

## 15.0 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (313)

### 15.1 Christian Religious Education Paper 1 (313/1)

- 1 (a) The benefits of learning Christian Religious Education in secondary schools.
- (i) It equips the learner with an understanding of God/spiritual growth.
  - (ii) The learner acquires life skills to handle challenges in life / critical thinking/ proper decisions.
  - (iii) It helps one to respect his/ her own/ other people's religious beliefs/ culture.
  - (iv) It helps one to acquire basic principles for christian living/ moral values.
  - (v) It enables one to understand how to relate with other people.
  - (vi) It gives answers to questions / mysteries of life/ metaphysical world.
  - (vii) It explains the origin/ purpose of human beings on earth.
  - (viii) It leads to employment / career.
- 4 x 2= 8 marks
- (b) The major divisions of the old and new testament.
- (i) Law books/ Torah / pentateuch
  - (ii) Historical books.
  - (iii) Poetic books.
  - (iv) Prophetic books.
  - (v) The Gospels/ Biographical books.
  - (vi) Epistles/ letters.
- 5 x 1 = 5 marks
- (c) Ways in which the Bible is misused in Kenya today.
- (i) It is used to take oaths in courts/ offices by people who may not be believers / not saying the truth.
  - (ii) It is kept in places associated with evil.
  - (iii) There is distortion of the Biblical teachings / specific verses are picked to fulfil individual demands/ misinterpretation/ selective.
  - (iv) Some people use the Bible like an ordinary text book/ reference no spiritual connection /in schools / colleges.
  - (v) It is being used in witchcraft/ cults to mislead people.
  - (vi) Some people are using it to enrich themselves / it is a tool of trade / financial aspect.
  - (vii) Some new versions translated have changed the original meaning of the Bible.
  - (viii) The Bible is not read for spiritual growth but it is kept for display / leisure
  - (ix) Some people use the Bible to threaten others source of conflict/ administer curses.
- 7 x 1=7 marks
- 2 (a) How God prepared the Israelites for the making of the covenant at Mt. Sinai
- (i) God told Moses to remind the people of Israel of how he had brought them out of Egypt.
  - (ii) God told Moses that He wanted to make a special relationship with Israel / make them a kingdom of priests/ A holy nation.
  - (iii) Moses called all the elders/ people and told them what God had said.
  - (iv) God told Moses that he wanted the Israelites to obey **Him**.
  - (v) The Israelites promised to do all that the Lord had said.
  - (vi) God promised to come down and meet with the people on the third day.
  - (vii) The people were instructed to consecrate themselves/ wash their garments/ clean.

- (viii) Moses set bounds for the people not to go up the mountain/ touch the border of it/ boundaries.
- (ix) The people were to abstain from sexual relationships.
- (x) On the third day, there was a thick cloud upon the mountain/ loud trumpet blast /an earth quake.
- (ix) Moses brought the people out of the camp to meet with God/ they took their stand at the foot of the mountain.
- (xii) The Lord came down to the top of the mountain/ called Moses to go up Him.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

(b) Reasons why the Israelites broke the covenant while at Mt. Sinai

- (i) Moses their leader delayed to come down from the mountain/ imagined he had died.
- (ii) Aaron who had been left in charge of the people was a weak leader.
- (iii) The people demanded for a god/ gods they could see/ feel.
- (iv) The people were still influenced by the Egyptian way of worship/ idolatry.
- (v) Moses teaching/ influence had faded/ vanished from the people's minds/ forgotten.
- (vi) The people had lost faith in their invisible God.

4 x 1 = 4 marks

(c) Lessons learned by Christians about the nature of God from the Exodus.

- (i) God is caring/ a provider.
- (ii) He communicates.
- (iii) He provides.
- (iv) He is powerful.
- (v) He guides.
- (vi) He protects.
- (vii) He commands.
- (viii) He is to be obeyed.
- (ix) He punishes those who disobey him/ justice.
- (x) He is holy.
- (xi) He is faithful/ keeps promises.
- (xii) He is patient / slow to anger.
- (xiii) Merciful.
- (xiv) Jealous.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

3 (a) The failures of King Saul.

- (i) He offered the burnt offering/ assumed priestly duties.
- (ii) He lacked patience to wait for Samuel who was to offer burnt offering to God.
- (iii) He disobeyed God's command to destroy the Amalekites completely by sparing the life of King Agag. / Herem.
- (iv) He spared the best of the animals instead of destroying them.
- (v) He lost faith in God/ consulted a medium/ necromancy.
- (vi) He wanted to kill David / was jealous of David.
- (vii) He was deceitful to the servant of God.
- (viii) He committed suicide.

5 x 1 = 5 marks

(b) The achievements of David as king of Israel.

- (i) David conquered / defeated the enemies of Israel.
- (ii) He expanded the geographical boundaries of Israel/ established boundaries.

- (iii) He captured Jerusalem from the Jebusites.
- (iv) He made Jerusalem the capital city of Israel.
- (v) He made Jerusalem a religious centre by bringing the ark of the covenant there.
- (vi) He made peace treaties with his neighbours/ Diplomatic ties / trade links
- (vii) He composed psalms which are used during worship.
- (viii) He united the twelve tribes of Israel under one ruler.
- (ix) He made preparations for the construction of the Temple.

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) Reasons why Christians build churches

- (i) Churches are used for worshipping God / prayer
- (ii) They signify God's presence/ house of God.
- (iii) They are used for meetings / a place of gathering for members / unity / meetings.
- (iv) Religious functions take place there/ festivals.
- (v) They are places where members receive religious instruction / preaching.
- (vi) As a sign of prestige /recognition/ identification.
- (vii) To demonstrate their faith in the existence of God.
- (viii) To follow the traditions of the Old Testament teachings on the temple as a house of God.
- (ix) It can be used as a place of refuge in times of danger/ calamity.
- (x) Sign of growth in terms of numbers.

4 x 2 = 8 marks

4 (a) Characteristics of prophets in the Old Testament

- (i) They were God's mouth piece/ spokes people/ mediators
- (ii) They responded to God's call in faith/ they obeyed.
- (iii) They were called by God.
- (iv) They were given specific tasks to carry out.
- (v) They communicated God's messages with authority/ without fear.
- (vi) They spoke the truth in all circumstances.
- (vii) Their prophecies came true/ were fulfilled.
- (viii) They never worked for material gain/ were not paid for their work.
- (ix) They called people to come back to the covenant way of life / monotheism.
- (x) They pronounced God's punishment/ judgement/ restoration/ hope.
- (xi) They were persecuted for their work.
- (xii) They led exemplary lives/ role models/ prayerful/ righteous.
- (xiii) They understood the nature of their prophecies.

Any 7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) The call of Amos to become a prophet in Israel.

- (i) Amos was a farmer tending sycamore trees/ shepherd.
- (ii) He came from a village called Tekoa in Judah.
- (iii) He became a prophet during the reign of king Uzziah and Jeroboam II
- (iv) God called him through a vision.
- (v) He felt a strong compulsion to prophesy/ strong feeling to prophesy
- (vi) He responded to God's call in faith/ obedience.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

(c) The five visions of prophet Amos

- (i) He saw a swarm of locusts.
- (ii) He saw a great fire sent by God.
- (iii) He saw a crooked wall being measured using a plumbline.

- (iv) He saw a basket full of ripe fruits/ summer fruits
- (v) **He** saw the destruction of the alter/ temple/

Any 5 x 1 = 5 marks

- 5 (a) The stages followed during the renewal of the covenant at the time of Nehemiah.
- (i) The people gathered in the public square in Jerusalem.
  - (ii) The priest Ezra read the law to the people.
  - (iii) They performed repentance gestures of raising / lowering their hands / moaning/ wailing/ weeping/ spontaneous reaction.
  - (iv) The people constructed makeshift tents/ shelters to celebrate the feasts of the booths.
  - (v) There was national day of confession/ fasting as they wore sack clothes.
  - (vi) Ezra led people in prayer of confession.
  - (vii) They sealed the covenant by signing an agreement under the leadership of Nehemiah and the priest.
  - (viii) The people promised not to go against the Mosaic law.
  - (ix) The re-distribution of the people in Jerusalem and country side.
- 4 x 2= 8 marks
- (b) Reasons why Nehemiah carried out religious reforms in Judah
- (i) To preserve the identity of the Jews as people of God / covenant way of life.
  - (ii) To separate the Jews from foreign influence.
  - (iii) To purify the temple which had been defiled by keeping a foreigner.
  - (iv) To reinstate the services of the levites as priests in the temple.
  - (v) To restore the tithing system that had been forgotten for the upkeep of the Temple.
  - (vi) To ensure that the sabbath day was free from business activities.
  - (vii) In order to cleanse the Jews who had intermarried with foreigners/ exposed to idolatry.
  - (viii) Restore true worship
- 6 x 1= 6 marks
- (c) Lessons from the renewal of the covenant by Nehemiah
- (i) Christians should ask for their sins to be forgiven.
  - (ii) They should lead righteous lives / be obedient.
  - (iii) Christians should always pray to God.
  - (iv) Christians should demonstrate humility.
  - (v) They should avoid groups that can negatively influence their faith in God.
  - (vi) They should teach others the word of God/ Sabbath.
  - (vii) They should set aside a day for worship.
  - (viii) They should respect the church as a place for prayer.
  - (ix) They should read the word of God regularly.
  - (x) They should share with the needy.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

- 6 (a) The traditional African view of a community
- (i) The members of the community include the unborn/ the living/ living dead / the ancestors.
  - (ii) The members speak one common language.
  - (iii) They are related either by blood/ marriage/ adoption/ ancestry.
  - (iv) The community members occupy the same geographical area/ region.
  - (v) They carry out similar economic activities.
  - (vi) The community is made up of smaller units/ clans.

- (vii) Each community has its own distinct rules/ taboos/ beliefs/ customs/ cultural practices.
- (viii) Members of a community are expected to show concern for the well being of others/ communal ownership of property.
- (ix) The members are expected to participate in the life of the community.

Any 4 x 2 = 8 marks

(b) The factors that have affected the traditional African people's dependence on God.

- (i) The introduction of western culture
- (ii) Some people rely on witchcraft to solve their problems.
- (iii) Greed for power/ materialism without the fear of God.
- (iv) Some people rely on science and technology
- (v) Money economy where success now depends on how much money one earns.
- (vi) Abject poverty has made people loose hope/ faith in God.
- (vii) Negative peer pressure influences the members to rely on themselves other than God.
- (viii) Pressure of modern living makes people too busy to serve God / urbanization.
- (ix) Modern education that has made people ignore God.

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(c) Similarities between the Christian and traditional African ways of showing respect to God.

- (i) Members pray to God.
- (ii) They give offerings.
- (iii) Members sing songs.
- (iv) Members show respect to God by helping those in need.
- (v) They use God's name sparingly/ avoid mentioning God's name carelessly.
- (vi) Members use the God given resources/ environment carefully.
- (vii) They build/ maintain/ honour places of worship.
- (viii) Members take care of religious leaders.
- (ix) Members obey the laws / commands of God

6 x 1 = 6 marks