**NAMBALE ACK DIOCESE JOINT EVALUATION EXAM**

**NOVEMBER 2021**

**313/1**

**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION PAPER 1**

**MARKING SCHEME**

1. **(a) Description of the second account of creation.**

* The Lord God formed man out of dust from the ground, breathed the beneath of life into his nostrils and man became a living being.
* God planted the garden of Eden and he put the man whom he had formed in the garden.
* God made all kinds of trees to grow in the garden.
* In the middle of garden was the tree of knowledge of good and evil.
* The Garden was watered by four rivers.
* God put man in the garden to till and guard it.
* God commanded man the tree of knowledge of good and evil.
* God instructed man to name the animals.
* God formed woman out of mans ribs.
* Both lived as husband and wife in companionship without shame.

**(b) Outline six ways in which God’s love for human beings is manifested after the fall of humankind. (6 mks)**

- God looked for human beings when they ran to hide from him.

- He provided them with clothing and means of livelihood.

- He put enmity between the snake and the seed of the woman.

- Noah found favour in God.

- God, did not destroy all his creation during the floods.

- He entered into a covenant with Noah.

- God gave a sign of rainbow and promised not to destroy creation.

- He blessed Noah’s family to be fruitful and fill the earth.

- He called Abraham at the beginning of his plan for salvation of humankind.

**(c) How the church fights evil in the society today.**

- Preaching the gospel to make people change.

- Repenting

- Helping the needy

- Creating job opportunity to absorb the unemployed.

- Praying for evil doers to change.

- Inviting people to repentance.

- Educating the youth on moral issues.

- Punishing those who go against church rules.

- Carry out guidance and counseling.

- Reporting evil doers to the authority.

- Being role models for others to copy.

1. **(a) The making of the Sinai covenant. Ex. 24:1-8**

* The following morning Moses prepared a special ceremony to seal the covenant.
* He built an altar at the foot of Mt. Sinai and set up 12 stones to represent the 12 tribes of Israel.
* Young men sacrificed oxen as fellowship offerings.
* Moses took half of blood of the animals and put it in basins.
* He took half of the blood and sprinkled it on the altar, the place of meeting with God.
* Moses then read the book of the covenant to the Israelites.
* The people responded that all that the Lord has spoken they will do and obey.
* Moses then took the remainder of the blood and sprinkled it over to the people.
* Moses told the people that the blood had zealed the covenant.
* God concluded the covenant by giving Moses two store tablets on which the laws were written.

**(b) Conditions given to the Israelites renewal of the Sinai covenant. They were**

**-** To obey what God commands them.

- Not to make any treaty with those who live in the land where they were going.

- To break down the altars, sacred stones and false gods of the inhabitants of Canaan.

- Not to worship any other gods.

- Not to make cast idols.

- To keep the feast of unleavened bread.

- To rest on Seventh day.

- To dedicate all their first-born male children and first-born males of their domestic animals to God.

- To offer to God the first fruits of their crops.

- They were not to marry with foreigners.

**(c) Reasons why Christians repent their sins today.**

- It is obedience to Christ’s teaching.

- So as to lead holy lives.

- To be a good example to others.

- To be able to prepare for the kingdom of God.

- For their faith to be strengthened.

- In order to receives God’s blessings.

- To renew their relationship with God.

1. **(a) Reasons against kingship. 1 Sam. 8:6-18**

* They would be rejecting God as their unseen king.
* Their sons would be recruited forcefully into the army.
* There would be forced labour.
* The people would be enslaved.
* The king would grab their land/property/maid.
* The king would be over – taxation.
* They would loose their identity as a covenant people/idolatry.
* Their daughters would be made maids in the royal houses.
* Hereditary kingship would lead to oppression dictatorship.

**(b) The failures of king Solomon.**

- He married many foreign wives who introduced idol worship in Israel/He allowed his wives to worship in Israel.

- He built temples for the pagan gods worshipped by his wives.

- He introduced forced labour in Israel.

- He practiced nepotism/Solomon’s tribes men from the tribes of Judah and Benjamin were exempted from forced labour.

- He introduced high taxation in Israel for the upkeep of his foreign wives.

- Solomon also worshipped the gods of his wives and thus broke the covenant with God.

- He was selfish/valued himself more than God/built his palace for thirteen years and the temple for only seven years.

- He was extravagant and used a lot of state resources/wealth to entertain/please his many wives and concubines.

- He hired the skills of pagan craftsmen who designed, decorated and furnished the temple of God.

- He sold part of Israel’s territory – 2 tower of Galilee to Hiram the king of tyre to repay for debts he was unable to settle.

**(c) Factors hindering political leaders from performing their roles effectively in Kenya today.**

- Cultural/religious barriers/tribal/racial/corruption.

- Inadequate/poor infrastructure.

- Conflicting ideologies resulting in decisive decisions.

- Personal differences

- Inadequate funds to initiates development projects/programmes to help their electorate.

- Lack of adequate forum to meet and address their electorate.

- Ridicule from members of the society.

- Inability to live up to the promises made during campaigns.

- Women leaders are discriminated against by some members of the society.

- Lack of leadership skills resulting into poor public relations.

- Division and conflicts within and between the parties.

- Insecurity/death threats/harassment by their opponents

1. **(a) Importance of prophets in the nation of Israel.**

* The acted as mediators between God and the people.
* They spoke on behalf of God/Gods messengers/mouth piece.
* They foretold future events.
* They guided and counseled kings.
* They called people back to repentance.
* They reminded people about the covenant.
* They condemned evils in the society.
* They warned people about God’s judgement.
* They made people understand about the nature of God.
* They offered sacrifices to God.
* They anointed kings.
* They interpreted visions and dreams from God.

**(b) Outline Amos teaching on the day of the Lord.**

- It will be a day of terror and disaster.

- Will be a day of punishment.

- The land shall tremble/there will be earthquakes.

- A day of defeat for sinners.

- There will be darkness at noon.

- People will thirst for the word of God.

- People will faint in the process of searching for the word of God.

- The wicked will not escape God’s judgement.

- The feasts and the festivals will not be joyful.

**(c) Factors leading people away from the worship of God in modern society.**

- Materialism – love for earthly possessions.

- Social injustices – people mistrust God as their protector.

- Permissiveness in the society.

- Urbanization

- Threats to human life caused by war.

- Scientific and technological advancement/discoveries.

- Poverty

­- Obsession for power

* Influence of the print/electronic media.
* Crime- some people believe they must engage in crime to survive.
* Education – people believe they know it all.
* Ruthless competition – result in the law of the jungle or survival for the fittest which destroys the idea of fair dealings.

1. **(a) Describe the personal life of prophet Jeremiah.**

* Jeremiah was born in a small village called Anathoth near Jerusalem.
* His father was Hilkiah, a priest.
* He was knowledgeable in the Law of Moses.
* He had a deep sense of love for his people.
* He was called as a prophet when he was a young boy.
* He was commanded by God not to or takes part in social functions.
* He suffered opposition and rejection from his people.
* He fled to Egypt as a refugee after the fall of Jerusalem and the Babylonian exile.
* His message was on judgement and restoration.

**(b) Give the content of Jeremiah’s letter to the captives.**

* They were to erect houses and settle down
* They were to cultivate and consume the produce
* They were to marry and procreate
* They were to maintain peaceful relationship
* They were to remain faithful to God throughout their lives
* Not to heed to false prophets for they would mislead them
* That God would restore them back to land after judgment.

**(c) How can Christians avoid God’s judgement and punishment today?**

- Condemning all evils in the society.

- Obeying all the commandments of God.

- Preaching the good news of Jesus Christ to others.

- Responding to Gods call to serve others.

- Showing love by assisting the needy/the poor.

- Avoiding being tempted and tempting others.

- Being prayerful

- Repenting their sins

- Forgiving others

- Worshipping God sincerely.

- Behaving in the teachings of Jesus Christ.

- Asking the Holy Spirit for guidance/protection.

1. **(a) The meaning of life and its whole new in the T.A communities.**

* God is the source of life.
* Human life has a rhythm of nature which nothing can destroy.
* Individuals have to go through different levels/stages in life/rites of passage.
* Life is not only the physical existence but also spirit.
* All effort is made to protect and increase life.
* Life is enhanced by the observance of rituals, taboos and regulations.
* The right of passage incorporates a person into fullness of life.
* Every person has a duty to promote life through marriage and procreation.
* People always express their appreciation to God as the source of life.

**(b) Why disputes over ownership of property were rare in the Traditional African communities.**

- Land was communally owned.

- There were clear guidelines on the use and ownership of land.

- Those who did not have property were assisted to acquire property by the community.

- Those who showed greed in ownership of property were disciplined by the community.

- There were enough resource to be shared.

**-** There were clear guidelines in the inheritance of property.

**-** Laziness was strictly condemned and punished to ensure people own what have actually worked for.

**-** The wishes of the parents/elders concerning property ownership were respected.

**-** People were hesitant to acquire property unlawfully for fear for curses/wrath of their ancestors.

**4x2=8mks**

**(c) Moral values that contributed to harmonious living in the traditional African communities.**

- Obedience

- Respect

- Responsibility

- Tolerance

- Hospitality

- Chastity/self-control

- Co-operation/solidarity

- Endurance

- Loyalty

- Honesty

- Love

- Faith/trust

- Generosity

- Thankfulness