**313/1**

**CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION**

**PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME**

**JULY 2021**

1. (a) Ways in which CRE promotes national unity

1. Teaches on moral values e.g. love, cooperation
2. Teaches on social equality of all races, tribes
3. Teaches on self-respect and respect of others
4. Teaches on need to respect our religion and those of others
5. Promotes our culture - to respect our culture and that of others/promotes cultural integration
6. Encourages respect to authority, laws of the country
7. Promotes international consciousness.
8. The subject is studied by students of different religious backgrounds
9. It teaches on equality of all human beings as God’s creation, hence the need to be united and have social equality.
10. It helps to foster social cohesion

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

*b) 5 differences between African concept of evil and biblical concept of sin*

1. *Biblically there is eternal punishment for wrong doers while in African concept punishment is immediately in the physical world*
2. *Africans believe in collective punishment unlike in the bible that talks about individual punishment*
3. *Traditionally suffering is a result of doing evil while biblically it is not always true e.g. Job and Jesus*
4. *Traditionally African religion does not have an opportunity of a saviour which is provided for in the Bible through Jesus Christ*
5. *Biblically sinners go to hell and those who repent their sins go to heaven while traditionally the dead join the spirits. No heaven no hell*
6. *Biblically sin originate from the heart/ by nature one is a sinner while in traditional African society external forces are believed to cause evil*

*Any 5x2mks= 10marks*

c) . 5 ways in which human beings fail to carry out responsibilities given to them by God (5mks )

1. By deciding to remain unmarried
2. By not worshipping Him/observing the Sabbath /resting
3. Not guarding the land from erosion/ not caring for the environment
4. Laziness/ not working
5. Through deforestation/clearing/not planting trees
6. Mining and excavation
7. Murder /capital punishment
8. Pollution of the environment
9. Through abortion
10. Through sexual immorality e.g. homosexuality /lesbianism
11. Through use of contraceptives/not procreating
12. Through cultivating on steep slopes
13. Through poaching

(first 5x1=5 mks )

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

(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 consecrated themselves /wash their garments

1. The people were to abstain from sexual relationships
2. God marked boundary around the mountain/ no one was to go near the mountain, neither the people nor the animals
3. On the third day, there was a thick cloud upon the mountain / loud trumpet blast /an earthquake.
4. Moses brought the people out of the camp to meet God /they took their stand at the foot of the mountain
5. The Lord came down to the top of the mountain / called Moses to go up to him

 8x1mk=8mks

b) Six similarities between the Jewish and traditional African practices of circumcision.

1. In both it promotes one into full membership of the community.
2. It is a mark of identification of a person to a particular community
3. It is carried out on male children/ boys
4. In both cases circumcision has a religious significance
5. In both cases special people/religious leaders/head of the communities carry out the operation.
6. In both cases it unites the members it the ancestors
7. In both cases members receive new names
8. In both cases the rite is carried on from generation to generation/it is compulsory
9. In both cases the ritual is a communal affair.
10. In both cases it involved the cutting of the foreskin

 6x1mk=6mks

 *(c) 6 Ways in which Christians identify themselves in the society today.*

1. *Christians wear specific designs of clothes.*
2. *They abstain from eating some kinds of food/taking some drinks.*
3. *By carrying/wearing the rosary/ cross/ the flag /badges /rings.*
4. *They have special ways of greetings /salutations.*
5. *Through making personal testimonies /pronouncements.*
6. *By owning specific Bible version/literature.*
7. *(vii)Through speaking in tongues/ performing miracles/ faith healing.*
8. *Use of specific church designs.*
9. *Use of different titles /names. Eg Brother, sister, reverend*
10. *Through ways in which they worship/prayers/doctrines/sacraments.*
11. *By residing in secluded homes/ houses.*
12. *(xii)Observing specific days of worship /holidays.*
13. *Preaching the Good News.*
14. *Type of songs /hymns.*

 *6x1mk=6mks*

3a) Identify seven failures of King Solomon (7mks).

1. He married women from many foreign countries, breaking the torah
2. He allowed the foreign women to worship their gods and built altars for them
3. Solomon himself worshipped idols e.g. Ashtarte the goddess of Sidon
4. Solomon loved himself more than he loved God because his palace took 13 years to complete while God’s temple took 7years.
5. He killed his half-brother Adonijah, on suspicion that he could rival him to the throne.
6. He enslaved the people and practiced forced labour ,to sustain his lavish lifestyle
7. He used foreign materials and designs in building the temple for God.
8. He sold a piece of Israel’s land adjoining Tyre to pay off his debts to Hiram king of Tyre

7x1mk=7mks

b) State seven functions of the temple in Jerusalem (7mks).

1. It was a Centre of worship for all the Israelites
2. It was a place where different sacrifices were offered to God
3. It symbolized God’s  presence among the people because the ark of the covenant was kept there
4. It was a symbol of unity for the Israelites
5. Different  religious festivals were conducted there
6. Important religious  ceremonies e.g dedication of children and purification of mothers were conducted there
7. It was a residence  for religious leaders
8. It was a business Centre. People would purchase animals and exchange currencies for offerings and sacrifices
9. It acted a a school of law for the religious leaders
10. It was a judicial court in Israel. The Sanhedrin used to have their sittings there and judge cases.

7x1mk=7mks

c) Give six reasons why Christians built churches today (6mks).

1. To symbolize God’s presence
2. As a sign of prestige/identity
3. To symbolize church growth numerically/geographically
4. It’s in line with Old Testament traditions
5. To celebrate religious functions/festivals
6. As a refuge place in times of danger
7. For worship
8. Used for meetings/gatherings of members
9. Used for receiving religious instructions/to preach/teach

6x1mk=6mks

4a) Outline seven characteristics of false prophets in the Old Testament (7mks).

1. They demanded payment for their services
2. They said only what pleased kings and the people
3. They lived immoral lives
4. They gave false testimonies, were self-appointed and feigned authority
5. They practiced prophetic ecstasy
6. They promoted idolatry
7. Their prophecies never came to pass
8. They challenged the work of true prophets

7x1mk=7mks

b) Outline seven teachings of prophet Amos on remnant and restoration (7mks).

1. God would restore the dynasty of David after destruction
2. God would bring the people back to their land
3. The people would rebuild their cities so that the remnant of Edom can occupy them.
4. The land would be reproductive/grapes/wine will be in plenty/abundance
5. The people woild grow food and harvest it
6. The Nation of Israel would be peaceful/prosperous
7. The Israelites would never go to exile again.

7x1mk=7mks

c) Identify six ways in which Christians help to restore members who have fallen from the faith (6mks).

1. Visiting them/inviting them to their homes
2. Be patient/forgive them
3. Evangelize/preach to them
4. Guide and counsel them
5. Pray for them
6. Invite them back to church
7. Encourage them to repent
8. Offer material help to them

5(a) 6 Deutronomic reforms carried out by Josiah

* He ordered the repair of the temple to make it more presentable
* He led a national ceremony to renew the covenant faith
* Josiah destroyed idols and Altars associated with the worship of foreign deities in the worship throughout Judah
* He eliminated all the priests associated with the worship of false deities and drove out all the mediums and wizards and removed all household gods from Jerusalem and Judah as a whole
* He cleansed the temple of Jerusalem of all idols and objects of foreign worship
* Josiah held an unprecedented Passover celebrations in Jerusalem in honor of Yahweh
* He called for the killing of all priests associated with idol worship

(6x1=6marks)

(b) 7 Promises the Israelite’s made during the renewal of the covenant under Nehemiah

* The Israelite’s promised to live according to Gods law/obey
* They would not inter-marry with foreigner’s living in their land
* They would contributes annual temple expenses and ensure houses of God was not neglected
* They would provide sacrifices and offering for the temple and arrange for provision of wood for burnt sacrifices
* They would pay their tithes in accordance with the law
* They would offer the first fruit of their harvest
* Dedicate their first-born sons and flocks as required by the law
* They would cancel all their debts owed to them by their fellow Israelite’s after every seven years
* Let land rest after every seven years

(7x1=7 marks)

c) 7 Lessons a Christian leader can learn from the problems faced by Nehemiah

* Christians should expect opposition in their evangelical work
* Christians should persevere in God’s work and remain steadfast and tolerate each other despite the difficulties they may encounter
* Christians should seek Gods guidance constantly through prayer
* Christians should work for the welfare of the disadvantaged group and not exploit them
* Christians should be on the lookout for external influence that may corrupt morals of the society and church
* Christians should take practical measures to alienate suffering in community
* They should learn how to correct wrong doers/assertive/courageous
* They should learn to condemn all forms of injustice e.g. corruption
* They should be ready to forgo their personal interests for the sake of God’s kingdom

(7x1=7 marks)

6a) 7 Attributes of God as understood by the African people.

* God is all-knowing or omniscient/
* God is everywhere /omnipresent
* All powerful/omnipotent.
* God is transcendent / beyond all
* God is immortal /eternal
* God is a kind and generous God
* God is good
* God is merciful
* God is the sole creator
* God is holy / pure
* Self-existence /self-originating /self-sufficient.
* Requires obedience from us.
* He is a protector
* He is eternal/ever living/immortal
* He punishes evil elders/just God./MORAL
* God is a spirit /not represented by image /idols.
* He is the provider of everything/meets man’s need/SUSTAINER
* He is real
* He is controller of the universe
* He is understanding
* He is immanent

(7x1=7 marks)

b) 6 Importance of dowry in Traditional African communities

* It ensures lasting marriage relationships/binds relationship/cements
* It is an appreciation by the bridegroom to the bride’s family for the care.
* It strengths the relationship between families.
* It compensates the loss of a member.
* It seals the covenant between the bridegroom and the bride.
* It unites the two families together in celebrations.
* It shows the seriousness of the man in the marriage.
* It gives the man the right to own children
* (7x1=7 marks)

c) Outline the changing attitude to birth and naming in the society today.

* It is no longer a communal affair.
* The sex of the child is no longer announced by ululations.
* The role of a mid- wife has diminished.
* The mother is no longer secluded.
* Some rituals are no longer performed e.g. purifying and shaving rituals.
* Wearing protective charms is no longer a common practice.
* Some naming patterns/ models are no longer adhered to.
* The attitude towards the sex of the child is no longer the same/ discriminative.
* Mothers today prefer giving birth in hospitals.
* Hospitals today use new methods of disposing the after-birth/ placenta.
* Modern methods are used to identify the gender of a child e.g. scanning. (6x1=6 marks)