

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.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

(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
- (ii) Promises - the parties involved exchange vows/make promises to each other
- (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

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(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.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

3. (a) 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.

5 x 1 = 5 marks)

(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.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(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.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

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.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(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.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(c) **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.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

6. (a) **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.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

(b) **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.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(c) **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.

6 x 1 = 6 marks