**313/1**

**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**PAPER 1**

**JULY / AUGUST 2019**

**TIME: 21/2 HOURS**

**SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATION - FORM FOUR 2019**

  **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.**

 (a) This paper consists of **six** questions.

 (b) Answer any **five** questions.

 (c) Each questions carries **20** marks.

 (d) This paper consists of **2** printed pages.

 (e) Candidates should check the question paper to ascertain that all pages are printed as indicated and that no questions are missing.

 (f) Candidates must answer all the questions in English.

1. (a) State **six** similarities in the Biblical stories of creation in Genesis one and two. (6 marks)

 (b) Identify **seven** teachings on the relationship between human beings and the environment

 from the Genesis stories of creation. (7 marks)

 (c) Outline lessons Christians learn about work from the Genesis stories of creation. (7 marks)

2. (a) State the importance of circumcision to Abraham and his descendants. (7 marks)

 (b) Describe the making of the Sinai covenant. (8 marks)

 (c) Outline reasons why Christians condemn traditional female circumcision in Kenya

 today. (5 marks)

3. (a) State **seven** challenges that prophet Elijah faced in Israel. (7 marks)

 (b) With reference to 1st Kings 21: 17 - 29, give the forms of punishment prophesied by

 prophet Elijah to king Ahab and queen Jezebel. (8 marks)

 (c) Why is killing condemned in Traditional African Communities. (5 marks)

4. (a) Explain the differences between traditional African and Old Testament prophets. (8 marks)

 (b) Outline Amos teaching on the day of the Lord. (7 marks)

 (c) How do the Christians prepare for the day of the Lord. (5 marks)

5. (a) Identify **eight** occasions when Nehemiah prayed. (8 marks)

 (b) State Nehemiah’s final reforms in Israel. (7 marks)

 (c) State Nehemiah’s exemplary life to that of Jesus Christ in St. Luke’s gospel. (5 marks)

6. (a) Give **six** duties of diviners in the African Traditional Communities. (6 marks)

 (b) Outline **seven** moral values promoted during funeral ceremonies in Traditional African

 Communities. (7 marks)

 (c) Compare leisure activities today and those of Traditional African Society. (7 marks)

**313/2**

**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**PAPER 2**

**JULY / AUGUST 2019**

**TIME: 21/2 HOURS**

**SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATION - FORM FOUR 2019**

  **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES.**

 (a) This paper consists of **six** questions.

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1. (a) Outline Jeremiah’s prophecy about Messiah in Jeremiah 23: 5 - 6. (6 marks)

 (b) Describe the incidents that happened on the night Jesus was born according to

 Luke 2: 1-20. (8 marks)

 (c) Give evidences from the early life of Jesus that shows he came from a poor family

 background. (6 marks)

2. (a) Describe the incident in which Jesus raised Jairus daughter Luke 8: 40 - 56. (7 marks)

 (b) State **six** lessons Christians learn about Jesus from the raising of Jairus daughter. (6 marks)

 (c) Show how Christians continue with Jesus work of compassion. (7 marks)

3. (a) Outline the instructions that Jesus gave the seventy two disciples when he sent them on a

 mission. (8 marks)

 (b) Relate the parable of the Pharisee and the tax collector in Luke 18: 9 - 14. (5 marks)

 (c) Give **seven** reasons that make Christians pray. (7 marks)

4. (a) Explain how the unity of believers is expressed in the concept of the bride. (7 marks)

 (b) State the criteria for discerning the gifts of the Holy Spirit. (7 marks)

 (c) Identify **six** factors that hinder effective co-operation among Christians in Kenya today. (6 marks)

5. (a) Outline seven various forms of irresponsible sexual behavours. (7 marks)

 (b) Explain traditional African understanding of marriage. (7 marks)

 (c) State **six** reasons why divorce was rare in Traditional African Society. (6 marks)

6. (a) List **seven** ways in which wealth is acquired in traditional African communities. (7 marks)

 (b) Give **six** reasons why laws are important to the people of Kenya. (6 marks)

 (c) State ways of disciplining errant members in traditional African communities. (7 marks)

**SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATION - FORM FOUR - 2019**

**C.R.E 313/1 MARKING SCHEME PAPER 1**

1.(a) ***State six similarities in the biblical stories of creation in Genesis 1 and 2. (2 mks)***

 (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 / superior.

 (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 / dependence.

 (vi) In both accounts God is self existent / existed before creation.

 (vii) In both God is the source of life.

 (viii) In both God created male and female / human sexuality.

  *(6 x 1 = 6 mks)*

 (b) ***Identify seven teachings on the relationship between human beings and the environment from the Genesis stories. (7 mks)***

 (i) Both human beings and the environment were created by God / common origin.

 (ii) Human beings are superior to all other creatures.

 (iii) Human beings should take care of the environment / preserve and conserve it.

 (iv) Human beings have authority over the rest of creation subdue the earth.

 (v) Human beings should enjoy God’s creation. The rest of creation was made for the human beings / use for glory of God.

 (vi) All creation is very good human beings should treat the rest of creation with respect.

(vii) Human beings and the environment (rest of creation) are independent / over their existence to each other.

(viii) Human beings and the rest of God creation have a common destiny.

 *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (c) ***Outline seven lessons Christians learn about work from the Genesis stories of creation. (7 mks)***

 (i) Work was ordained by God.

 (ii) Work makes human beings complete achievements, self realization and self fulfillment.

 (iii) Christians learn that work is to be done for 6 days and rest on the 7the day, as God did not create.

 (iv) Christians learn that one has to work to promote for his/her family needs, be self reliant.

 (v) Work was introduced to man as a punishment of their sin at the garden of Eden.

 (vi) They learn to work is to contribute to the development of the community.

 (vii) Christians learn that they should obey God’s command of sub-doing and conquering the earth and becoming co-workers.

(viii) Work is a way of continuation of the creation activity of God.

(ix) Christians learn that work keeps them away from idle life which may lead to sin.

  *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

2. (a) ***State the importance of circumcision to Abraham and his descendants. (7 mks)***

 (i) It was a sign that God had entered into a covenant with Abraham and his descendants.

 (ii) It was outwardly showing the faith Abraham and his descendants had in God.

 (iii) It was a mark of identity which distinguished the people who belonged to God as His chosen people.

 (iv) It was a sign of obedience to what God had instructed Abraham and his descendants.

 (v) It was a sign of purity, that is the uncircumcised were considered outcast / unclean.

 (vi) It acted as a reminder of the covenant made between God and Abraham.

 (vii) It was a mark of physical descent that one belonged to the lineage of Abraham.

 *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (b) ***Describe the making of the Sinai covenant. (8 mks)***

 (i) When the Israelites arrived at Mt. Sinai, Moses went up the mountain to seek further guidance from God.

 (ii) Got told Moses to tell the Israelites that if they obey Him and keep the covenant, they would be His chosen people and a Holy nation of priests.

 (iii) The Israelites agreed to what God said and this was reported back to Him.

 (iv) The Israelites were to prepare for the covenant ceremony by washing their garments, refraining from sexual intercourse, putting a mark or boundary around the mountain and no animal around the mountain and no animal or person was to cross it.

 (v) On the third day, God revealed Himself to the people through thunder, lighting, a thick cloud and a loud trumpet blast.

 (vi) Moses went up the mountain and was given the laws that were to guide the Israelites in the covenant to guide the Israelites in the covenant relationship and they all agreed to abide by the laws.

 (vii)The following day, Moses built an altar at the foot of the mountain. He set up 12 stones each representing the 12 tribes of Israel.

(viii) He then sent young men to sacrifice oxen as burnt and peace offering to God.

(ix) Moses took half of the blood of the animals and put it in basins. The other half he poured on the altar.

 (x) He took the blood of the covenant and read out the laws that were written. The people agreed to obey the divine laws.

(xi) Then Moses took the blood in the basins and sprinkled in the people. This signified that the covenant was sealed.

  *(8 x 1 = 8 mks)*

 (c) ***Outline 5 reasons why Christians condemn traditional female circumcision in Kenya today.***

 (i) It is not biblical.

 (ii) It causes spread of diseases such as STIs and HIV and AIDS. If the initiates use one instrument to circumcise.

 (iii) It may lead to death due to excessive bleeding.

 (iv) May cause complications during child bearing.

 (v) Girls who undergo female circumcision may never enjoy sexual intimacy in marriage.

 (vi) It affects education as healing also takes a lot of time unlike male circumcision.

 (vii) It encourages early marriages.

(viii) In many cases, it seriously mutilates the body organs such as the urinary, reproductive and excretory systems.

  *(5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

3. (a) ***State 7 challenges that prophet Elijah faced in Israel.***

 (i) There was wide spread idolatry worshipping false gods.

 (ii) There was corruption and injustice as people rejected the covenant way of life.

 (iii) There was religious persecution and hostility (Jezebel had put to death some of the prophets of Yahweh) and those who escaped with their lives went into hiding.

 (iv) The people had abandoned the worship of Yahweh and ignored to life and practicing syncretism the covenant way of life.

 (v) He had to face opposition and even threats on his life from Jezebel and Ahab.

 (vi) There were false prophets of Baal and Asherah who were brought to Israel by Jezebel to promote false religion.

 (vii) He had to face king Ahab and challenge him for misleading the people.

 (viii) Convincing the people that he was a true prophet of Yahweh.

 (ix) Had to prove to Israel that it is Yahweh who was the true God and not Baal by holding a contest at Mt. Camel in which he challenges the prophets of Baal.

 (x) He had to endure hardships in the wilderness.

 *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (b) ***With reference to 1st Kings 21: 17 - 29, give the forms of punishment prophesied by prophet Elijah to king Ahab and queen Jezebel to king Ahab.***

 (i) Death of king Ahab would be the same place/ valley of Jezebel like Naboth.

 (ii) Evil would be upon Ahab.

 (iii) God was to take away prosperity of Ahab / his rule would come to an end.

 (iv) Dogs would lick the blood of Ahab.

 (v) All the male children free slaves would be cut off.

 (vi) The lineage of Ahab would be wiped out.

 (vii) The dogs would eat anybody who belongs to the family of Ahab who died in the city.

(viii) The birds of the air would eat all who die in the field.

(ix) The dogs will eat the body of Jezebel.

 *(8 x 1 = 8 mks)*

 (c) ***Why is killing condemned in traditional African communities.***

 (i) Life is sacred and therefore should not be destroyed by anybody.

 (ii) It brings hatred / revenge / ill feeding among members of the community among members of the

 community.

 (iii) It destroys continuity.

 (iv) It brings suspicion / fear / anxiety.

 (v) It destroys harmony / underlines good relationship in the community.

 (vi) It creates sadness / misery / sorrow to the relatives / community.

 (vii) To avoid being excommunicated by the community.

 (viii) Avoid curses / being haunted.

 *(5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

4.(a) ***Explain the differences between traditional African and Old Testament prophets. (8 mks)***

 - The Old Testament prophets were appointed and received their power from God while The African traditional prophets on the other hand received their powers through inheritance or from the living (dead) spirit, who were mediators between God and the people.

 - The African traditional prophets confined themselves to their ethnic communities while some Old Testaments prophets to other nations outside Israel.

 - The Old Testament prophets were rejected by their own people, but the African Traditional prophets were liked and respected by their community member.

 - The prophecies of the Old Testament prophets were recorded and preserved in written form while The African traditional prophecies have been preserved and passed on through oral traditions.

 - The Old Testament prophets had an idea of a glorious messiah who would come while The African traditional prophet had no idea of the messiah.

 - The Old Testament prophets stressed on monotheism region (The worship of only one God) While some African traditional communities prophets recognized and worshipped many gods and goddesses.

 - In the traditional society, prophecy was a hereditary vocation while in the Old Testament God choose whoever He willed.

 - In the Old Testament, Gods true prophets were not paid or compensated for their services whereas in the traditional African prophets were compensated with animals and other material things.

 - Most Old Testament prophets also ruled or led the people of Israeli but this was not always the case with Traditional African prophets.

 *(1 x 8 = 8 mks)*

 (b) ***Outline Amos teaching on the day of the Lord. (7 mks)***

 - It would be a day of terror and disaster.

 - It would be a day of darkness, gloom, wailing, flooding, mourning and defeat.

 - Darkness and punishment would prevail and take many by surprise.

 - The punishment will be inescapable.

 - The word of God would be scarce like food during famine.

 - There will be earthquakes, flooding and darkness.

 - There would be eclipse of the sun.

 - The judgement would be felt by the young and old.

 - The people would faint looking for the word of God.

 - Israel will be defeated by her enemies.

 - The Lord will turn feasting of Israel into lamentation.

 *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (c) ***How do the Christians prepare for the day of the Lord.***

 - Engaging in prayer and fasting so that they strengthen their faith.

 - Practicing works of charity such as helping the poor and the needy.

 - Constantly reading the Bible so that they can grow spiritually.

 - Preaching the gospel in order to bring others to Christ.

 - Living holy lives and having a desire to pursue righteouness that they may be found blameless on that day.

 - Encouraging one another and fellowshiping together.

 - Boldly confession Jesus as their personal saviour.

 - Facing persecutions courageously.

  *(1 x 5 = 5 mks)*

5. (a) ***Identify seven occasions when Nehemiah prayed. (8 mks)***

 (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 / mocked / discouraged.

 (iv) When Sanballat / Tobiah / Ammonites 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 Geshem the Arab, Sanballat, Tobia.

 (vii) When he cleansed and re-organized the liturgy for its proper use as 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.

 (x) When he was falsely accused of treason / planning rebellion.

  *(8 x 1 = 8 mks)*

 (b) ***State Nehemiah’s final reforms in Israel. (7 mks)***

 - Separation from foreigners.

 - Reform of the temple / Levites.

 - Observing the Sabbath.

 - Nehemiah’s policy on mixed marriages.

 - Cleansing of the temple.

 - Purification of the priesthood and office of Levites.

 - He denounced mixed marriages both Jews and foreigners.

 *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (c) ***Compare Nehemiah’s exemplary life to that of Jesus in St. Luke’s gospel. (5 mks)***

 - Prayerfulness: Nehemiah and Jesus were prayerful.

 - Compassion: Both Jesus and Nehemiah were compassionate to people.

 - Reformer: Both were reformers.

 - Reform of the temple: Jesus and Nehemiah reformed.

 - Opposition: Both Jesus and Nehemiah’s faced opposition in their work.

 *(5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

6.(a) ***Give six duties of diviners in African traditional religion.***

 - Are people who reveal secret information from the past or the future.

 - They get the power through inheritance for divine calling.

 - They use divination objects, common sense and insight.

 - They unveil mysteries’s by interpreting the information received from the spirits.

 - Help the society to solve issues that are difficult for them to understand.

 - They do the work of counsellors, judges, advisers, comforters, assurers during cases.

 - They also play the role of priests, seers, fortune tellers.

 *(6 x 1 = 6 mks)*

 (b) ***Outline seven moral values promotes during funeral ceremonies in traditional African***

 ***communities. (7 mks)***

 - Cooperation - unity

 - Responsibility.

 - Respect

 - Obedience

 - Loyalty

 - Honesty

 - Courage

 - Love

 - Faith / trust

 - Hope

 - Thankfulness

 - Self centered

 - Generosity

 *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (c) ***Compare leisure activities today and those of traditional African society. (7 mks)***

 - Today there are more diverse leisure activities than in the traditional African society.

 - Some leisure activities are too expensive for most people today. In African traditional society leisure activities did not involve money.

 - Some leisure activity engaged in are negative e.g watching pornography this leisure were not available in African traditional society.

 - Today many people have little time for leisure activities with their families in African traditional society there was planned leisure activities where the whole community was involved.

 - Today there are no restrictions are activities for boys or girls in the past, there were restrictions for boys, girls, young and old.

 - Today the leisure activities are individualists but in the past they were communal .

 - Today some people abuse leisure time by engaging in immoral behaviour e.g drunkenness, drug abuse, prostitution. In the African traditional society that was not the case.

 *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

**SCHOOL BASED EXAMINATION - FORM FOUR - 2019**

 **C.R.E 313/2 MARKING SCHEME PAPER 2**

1.(a) ***Jeremiah’s prophecy about the messiah in Jer. 23:5-6.***

 - He will rule wisely.

 - He will execute justice and righteousness.

 - In his days, Judah will be saved.

 - He will be called ‘The Lord is our righteousness’.

 - He will reign as king.

 - He will be a righteous branch of David.

 - During his time Israel will be secure.

 *(6 x 1 = 6 mks)*

 (b) ***Incidents that happened on the night Jesus was born according to Luke 2 : 1 - 20. (8 mks)***

 - Joseph and Mary went to Bethlehem to be enrolled.

 - The time for Mary to deliver came and she delivered a son.

 - She wrapped the child in swaddling clothes and laid him in a manger for there was no room for them in the inn.

 - An angel appeared to the shepherds who were out at night keeping watch over their flocks.

 - The glory of God showed around them and they were filled with fear.

 - He told them the good news of the born savior in the David’s city.

 - He also give them the sign of finding the child which would be wrapped with swaddling clothes and lying in a manger.

 - A multitude of angels appeared in heaven sing praises to God.

 - The shepherd left for Bethlehem carrying gifts to give to the child.

 - They found the child as they had been told by the angel.

 - They returned home glorifying and praising God.

  *(8 x 1 = 8 mks)*

 (c) ***Evidence from the early life of Jesus that shows He came from a poor family background.(6 mks)***

 - He was born in a manger.

 - His father was a carpenter.

 - At his birth, Jesus was visited by poor shepherds.

 - His parents offered a pair of turtle doves or pigeons during his presentation of the temple.

 - He was wrapped in swaddling clothes after birth.

 - Brought up in a village town of Nazareth instead of big city like Jerusalem.

 - Mary was an ordinary village girl.

  *(6 x 1 = 6 mks)*

2. (a) ***Raising of Jairus daughter.(Lk 8:40-56) (6 mks)***

 (i) Jairus, a ruler of the synagogue came to Jesus to Jesus / fell at the feet.

 (ii) He begged Jesus to go to his house for his only daughter was dying.

 (iii) Jesus agreed to go / a 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 anymore.

 (vi) Jesus told Jairus not to fear but believe / his daughter will be well.

(vii) Jesus went into the house with Peter, John / parents of the child.

(viii) The people were weeping / wailing for her / Jesus told them not weep because she was not dead.

(ix) Jesus took the child by 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 anyone what had happened.

  *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (b) ***Lessons Christians learn about Jesus from the raising of Jairus daughter. (6 mks)***

 (i) Jesus has power over death / source of life.

 (ii) Jesus required 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 mks)*

 (c) ***How Christians continue with Jesus work of compassion. (7 mks)***

 (i) Faith healing / praying for the sick.

 (ii) Forgiving those who wrong them.

 (iii) Giving material help to the poor.

 (iv) Vising the sick / less advantage.

 (v) Preaching hope to the suffering.

 (vi) Building homes for the poor.

(vii) Giving company to outcasts.

  *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

3.(a) ***Instructions that Jesus gave to the seventy-two when he sent them to a mission. (8 mks)***

 - Not to carry money, food or clothing for they would totally depend on the hospitality of the locals.

 - They were not to salute anyone on the road.

 - They were to preach peace in the house they enter.

 - They were to heal the sick.

 - They were to preach about the kingdom of God.

 - They were to shake off the dust from their feet where they would be rejected symbolizing that they have separated from those who have rejected him.

 - They were to say in the house where they were welcomed and eat and drink what would be offered.

 - They were to go in pairs.

 - They were to cast out demons.

 *(8 x 1 = 8 mks)*

 (b) ***Parable of the Pharisee and the tax collector. (Lk 15:9-14) (5 mks)***

 (i) Two men went into the temple to pray, a Pharisee and a tax collector.

 (ii) The Pharisee praised himself in prayer.

 (iii) He said he was holy / better than others / tax collectors.

 (iv) The tax collector also prayed but could not lift his eyes to heaven.

 (v) The tax collector beat his breast saying he is a sinner / asked for God’s mercy.

 (vi) It was the prayer of the tax collector that was accepted / the tax collector was justified.

 (vii) Jesus concluded by saying that whoever exalts himself will be humbled / who ever humble himself will be exalted.

 *(5 x 1 = 5 mks)*

 (c) ***Reasons Christians pray. (7 mks)***

 (i) To show this dependence on God / faith in God.

 (ii) To express the power / greatness of God / honor God.

 (iii) They pray to ask for their needs / seek guidance.

 (iv) Through prayer, they confess their sins / ask for forgiveness.

 (v) To thank God for His faithfulness / goodness / blessing.

 (vi) Prayer helps to relieve fears / anxiety / worries.

 (vii) It is an instrument through which the work of satan is destroyed.

 (viii) To communicate with God / have fellowship with God.

 (ix) To follow the example of Jesus.

 (x) To seek for protection from God / a sign of obedience.

 (xi) To intercede for others.

 (xii) To seek for protection from God / strength.

 *(7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

4.(a) ***How the unity of believers is expressed in the concept of the bride. (7 mks)***

 - The bride is referred to as new Jerusalem who is married to Christ.

 - The new Jerusalem is a bride dressed beautiful ready to meet her husband.

 - The bride bridegroom relationship is a life-long union.

 - The destiny of the bride will emerge triumphant in the end time.

 - The brides’ patience in the union with Christ will not be in vain / God will wipe every tear from his people eyes / there will be no death pain / mourning.

 - The bride will be God’s own choice / a pure bride for one husband / god cannot tolerate any rival.

 - The relationship between the bride and grooms is based on faithfulness / not corrupted by sin.

  *(any 7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (b) ***Criteria for discerning the gift of the Holy Spirit.***

 - One must recognize Jesus as Lord and saviour to claim to be under the influence of the Holy Spirit.

 - A person under the influence of the Holy Spirit must act and behave in accordance with the teaching of Jesus.

 - The manifestation of the Holy Spirit should conform to the teaching of the Bible.

 - Genuine gifts of the Holy Spirit must be faithful to the authority of Jesus.

 - Manifestations of the spiritual gift should be in the context of Biblical truths.

 - One under the influence of the Holy Spirit must bear the fruits of the Holy Spirit.

 - A person guided by the Holy Spirit is sincere and honest.

  *(any 7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (c)  ***Identify six factors that hinder effective cooperation among Christian in Kenya today. (6 mks)***

 - Greed for power / leadership wrangles.

 - Materialism / desire for more.

 - Discrimination based on gender / tribe / education / race.

 - Idol worship / emergence of cults.

 - Competition to win more converts / members.

 - Lack of fair distribution of resources / money.

 - Political interference / ideology / differences.

 - Different Bible interpretation / denominational difference.

 *(6 x 1 = 6 mks)*

5.(a) ***Various forms of irresponsible sexual behaviours. (7 mks)***

 - Incest - sexual intercourse related to people.

 - Rape - act forcing another person to have sexual intercourse without her / his consent.

 - Fornication - sexual intercourse between unmarried people.

 - Adultery - sexual intercourse between a man or woman married with someone other than his /her marriage partner.

 - Homosexuality - sexual intercourse between a man and a fellow man.

 - Prostitution - offering one’s body for sexual purpose in return for money and other favours.

 - Concubinage - having a sexual partner aside of one partner.

 - Bestiality - sexual intercourse between human and animals.

 - Masturbation - self sexual stimulation.

 - Trial marriage - un informal marriage with intention of testing if one qualifies to be marriage partner.

 - Child marriage - getting marriage to a child..

 *(1 x 7 = 7 mks)*

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

 - Marriage was a communal affair because it involved and affected everyone.

 - It was a duty and requirement for everyone in the community to undergo.

 - It was believed to be willed and ordained by God.

 - The purpose of marriage was for procreation as marriage without children was considered incomplete.

 - In marriage children were the greatest gift God blessed a marriage with.

 - Polygamous marriage was allowed.

 - Marriage was considered as a covenant relationship between the husband and wife.

 - Divorce was highly discouraged and could only happen in extreme cases.

 - The choice of a marriage partner was influenced and approved by senior member of the family.

 - Payment of the bride wealth was a necessary requirement for the stability of the marriage.

 - Incase a husband died his wife was inherited by a close relative of the diseased to continue the family.

 - Women were considered subordinate to their husbands and were viewed as wealth together with children.

 *(any 7 x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (c) ***Reasons why divorce was rare in traditional African society. (6 mks)***

 - Strict rules governing marriages.

 - Courtship was important to avoid wrong companions.

 - Elders were there to solve marriage problems.

 - Children sealed marriage.

 - Marriage was seen as a continuity of the lineage therefore not easy to break.

 - A divorcee would be ridiculed in the society.

  *(6 x 1 = 6 mks)*

6. (a) ***Ways in which wealth is acquired in traditional African communities.(7 mks)***

 (i) Wealth is acquired through inheritance.

 (ii) Through payment of bride wealth / dowry.

 (iii) Through farming / livestock rearing.

 (iv) Through barter trade / exchange of good / 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.

 (x) Those who worked hard enriched themselves.

  *(any 7x 1 = 7 mks)*

 (b) ***Reasons why laws are important in Kenya.***

 (i) Laws promote harmonious living among people.

 (ii) Laws govern / safeguard people property.

 (iii) They enable people to be involved in various development activities.

 (iv) Laws regulates power of those in authority / act as checks and balances.

 (v) They ensure the security of the citizens.

 (vi) They protect people’s right.

 (vii) They regulate taxation.

 (viii) Laws define duties / responsibilities of citizens.

 (ix) Laws define the identify / culture of the people.

 (x) Laws prescribes punishment.

  *(any 6 x 1 = 6 mks)*

 (c) ***Ways of disciplining errant member in traditional African communities. (7 mks)***

 (i) Paying fine.

 (ii) Denying children food for some time.

 (iii) Reprimanding wrong doers.

 (iv) Giving unpleasant name to reflect the wrong that the person had done.

 (v) Denying culprits access to social occasions / being detained / isolation.

 (vi) Summoning an indiscipline member before the council of elders.

 (vii) Excommunicating wrong doers from the community.

 (viii) Through caning / beating.

 (ix) Disowning by parents / relatives / friends.

 (x) Being cursed by elders.

 (xi) Refusing to name children after them.

 (xii) Demotion / denial of responsibilities.

  *(any 7 x 1 = 7 mks)*