CRE PP1F3 MARKING SCHEME



- 1a.) How the Bible is used to spread the gospel
- i. It is read to others
- ii. It is translated into local languages
- iii. Christian songs are formed using Bible messages
- iv. The Bible message is preached to other people
- v. It is used in teaching CRE in schools
- vi. The Bible distributed to individuals to read
- vii. It is used in taking oaths therefore increasing the faith of those who participate
- viii. Christian literature is written using Bible messages

ix.

- b)7 problems which church leaders encounter in their work of evangelization
- i. Lack of money and resources to meet the needs
- ii. Lack of acceptance by some Christians i.e. education
- iii. What they teach may make them unpopular i.e. politicians
- iv. May be working in hostile environment, where they suffer from diseases and harsh weather
- v. Poor infrastructure and inaccessibility
- vi. Some people may not be ready to forgive church leaders when they make mistakes
- vii. Lack of co-operation from church members/leaders
- viii. May suffer stress/depression
- ix. May face harassment from civil authorities
- x. May face temptations from worldly pleasures
- c) Reasons why the bible was translated from original languages to local languages
- in order too enable the word of God to reach more people in their own language
- in order to train local people to take up leadership skills
- in order to increase the demand for formal education
- to facilitate the expansion of the church
- to indigenize Christianity
- to encourage research into African language/culture in order to establish local bible translation society e.g. bible society of Kenya
- 2.(a) The differences in the two accounts of creation in Genesis 1 and 2
 - i. The creation is in order form in the first account while there is no order in the second account.
 - ii. Male and female are created at the same time in the image of God in the first account while in the second account, man is made out of dust and the woman from the mans ribs
 - iii. In the first account, creation is out of nothing but in the second account man is made out of dust of the ground as the plants are made to grow out of a garden
 - iv. In the first account, human beings are created last while in the second account, they are created first.
 - v. In the first account, God gives name to what he orders to be while in the second account man is made to give names to all that God created.
 - vi. In the first account human beings are to subdue (control) the earth while in the second account, God confines them in the Garden of Eden.
 - vii. In the first account creation is competed in six days while in the second account there are no numbers of days given.
 - viii. God rested on the seventh day in the first creation account but there is no day of rest given on the second creation account.
 - ix. In the first account, there is no Garden of Eden while in the second there is.

- x. In the first account the spirit of God was moving over the face of the waters whi<mark>le in the second</mark> account it is not mentioned.
- xi. In the first account God appreciated every thing as good while in the second account he said it is not good for man to be alone
- In the first account God created human beings for procreation while in the second account he
- b) The consequences of breaking taboos in traditional African communities?
- Barrenness.
- Drought.
- Wars
- Epidemics.
- Poverty
- Illness
- Physically and mentally handicapped children.
- Disaster e.g environmental like earthquakes
- Unstable families
- Rebellious children.
 - c) Ways on how Christians can care for God's creation today
- i) They should conserve and preserve the environment
- ii) They should treat the rest of the creation with respect
- iii) They should take good care of wild animals by establishing game reserves and game parks for them
- iv) Should take care of Gods creation by opposing deforestation and helping to control soil erosion.
- v) Christians can contribute to scientific discovery of medicine for various diseases by giving
- monetary donations to relevant institutions
- 3.a) Ways in which king David promoted the worship of Yahweh in Israel.
 - David brought the Ark of the covenant to Jerusalem.
 - He did not only make Jerusalem his political capital but also the holy city/religious/ spiritual-capital in which all Israelites came for religious occasions. He composed the psalms used in worship.
 - He showed respect to the prophets of Yahweh E.g Nathan.
 - When David made mistakes he repented and asked for Yahweh's forgiveness.
 - David humbled himself before Yahweh and completely submitted to his will.
 - He advised others to obey God.
 - He constantly prayed to God and sought his guidance.
 - He conquered the enemies of Israel so that they could live in peace
- b)7 failures of King Saul as the first king of Israel
 - i. He was impatient and offered the sacrifice instead of waiting for Samuel
 - ii. He disobeyed God's command of total of destruction of a conquered enemy i.e. law of Herem
 - iii. He disobeyed God's prophets
 - iv. He was jealous and plotted to kill David
 - v. He counted a medium/ sac lad faith in God
 - vi. He was possessed by an evil spirit which tormented hence made him unable to rule effectively
 - vii. He spared King Agag of the of the Amalakites
 - viii. He spared the fatty animal for himself and sacrificed the thin ones to God
- c) The duties of Samuel as prophet of God.
 - He anointed the first two kings of Israel, Saul and David.
 - He judged the people and settled disputes.
 - He foretold what would happen to the Israelites.
 - He reminded the people of God's ways.
 - He acted as a mediator between God and the people.

- He condemned social injustices.
- He brought to the king's attention their mistakes.
- He condemned idolatry and promoted monotheism.
- He offered sacrifices to God on behalf of the people.

 (7×1) mks

4.(a) 7 reasons why Elijah faced danger and hostility in Israel

- i. Elijah pronounced a three year drought in Israel
- ii. He killed 450 prophets of Baal
- iii. He boldly condemned King Ahab for taking away Naboth's vineyard.
- iv. He ran away in fear and hid in the wilderness where he was in danger of attack by wild animals
- v. In the wilderness Elijah faced starvation due to lack of water and food
- vi. Elijah preached at a time when baalism was the official religion in Israel
- vii. He got discouraged and nearly lost hope while I the wilderness
- viii. He courageously identified himself with Yahweh in the midst of persecution of Gods prophets by Jezebel
- (b) 5 forms of corruption in Kenya today
- *i)* Tribalism /nepotism/genderism (discrimination)
- *ii)* Bribery
- iii) Cheating in business
- iv) Stealing
- v) Misuse of public property of funds
- vi) Grabbing of personal and/or public land
- vii) Dishonesty
- viii) Robbery with violence
- (c) The relevance of Elijah's prophetic mission to Christians today
- i) Church leaders should remains courageous and firm in condemning all forms of social injustice in society
- ii) Christians should remain faithful to God even when faced with danger.
- iii) Christians should not despair in their missionary work but learnt that God gives encouragement and providence.
- *iv) Christians should pray God in faith and God would surely answer them.*
- *v) Christians should advocate for the right of the poor.*
- vi) Christians should not give false evidence against their neighbours like Jezebel against Naboth.
- vii) Christians should be persistent like Elijah in their struggle against injustice.
- viii) Christians should be prepared to suffer and meet oppositions and rejection.
- *ix) Christians should avoid idolatry at all costs*
- *x) Christians should strive to live free from corruption*
- *xi)* It is the duty of Christians to call people to repentance.
- xii) Christians should develop life skill that will enable them to make appropriate decisions

5.(a) Explain four importances of Kinship ties in traditional African society.

- Kinship system determines how members relate to one another thus controlling the behavior of on e person to another.
- It binds together the entire life of the community.
- It assists people to live peacefully and in harmony with one another.
- Provides security to all concerned for in times of need all come together to assist the person concerned.
- It regulates marital customs, rules and regulations for it determines who one can or cannot marry.
- Kinship gives an individual a deep sense of belonging and identity.
- It helps to take care of the disadvantaged members of the community.
- It ensures that all members of the community are well educated in the beliefs and practices of the community.

• Kinship ensures that inheritance of property is done in the correct and fair way.

First $4 \times 2 = 8 \text{marks}$

(b) Identify seven changes that have taken place in the rite of initiation in Kenya.

- Female circumcision has been discouraged
- Circumcision today is done at any age and at any time.
- Some parents take their children to the hospitals for circumcision.
- Education to the initiates is offered by persons or bodies other than traditional sponsors.
- Some initiation practices e.g removal of teeth, tattooing of the body are being discouraged / discarded.
- Some communities have minimized / stopped elaborate ceremonies and rituals associated with initiation.
- People are being discouraged from using the same circumcision instruments.
- The role of age group is fading away in some communities.
- Initiation is no longer a test of courage / bravity.

First $7 \times 1 = 7$ marks

(c) Give reasons why dowry is losing its meaning in contemporary Kenya.

- It has been commercialized the bride's family demands a lot of money depending on the girl's education level or position.
- Dilution of traditions and customs regarding marriage.
- Rising instance of eloping: People skip the marriage preparations.
- Many people live in town and live as husband and wife without formalizing their marriage.
- Influence by western culture which portrays payment of dowry as buying / selling of the bride.
- The women liberation movement rejects dowry payment.

Any $6 (6 \times 1 = 6 \text{ marks})$

6a) The differences between the traditional and old Testament prophets.

- In tradition Afr5iccan their received their powers through inheritance/spirits of the living dead while old Testament prophets were appointed and received theirs from God.
- In traditional, they ere highly respected and obeyed while the Old Testament ones faced opposition most of the time.
- In traditional, their prophecies have been preserved and passed on mainly through oral traditions while the old testament ones were recorded and preserved in written from.
- The Old Testament prophets some of them had an idea of a glorious Messiah ho would come while the traditional ones, the concept of the Messiah does not exist.
- The traditional recognized and worshipped many gods and goddesses while the Old Testament ones stressed on Monotheistic religion that is worship of only one God.
- The traditional ones limited their Messages to their communities while the Old Testament ones gave the messages to the Israelites and the whole world
- b) Ways through which the Old Testament prophets communicated their Messages to the people?
- Lyrics
- Prose/narratives.
- Sermons
- Letters e.g Jeremiah
- Song/poems.
- Lamentations
- Symbolizations.
- Lifestyle e.g Hosea

c) Lessons for Christians from the Old Testament Prophets

- They should prophecy for the glory of God.
- They should stand firm for the truth
- They should condemn all corrupt practices in the society.
- They should be ready to obey God's call.



- They should lead holy lives.
- They should be ready to be rejected.
- They should preach the gospel all over the world as god is universal.



