Holy places of worship would be destroyed
 - (v) The land would be occupied by a foreign nation/conquered/invaded/destruction of the city
 - (vi) God would cover the end with total darkness
 - (vii) There would be earthquakes.
- (f) How the church punishes errant members
- (i) The church suspends them
 - (ii) It denied them participation in the church activities/rituals
 - (iii) They may be denied leadership positions/demoted/withdrawal of privileges
 - (iv) They may be publicly condemned/asked to repent/apologize
 - (v) They may be warned
 - (vi) Some may be transferred to difficult areas
 - (vii) They may be sacked from the job
 - (viii) They may be excommunicated
 - (ix) They may be charged a fine.

5.

- (a) Qualities of God from the call of prophet Jeremiah
 - (i) God is the creator
 - (ii) God knows every person by name/all knowing
 - (iii) God is planner/chooses/appoints
 - (iv) God is holy
 - (v) God hates/punishes evil
 - (vi) God is just/judges
 - (vii) He is caring/concerned
 - (viii) God is merciful/forgiving
 - (ix) God is universal.
 - (x) God is a protector/deliverer
 - (xi) He is powerful/almighty/omnipotent
 - (xii) He is beyond human understanding/transcendent
 - (xiii) He is everywhere/omnipresent
 - (xiv) He restores
 - (xv) Provider

- (b) The characteristics of the new covenant of the new covenant foreseen by prophet Jeremiah
 - (i) The laws would be written in the hearts of men and women.
 - (ii) Every individual would know God individually
 - (iii) It would be an everlasting covenant/would not be broken again
 - (iv) There would be individual responsibility/suffering for ones sins
 - (v) God would forgive their sins/remember them no more
 - (vi) It would be established after God punishes Israel/with the remnant
 - (vii) It would establish a new Israel/ a new people of God
 - (viii) It would be initiated by God.

- (c) Ways in which Christians can assist victims of disasters.
 - (i) By donating food/clothing for them/material needs
 - (ii) By providing shelter for them.
 - (iii) By resettling them in safe areas
 - (iv) Offering guidance and counseling
 - (v) Through offering health care
 - (vi) By re-uniting them with their families
 - (vii) By providing financial assistance
 - (viii) By taking preventive measures against future disaster/training
 - (ix) Through visiting them.
 - (x) Praying for/with them.
 - (xi) Preaching to them.

6.

- (a) Ways in which people in traditional African communities communicate with God
 - (i) They make sacrifices to God
 - (ii) They sing/dance for God
 - (iii) They say prayers for God
 - (iv) Through chatting/recitation.
 - (v) They give offerings
 - (vi) Through burning incense.

- (b) Reasons for singing and dancing during initiation ceremonies in Traditional African communities
 - (i) The songs inform the participants of the history of the community

- (ii) They provide an opportunity for the members to socialize
 - (iii) It diverts the initiates minds from the impending pain
 - (iv) The songs educate the participants gender roles/relationships
 - (v) Through singing and dancing the members exercise their bodies
 - (vi) The songs encourage the initiates to face the challenge/rebuke cowardice
 - (vii) It exposes those with leadership qualities/skills/talents
 - (viii) They are used to mark the various stages of the initiation ceremonies/praising the initiate
 - (ix) It is a forum of prayer for the initiatives/drive away evil spirits/invoking
 - (x) Singing and dancing is a form of entertainment.
- (c) Reasons why witchcraft is feared in traditional African community
- (i) Witchcraft leads to death/destruction
 - (ii) It is the work of the evil spirits
 - (iii) It leads to poverty/loss of property
 - (iv) It involves cheating/telling lies
 - (v) In some cases people are forced to leave their homes/migrate to other places
 - (vi) It can lead to break up of families
 - (vii) A person can be banished/made an outcast
 - (viii) Witchcraft causes suspicion/hatred/mistrust amongst the people.
 - (ix) It leads to underdevelopment
 - (x) It can cause physical/psychological injury
 - (xi) It can cause embarrassment to an individual/family