

**Term 2 - 2022**  
**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION (313/1)**  
**FORM FOUR (4)**  
**Time: 2½ Hours**

**Marking Scheme**

**1a) Ways in which the study of C.R.E promotes National Unity**

- It emphasizes on virtues of love and unity.
- It enables the learners to develop self-respect and respect for others.
- It enables the learners to understand and appreciate other people's faith and culture.
- It teaches that the human race has the same origin /was all created by God /are all equal before God.
- It campaigns against all forms of discrimination.
- It promotes social justice in the society. **(8x1=8)**

**b) Why the Bible is written in different styles**

- It was written by different authors
- It was written at different times in history
- It was written for different readers/audience
- Different books were written for different reasons
- The authors were influenced by different circumstances in history
- Various parts of the Bible were originally written in different languages i.e Old testament in Hebrew and New testament in Greek. **(6x1=6)**

**c) Ways in which Christians can use the Bible in their evangelization ministry**

- Read the bible to others
- Bible is used of instructing and teaching new converts
- Used for preaching and teaching on different issues.
- It is the main text in teaching and learning CRE in schools and colleges
- Christian hymns are composed from the Bible
- It's used in taking oaths therefore increasing the faith of those who participate
- Christian's literature is written using Bible messages **(6x1=6)**

**2a) Ways in which the covenant between God and the Israelites was sealed at Mount Sinai.**

- Moses gathered the people and told them what the Lord had told him.
- The people responded by saying that what the Lord had said they would do.
- He rose early in the morning /built an Altar at the foot of the mountain /twelve pillars according to the twelve tribes of Israel.
- Moses sent young men who offered burnt offerings and sacrificed peace offering of oxen to the Lord.
- Moses took half the blood/put in basins
- Half of blood he threw it onto the altar.
- He took the book of the covenant/read it in their hearing.
- He took the blood in the basin and sprinkled on the people.

- The people responded by saying that they would do all that the Lord said / will be obedient(7x1=7)

**b) Challenges that Moses encountered as he led the Israelites during the Exodus**

- Lack of food and water in the wilderness
- The people encountered unfriendly tribes in the wilderness whom they had to fight
- Moses had a problem uniting the people
- The people disobeyed Moses e.g. by worshipping the golden calf
- He had to deal with other dangers such as those posed by wild animals e.g. snakes
- He had to lead the people in travelling through unfamiliar territories and routes
- Moses had difficulties in settling disputes among the people
- He had trouble managing the people who were fatigued
- The Israelites angered Moses by breaking the covenant.(7x1=7)

**c). Ways in which the church worship is abused today.**

- Using the pulpit as a political platform.
- Turning away some believers /discrimination/races/tribes
- Misinterpretation of the scriptures.
- Indecent dressing while attending church services
- Commercializing prayers for the faithful.
- Pop music/rock music being played in church
- Fighting/Quarrelling in the church (6x1=6)

**3 a) Ways in which the King of Israel used to bring the people back to God.**

- The Kings like Jehu killed the prophets of Baal.
- They destroyed the altars of the gods.
- They set examples to the people by repenting whenever they went astray.
- Kings like David and Solomon restored temple worship by maintaining the Ark of the Covenant.
- They led the people in renewing their relationship with Yahweh when they broke the covenant ways.
- They renewed the temple to look presentable.
- Solomon the third King built a temple for God.
- They destroyed the bronze serpent made by Moses during the Exodus.
- They never indulged into political alliances with neighbouring Kings. (8x1=8)

**b) Failures of King Ahab**

- He broke the first commandments by allowing idol worship
- He killed the prophets of God
- He allowed his wife Jezebel to bear false witness
- He coveted Naboth's vineyard
- He killed Naboth's/ broke law against murder
- He broke the law that forbids stealing
- He failed to protect the weak/ poor as demanded by the law(6x1=6)

### **c) Reasons why some Christians have lost faith in God**

- Believe their prayer is not answered.
- When they continue to suffer while those who are not prayerful prosper.
- Poor leadership in the church/Wrangles.
- Poor role models by church leaders
- Existence of false prophets
- Pleasure of the world
- Bad company /that moved them.(6x1=6)

### **4 a) Relationship between the Old Testament prophets and those of the New Testament**

- In the Old Testament, Micah as a prophet gives the birthplace of Jesus. In Luke, Jesus is born in Bethlehem, the city of David.
- Prophet Isaiah talks of a virgin conception. Mary, a virgin, becomes the mother of Jesus Christ.
- The same Isaiah prophesies of the titles and name of Jesus. During the annunciation, angel Gabriel gives the name Emanuel.
- Jesus' death and resurrection brings in a new living, where each individual has a personal relationship with God, a fact proved from Jeremiah's prophecies about the new covenant.
- On the day of Pentecost, the apostles of Jesus received the Holy Spirit, which was the prophecy of Prophet Joel.
- The passion, suffering and death of Jesus Christ is a fulfilment of prophet Isaiah's prophecy.
- The teachings and prophecies of the Old Testament was the foundation laid for the New Testament. Jesus, during his ministry, said that he did not come to do away with but to fulfil the Mosaic Law.
- One of the characteristics of the prophets was to condemn all forms of evil. Jesus Christ was totally against evil in the society.
- Jesus is an everlasting king: a prophecy of Nathan about David's descendants, who would establish an everlasting dynasty.
- Malachi talked of the forerunner of the Messiah, which is fulfilled in the birth of John the Baptist.
- Zechariah as a prophet, talks of the Messiah being betrayed by the closest friend. Judas Iscariot fulfilled this (8x1=8)

### **. (b) Social background of Amos**

- Amos started his prophetic mission during the reign of king Jeroboam II of Israel and Uzziah of Judah, during this period Israel did not have any external threat hence attaining great prosperity economically.
- Peace prevailed in both Judah and Israel.
- Before the calling, Amos was a herdsman i.e. shepherd and dresser of fig trees.
- His home was in Tekoa near Jerusalem in Judah.
- Amos was not a professional prophet but was sent by God to proclaim his message.
- During this time, the people of Israel worshipped idol and were too greedy in their business.
- The wealthy people were becoming rich at the expense of the poor.
- They had switched their items of trade to wine and oil i.e. they were drunkards.
- They understood the judgment in as the coming of the "Day of the Lord."

- God was going to punish the Israel for forsaking him and worshipping idols and oppressing the poor (7x1=7)

**c). Relevance of Amos' teaching on the Remnant to Christians.**

- To Christians, the remnant is those who uphold the teachings of Christ.
- Christians are according hope of eternal life if they observe piety all through.
- It also assures Christians that those who fail to repent will absolutely not evade God's severe punishment.
- God protects those who are faithful and, through them, fulfils his promises to humankind.
- Christians should always stand for the truths even if they face difficulties as challenges in their lives.
- Christians should boldly condemn all sorts of social injustice (5x1=5)

**5 a) Religious background of Prophet Nehemiah**

- In Babylon, the Judanians found it hard to observe their religious practices.
- They were still downhearted by the destruction of Jerusalem city and the temple.
- God sent prophets like Ezekiel and Isaiah to accord them new hope.
- The exiles were allowed to cling to their religion.
- They maintained traditions like circumcision, observing the Sabbath, sang psalms and observance of the Mosaic Law.
- After the exile, they rebuilt the temple.
- They received a new covenant under Ezra.
- Nehemiah reinstated the earlier condition of the temple by cleansing and introducing religious reforms. (6x1=6)

**b) Comparison of Nehemiah's experiences to the life of Jesus as shown in Saint Luke's gospel.**

- Nehemiah had a lot of concern for his people. He fought for the rights of the poor by condemning those who oppressed them. Jesus really took care of the underprivileged. He was concerned with his people: the Christians, when he died for their sins.
- Nehemiah took prayer as his weapon for success. From the word go to the end, he was prayerful. Jesus prayed during his ministry and emphasized this by teaching his disciples how to pray.
- Nehemiah possessed much courage in his mission. He was much bold not to be shaken by threats from San Ballat, Tobiah etc. He never gave up in reprimanding the oppressors of the poor. Jesus boldly condemned the Pharisees, Sadducees and the scribes for their hypocrisy. He courageously faced the stiff opposition, threats, false accusation and the rejection.
- Nehemiah faced several challenges as a governor of Judah. False levies were plotted against him. He was opposed, among others. Jesus encountered all these. Worse of all, Christ was accused of blasphemy and eventually subjected to death.
- Nehemiah made reforms. Among them, he reinforced observance of the Sabbath day and the entire Mosaic Law. Jesus said that he had come to fulfil and not to destroy the law.

- Nehemiah expelled Tobiah out of the temple and introduced several reforms for it had been defiled. Jesus sent away the money changers from the temple claiming that they were misusing the house of God.
- Nehemiah made several reforms in life. He saw to it that the poor are not oppressed. He made reforms among others. Jesus brings in a new covenant which is universal and based on faith.
- Nehemiah condemned evil among the people of Judah. Likewise, Jesus never tolerated any form of evil committed against God and man. (4x2-8)

**c). Lessons Christian learn from Nehemiah's leadership qualities**

- Christians are encouraged to be prayerful in their lives.
- We should be committed and determined in the work God commissions us to do.
- Christians should be courageous enough not to be shaken by any temptations.
- Christians should learn to possess firm faith in Christ.
- They should have pity on those who undergo pain and suffering and the less fortunate.
- They should learn to put every situation in order using their wisdom.
- Christians should lead a righteous life, worth emulating in order to become role models.
- Christians should be honest and sincere in their dealings.
- They should be patriotic i.e. love their people and country.
- We should fight for the rights of the underprivileged (6x1-6)

**6 a) Conditions one have to fulfill in order to be made an elder in traditional**

- African culture/
- Had to be married.
- Should have undergone initiation rites.
- Had to be a member of the community.
- Had to be knowledgeable on societal matters.
- Should have children.
- Had to be of good conduct.
- Had to be mature and of specific age.
- Had to be supported by other community leaders.
- Should have wealth.(7x1=7)

**b). Occasions when seers were consulted in Traditional African society**

- When misfortunes e.g. death often struck
- Outbreak of calamities e.g. drought
- During marriage ceremonies
- During cleansing rituals
- When going for a raiding expedition
- Before initiation rites.
- During problems in pregnancy if any
- In case of a serious disagreement (7x1=7)

**c) Aspects of traditional religion that have been integrated into the Christian faith**

- The use of vernacular has been adapted in worship in Christian churches.
- Traditional music instruments are used in churches as Christians worship God through songs and dance.
- Christian churches perform cleansing rituals.
- Some churches are built using the Traditional African architectural designs.
- African tunes and melodies have been adopted in Christian songs.
- Some aspects of African marriage ceremony are accepted in Christian churches e.g. dowry, traditional marriage songs. **(6x1=6)**