

4.10 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (313)

4.10.1 Christian Religious Education Paper 1 (313/1)

1. (a) Why the Bible is considered as the word of God

- (i) The people/authors who wrote the Bible were under the influence of the Holy Spirit / inspired
- (ii) Through it, God's character / attributes / nature is revealed
- (iii) God speaks / communicates to human beings through the Bible / it contains God's spoken words
- (iv) It shows the will / desire of God for human beings
- (v) Through the Bible God guides people in their daily lives
- (vi) It transforms lives of people / source of moral values
- (vii) Part of the Bible was directly written by God Himself i.e the Ten Commandments
- (viii) Prophecies / promises made in the Bible have been / are being fulfilled
- (ix) It reveals the actions done by God
- (x) It outlines God's plan of salvation fulfilled through Jesus Christ
- (xi) It remains relevant for all generations.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) Effects of translating the Bible into African local languages

- (i) Bible translation has led to the development of the African languages
- (ii) It has led to the spread of the word of God to many people
- (iii) Through the translations people are able to apply the Bible teachings in their lives
- (iv) It has contributed to improved literacy levels among the Africans
- (v) It has led to emergence of African independent churches /schools / African leadership
- (vi) It has contributed to the numerical growth of the church / expansion of the church membership
- (vii) It gives people an opportunity to analyse the Bible in relation to their cultures
- (viii) The translation of the Bible has made Africans to incorporate their cultural practices into Christian worship
- (ix) It has enhanced the development of printing press / bookshops / creation of jobs
- (x) It has made people to carryout research in African beliefs / practices
- (xi) It has led to ecumenical cooperation among Christian in Africa.
- (x) It has led to creation of jobs.

7x1 = 7 marks

(c) Versions of the Bible used in Kenya today:

- (i) Revised Standard version
- (ii) Good news Bible
- (iii) Common Bible
- (iv) New International version
- (v) King James Version
- (vi) The African Bible
- (vii) Jerusalem Bible
- (viii) The Living Bible

- (ix) The Gideons International Version
- (x) The New English Bible
- (xi) The Holy Bible
- (xii) Jerome Bible
- (xiii) The Youths Bible
- (xiv) Amplified Bible

6 x 1 = 6 mark

2. (a) The call of Moses. (EXODUS 3:1-22)

- (i) Moses was looking after his father-in-law's sheep at Mt Horeb / Sinai
- (ii) An angel of the Lord appeared to him in a burning bush which was not getting consumed
- (iii) Moses turned to see the bush God called his name out of the bush
- (iv) Moses responded to God by saying, "Here I am"
- (v) God commended Moses not to move near / to remove his shoes because the place was holy.
- (vi) God revealed Himself to Moses as the God of his ancestors
- (vii) Moses hid his face / was afraid to look at God
- (viii) God told Moses that he had seen the suffering of his people in Egypt / had come to deliver them / wanted to sent Moses to Pharaoh to release his people
- (ix) Moses was reluctant to be sent to Pharaoh / God promised to be with him
- (x) Moses sought to know the name of God who was sending him / God revealed his name as "I am who I am"
- (xi) God told Moses to go and gather the elders of Israel / tell them God's message about their deliverance
- (xii) Moses was told to go with the elders to Pharaoh to ask for their release from Egypt.
- (xiii) God promised to perform wonders to compel Pharaoh to release the Israelites.
- (xiv) The Israelites will get favour from the Egyptians/will get jewellery.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

(b) Plagues that God used to demonstrate his power in Egypt.

- (i) The waters of Egypt turned into blood
- (ii) The land of Egypt was covered with frogs
- (iii) The dust of Egypt became gnats
- (iv) Swarms of flies covered the land
- (v) There was death of all Egyptian livestock
- (vi) There was an outbreak of boils on human beings / animals
- (vii) The plague of severe hailstorm
- (viii) There were swarm of locusts
- (ix) Darkness covered the land of Egypt for three days
- (x) Death of the first born males of the Egyptians.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) Reasons why Christians are commanded not to steal

- (i) Christians should trust in God to provide for their needs
- (ii) So as to show respect for other peoples' property
- (iii) Christians should work to acquire their needs / laziness is discouraged

- (iv) Christians should have others / should not make others suffer
- (v) They should uphold their dignity / self worth be role models
- (vi) In order to promote peace / harmony among people / stealing causes conflict in society
- (vii) In order to practise self control/ righteousness
- (viii) Christians are expected to be contented with what they have / stealing is an act of greed.

5 x 1 = 5 marks

3. (a) The achievements of Solomon as the King of Israel.

- (i) Solomon built a magnificent temple for God / brought the ark of the covenant to the temple
- (ii) He promoted trade with neighbouring countries / had a navy of merchant ships.
- (iii) He initiated a building programme / built the city of Megiddo / royal palaces / fortified the city of Jerusalem
- (iv) He reorganized the country into districts for effective administration
- (v) He established good diplomatic relationships with other nations through inter marriages
- (vi) He settled disputes among people wisely
- (vii) He composed proverbs / songs
- (viii) He initiated industrial activities within the Kingdom / exploited copper mines at Edom
- (ix) He established a strong army for defence.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) The importance of the temple in Jerusalem to the Israelites.

- (i) The temple was a place of worship / prayers /sacrifices.
- (ii) It was where major festivals were held.
- (iii) It was used as a treasury / important objects kept there / foreign currency exchanged.
- (iv) It was a source of unity among the people / gave a sense of security.
- (v) It symbolised the presence of God among the people / the ark of the covenant was kept there.
- (vi) It was where people were taught the law.
- (vii) It was used as residence / training centre for religious leaders.
- (viii) It was a place where disputes were settled / law court.
- (ix) It was a place where religious ceremonies / rites were performed.
- (x) It was a place of pilgrimage for the Jews.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) Lessons that modern political leaders in Kenya can learn from King Solomon

- (i) Political leaders should ask for wisdom from God to enable them to rule
- (ii) They should trust in God / have faith in God / obey God
- (iii) They should promote the worship of God / support Christian projects
- (iv) They should rule with justice / fairness / should not oppress their subjects
- (v) They should exercise self control / be leaders of integrity
- (vi) They should have good diplomatic / trading relations with other countries
- (vii) They should make good use of the nation's resources / not be extravagant
- (viii) They should protect their nation's territory / land.

(6 x 1 = 6 marks)

4. (a) Categories of true prophets in the Old Testament:

- (i) Major prophets - their messages / books are elaborate / detailed
 - (ii) Minor prophets - they have short / brief messages
 - (iii) Canonical prophets - they are prophets whose utterances are recorded in books that bear their names
 - (iv) Non - canonical prophets - they are prophets whose oracles / messages have been compiled by other authors
 - (v) Cultic / early prophets - they are prophets whose duties were associated with places of worship
- 3 x 2 = 6 marks

(b) Similarities between the traditional African and true prophets in the Old Testament.

- (i) Both predicted future events / disasters
- (ii) Both acted as mediators between God and the peopl.
- (iii) Both had supernatural powers to exercise their duties
- (iv) Both had a personal relationship with God / received revelations through visions / dreams
- (v) They were religious leaders who could offer sacrifices / prayers
- (vi) Both played an advisory role to the political leaders /acted as the conscience of the leaders
- (vii) Both urged their people to be morally upright / condemned evil in society
- (viii) They led exemplary lives / were role models.
- (ix) Both had prophets and prophetess.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(c) Challenges which Church leaders in Kenya face in their work.

- (i) Church leaders are rejected / persecuted
- (ii) They have rivalry among themselves / inferiority/ superiority complex
- (iii) They experience discrimination based on nepotism / tribalism / gender / status
- (iv) There is hypocrisy among church members / religious syncretism
- (v) Inadequate finances / materials for their work
- (vi) They encounter temptations in their duties
- (vii) They encounter language barrier while spreading the word of God
- (viii) There is conflicting interpretation of the Bible
- (ix) There is political interference in their work
- (x) They are faced with competition from false prophets / cults
- (xi) Permissiveness in society hinders their work
- (xii) Poor infrastructure makes it difficult for them to access some areas.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

5. (a) The political background to Nehemiah.

- (i) The Kingdom of Judah had been taken over by Babylon
- (ii) The Babylonians had destroyed the walls of the city / the temple / Jerusalem
- (iii) The King / royal court officials / able people were deported / exiled to Babylon
- (iv) Persia conquered Babylon / Jews came under the control of Persians
- (v) The Persian Kings ruled the subjects through governors
- (vi) The conquered people were to pay tribute / taxes to Persia
- (vii) The Persian King / Cyrus allowed the Jews to return to Judah in three stages
- (viii) Nehemiah led the third group of Jews back to Judah.

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) Occasions when Nehemiah prayed

- (i) Nehemiah prayed when he got a bad report from the Jews that Jerusalem was in ruins
- (ii) When he was about to ask for permission from King Artaxerxes I to go to Judah and rebuild the wall of Jerusalem
- (iii) When Sanballat ridiculed the rebuilding of the wall
- (iv) When Sanballat / Tobiah / Amonites threatened to fight the people of Jerusalem
- (v) He prayed for God's favour after having forfeited his portion of food as governor for twelve years
- (vi) When he was threatened to be killed by his enemies / Geshene the Arab
- (vii) When he had purified the rooms in the house of God
- (viii) After warning the people against ignoring the sabbath law
- (ix) After he had stopped the Israelites from intermarrying with the foreigners.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) Importance of prayer in the life of a Christian.

- (i) Prayer is a way of communicating with God / Fellowship with God
- (ii) Through prayer Christian faith in God is strengthened
- (iii) Christians have opportunity to confess / seek for forgiveness through prayer
- (iv) Through prayer Christians thank God for blessings received
- (v) Christians ask / petition God for their need through prayer
- (vi) They use prayer to intercede / show concern for others
- (vii) Prayers are made in obedience to the teachings of Jesus / the Bible
- (viii) It is a way of emulating the example set by Jesus / the early Church
- (ix) Christians praise / adore God through prayer
- (x) Prayer promote unity among believers.

8x 1 = 8 marks

6. (a) **How the aged in traditional African community prepare their family members before they die.**

- (i) Inviting the family members to share a common meal
- (ii) Identifying the leader of the family
- (iii) Disclosing to the members all the property owned
- (iv) Sharing / distributing the property among family members
- (v) Giving advice to family members
- (vi) Blessing the family members
- (vii) Reconciling family members / resolving conflicts
- (viii) Identifying the debtors /creditors
- (ix) Identifying the burial site / giving instruction's regarding the funeral.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) **Traditional African understanding of spirits.**

- (i) Spirits are invisible / do not have a physical form
- (ii) Spirits are more powerful than human beings
- (iii) they are believed to be residing in caves / rivers / trees/ rocks
- (iv) Spirits can acquire physical form / appear to human beings in form of birds / animals
- (v) Spirits have the ability to enter human beings / and through them to convey messages / reveal certain truths
- (vi) Spirits act as mediators between God and human beings
- (vii) Spirits change according to the circumstances / they can bring either harm / good to people.

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(c) **The responsibility of the living towards ancestors in traditional African community:**

- (i) Naming children after them
- (ii) Pouring libation for them
- (iii) Taking care of their graveyards
- (iv) Making sacrifices to honour them
- (v) Consulting / communicating to them in times of need
- (vi) Inviting / involving them in ceremonies
- (vii) Invoking their names during prayers
- (viii) Transmitting their wishes / visions
- (ix) By holding commemoration ceremonies for them
- (x) Managing their property wisely.
- (xi) Building shrines for them.
- (xii) Teaching children about them.

8 x 1 = 8 marks