

Christian Religious Education paper 1 313/1 1998

1. **The meaning of the expression the Bible is the Word of God'**

- (i) The Bible was inspired by God
- (ii) The authors of the Bible wrote under the influence of the Holy Spirit
- (iii) The bible deals with God's revelation to human beings and their responses.
- (iv) The Bible contains the true message of God for daily living
- (v) God wrote the Ten Commandments on the stone tablets.
- (vi) The Bible is the revealed word of God/God reveals Himself to us through His activity in the Old Testament and in the Holy Spirit in the Church today.

5x1=5mks

2. **Characteristics of God's covenant with Abraham**

- (i) It was unconditional
- (ii) It had promises to be fulfilled.
- (iii) It had an outside sign /circumcision.
- (iv) It was sealed through sacrifice/ritual
- (v) It was voluntary / the parties were willing to enter into covenant /mutual
- (vi) It was solemn/binding
- (vii) It was initiated by God

5x1=5mks

3. **Attributes of God as shown in the Jewish Passover**

- (i) God is merciful
- (ii) God is faithful to His promises/covenant
- (iii) God is omniscient /all knowing
- (iv) God punishes the disobedient/stubborn
- (v) God saves /rescue those he loves
- (vi) God responds to / answers prayers
- (vii) God is worthy of worship
- (viii) God is omnipresent /always

5x1 = 5 mks

4. **Effects of idolatry to the Israelites**

- (i) The rejection/ignoring the covenant way of life (corruption and injustice)
- (ii) The coming up of prophets who stood firmly for the covenant / prophets who reminded people of God's covenant.
- (iii) The adoption of the Canaanite worship by many Israelites / syncretism (temple prostitution. Incorporating Canaanites feasts, building temples and shrines.
- (iv) The suffering of the Israelites in their land through calamities (e.g. drought)
- (v) Gods punishment of the Israelites/the exile to Assyria.
- (vi) the rise of prophets who spoke of hope / restoration of the remnant.

5. **The teachings of Jesus in the parables of the lost sheep and lost coin.**

- (i) Jesus came to save all from their infirmities/ ailments/sicknesses
- (ii) He was the son of God

- (iii) Healed people who had faith in Him
- (iv) He healed through command
- (v) Christians should be grateful to God for the blessings he bestows upon them
- (vi) Christian should forgive one another
- (vii) Christian should go out and seek for sinners. 5x1=5mks

6. **Lessons learnt from the healing of Bartimaeus the blind beggar**

- (i) Jesus came to save all from their infirmities/ailments/sicknesses
- (ii) He was the son of God.
- (iii) He healed people who had faith in Him
- (iv) He healed through command
- (v) Christians should be grateful to god for the blessings he bestows upon them.
- (vi) Christians should always seek God
- (vii) Christians should not stop those who seek God/be a stumbling block to those who seek God.

5 x 1 = 5mks

7. **The teaching about Jesus from the cure of paralytic.**

- (i) Jesus was a teacher
- (ii) He had power of the Lord to heal
- (iii) People had faith in him
- (iv) He was able to forgives sins
- (v) He was accused of blasphemy by the Jewish religious leaders.
- (vi) He had authority over sins and sickness.
- (vii) Jesus was sought by crowds who wanted to be healed.
- (ix) He had ability to read/ know people's thoughts
- (x) He healed by word of mouth
- (xi) He was praised by people for his mighty deeds.

5x1 = 5mks

8. **The events that took place following Jesus' death**

- (i) There was darkness from twelve non to three o'clock
- (ii) the curtain of the temple was torn into two
- (iii) Jesus cried out with a loud voice 'father into Thy hands I commit my spirit'
- (iv) Jesus' body was laid by Joseph of Arimathea in a new tomb
- (v) The army officer who was present was a good man/ innocent/ son of god
- (vi) Those who had followed Jesus went away in great sorrow
- (vii) There was an earthquake / rocks split/ tombs opened /the dead resurrected
- (viii) Jesus' body was removed from the cross
- (ix) One of the soldier s divided Jesus garments and casted lot on his tunic
- (x) The soldiers divided Jesus garment sand casted lot on his tunic
- (xi) Jesus handed over his mother to the beloved disciple, who took her to his home.

5 x 1=5mks

9. **The qualities of an apostle in the early Church**

- (i) He was called/appointed by God
- (ii) He was to be prepared to persevere/ suffer for Christ.
- (iii) Be ready to forgive those who persecute/no retaliation

- (iv) He was to humble /avoid pride
- (v) strive to win converts for the Lord
- (vi) Be loyal /teach Christian principles/ doctrines
- (vii) Commit one's life to the course and work of Christ
- (viii) Depend on God for provision and wisdom
- (ix) Rely on the Holy Spirit for interpretation/ revelation/inspiration.

5 x1=5mks

10. **Activities a modern Christian can perform in order to be considered a true follower of Christ**

- i. Take a vocation/ do work whose benefits are minimal –even when there is a better alternative.
- ii. Spreading the gospel in remote places/under difficult circumstances/ persevering persecution.
- iii. Witnessing through work (e.g. teaching, medical, social work)
- iv. Guiding and counseling people in understanding God's message/interpreting God's blessings/guidance.
- v. Setting good example / role models
- vi. Praying for God's blessing/guidance
- vii. Helping the needy/by providing (food, shelter, clothes)
- viii. Helping the needy/by providing (food, shelter, clothes)
- ix. Keeping to the teachings of Jesus Christ.

5 x1 =5mks.

11. **Factors that promote harmony and mutual responsibility in Kenya today.**

- i. The worship of god / a supreme being.
- ii. Belief in common ancestry/ origin
- iii. Sharing of material things with the less endowed/ giving moral support in times-of need.
- iv. Adopting positive attitude towards work/communal work
- v. Citizens have an obligation to obey the laws /rules of the country.
- vi. Developing and practicing acceptable leisure activities.
- vii. Conservation natural resources/land / environment /water/minerals
- viii. Promotion of a common language for easy/effective communication.
- ix. Respecting other people's cultures.
- x. Shunning practices that are incompatible with Christian values
- xi. Sharing respect for leaders/elders.

5x1=5mks.

12. **The importance of initiation rites in Africa Traditional communities**

- i. Promote the youth into adulthood
- ii. Provided a learning forum for the youth to know the societies idea/ ideals.
- iii. Used as a method of preserving between the initiates and the sponsor/age sets.
- iv. Used as a method of preserving between the society's cultural heritage.

- v. Enhanced a bond friendship/unity among the initiates
 - vi. It made one a full member of the community / created a sense of belonging
 - vii. One had the right to own property/ marry
 - viii. Created a strong relationship between the initiates and sponsors/age sets.
13. **Ways Christian spread the gospel of Jesus today.**
- i. Use of mass media/radio/television
 - ii. Missionary activities such as crusades/rallies seminars/evangelism
 - iii. Preaching in churches/schools/colleges
 - iv. Administering sacraments in the church as baptism/marriage
 - v. Giving tithe/ offerings/sponsoring preachers
 - vi. Living exemplary lives/Being role models/living according to Christian virtues/charitable deeds- e.g. visiting prison, hospitals. Etc.
14. **Why marriage in traditional African communities is regarded as a covenant.**
- i. Should be permanent /breaking of the marriage had serious consequences
 - ii. Its binding/the couple/family /clans all who were separate before
 - iii. Ceremonies are conducted where the concerned couple/family/clan take vows promising loyalty to each other.
 - iv. Exchange of gifts/as a sign of lasting relationship/ cement the relationship
 - v. Certain conditions have to be fulfilled such as payment of dowry/bearing of children
 - vi. Gods/spirit are evoked to bless and protect the marriage/prayers are offered to God
 - vii. There are witnesses i.e. families/friends
 - viii. There is sharing of a meal/ceremony to express unity/friendship
15. **Five responsibilities of priests in traditional African communities**
- i. They offered sacrifices on behalf of the communities
 - ii. Acted as mediators between God and the people
 - iii. Offered prayers during religious ceremonies such as birth/initiation/marriage/death/war
 - iv. Performed rituals of cleansing/healing
 - v. Reconciled warring parties/peace makers
 - vi. Were part of decision making body especially during calamities such as war/epidemics/drought
 - vii. Foretold the future/warned people of impending danger/calamities.
16. **Reasons why taboos were important in traditional African communities**
- i. Guided people on moral behavior/discipline
 - ii. Outlined social relationships/kinship ties
 - iii. Foster respect for elders/leaders
 - iv. Maintenance of respect for God
 - v. Help in maintenance of dignity/integrity.
 - vi. Guided on acceptable eating habits/discourages vices such as gluttonness, greediness etc

- vii. Create harmony/maintain law and order/promoted peace in society.
17. **Why a Christian should not resort to strike action as a way of presenting grievances.**
- i. Shows disobedience to lawful institutional authority which is against biblical teachings.
 - ii. Leads to waste of time and resources
 - iii. Disrupts peaceful working atmosphere
 - iv. Could lead to destruction of property
 - v. May lead to loss of life which against God's commandments
 - vi. May lead to sacking/unemployment/suffering of the individuals and their dependants
 - vii. Leads to bitterness/hatred/frustrations/vengeance.
18. **Why taking of alcohol as a way spending leisure is condemned**
- i. Lead to conflicts/squabbles within the family
 - ii. Misuse of family resources/wealth
 - iii. May lead to alcoholism/addiction
 - iv. Leads to irresponsible sexual behaviours such as prostitution/adultery/fornication
 - v. Could lead loss of means of livelihood/loss of income
 - vi. May lead to irresponsibility which return will lead to divorce/separation/crimes etc
 - vii. May lead to irresponsibility which return will lead to divorce/separation/crimes etc
 - viii. Leads to accidents such motor accidents.
19. **Five reasons which motivate Christians to take vows in marriage**
- (i) If the preacher glorifies himself more than God
 - (ii) If the preacher is imposter
 - (iii) If the preacher enriches himself in the expenses of the congregation
 - (iv) If the preacher is an imposer
 - (v) If the preacher tries to force truth into their lives
 - (vi) The preacher's message (sermon) may contradict their beliefs
 - (vii) If the preacher is not sensitive to their needs

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EXAMINATION
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
313/2 1998 MARKING SCHEME

1.a) **Ways in which the Israelites worshipped God before the Babylonian exile**

- i. Through animal sacrifices
- ii. Through offerings
- iii. By observing religious ritual (e.g. presentation/circumcision)
- iv. By keeping the Sabbath Day.
- v. By keeping/observing the Ten commandments
- vi. Through prayer/song/dance
- vii. By Commemorating God's saving deeds/ religious festivals/ feasts.
- viii. By regarding God as their king / ruler /by obeying the earthly kings who were regarded as special representatives of God.
- ix. By building places of worship where they prayed to God/ listened to his teachings.
- x. By following the teachings of the prophets.
- xi. Honouring the temples as a sacred place where the ark of the covenant was kept
- xii. By respecting the Leviticus priest.

5x2=10mks.

b) **Why worship was condemned in the Old Testament**

- i. People became concerned with the external practices/observances /their hearts far from God/hypocrisy.
- ii. People broke the Ten Commandments/disobeyed God's commands.
- iii. Religion became too commercialized/money could be used to buy favours from God./hypocrisy.
- iv. People forgot the saving works of God/worshipped foreign gods (e.g. Baal, Sherah /Idols)
- v. The poor were hated/despised/considered outcasts.
- vi. The widows/orphans were neglected.
- vii. People believed in false prophets prophecies.
- viii. People practiced syncretism.

c) **Why children should be introduced to the worship of God**

- i. To create in them an awareness of God/ creation of the universe/man
- ii. To learn the true teachings of their church.
- iii. To familiarize themselves with the religious practices of their church/sacramental life of the church.
- iv. To learn to trust/obey God give themselves to God.
- v. To learn the prayers /songs of worship.
- vi. To enable them become members of the church
- vii. To initiate the example of Christ.
- viii. To give them a sense of belonging to the Christian community.

5x1= 5mks.

2

a) **Areas of conflict between Jesus and the Jewish religious leaders.**

- (i) The Sabbath- The law said no work should be done on the Sabbath day BUT, Jesus healed on the Sabbath declaring that he is the Lord of the Sabbath (saving human life is more important than keeping the laws of the Sabbath).
- (ii) The divinity of Jesus- Jesus claimed to be equal to God ('The father and I are one')/ He had the power to forgive sins. But the Pharisees reasoned that a holy person associate with sinners/outcasts- The Pharisees reasoned that a holy person associate with sinners who are outcasts.
- (iii) Jesus association with sinners/outcasts-The Pharisees reasoned that a holy person associate with sinners who are outcasts.
- (iv) Jesus teachings- Jesus directly condemned the religious practices of the Pharisees/He called them blind leaders/hypocrites/white washed tombs, But this abuse ultimately brought hatred for Jesus (He spoke of destroying the temple and rebuilding it in three days)/ any other relevant teaching.
- (v) Jesus claim to be a Messiah – The Pharisees expected a political conquering messiah. But Jesus stated that he was humble serving Messiah/ His concern was for the spiritual kingdom (as a result the Pharisees were confused and could not read and interpret the signs of the time).
- (vi) The popularity of Jesus brought him into conflict with Jewish religious leaders who were afraid of losing their own authority.
- (vii) Jesus failure to observe the traditions of elders (e.g fasting /not washing hand before meals).
- (viii) Jesus style of doing things e.g cleansing the temple/ teaching with authority brought him into conflict with Jewish religious leaders.

Note: **THE CONFLICT HAS TO BE SHOWN**

6 X2= 12MKS

(b) **Causes of Conflicts between the young and the old**

- i. Church leadership – The young want to have say in church affairs/decision making
- ii. Church worship- the young may consider some forms of worship dull/out of date/they may want to introduce new forms of worship e.g dance.
- iii. Religious beliefs- some are considered outdated.
- iv. Church teachings- Failure of the young people to observe certain church teaching (e.g sex before marriage/love of the church leaders may be pretenders- therefore the youth lack role models.
- v. Hypocrisy – some of the church leaders may be too autocratic/intolerant to the opinions of the young.
- vi. Lack of democracy – the church leaders may be too autocratic/intolerant to the opinions of the young.
- vii. Permissiveness in society/loss of Christian values
- viii. Family conflicts leading to loss of respect/confidence.
- ix. Loss of faith in God's workshop/loss of patience.
- x. Manner of dress-Some churches don't accept modern fashions.

4 x2 =8mks

- (c) Ways of resolving misunderstandings
- (i) Through prayers to bring about proper understanding .
 - (ii) By committing the children to God's will/surrender them to God.
 - (iii) By advising them/ Providing guidance and counseling.
 - (iv) seeking help from church leaders/ priests/pastors.
 - (v) By listening to their views/making fair/Frank judgements.
 - (vi) By being open to them/present them with the correct picture of the situation.
 - (vii) By setting a good example to them/being role models.

(5 x 1 =5 mks)

3. (a) **Paul's teaching on responsibility for others according to Galatians 6:1-10**

- (i) Correcting wrong doers gently.
- (ii) Sharing one another's problems/burdens.
- (iii) Avoiding boastful behaviour that may discourage other in faith/self righteousness.
- (iv) Taking care that one does not fall into temptation lest one becomes a stumbling block to the brethren.
- (v) Everyone will be responsible for his/her spiritual life/problems
- (vi) There should be fellowship between the teacher and the learner.
- (vii) Whoever sows evil will be punished/whoever sows good will be rewarded.
- (ix) Be honest to God for He is not mocked.

(b) **Difficulties to harmonious living in Christian families today.**

- i. Unfaithfulness/promiscuity
- ii. Misuse of family resources/lack of resources.
- iii. Lack of communication.
- iv. Child-abuse (e.g. beating/raping/incest/favoritism).
- v. Alcoholism/drug abuse.
- vi. Separation of family members (e.g. due to wage/labour/education)
- vii. Denial of conjugal rights.
- viii. Sickness (e.g. AIDS/ cancer/impotence /barrens)
- ix. Child delinquency
- x. Lack of tolerance/forgiveness/cruelty.
- xi. Greed for wealth/self esteem/prestige/professionalism.
- xii. Religious fanaticism/denominational difference.
- xiii. Traditional/cultural inhibitions/influence.
- xiv. Peer group influence/pressure western influence/permissiveness.
- xv. Generation gap

(c) **Ways in which the church strengthens family relationship today.**

- i. Through guidance and counseling /mediation.
- ii. Hold seminars/conferences/etc for couples/children/the youth.
- iii. Through publications on Christian living (e.g. magazines/books/ pamphlets).
- iv. Use of mass –media (radio/videos/television).
- v. Through preaching/teaching /condemning vices
- vi. Through offering pastoral care in homes/house visits.

- vii. Giving financial support to the needy families
- viii. Praying for the families.
- ix. Offering employment to the jobless.
- x. Providing vocational training /skills.

7x1 =7mks.

4. a) **How wealth acquired in African Traditional Societies.**

- i. Bride price was given as a token of appreciation to the girl's parents.
- ii. Through barter trade (exchange of commodities/ goods).
- iii. Through inheritance of property from parents /guardians/relatives
- iv. Gifts were given in appreciation of talents/goods conduct/loyalty.
- v. Through warfare/raids
- vi. Through marrying many wives/getting many children who provided labour force.
- vii. Through use of skills like tool making/weaving /pottery/ welding (they were able to produce goods for exchange).
- viii. Those with talents like medicine men/dividers/rainmakers sold there services.
- ix. Those who worked hard (e.g through clearing forest/breeding of verging land enriched themselves.

b) **Ways through which money economy has undermined the principles of Christian living.**

- i. There is the use of corruption/bribery/giving false witness/other immoral practices.
- ii. People are discriminated against because of poverty
- iii. There is power struggle to acquire wealth/riches to protect it.
- iv. Wage labour has undermined the family unit
- v. People sell family land and end up living as squatters/labourers on the very land.
- vi. There is the rise of individualism/unwillingness to share.
- vii. Dependence on foreign aid/donations/has undermined the virtue of hard work to earn a living..
- viii. Development of class system in Africa.
- ix. There is rural-urban migration leading to weakness in the family unit
- x. Bride price/ marriage has been commercialized thus undermining love/equality in the home.
- xi. Struggle to acquire wealth has undermined commitment to God/worship of God.

c) **Proper use of wealth**

- i. Through financing the spread of the Gospel.
- ii. Contributions towards the construction of hospitals/schools/churches/homes for the old/destitute/disabled/rehabilitation centers.
- iii. Provision of formal education
- iv. Provision of professional training.
- v. Provision of technical training
- vi. Giving famine relief (e.g. to the drought stricken areas etc)

- vii. Provision of social services/amenities to the needy.
- viii. Giving arms to the poor /sharing /helping others/needly.
- ix. Giving tithes/offerings
- x. Providing for the family needs.

8x 1=8mks.

5. (a) **Effects of Christianity on Traditional African communities in Kenya by 1914**

- i. It encouraged monogamy therefore many women remained unmarried.
- ii. It led to the disintegration of communal life of the Africans/encouraged individualism
- iii. The role of African specialists/leaders/medicine men/prophets/midwives/elders declined.
- iv. Africans lost land to missionaries for mission stations.
- v. It led to the discouragement of African Religious practices/beliefs.
- vi. The life span was lengthened due to the introduction of healthy services.
- vii. It led to the introduction of vocational education which gave Africans literate /acquire white collar jobs.
- viii. It led to the introduction of vocational education which gave Africans skills (e.g. agricultural skills).
- ix. Some Africans were made to despise some practices which were considered harmful (e.g. female circumcision/tattooing /killing of twins).
- x. African started accepting the idea of universal God/converted to Christianity.
- xi. Africans were enlightened about their rights
(EFFECTS TO COME OUT CLEARLY)

8 X 2 =16 MKS.

(b) **Government's contribution towards the evangelization process**

- i. The Kenya constitution guarantees freedom of worship.
- ii. The government provides a peaceful environment by maintaining law and order
- iii. Provision of infrastructure for ease of accessibility.
- iv. Allowing Christian Religious Education to be included in the curriculum
- v. Training/offering employment to Christian Religious Education teachers.
- vi. Helping in the construction of churches/Christian run schools/hospitals seminars/conferences/ worship.
- vii. The government allows her institutions to be used as venues for seminars /conferences/worship.
- viii. Allowing churches to be sponsors/control their sponsored institutions.
- ix. The government sets aside land for church construction.
- x. Allowing the use of mass media (e.g. radio/television/magazines/pamphlets) to popularize church activities/evangelization.
- xi. The government allows evangelists from other countries to come and preach/win converts for Christ/allowing Kenyans to go to foreign countries for theological training.
- xii. Christian holidays are incorporated in the national calendar (e.g Easter/Christmas)

- xiii. The government officials are invited to attend opening/closing of Christian functions as a way of boosting their morale.
- xiv. Christian leaders are invited to pray in official functions/national anthem proceeds official openings.

6 a) **The cost of discipleship among the early Christians in Africa.**

- i. Be ready to cut off family ties
- ii. Denouncing of previous faith/beliefs.
- iii. Supporting one another in all situations/circumstances.
- iv. Shunning away from material wealth.
- v. Accepting Jesus under any circumstances
- vi. Ready to suffer/die for Jesus sake.
- vii. Being firm in faith
- viii. No fear of earthly authority.
- ix. Should not fight back when provoked.
- x. To co-exist with others regardless of status /education.
- xi. Being –joyous when persecuted.
- xii. Encouraging new converts in the faith not to fear for persecution.
- xiii. Loving one another.

9 x 1 = 9mks

(b) **Why some Christians are opposed to women leadership in the Church today.**

- i. The woman was the first to fall into sin in the story of Adam and Eve
- ii. According to Old Testament teachings, the woman was considered ritually unclean during her monthly flow.
- iii. Due to African/Jewish cultural influence where women were considered lesser beings.
- iv. Due to the misinterpretation of the second account of the creation story where a woman was created after man and therefore believed to be inferior/subordinate to man/misinterpretation of the Bible.
- v. God is referred to as a He (man) and therefore men are held closer to Him in comparison to women.
- vi. Inability of women to carry out duties continuously due to interruption (e.g. pregnancy/ child birth/marital obligations.)
- vii. Inability of women to work under strenuous conditions/circumstances.
- viii. Basing on St. Paul's teaching where he says that women should be silent in church (1 Corinthians 14: 34-36)
- ix. The argument is based on the choosing of the twelve apostles by Jesus Christ who were all men.
- x. Basing on Pauline teaching about the appointment of the bishops/deacons in the early church.

(c) **Ways through which women leadership is promoted in the church today**

- i. Providing education for women/sanitizing women on their rights.
- ii. Training women on various church ministries.
- iii. In some churches, women are ordained as pastors/reverends/elders.
- iv. Involving them in teaching/preaching the gospel.

- v. Women are appointed as leaders in church organizations/activities (e.g. Mothers union/giving sacraments/women 's guild/community fellowships).
- vi. They take leadership roles in the Guidance and Counseling of the youth/church members.
- vii. The church allows women to initiate manage self help projects for the needy (e.g health/famine relief).
- viii. They are made in charge of the community based programmes (e.g. health /famine relief).
- (ix) Training women in management skills/key positions/policy makers in the society.

6x 1 =6mks.

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