

MARKING SCHEME CRE PAPER 313/1

1.(a) Describe the second account of creation in Genesis 2:4b-25.

- There was already heaven and Earth created by God.
- There was no life on land.
- A mist went up and watered the ground
- God began by creation of man from dust and breathed in his nostrils the breath of life.
- God planted a Garden of Eden and placed man in it to draw his livelihood and to guard it.
- The garden was watered by four rivers Pishon;Tigris;Gihon;Euphrates
- God then created plants including that tree of knowledge of what is good and evil.
- God then created animals of all kinds and birds of the air and asked man to name.
- He commanded man to eat all the fruits from all the trees apart from fruits from the tree of knowledge of what is good and what is evil.
- On realizing that there was no suitable partner for man ,G
- Od finally created a woman out of a man's rib.
- Man named her woman because she was from his flesh and bone.
- Both lived as husband and wife without shame for each other's nakedness.

(7x1=7mks)

(b) Outline four differences between the biblical view of sin and the African concept of evil.

- In the bible, there is eternal punishment for sinners while the African communities they believe that punishment is here on earth.
- In the bible the serpent is seen as the cause of evil whereas in the traditional communities evil is caused by the spirit of the dead.

- According to the bible, human beings are born sinners because they are descendants of Adam in traditional African view a child is born free of sin.
- Traditionally evils have no solution in eternal life but biblically there is a salvation through Jesus Christ.
- Traditionally suffering is a consequence of sin but biblically it could be a symbol from God.
- Biblically the sinner faces consequences as an individual or a nation while in traditional society evil brings suffering to the person, family, and entire community. **(4x2=8mks)**

(c) Identify five ways in which Christians can avoid sin.

- Resist temptation from the devil.
- Obey God's law.
- Be prayerful.
- Avoid selfish desires.
- Use freewill/freedom gives to us properly.
- Seek guidance and counseling.
- Avoid bad company /peer influence.
- Avoid drugs and alcohol abuse.
- Avoid places that make them vulnerable. **(5x1=5mks)**

2. (a) Describe the making of the Sinai covenant.

- God told Moses to bring the Israelites to meet him at Mt. Sinai.
- The Israelites prepared to meet with God by purifying themselves, washing garments, abstaining from sexual intercourse and to mark the boundaries at the foot of Mt. Sinai.
- God appeared to the Israelites at the mountain in the form of thunder, lighting, earthquakes, trumpet blast, thick clouds, fire and smoke.
- Moses prepared a ceremony to seal the covenant

- He built an altar at foot of the mountain using 12 stones representing the 12 tribes of Israel.
- He sent young men to offer the burnt sacrifice.
- An ox was used for the sacrifice.
- Moses took half of the blood and sprinkled it on the altar.
- He then read the commandments to the Israelites.
- He took the other half of the blood and sprinkled it on the people.
- The people promised to obey all that Lord had commanded them to do.

(8x1=8mks)

(b) State seven reasons why presidential oathing is an example of a modern covenant.

- There are two parties involved, that is the president and the citizens
- Promises are made
- There is a sign –handing over flag /sword.
- There is a seal i.e. bible/Quran
- Free choice/willingness/free acceptance to be involved by the two parties.
- There are witnesses involved i.e dignitaries from other countries.
- There are consequences on failure to abide by the agreement

(7x1=7mks)

(c) What do we learn from the breaking of the Sinai covenant.

- Aaron lacked leadership qualities like Moses.
- The Israelites had not yet understood their God.
- God held everyone accountable for his sins .
- God’s promises cannot be destroyed even by unfaithfulness.
- Moses was a great leader will to take the sins of his people.

(5x1=5mks)

3. (a) Outline seven duties of Samuel in Israel.

- He interceded between God and the Israelites and asked them to worship God alone.
- He made sacrifices to God on behalf of the Israelites
- He built an altar to God at Ramah.
- He settled disputes among the Israelites.
- He led the Israelites to war against their enemies.
- He advised the Israelites against a king and the dangers of having an earthly king.
- He anointed Saul as the first king and David as the second king of Israel.
- He condemned King Saul for his foolish acts and prophesied to him that his kingdom will not endure.

(7x1=7mks)

(b) How did Prophet Elijah fight against corruption and injustice in Israel.

- Ahab coveted Naboth's vineyard which was adjacent to the palace.
- He offered to buy it but Naboth refused because it was a family inheritance.
- The king was depressed but Jezebel planned a corrupt scheme to acquire it.
- She forged letters using the king's seal and accused Naboth falsely.
- This led to the stoning to death of Naboth as a punishment.
- Ahab went and possessed the land.
- God sent Elijah to go and pronounce judgment on the house of Ahab.
- Ahab was remorseful and God promised to effect punishment during the reign of his sons.

(7x1=7mks)

(c) Why should Christians fight against the spread of devil worship today.

- It's against God's commandments Christians have a duty to fight it.
- Because it advocates for human destruction.
- It advocates for materialism as a guiding principle to man's success.

- Devil worship leads to lack of faith/reliance to god.
- Rituals involved in devil worship are dehumanizing.
- Christians fight devil worship to warn people of God's judgment if they do not turn back to him.
- It instills fear on God people.

(6x1=6mks)

4.(a) Identify six methods used by the Old Testament prophets to pass on their messages.

- Through sermons /public speeches.
- Through symbolic actions /demonstrations.
- By written letters to the audience.
- By use of family life situations/personal experience.
- By performing miracles.
- Through dialogue with the audience.
- Through songs

(6x1=6mks)

(b) What were the teachings of Amos on social justice and responsibility. (7mks)

- God had given the Israelites the law to guide them in their responsibility with him and fellow human beings.
- The Israelites were not to oppress others,
- Condemned slavery where the righteous ,needy and poor were subdued by the bribery and violence of the rich
- He condemned sexual immorality and temple prostitution as idolatry.
- He condemned robbery with violence.
- He condemned greed and excessive luxury.
- He condemned bribery and corruption
- He condemned self-indulgence and false sense of security among leaders.

- He condemned cheating in business among traders who interfered with the standard weighing scale and selling of bad wheat.

(7x1=7mks)

(c) How is prophecy practiced in the church today.

- It is used by pastors and priests to condemn evils in the society.
- It is used to foretell god's plan for his people.
- It helps pastors and priests to win converts for Christ through the interpretation of the gospel.
- It provides hope to the hopeless.
- It strengthens Christian's faith during suffering or time of difficulties.
- It enables Christians to live exemplary lives.
- It enables the Christians to know the will of God.

(7x1=7mks)

5. (a) Identify six symbolism used during the call of Jeremiah

- God touched Jeremiah's mouth to symbolize that He was the source of the message Jeremiah was to deliver.
- To uproot and pull down /to destroy and overthrow symbolized that god would pass judgement and pass and punish the nation of Judah because of their unfaithfulness to the covenant.
- To build and plant symbolized that god would restore Judah after the punishment.
- A pot boiling away from the north symbolized that god would use a nation from the north to bring punishment on Judah.
- A fortified city, a bronze wall and an iron pillar signified that god would protect and be with Jeremiah even though he would face opposition.
- An almond tree signified that God was watching over the fulfillment of his word.

(6x1=6mks)

(b) State ways through which king Josiah brought the people of Judah back to the covenant way of life.

- He ordered for the repair of the temple for worship
 - He renewed the covenant faith by making the people take vows to obey the one true god.
 - He destroyed idols and alters associated with worship of idols.
 - He demolished the high places and shrines associated with Baal worship.
 - He eliminated all the priests associated with worship of false gods.
 - He drove away all the mediums and the wizards /removed the household gods from Jerusalem and Judah.
 - He cleansed the temple of Jerusalem of all idols and objects.
 - He cleansed the temple of Jerusalem of all idols and objects of foreign worship
 - He held unprecedented Passover celebration in Jerusalem to honour Yahweh.
- (8x1=8mks)**

(c) What can Christians learn from the call of Jeremiah?

- Christians should respond to god's call with obedience.
- They learn that God prepares people for the tasks he gives them.
- God protects his servant /gives them strength to face opposition.
- Christians should not feel incapable when faced with difficult challenges/tasks.
- Christens learn that God can use anyone in spite of the age.
- Christians learn that we are God's mouth piece /spokespersons. He gives the message that is to be delivered.

(6x1=6mks)

6.(a) Identify and explain elements of worship in traditional African society.

- Prayer-conversation between God and the living.

- Sacrifices-involve the shedding of blood of animals, birds, and humans.
- Offerings-involves farm produce.
- Libation –liquid food offered to appease the ancestors.
- Invocations –calls upon God, ancestors or spirits e.g. during rites of passage, in prayers.
- Songs –rhythmical sounds.
- Dances –rhythmical movements to honor their gods.

(6x1=6mks)

(b) Outline seven roles of the priests in traditional African society.(7mks)

- They offer sacrifice on behalf of the community.
- They are mediators between god and the people.
- They advise people on proper ways of living e.g. the relationship with the ancestors.
- They are involved in decision making on crucial issues in the society.
- They offer prayers during occasions like initiation, marriage and death.
- They perform cleansing ceremonies and healing.
- They warn communities on impending danger and calamities.
- They reconcile warring communities.
- They preside over oathing ceremonies.

(7x1=7mks)

(c) Show how marriage in traditional African society has faced transition in the modern society.

- It is not obligatory today for all to marry.
- Permissiveness in today's society has brought about sexual immorality eroding the value of purity in marriage and before marriage.
- Unlike in traditional African society, virginity has lost value in today's marriage.

- Monogamous relationships today have largely replaced polygamous relationship.
- The long and careful courtship and marriage preparations in traditional African society have been largely compromised.
- Divorce nowadays is on the raise unlike in the past.
- The wife no longer belongs to the whole clan today.
- Marriage with or without children is complete unlike in traditional African society where marriage is only complete /consummated by marriage.
- Bride price has been commercialized today or at times not even paid by the man involved.
- Marriage age today is not defined and one may marry at late age.
- The marriage relationship is exclusive concern of the couple, and the clan's role is minimal or negligible.

(7x1=7mks)