**DECEMBER EXAM**

**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. (a) **Ways in which the study of CRE helps in bringing National Unity.**

1. Makes leaders to appreciate and respect one another.
2. Teaches learners that all human beings are created in Gods’ Image.
3. Makes learners acquire Christian principles such as love for God / one’s neighbours.
4. Enables one to acquire life skills to make moral choices (e.g avoids tribalism).
5. Enables to appreciate their religion and that of others.
6. It promotes social equality and justice.
7. It teaches living values and virtues ( of sharing tolerance, patience, concern for each other).
8. Teaches that we are all brothers /sisters related to one another.
9. Makes learners appreciate his/her cultural heritage and that of other people.
10. Helps us acquire a sense of self worth and identify for ourselves and others.

**(first 6 points 1 mark each 6x1) (closed)**

**(b) Why the Bible was translated into different languages**

1. To facilitate research and studies African heritage and culture.
2. To promote literacy
3. To facilitate development of formal education
4. To identify certain teachings and apply them (e.g equality).
5. To help some communities identify with/ and accept the Biblical message.
6. To facilitate the spread of the word of God to communities of the world that had never been evangelized.
7. To train local people to take up leadership.
8. To let the word of God be read by as many people as possible.
9. To revise all the versions keep abreast of changes in the world
10. To indigenize Christianity i.e encourages its adoption to local situation /culture.
11. To develop local languages.
12. To facilitate better understanding of the Bible.

(**first 7 points 1 mark each 7x1)(closed)**

**c). WAYS IN WHICH WRONGDOERS WERE PUNISHED IN AFRICAN SOCIETY**

1. Wrong doers were made to pay heavy fines
2. Excommunication
3. Sometimes death through public stoning
4. Ridicule in songs and proverbs
5. Warning / reprimanding and beatings
6. Not being named after death
7. Excluding such persons from community’s important functions e.g. initiation, marriage, harvesting ceremonies etc.
8. Not being given a decent burial

**(any seven points 7x1)(open)**

**2. a)** The call of Moses (EXODUS 3:1-22)

1. Moses was looking after his father-in-law’s sheep at Mr. Horeb/Sinai (v1)
2. An angel of the Lord appeared to him in a burning bush which was not getting consumed (v2)
3. Moses turned to see the bush God called his name out of the bush (V3)
4. Moses responded to God by saying, “Here I am” (v4)
5. God commended Moses not to move near to remove his shoes because the place was holy (v5)
6. God revealed himself to Moses as the God of his ancestors (v6/ Abraham)
7. Moses hid his face was afraid to look at God (v6)
8. God told Moses that he had seen the suffering of his people in Egypt has come to deliver them/ wanted to sent Moses to Pharaoh to release his people (v7-10)
9. Moses was reluctant to be sent to Pharaoh /God promised to be with him/gave him a

sign (v11-12)

1. Moses sought to know the name of God who was sending him/God revealed his name

as “I am who I am” (v13-14)

1. God told Moses to go and gather the elders of Israel /tell them God’s message about their deliverance (v16-17)
2. Moses was told to go with the elders to Pharaoh to ask for their release form Egypt (v18)

Any seven points (7x1) (open)

**(b)Differentiate between Jewish and traditional African practices of circumcision.**

(i) In Jewish Community, circumcision is for male children only whereas in

African practice, it is for both male and female.

(ii) among the Jews, circumcision is performed on babies of 8 days old whereas

i traditional African communities, it is done during adolescence stage.

(iii) In African communities, it is a test of courage, whereas in Jewish community, it is

a sign of covenant with God/sign of faith.

(iv) Circumcision in African communities is a communal practice whereas among

the Jews, only members of the immediate family participate.

(v) In traditional African communities, initiates take up responsibilities while among

the Jews, the initiates take up responsibilities while among the Jews, the initiates are

too young to shoulder any responsibilities.

(vi) In African communities, circumcision is carried out during specific seasons

While among the Jews, it is continuous.

(first 4 points  **4x2 (closed)**

**c) Reasons why church leaders in Kenya take vows before starting their mission.**

(i) To receive God’s blessing/guidance.

(ii) To get acknowledgement from the people being served.

(iii) It reminds the leader to stick to the church regulations/mission.

(iv) To get the authority of God to lead.

(v) It gives the leader courage to do his/her work.

(vi) It shows one’s willingness/ commitment to serve.

(vii) To emulate the Biblical way of commissioning servants of God.

Any five points (5x1=5mks)(open)

3. a). Explain four characteristics of local Canaanite religion

* It was based on nature /cosmic
* It was polytheistic/comprised of many gods and goddesses
* Symbols/idols/images were made to represent each god/goddesses
* Temple prostitution was part of the worship of goddesses
* Festivals and feasts were celebrated in honour of the gods and goddesses
* Rituals were performed to ensure continued fertility and well being of the community
* There were prophets and prophetesses for each god and goddess
* Each god and goddess played a specific role in the community
* There was a chief god and goddess first 4 points (4 x 2 = 8 mks)(closed)

(b) **How Elijah fought against false religion and corruption in Israel**

1. He predicted a terrible 31/2 years drought as a sign of Yahweh’s displeasure for evil done.
2. Elijah staged a contest at Mt. Carmel to demonstrate that Yahweh was the true God.
3. After the contest Elijah killed Baal’s prophets to preserve the Israelite from contamination.
4. After the contest Elijah prayed and there was heavy rain to mark the end of the drought as a proof of Yahweh’s power.
5. He condemned King Ahab for the murder of Naboth.
6. He condemned King Ahab and Jezebel for taking Naboth’s vineyard through Jezebel is infamous strategy.
7. Elijah foretold that Ahab / his queen / family would be wiped out as punishment for their wickedness.
8. Elijah had to go into hiding to escape being killed.
9. He remained firm in spite of the persecution.

**(Any 7 points 7x1)(open)**

(c) **Ways in which Christians promote true worship of God today.**

1. Praying to God for worship.
2. Seeking guidance and counseling from church leaders.
3. Reading the Bible / Christian literature / books
4. Leading exemplary lives.
5. Giving church dues – tithes offerings.
6. Repenting when they sin/ forgiving one another.
7. Avoiding quarrelling in public/during worship.
8. Attending Christian conventions /seminars/ conferences.
9. Providing theological training for the clergy/ church leaders.
10. Condemning idolatry /devil/worship.
11. Preaching the Good news.
12. Doing charitable deeds/ helping the needy / visiting the sick.

**(Any 5 points 1 mark each 5x1)(open)**

**4a) The call of Amos to become a prophet of God in Israel**

* Amos received his call around 758BCE; during the reign of Jeroboam II of Israel and Uzziah of Judah
* He was a herdsman of Tekoa in the southern kingdom and also a dresser of sycamore trees.
* Good called him while he was looking after his flock.
* He was told to go and prophesy to the people of Israel
* He confessed having a deep sense of compulsion to prophesy which he could not resist.
* After he accepted Gods call he preached at the shrine in Bethel.
* Amos prophesied terrible things about Israel and Bethel including severe punishment from God on both the king and the nation.
* His preaching led to a sharp confrontation between him and Amaziah
* Amaziah with the approval of the king ordered Amos to go back to Judah
* He refused to be cowed because he was sent by God to return the people back to the covenant way of life.
* Amos fulfilled his mission as a prophet.

Any seven points (7x1mks)(open)

b) **Seven characteristics of true prophets in the Old Testament**

* They heard Gods voice calling them/received Gods revelation
* They were obedient to God/they responded to Gods will.
* They believed that God was the only God
* They stood for the covenant relationship of Yahweh and his people
* They understood that God cannot compromise with evil
* They were prayerful
* They communicated Gods message
* They faced opposition
* They spoke with authority
* They understood the nature of their prophesies

First seven point (7x1=7mks) (closed)

c) **Six ways in which the church promotes social justice in Kenya**

* By sharing their belongings/ resources with the needy
* Visiting the sick in hospitals, prisons, bereaved, the oppressed and depressed
* Reporting the law breakers
* Condemning social evils/injustices
* Praying for peace and justice
* Calling for justice and the rule of law
* Fulfilling their civic obligation and other responsibilities
* Fulfilling their domestic roles

First 6 points (6x1) (closed)

5a). **Occasions in which Nehemiah prayed**

* When he learnt about the suffering of the Jews back in Judah and the ruined state of Jerusalem.
* Nehemiah prayed before making his request to the king to be permitted to return to Judah to rebuild the Jerusalem wall
* When his enemies ridiculed the Jews to discourage them from rebuilding the wall of Jerusalem
* When he learnt about his enemies conspiracy to attack Jerusalem to stop the construction work
* After his condemnation of oppression of the poor, Nehemiah prayed asking God to reward him
* When his enemies plotted to destroy him to stop the rebuilding of the wall
* When Shemaiah attempted to frighten him asking him to hide in the temple claiming there was a plot to kill him
* When he cleansed and reorganized the temple liturgy to effective worship of Yahweh
* After cleansing the Israelites of foreign influence
* after chasing away the son inlaw of Sanballat the horonite

Any eight points (8x1=8mks)(open)

**b). Reasons why Jerermiah was not willing to accept the call of God to become a prophet**

1. He felt that he was too young / was inexperienced as a prophet.
2. He did not have the message to give to the people
3. He lacked confidence / courage.
4. He did not know how to speak.
5. He was afraid of confronting / talking against the Kings/ leaders.
6. His task was too difficult / overwhelming for him.
7. He feared that the Israelites would reject him/ persecute him.
8. He was not sure of what could be done to him by the people because of the message he was to deliver.

**(Any 6 points 6x1) (open)**

c) **Importance of prayer in Christian life**

* Through prayer Christians express their faith in God
* Christians acknowledge the majesty, holiness and power of God
* Prayer teaches Christians who God is
* Prayer brings Christians closer to God
* Prayer expresses Christians love and gratitude to God and neighbours.
* Through prayers, Christians request for their needs
* Prayer helps Christians to listen to God and seek his will in all things
* Prayer helps Christians to reconcile with one another
* Through prayer Christians ask for Gods forgiveness
* In prayer Christians trust that God listens and answers prayers
* Prayer is a source of strength and courage to face challenges
* In prayer Christian intercede for others
* Communal prayer brings Christians together

Any seven points (7x1= 7mks)(open)

1. a) **Seven factors that promote harmony and social responsibility in Traditional African Community.**
2. Political organization- Powers shared among clan leaders and elders
3. Communal ownership of property- Land and other resources owned by the community
4. Division of labour according to age, gender and social status
5. Communal worship- all members worship same god, pray and worship same time and place
6. Marriage which strengthens and fosters close ties among different families
7. Leisure activities like singing, dance, work etc. brought people together
8. Children who cement relationships
9. Rites of passage like birth, naming and initiation brought families together
10. Taboos were observed and this individual moral behaviour maintained discipline
11. Rules and regulations that governed all members of all age, gender and social status
12. Belief in common ancestry brought a sense of brotherhood to all members
13. Sharing of property within nuclear and External families

first seven points (7x1=7marks)(closed)

b) **Seven factors that influence the naming of Children in Traditional African Society**.

1. Place of birth
2. Community heroes
3. Name of ancestry
4. Physical characteristics of the child
5. Name of grand parents
6. Seasons i.e Rainy/dry
7. Natural phenomenon
8. Time of birth

First seven points (7x1=7marks)(closed)

**c) Modern trends that have affected burial rites in Traditional African Communities.**

1. Foreign religions have introduced new methods in burial practices
2. Economic hardships discourage elaborate burial rites
3. Some people are buried in cemetaries
4. Western Education has influenced many Africans to adopt burial practices
5. Rural-urban migration where families are too far to mourn together
6. Inter-marriages where cultural practices are different
7. Outbreak of infectious diseases that has discouraged funeral rules like wife inheritance.

Any six points ( 6x1=6marks)(open)