

K.C.S.E C.R.E PAPER 1 1996

1. **Reasons why reading the bible is important to Christians**

- (i) It provides moral and spiritual guidance
- (ii) Helps them discover the will of God/ God reveal himself through bible
- (iii) Reading the bible is an aspect of Christians worship/ a way of worshipping
- (iv) The bible is the basis of Christians doctrines and practices/ Helps in understanding Christians doctrines/eschatological times.
- (v) It gives guidance on the relationship among human beings/ and between human beings and God
- (vi) It is the word of God
- (vii) Christians come to discover who they are/ help a person discover his/ her worth dignity of the human person.
- (viii) It is a source of consolation to xtions/ gives hope to xtions/ personarace hope.
- (ix) Source of inspiration
- (x) Source of knowledge/ enlightened/ improves their knowledge
- (xi) Helps in spiritual development and maturity/ enlightens them/ improve their faith
- (xii) Helps them understand the universe/ environment/their relationship to it.
- (xiii) Helps them understand the meaning of their lives and relationship to God/ and to one another.

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

2. **Teaching on the relationship between human being and the environment from Genesis stories of creation**

- (i) Both human beings and the environment were created by God/ common origin
- (ii) Human beings are superior to all other creatures
- (iii) Human beings should take care of the environment/ preserve and conserve it
- (iv) Human beings have authority over the rest of creation subdue the earth
- (v) Human beings should enjoy God's creation/ the rest of creation was made for the human beings/ use for glory of God
- (vi) All creation is very good human beings should treat the rest of creation with reverence respect.
- (vii) Human beings and the environment (rest of creation) are independent/ over their existence to each other.
- (viii) Human beings and the rest of God's creation have a common destiny.

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

3. **Ways in which the Israelites worshipped God in the wilderness during the Exodus**

- (i) They celebrated the three yearly feasts to honour and thank God- the Passover Pentecost and Tabernacle.
- (ii) Three times a year all the menfolk presumed themselves before God
- (iii) They built an altar of earth for God
- (iv) On the alter they sacrificed the holocaust and communion sacrifices from their flocks and heads
- (v) They hallowed the altar of God/ kept it holy

- (vi) Approached God's altar with respect/ honour/ reverence
 - (vii) They observed the ten commandment to guide them in their day to day living
 - (viii) They assembled at the foot of Mount Sinai and God gave them the Ten commandments
 - (ix) They made tabernacle (tent of meeting) which symbolized God's presence among them.
 - (x) They gave offerings of various articles to God e.g. gold, bronze, silver and oil
 - (xi) They burnt incense to the Lord
 - (xii) They observed the Sabbath as a day of worship
 - (xiii) They prayed to God/ some praised / danced
 - (xiv) They held the covenant ceremony at mount Sinai
 - (xv) They paid a tithe for upkeep of the tabernacle
 - (xvi) They consecrated the tent of meeting
- (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

4. **Challenges faced by Prophet Elijah (challenges faced by Elijah himself)**

- (i) There was widespread idolatry and apostasy among the Israelites / worshipping false god
 - (ii) There was corruption and injustice as people rejected the covenant way of life
 - (iii) There was religious persecution and hostility (Jezebel had put to death some of prophets of Yahweh) and those who escaped with their lives went into hiding
 - (iv) The people had abandoned the worship of Yahweh and ignored to life and practicing syncretism the covenant way of life.
 - (v) He had to face opposition and even threats on his life from Jezebel and Arab
 - (vi) There were false prophets of Baal and Asherah who were brought to Israel by Jezebel to promote false religion
 - (vii) He had to face king Ahab and challenge him for misleading the people
 - (viii) Convincing the people that he was a true prophet of Yahweh
 - (ix) Had to prove to Israel that it is Yahweh who was the true god and not Baal by holding a contest at mount Cannel in which he challenged the prophets of Baal
 - (x) He had to endure hardships in the wilderness
- 1 mark for properly analyzed answers ½ for narrated answers

5. **Jesus teaching on sin**

- (i) Jesus has power to forgive sins
- (ii) God forgives people's sins on condition that they also forgive others
- (iii) We should ask God to forgive our sin/ should repent
- (iv) We should ask God to protect us against sin.
- (v) Nothing is covered that shall not be revealed sins will be exposed
- (vi) Sin comes from the heart
- (vii) Sin is not only the act but evil thoughts also
- (viii) We should forgive each other our sins
- (ix) Those who cause/ lead others to sin will be severely punished
- (x) Forgiveness of sin should be limitless
- (xi) Sins that are forgiven on earth are also forgiven in heaven

- (xii) Sin leads to death (Luke 13: 1-5) sin leads to punishment/ loss of God kingdom / separation from God
- (xiii) All other sins are forgivable by God except the sin of blasphemy
- (xiv) Sin should be condemned / rebuked

6. Instructions given by Jesus to his disciples on how to pray

- (i) Prayers must be honest/ sincere
- (ii) To humble themselves before God during prayer/ not to exalt oneself rather be humble.
- (iii) Prayer should be addressed to God who is the loving heavenly father
- (iv) To be persistent in prayer/ wait patiently for God to answer prayers/ Not to loose hope
- (v) To have faith in God hence prayer
- (vi) Prayers should be short, clear and to the point
- (vii) Should show honour to God before making any request
- (viii) Prayer should be made in private/ silent places (Jesus always withdrew from the crowd to go and pray).

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

7. Reasons why Bible reading is important to Christians

- (i) To help in search of spiritual knowledge
- (ii) It is read to increase Godly knowledge
- (iii) Help Christians learn virtues/ morals hence be role models to others
- (iv) Helps in giving instructions to Christians on how to live Godly lives/ it is instructional
- (v) It is used as the main reference book by the pastors/ priests/ evangelists during preaching
- (vi) Used as a guide on how God expects us to live

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

8. Teachings on the use of wealth from the story of the Rich man and Lazarus

- (i) Wealth should not be used to buy luxuries when others are suffering languishing in misery and poverty/ not for ones glory
- (ii) Wealth should be used to alleviate the suffering of others/ to help the poor and the needy
- (iii) The rich should show concern for the suffering of others
- (iv) Wealth should be used to spread the good news/ Glorify God
- (v) Use the earthly wealth to acquire a place in the kingdom of God
- (vi) Wealth should not be used to oppress humiliate the poor
- (vii) Wealth should not be used selfishly/ should be shared

9. Ways in which the Roman Empire helped in the spread of the holy church

- (i) The persecution of Christianity by Roman authorities forced Christian to disperse in different parts of the empire to escape persecution. As they went to spread the Good news and where they settled they started the Christian community. The blood of the martyr is the seed of the church.

- (ii) The roman authorities had provided good roads and other infrastructure which make communication easy. Thus Christians missionaries and preachers were able to travel with relative ease.
- (iii) The roman authorities maintained law and order therefore peace a factor which enabled Christian missionaries to travel safely within the empire
- (iv) There was unity in the Roman empire, under the ruler in Rome thus citizens of the empire could move from place to place without hindrance or visas. A factor which helped the Christians missionaries in their travels
- (v) Greek was the common language (Lingua- Franca) of the empire which enabled the Christians to communicate their message wherever they went
- (vi) The empire had adopted Greek education philosophy and cultures which provided a point of departure in preaching the gospel.
- (vii) The organization skills of the Roman administrators, provinces, city states and towns helped the Christians in founding churches
- (viii) There was some degree of religious freedom which had allowed Jewish synagogues to exist in cities from where the missionaries started preaching the gospel.
- (ix) The roman authorities gave roman citizenship to non- romans which allowed them the same privileges as the Roman themselves. Those Christians like Paul who had this citizenship could travel throughout the empire with guaranteed safety and protection.
- (x) Later part of roman empire, Christianity was encouraged by Emperor Eonstantine.

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

10. Activities of the church in Kenya which show the Holy Spirit is working among Christians

- (i) Praying e.g. individual, congregational
- (ii) Decision making in the church/ solving issues and problems in the church
- (iii) Faith healing/ healing the sick
- (iv) Speaking in tongues
- (v) Singing in tongues
- (vi) Singing and dancing/ music
- (vii) Preaching/ teaching
- (viii) Giving of offertory and alms/ sadaka
- (ix) Condemning on the prophetic ministry of the church
- (x) Hold fellowship meeting/ Bible study/ reading the bible
- (xi) Celebrating of sacraments e.g. Eucharist/ Lord's supper
- (xii) Bringing new converts to the church
- (xiii) Pastoral care and consulting
- (xiv) Helping the poor and the needy
- (xv) Working together of the churches/ ecumenism/ co-operation
- (xvi) Writing Christians literature e.g. books/ pamphlets/ magazines
- (xvii) Confession of sins/ reconciliations
- (xviii) Education/ giving instructions

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

11. Ways of showing respect to the Government
- (i) Obeying the laws and observing the constitution of the nation
 - (ii) Working towards the welfare/ development of the country
 - (iii) Performing the duties expected of them/ entrusted to them faithfully
 - (iv) Preaching against sin/ Evil e.g. injustice, exploitation, tribalism, sexism, oppression
 - (v) Exercising their civic rights e.g. right to vote, during elections
 - (vi) Pray for the government and for leaders, the welfare of the nation
 - (vii) Preaching peace/ love/ justice and reconciliation
 - (viii) Being involved in charitable work to supplement government efforts e.g. helping the sick, poor, old, people with special needs
 - (ix) Working towards the establishment of good social relationships
 - (x) Teaching the people to obey the laws of god/ teaching of Jesus to mould them into good citizens of the country
 - (xi) Paying taxes to the state
 - (xii) Christians serve in the government as civil servants
 - (xiii) Report law breakers/ evil doers to the authorities
 - (xiv) Observing/ celebrating national days
 - (xv) Avoiding activities that undermine the government or lead to breakdown of Law and order e.g. illegal strikes, demonstrations

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

12. Duties of Traditional African healers/ counselors(As a counselor)
- (i) They carefully listened to people's problems
 - (ii) Created a report/ good relationship with the patients/ trust/ confidence
 - (iii) Showed interest/ concern/ compassion to the people's problems
 - (iv) Asked carefully worded questions to elicit appropriate responses. (These could be questions on the patients life expenses, his/ her family about friends and enemies)
 - (v) Analyzed the information given to identify the cause (s) of problems
 - (vi) They gave their patient assurance that the problem be solved
 - (vii) They offered remedies for the problems/ Situations to the problems/ giving medicine
 - (viii) Made appointments for future consultation. Follow – ups
 - (ix) Gave advice to the patients evil or harm e.g protective charms medicine.

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

13. Ways in which people in Traditional African Communities helped bereaved families
- (i) They visited the bereaved/ stayed with them/ kept them company/ gave them moral support
 - (ii) Consoled them though singing, dancing, praying, giving words of comfort
 - (iii) Contributed food and other material needs and gave them moral support
 - (iv) Helped them by performing certain duties for them e.g. cooking, cleaning, welcoming mourners running errands
 - (v) They attended the funeral to give the departed a good send- off
 - (vi) Helped in preparing the body for burial

- (vii) Informed friends and relatives about the death
- (viii) Made a eulogy to praise/ to testify the deceased's contribution to the community
- (ix) Participated in rituals/ ceremonies performed by the bereaved family e.g. slaughtering, eating, dancing, cleansing

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

14. Reasons why courtship was important in Traditional African Marriage

- (i) It helps in identification of suitable marriage partners
- (ii) The two families involved in marriage negotiations (of the boy and girl) established relationship/ familiarization
- (iii) The boy and girl had the opportunity to learn one another and their families
- (iv) Offered the opportunity to check/ establish whether the two people (boy and girl) are related. Near kin to each other
- (v) Offered opportunity to establish whether the two people came from marriageable clans/ families
- (vi) Cemented/ strengthened the relationship between the two families through exchange of gifts mutual visits sharing of food and drink
- (vii) Gave the two families time to negotiate for dowry
- (viii) Gave time to the family of the young man to look for and pay dowry or part of it.
- (ix) Gave the two families time to arrangements
- (x) Gave time to the girl and boy to be instructed in family life education/ prepare them for a marriage relationship
- (xi) Boy and girl were instructed on their duties responsibilities/ privileges in the community
- (xii) Gave time to establish whether the boy and girl weren't for marriage e.g. on virginity, impotency, infertility, frigidity
- (xiii) (not marriage but courtship)

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

15. Problems which Dr, J L Krapf experienced as a missionary in Kenya

- (i) Hostile climate i.e hot and humid weather
- (ii) Language barriers, at first he could not communicate effectively with the local people
- (iii) Had to contend with tropical diseases e.g. malaria/ lack of proper medical facilities
- (iv) Suffered personal tragedies when he lost his wife and child through death
- (v) Hostility from some quarters e.g. Muslim Arabs and Swahili. Suffered an attack by robbers when he traveled inland with Chief Kivoi
- (vi) Frustrations because the people he had come to work among were slow in accepting the gospel/ slow phase of the missionary work
- (vii) Problems of adopting to a different life style form the one he used to in Europe e.g. housing, food
- (viii) Suffered from loneliness
- (ix) Lack of transport
- (x) Wild animals

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

16. Ways in which missionaries helped to rehabilitate freed slaves
- (i) They established freed slaves colonies/ centers in their mission stations e.g. Freetown, Rabai, Ribe, Jomvu, Mazaras where they provided the homeless freed slaves with home/ shelter and other basic needs
 - (ii) They taught the freed slaves industrial/ vocational skills to help them become self-supporting e.g. carpenters, masons, Bricklayers
 - (iii) Some of them were professionally trained as catechists, evangelists, teachers to enable them secure employment
 - (iv) Provided them with formal education to help them improve their living standards and fir self – realization
 - (v) Taught Christianity/ converted to Christianity to create awareness of their human dignity and worth
 - (vi) Some freed slaves were given jobs in the mission stations as teachers, catechists, evangelists
 - (vii) They provided them with land on which to grow their food as well as provided them with agricultural tools/ material support for business
 - (viii) They taught the freed slaves better agricultural methods to improve their yield
 - (ix) They were taught health science, hygiene and home science to help improve their health
 - (x) They were provided with medical care and medicine
 - (xi) Those who wanted to live outside the colony were allowed and helped to do so.
 - (xii) They were helped to find marriage partners
 - (xiii) They were to observe very strict discipline/ helped in character building
- (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

17. Why missionaries condemned female circumcision
- (i) They argued that the practice was unnecessary / useless
 - (ii) They viewed the practice with abhorrence/ it was repugnant
 - (iii) It was not keeping wife European uncivilized norms/ European civilization
 - (iv) They condemned it was an absence act/ immoral act
 - (v) It was injurious to the health of the girls/ could lead to death though bleeding/ could cause infection/ had medical consequences especially in maternity cases
 - (vi) It was unchristian/ not agreeable with the biblical teachings
- (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

18. Factors which hinder Christians from helping the needy
- (i) Too many needy cases
 - (ii) Lack of experts to help in specialized areas e.g. in hospitals to help people with special needs
 - (iii) Tribal/ ethnic feelings/ zoning prevalent at present/ marginalization
 - (iv) Political learning's and influence Christians belonging to a political party are not free to help needy people who do not belong where they belong
 - (v) Poor communication/ infrastructure in some parts of the country
 - (vi) Some times aid has some strings attached donors dictate how aid should be spent// given used

- (vii) Economic demands/ inflation which leave Christians with nothing to help the poor with/ give/ lack of enough resources
 - (viii) Indifferences by some Christians to the plight of the needy/ some Christians are too attached to their material wealth/ selfishness
 - (ix) Corruption/ bribery prevailing in the society/ lack of transparency and accountability discourage some of the Christians from helping the poor
 - (x) Denominational factors where Christians from one denomination are not ready to help the needy who are not members of their church
 - (xi) Lack of strategies/ procedure/ system on how help given is spent
 - (xii) Lack of awareness by some Christians on almsgiving
- (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

19. Causes of conflicts between parents and children

- (i) Age gap between the parents and children, where parents fail to understand the children and children fail to understand the parents
- (ii) Lack of concern by the parents to the needs and interests of their children
- (iii) Unwillingness by the children to perform duties accept instruction by the parents
- (iv) Children expecting too much from their parents and vice versa
- (v) Failure by parents to give time/ spend time with their children because they are involved in other things/ guidance and counseling
- (vi) Children getting too involved with their peer group and have place for parents
- (vii) Failure by parents to command respect from their children because of their weakness or failures
- (viii) Failure by parents to set good examples to their children/ poor role models
- (ix) Extreme poverty which dehumanizes/ extreme wealth which may spoil some children- doing what they want
- (x) Some children are not informed about their responsibilities to the family and the community
- (xi) Parents putting too much restriction on their children's freedom/ exercising too much control over the children / over protectiveness
- (xii) Too much freedom given to the children by the parents the pressure/ laxity by the parents to their children
- (xiii) Marital problems by parents
- (xiv) Influence of foreign culture/ mass media etc.

20. Why Christians encourage young people to seek church weddings

- (i) Marriages is God- ordained/ Marriage is holy/ a sacrament
- (ii) So the young people can learn and accept the teachings of the church on marriage
- (iii) So they can have God's blessings for their marriage
- (iv) It is a respectable way to publicize the marriage/ publicly announce that the two people are man and wife

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION PAPER 2 (313/2) 1996

1. (a) Circumstances which led to the exile of Israelites from in Babylon
- (i) Towards the end of the seventh century B.C the Babylonians had become the most powerful nation in the middle East through conquest
 - (ii) The Israelites had forsaken the covenant way of life with the neighbours/ the leaders of the people were corrupt/ there was social injustice/ lack of moral responsibility/ accountability
 - (iii) The Israelites had broken the covenant relationship with God by forsaking the religion of their forefathers/ by worshipping idols/ practicing syncretism
 - (iv) Intermarriages with non- Israelites brought in foreign influence which made the Israelites run away from Yahweh to other gods
 - (v) The Israelites also persecuted the prophets of Yahweh(Jeremiah) when they challenged them about their way of life/ hypocrisy in order to silence them.
 - (vi) The Israelites failure to take the opportunity given to them by the prophets to repent.
 - (vii) Israel had experienced a succession of weak rulers who did nothing to return the people to the covenant way of life.
 - (viii) In 605 B.C Nebuchadnezzar/ Babylonians defeated the Egyptians at Carchemish leaving no obstacle to prevent the Babylonians from marching north.
 - (ix) The Babylonian army captured Judah/ the cities/ forced king Jehonakim to accept Babylonian control (became Nebuchadnezzar's vassal).
 - (x) After three years of Babylonian rule, King Hehoiakim tried to overthrow the Babylonian rule (but he died suddenly) He was succeeded by his son Jehorachin)
 - (xi) The Babylonians armies forced the new king/ Jehoiachin to surrender in 597 B.C leading to deportation to Babylon as exiles
 - (xii) The Babylonians installed Zedekiah as their vassal in Judah and Surrounded the city of Jerusalem.
 - (xiii) In 587 B.C the Babylonians broke into the city/ completely destroyed the city/ temple of Jerusalem/ most of the people who survived the destruction were deported as exiles to Babylon.

8 x 2 = 16 mks

- (b) Factors which cause disunity among Christians
- (i) Selfishness/ greed for money by some Christians
 - (ii) Rivalry/ competition for leadership positions/ greed for power
 - (iii) Misinterpretation by some Christians of the work of the Holy Spirit
 - (iv) Arrogance/ Pride by some Christians
 - (v) Corruption in the church
 - (vi) Failure by the church leaders to live according to the law of god/ their failure to live exemplary lives
 - (vii) Lack of concern by some Christians about the plight of others
 - (viii) Misinterpretation of the Bible/ doctrinal differences

- (ix) Misuse of church funds/ power by some leaders
- (x) Lack of transparency/ accountability in running church affairs
- (xi) The emergency of charismatic movements in the church creates a situation where some Christians think they are more equal/ holier than others.
- (xii) Political interference where Christians find themselves in different political camps
- (xiii) Sexism/ women are not involved in decision making they are under represented
- (xiv) Discrimination against the youth churches ignoring the youth in the running of the church
- (xv) Tribalism where Christians are divided along tribal lines/ racism
- (xvi) Denominational differences.

(9 x 1 = 9 mks)

2. (a) Occasions when the angel appeared

- (i) The angel appeared to Mary in Nazareth and told her she would be pregnant and will give birth a son who will be called the son of the most High God.
- (ii) The angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream and told him to take Mary as his wife, when he was contemplating on leaving her when he found out that she was pregnant. The angel told him that she was conceived by the Holy Spirit.
- (iii) After the birth of Jesus, the angel of the Lord appeared to the shepherds who were looking after their flocks at night and informed them of the birth of the saviour in Bethlehem
- (iv) After the visit of the Magi, the angel of the Lord appeared in a dream to Joseph and told him to take Mary and Baby Jesus and escape to Egypt because Herod would be looking for the child to kill him.
- (v) After the death of King Herod, the angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in Egypt and told him to take Jesus and his mother and return to Israel because Herod who tried to kill the child was dead

(4 x 2 = 8 mks)

Occasion----- 1 mk to be marked as a
 Message ----- 1 mk to be marked as b

- (b) Methods used by Jesus to spread the gospel
- (i) Preaching/ teaching the good news in the synagogues. He preached in the synagogues in Nazareth and throughout the country (Luke 4: 42 – 44)
- (ii) Through the healing miracles/ curing various diseases. Healing of the paralytic (Any other miracle)
- (iii) Raising the people back to life. Raising of Jairus Daughter (Any other)
- (iv) Casting out evils spirits/ exorcism. Healing the man with an evil spirit at Capernaum. (Any other exorcism)
- (v) Through miracles of nature. Calling of the storm (any other)

- (vi) Giving of discourses/ sermons. Sermon on the mount/ Oschatological discourse. (any other.
 - (vii) Through the use of parables/ allegories. The parable of the sower (any other)
 - (viii) Setting good examples for his disciples/ others to emulate. Washing the disciples feet, forgave sinners, died on the cross. (any other)
 - (ix) Use of live examples/ visual aids. Used a child to teach on meekness. Innocence as a prerequisite for entry into the kingdom
 - (x) Delegated his disciples to go on a preaching mission. Mission of the 12/72.
 - (xi) Through house visits. Visited the home of Mary and Martha. Simon the Pharisee/ Levi/ Zacheaus/ the sinful woman/ the disciples at Emmaus (Any other.
 - (xii) Use of the demonstrations/ role play, washing of feet. (any other.
 - (xiii) Question and answer/ asking probing questions “ who do men say I am”?/ Any other
 - (xiv) Giving private tuition to his disciples. When he explained to them the meaning of the parable of the sower/ when he taught them how to pray/ the last supper . (“do this in remembrance of me”)
 - (xv) Teaching in the temple of Jerusalem. During the holy week he taught in the temple every day.
 - (xvi) Used life experiences of the people/ human experience. When he asked for a coin to answer the question on payment of taxes to Caesar.
 - (xvii) Taught from the known to the unknown. Conversations with the Samaritan woman (any other)
 - (xviii) Use of the Old Testament texts to back his teachings/ elaborate his teachings. Read the book of Isaiah in the Synagogue in Nazareth.
 - (xix) He evaluated his listeners after teaching. After the parable of the good Samaritan, he asked the teacher of the law. “in your opinion, which one of these acted like a neighbour towards the man attacked by robbers”? The teacher of the Law answered,” The one who was kind to him.” Jesus told him to go and do likewise.
 - (xx) He Commanded people to do and witness what they had been taught and what they had seen. Gerasene demoniac.
 - (xxi) Use of wise sayings e.g. “salt is good, but if it loses its saltness, there is no way to make it salty again. (any other)
- 9 x 1 = 9 mks)
- (To get a mark, a candidate must give the method and example)

2. (a) Problems faced by Jesus during his ministry
- (i) Rejection by his own people in Nazareth
 - (ii) Death threats in Nazareth/ by Herod
 - (iii) He was accused of breaking the law of Moses (e.g, working on the Sabbath day/ eating with unwashed hands/ etc
 - (iv) He was accused of being a friend of sinners and publican/ associating with sinners and publicans

- (v) He was accused of being the prince of demons/ Beelzebub/ Beelzebul
- (vi) Faced opposition from the Jewish leaders
- (vii) Temptation by the devil
- (viii) Was questioned by the Jewish leaders so that they could use his answers to arrest/trap/ put him to death
- (ix) Was betrayed by Judas
- (x) Was arrested/ agony
- (xi) Was deserted by his disciples after his arrest
- (xii) Was denied by peter
- (xiii) Was falsely accused of blasphemy/ treachery/ treason
- (xiv) Faced trials before the Sanhedrin/ Pilate/ Herod
- (xv) Was sentenced to death although he was innocent
- (xvi) Was whipped by Pilate
- (xvii) Was forced to carry his own cross
- (xviii) Was crucified on the cross
- (xix) Mocked/ humiliated when he was hanging on the cross
- (xx) Was pierced on his side/ a crown of thorns was placed on his head
- (xxi) Convincing his disciples about the way he was to fulfil his messianic role (Through suffering and death.

3. (a) Jesus teaching in the parable of the sower
- (i) The word of God is preached to all people, but different people take it in different ways
 - (ii) Some people hear the word of God, but the devil come and takes it away, so that they do not believe get saved
 - (iii) Some people hear the word of God and receive it gladly, but when problems come they forget it. Fail away.
 - (iv) Some people hear the word of God, but it does not take in their hearts because the worries/ riches/ pleasures of the world crop and in the choke the word
 - (v) Some people hear the word of God and keep it in their hearts until they bear fruits
 - (vi) Christians should keep the word of God in their hearts and should spread it to others.

(4 x 2 = 8 mks)

3. (b) How the early Christians preserved the teaching of Jesus
- (i) Through worship e.g. Prayers/ praises
 - (ii) Preaching the good news to others/ baptism
 - (iii) Teachings/ instructions by the apostles
 - (iv) Putting the teachings of Jesus into practice/ committed to Jesus teaching (e.g. helping the poor/ sharing e. t.c)
 - (v) By witnessing about Jesus/ testimonies
 - (vi) Celebrating of the Lord's supper'
 - (vii) Missionary work

- (viii) Writing/ keeping a written record of the teachings of Jesus/ what he did and said.
- (ix) Keryoma/ oral traditions
- (x) Through their faith in Jesus Christ
- (xi) Allowing the Holy Spirit to guide them
- (xii) Welcoming/ winning the converts into the community
- (xiii) Through counseling/ pastoral care
- (xiv) Through writing letters/ epistles
- (xv) Through visiting other members
- (xvi) Sharing of the good news among themselves/ fellowship
- (xvii) Apostle training e.g. Paul trained Timothy
- (xviii) Accepting to suffer/ persecution and even death for the sake of the gospel
- (xix) Incorporating people's culture into the gospel (E.g. Hellenism/ Greek Philosophy)

(9 x 1 = 9 mks)

- (c) Ways in which Christians use the Bible to spread the Good news
 - (i) Reading the bible to others
 - (ii) It is used for instructing new converts
 - (iii) Preaching/ preaching the bible
 - (iv) Used as a textbook in Christians Religious in schools and colleges
 - (v) Used as a basic reference book in general dissemination/ reach for knowledge
 - (vi) Christian hymns/ songs are derived from the bible (E.g. Psalms, magnificent, benedicts)
 - (vii) Distribute bible to individuals/ institutions making them available for all read
 - (viii) Translation of the Bible into vernaculars so that people can read/ understand it in their own language
 - (ix) Used in taking of oath/ making promises (e.g. swearing in members of parliament, in law courts)
 - (x) Christians literature book, pamphlets/ magazines) quote the bible/ use it to back their teaching/ messages.

(8 x 1 = mks)

4. (a) Reasons why cleansing rituals were important in traditional African Communities
- (i) Cleansing rituals were used to expiate/ forgive wrongdoers of their sins
 - (ii) Cleaning ceremonies/ rituals were performed to protect individuals/ families/ community against repercussion for the wrong done
 - (iii) Helped to maintain good inter – personal relationship / cohesion in the community/ reconciliation of the parties.
 - (iv) For purification/ acceptance of members who had been declared ritually unclean/ or had broken taboos, so that they could continue with their normal activities in the society, (e.g. after childbirth/ those who had committed murder/ adultery/ after bereavement/ etc.

- (v) To appease the ancestral spirits
- (vi) Cleansing rituals were part of the rites of passage. (Individual had to go through ritual cleaning to signify that they had left their old selves and acquired different status. (e.g. circumcision/ death.)
- (vii) The cleaning of the body before burial was prepared the deceased for the new life.
- (viii) To rid individual/ families/ community of evil
- (ix) To send away evil spirits/ forces
- (x) To protect against calamities/ problems/ sicknesses/ epidemics
- (xi) Cleansing rituals were performed to persuade the spirits of the dead not to linger around the homestead/ cause misfortune to the family.

(8 x 2 = 16 mks)

- (b) Factors which promoted harmony in traditional African Communities
 - (i) Sharing of resources among members of the community, (e.g food and drink)
 - (ii) Participation in communal activities/ work (according to sex/ age/ status).
 - (iii) Participation of individual in social activities which through people together (e.g. during harvest festivals, communal dances and games)
 - (iv) Involvement of all members of the community to celebrate the rites of passage/ rituals accompanying them (e.g. birth, initiation, marriage, death)
 - (v) People in the community were governed by rules/ regulations and taboos/ which were strictly observed
 - (vi) Those who deviated from the norms of the society were punished/ prescribed punishments for the wrong doers/ which discouraged vices (such as cheating, dishonesty, greed, disobedience).
 - (vii) Children were educated on the values/ virtues/ their duties/ responsibilities obligations to the community.
 - (viii) There was continued education for all members of the community on what was expected of them.
 - (ix) Ancestral land was communally owned/ there were no landless people in the community.
 - (x) Extended family system ensured that children / orphans and the widows were taken care of by other members of the extended family.
 - (xi) Communal way of solving individual/ family problems promoted understanding in the community.
 - (xii) Division of labour/ the roles of each individual member of the community were defined and adhered to.
 - (xiii) A system of taking care of the needy/ the disadvantaged/ strangers existed
 - (xiv) The people held the same religious beliefs/ traditions which promoted unity
 - (xv) The people believed that they had a common origin, the Kikuyu believed that they are children of Gikuyu and Mumbi
 - (xvi) The communities had their own mechanism of defending themselves against outside invaders

(xvii) Each community had its own social/ political organization and the members simply fitted in the system

5. (a) Factors which favoured the spread of Christianity in Kenya between 1900 and 1914

- (i) The completion of the Uganda railway linking the coast to the hinterland of Kenya made it easier/ safer for the missionaries to travel to the mainland
- (ii) The colonization of Kenya by the British helped in the establishment of law and order which enabled the missionaries
- (iii) Settle among different communities/ carry on with their work
- (iv) The building of towns roads/ the installation of other infrastructure by the colonial government connecting their administrative centers enabled the missionaries to move with relative ease.
- (v) The colonial administration favoured the missionaries (whom they saw as complementing their work) by ready giving them land certificates of occupation. (the missionaries enjoyed support of the colonial administration as both were working as “allies” to introduce western concepts.
- (vi) The colonial administration provided security/ protection necessary for the successful work of the missionaries
- (vii) Some Africans were not so successfully in their tribal setting and were quick to join the “new” religion where they were recognized
- (viii) The need for western education provided by the missionaries attracted Africans to the mission stations. (some people were quick to realize the importance of education in the new colonial set –ups e.g. acquisition of job employment/ better living standards
- (ix) The missionaries/ colonial administration used chiefs to persuade their people to send their children to mission schools
- (x) The need for western medicine (led to the establishment of hospitals/ health centers/ dispensaries/ clinics by the missionaries made some Africans who sought treatment to come in to contact with Christianity.
- (xi) The oppression and exploitation of the Africans by the administration and settlers created room for Christians teachings/ helped to develop friendship and trust between the missionaries and the Africans
- (xii) Need for development by those Africans who were quick to realize that Christianity went hand in hand with development.

6. (a) Reasons why some Christians are opposed to capital punishment

- (i) It is against the human rights to take away an individuals life.
- (ii) God’s law forbids human beings form killings/ committing murder. (“You shall not kill”)
- (iii) Capital punishment does not serve/ fulfill the purpose for which punishment is intended, i.e retribution/ warning/ reform/ discouragement from repeating the offence.
- (iv) It is an attack on the human dignity of an individual

- (v) Human beings are made in the image/ likeness of God, so capital punishment is destroying then image of God in human beings
- (vi) It is a criminal attack on another person in the eyes of Christians
- (vii) It is God who gives life and only God has the right to take it.
- (viii) The judge who pronounces capital punishment on the accused person may be prejudiced/ unjust/ dishonest/ might make the wrong judgment
- (ix) Human beings are imperfect/ they cannot assess the responsibility of the offender with absolute accuracy/ God alone is accurate (e.g person might be accused wrongly/ human beings are unable to assess the inner intentions of the offender. How much evil was done).
- (x) God's intention of punishment is to bring repentance/ reform (capital punishment denies an individuals this opportunity
- (xi) Those who execute punishment/ the offender/ their family/ suffer degradation
- (xii) Deprive a family community of a member
- (xiii) It is irreversible

(6 x 1 = 6 mks)

6. (b) Lessons from Jesus Trial by Pilate

- (i) Jesus was innocent/ did not deserve death
- (ii) Christians should not accuse other falsely
- (iii) Should not be intimidated/ influenced by others to do/ say what they know is wrong
- (iv) Should only do what is pleasing to God and not what pleases fellow human beings
- (v) Should strive for justice/ fairness regardless of the cost
- (vi) Should be careful in judging/ accusing others/ passing judgment on others
- (vii) Should give examples to others/ give guidance
- (viii) Jesus is the messiah/ son of God.

(8 x 1 = 8 mks)

(c) Ways in which Christians help those who have been released from Prison

- (i) Visiting them so that they may feel wanted in the society / invite them to their homes
- (ii) Pray for them
- (iii) Preach the good news of salvation to them
- (iv) Provide them with basic necessities (e.g shelter, food and clothing)
- (v) Show them love/ concern
- (vi) Involve them in the community/ church activities
- (vii) Provide them with guidance and counseling to help them and reform
- (viii) Welcome them into the church
- (ix) Help them to become self- reliant by helping them acquire employment/ survival skills for self/ job employment
- (x) Listen to them/ help them solve problems
- (xi) Counsel their families to accept/ forgive them.

9 x 1 = 9 mks

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K.C.S.E MARKING SCHEME 1997

C.R.E PAPER 1

1. The responsibilities given by God to human being in the Genesis stories of creation
 - (i) Procreate - To rule over the rest of creation/ to care, conserve and preserve the environment
 - (ii) Take care - To be in charge of the fish, the birds and all the birds and all the animals/ rule over God's creation
 - (iii) In charge - To cultivate the garden and guard it
 - (iv) Eat - To eat from the fruits of the garden
 - (v) Obey - To obey God/ God's command
 - (vi) Marry - to get married/ should marry

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

2. The qualities of Moses shown during His call
 - (i) Care/ cautiousness
 - (ii) Inquisitiveness
 - (iii) Respect/ cautiousness
 - (v) Patience
 - (vi) Obedience
 - (vii) Wisdom/ intelligence
 - (viii) Courage/ Bravery/ fearlessness
 - (ix) Faith/ trust
 - (x) Consistence/ reliability
 - (xi) Humility

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

3. Five qualities of the servant of Yahweh according to prophet Isaiah
 - (i) Messiah - Chosen one of God/ God's anointed/ messiah
 - (ii) Pleasing - Pleasing to God
 - (iii) Spirit filled - God's spirit is in him
 - (iv) man of justice
 - (v) Patience - Patience/ tolerance/ endurance
 - (vi) Humble - Humility
 - (vii) nonviolence - gentleness/ non- violence
 - (viii) Courage - Courage
 - (ix) Righteousness - Righteousness/ holiness/ uprightness
 - (x) Liberator - Liberator from oppression/ saves/ redeemed/ Restores
 - (xi) - God is glorified in him/ reflects God glory
 - (xii) Teacher - Knowledge/ teacher/ ready to learn
 - (xiii) Constant - Stead fastness/ constant
 - (xiv) Hope - Hope
 - (xv) - Vindicated/ free of guilt/ innocent
 - (xvi) - He is faithful/ obedient
 - (xvii) - Messenger of goods news
 - (xviii) - Prosperity
 - (xiv) - Divinity/ supernatural

- (xv) - Power/ almightiness
5 x 1 = 5 mks)

4. Factors which led to the division of the kingdom of Israel

- (i) Foreign wives - Solomon had married many foreign princesses who bought high places (idols) with them the worship of foreign gods to Israel.
- (ii) Sol. Worship (idols) - Solomon not only allowed his foreigners wives to worship their gods but also built high places of worship where his wives worshipped their gods. This displeased God.
- (iii) - Solomon broke the covenant with God by disobeying his commands not to worship foreign gods. (1 kings 11: 9- 10)
- (iv) Over taxation - In order to support his harem of wives and court officials, Solomon needed a lot of money and this he got by overtaxing his subjects. This was oppression.
- (v) Forced labour - Solomon spent years and a lot of resources building his own palace and the temple, projects made him introduce forced labour in Israel.
- (vi) Kingdom divided redness of Jeroboam
- The over- taxation and forced labour made the Israelites dissatisfied with Solomon's rules. The dissatisfaction among the Israelites found a spokesman in Jeroboam.
- (vii) After Solon's death his son Rehoboam succeeded him/ rejection of the advice from the old men
- (viii) Jeroboam led a delegation of Israelites elders to Rehoboam to ask him to rule them less harshly than his father Solomon. The bitterness of the Northern Kingdom led to the rebellion.
- (ix) Rehoboam rejected the counsel of the elders who advised him to tell the ` delegation that he would rule them less harshly than Solomon. The bitterness of the Northern Kingdom led to the rebellion
- (x) He listened to the young men who told him to tell the delegation that he would rule them more harshly than his father cared for him/ Rehoboam listened The readiness of Jeroboam to lead a rebellion/ encouragement from prophet Elijah to lead the rebellion North
- (xi) When Rehoboam told the delegation that his rule would be harsher than his father' they were so angered and the ten northern tribes of Israel rejected him as King and rebelled against him.
- (xii) The rebellious tribes chose Jeroboam as their king and only the two southern tribes of Judah and Benjamin remained under the Kingship of Rehoboam. The redness of Jeroboam to lead rebellious tribes/ encouragement of Prophet Elijah to lead rebellion tribe.

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

5. The Teachings of John the Baptist about Jesus Christ
- (i) Jesus is great/ famous/ greater than John
 - (ii) Jesus will bring God's Salvation/ saviour/ save humanity from sin
 - (iii) He will proclaim judgment
 - (iv) He will punish sinners and reward the righteous/ believers/ give eternal life to those who believe in him
 - (v) Jesus is the Messiah/ Christ/ God's anointed
 - (vi) Jesus is the lamb of God who takes away the sins of the world/ Jesus will die for the sin of humanity/ save humanity from sin
 - (vii) Jesus will lead the new community of believers (Bridegroom)
 - (viii) Jesus was sent by God / He is from God/ God's messenger/ son of God
 - (ix) Jesus is loved by God / God has given Jesus everything/ believed of God
 - (x) Jesus will be filled with the Holy Spirit
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

6. (a) Lessons about Jesus Mission from the incident when a woman caught in Adultery was brought to him.
- (i) Jesus mission was to teach/ Preach the good news
 - (ii) Jesus mission was to justify/ fulfill the Law of Moses/ to fulfill the Law of the prophets.
 - (iii) Jesus' mission was to and for all people/ universal/ for all nations/ Jesus/ Mission did not discriminate against any group of people / it was fair to all
 - (iv) Jesus did not come to judge/ condemn sinners but to save them
 - (v) Jesus mission was to seek and save the lost
 - (vi) Jesus mission was to challenge the Jewish leaders in their attitudes/ their hypocrisy/ their interpretation of the law
 - (vii) Jesus was going to experience problems/ difficulties/ temptations in his mission
 - (viii) Jesus does not condone sin although he forgives the sinner
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

7. Christians teachings about the Lord's Supper
- (i) The Lord's Supper was inaugurated by Jesus
 - (ii) It is celebrated Jesus death and resurrection/ memorial of crucified and risen Christ (Anamnesis).
 - (iii) The Lord's supper is a gift from the lord
 - (iv) It is a sacrifice of praise and thanks giving
 - (v) It is the Church's effective proclamation of God's mighty acts and promises
 - (vi) It is a sign of the unity of the church/ believers
 - (vii) It is the new Paschal meal of the church/ the meal of the new covenant which Christ gave to his disciple
 - (viii) It is a sacramental meal which by visible signs communicates God's love in Jesus Christ / sacrament of Christ real presence
 - (ix) The bread is a symbol of the body of Christ which was crucified
 - (x) The wine/ cup is a symbol of his blood which was shed/ blood of the new covenant.

- (xi) It is a foretaste of Christ poisoning and of the final kingdom/ symbolic of the heavenly banquets
- (xii) It is central to Christian worship/ Eucharistic.

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

8. Causes of disunity in the Early church

- (i) The questions on the inclusion of the Gentiles in the church. Some Jewish Christians were not ready to accept Gentile Christians in the church unless they underwent circumcision.
- (ii) There was negligence of the Windows in the distribution of food
- (iii) Disagreement between/ among leaders, e.g. Paul and Barnabas, Paul and Peter.
- (iv) Groupings in the church where some Christians did not live according to the teachings of Christ.
- (v) The problem of the gifts of the Holy spirit some Christians became arrogant because they believed they were more gifted than others
- (vi) Different interpretations of the doctrines e.g. resurrection, sin, salvation, Christology holy spirit, dressing
- (vii) Behaviour during the celebration of the Lord's supper
- (viii) Christians took other to pagan courts

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

9. Teachings about Jesus from Peter's speech on the Day of Pentecost

- (i) Jesus was from Nazareth
- (ii) Jesus had a human nature
- (iii) Jesus had a divine nature
- (iv) Jesus was attested by God to work miracles and wonders through Jesus
- (v) Jesus death/ crucifixion was according to God's plan
- (vi) God raised Jesus from the dead
- (vii) Jesus conquered death/ has victory over death/ overcame death
- (viii) The death and resurrection of Jesus fulfill the prophecy of David. / the death and resurrection of Jesus were foretold by David
- (ix) Jesus is a descendant of David
- (x) Jesus ascended into heaven/ is exalted at the right – hand of God
- (xi) The Holy spirit is a gift from Jesus
- (xii) God has made Jesus both Lord and Christ / Messiah

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

10. Effects of Paul's conversation on the early Christian church

- (i) The persecution of Christians decreased as Paul had been their chief persecutor
- (ii) Expansion of the new faith through Paul's missionary journeys/ evangelization
- (iii) The spread of the new faith to the Gentiles as Paul had been appointed apostle to the Gentiles

- (iv) Paul's letter to different churches were included in the scriptures/ canonized
 - (v) Through his teachings and admonitions to different churches. Paul gave interpretations to Christians doctrines/ clarified the teachings of the church
 - (vi) He helped set up structures in the early church e.g. types of leadership and thus church in a society
 - (vii) By his examples of tolerance, Constance in faith the Gospel in spite of persecution he set a model for other Christians to emulate at this difficult time of persecution
 - (viii) Paul defended the gospel against any attacks
11. Teachings of saint Paul on the resurrection
- (i) The resurrection of Jesus was foretold in the scriptures/ resurrected according to scriptures
 - (ii) His appearance to Peter the twelve and the five hundred
 - (iii) Jesus appeared to Paul
 - (iv) Jesus resurrection is a proof that there is the resurrection of the dead
 - (v) God raised Jesus from the dead
 - (vi) Christians faith is found on their belief in the resurrection of Jesus
 - (vii) Because Christ rose from the dead, all those who die will resurrect
 - (viii) The resurrection of Jesus destroyed death/ was victory over death
 - (ix) Baptism signifies that Jesus resurrected
 - (x) People will resurrect in new/ different spiritual bodies
 - (xi) The trumpet will sound and the dead will be raised imperishable and all will be changed a day.
 - (xii) Resurrection gives hope to believers/ Christians
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

12. Lessons on the cost of discipleship from the Uganda
- (i) Christians should be ready to suffer and even die for their faith/ should not give up their faith during persecution/ held on the truth at all cost.
 - (ii) Following Jesus can lead to suffering and even death
 - (iii) Christians should be ready to deny themselves for the sake of the gospel
 - (iv) They should rely on God help during persecution
 - (v) They should not conform/ compromise political social or traditional demands expense of their faith
 - (vi) They should pray and forgive their enemies martyrdom should unite against oppression injustice and persecution
 - (vii) They should be determined to carry out the work of God. Propagate the gospel witness to Christ. In spite of persecutions/ condemn evil.
- 5 x 1 = 5 mks)

13. Traditional African Practices which demonstrate people's belief in God
- (i) Praying to God
 - (ii) Offering of sacrifices
 - (iii) Singing and dancing to God
 - (iv) Giving children the names of God
 - (v) Building of shrines for God, e.g. mountains, caves, lakes, hills, forests

- (vi) Pronouncing blessings and curses in the name of God
- (vii) Taking oaths in the name of God/ making covenants in the name of God
- (viii) Giving instructions on / /t the teaching attributes of God
- (ix) Teaching of moral, taboos/ living virtues lives
- (x) Invoking the name of God in times of problems
- (xi) Visiting holy scared places
- (xii) Telling stories of creation/ origin of life and death to their descendants
- (xiii) Using proverbs and riddles to uncover the mysteries of nature/ creation
- (xiv) Caring for God's creation/ sacred trees, animals and birds
- (xv) Consulting priest/ seers, prophets about God's will.

5 x 1 = 5 mks)

14. Occasions when oaths were administered in Traditional African Communities

- (i) During reconciliation ceremonies
- (ii) During marriage
- (iii) After initiation
- (iv) When preparing for a raid
- (v) When deciding on cases/ setting disputes
- (vi) When a person was being adopted into a family clan or tribe
- (vii) When a person was being initiated into a secret society
- (viii) During installation of leaders (oath of office
- (ix) When a community was threatened member took oath to remain united against the enemy
- (x) During the making of peace treaties
- (xi) When buying land
- (xii) During naming ceremonies/ children dedicated to God/ ancestors.

15. **Occasions when the services of a medicine- man- were required in traditional African communities**

- (i) During sickness
- (ii) During initiations into adulthood
- (iii) Before important undertaking e.g raid, war, marriage
- (iv) During catastrophes e.g. drought, floods, death
- (v) When a person required charms for protection against evil ort a portion to use to achieve a desired goal
- (vi) When it was necessary to dispel witchcraft/ magic/ sorcery and other forces of evil
- (vii) In case of impotence/ barrenness

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

16. **Factors which hindered the expansion of the missionary work in Kenya in the 19th Century**

- (i) Lack of trained personnel such as ministries, catechists, evangelistic and teachers to do missionary work
- (ii) Lack of resources (money), to expand the work and put up facilities For missionary work

- (iii) Poor infrastructure e.g. roads and others means of communication. Missionaries could only stay in one station and traveling from one place to Another was difficult .
- (iv) Failure by missionaries to use appropriate methods and approaches to win the Africans to Christianity.
- (v) Negative attitudes and lack of interest by Africans to Christianity
- (vi) Language problems, missionaries would not communicate effectively with the local people and vice versa. Missionaries spent valuable time learning local languages which they could otherwise put into missionary work.
- (viii) Cultural resistance from the local people. Some people felt that becoming Christians would alienate them from their communities
- (ix) Environmental and geographical factors hostile climate, difficult terrains, droughts.
- (x) Attacks by tropical diseases, e.g. Malaria, blackwater diseases
- (xi) Fear of wild animals
- (xii) Fear of hostile tribes, e.g. Maasai, Gallo
- (xiii) Competition from other religious e.g. Islam and African traditional religious
- (xiv) Rivalry among Mission societies/ denominations/ religion groups
- (xv) Attitudes of some missionaries towards Africans- considered Africans primitive/ savage / untutored/ unable to comprehend Christian abstract doctrines
- (xvi) German missionaries were not accepted in British colonies
- (xvii) Contradiction in the Christian message / some condemned use of alcohol while others tolerated it some condemned polygamy while others tolerated it, circumcision of women.

17. Reasons why Kenyans are attracted to the church

- (i) being members of a church gives the belonging/ identity
 - (ii) Some go to church as a form of leisure / routine/ habit
 - (iii) To worship and join others in worship
 - (iv) Some go to church to make friends / met friends/ socialize
 - (v) Others go to church to look for material help
 - (vi) for spiritual growth/ development and nurture.
 - (vii) To some, it is prestigious to go church/ seek popularity/ recognition
 - (viii) To fulfill an obligation/ as a sense of duty
 - (ix) To seek comfort and consolation
 - (x) To seek forgiveness and correction
 - (xi) To physical and spiritual healing
 - (xii) For guidance and counseling
 - (xiii) To cover up their sins/ crimes/ wrong doing/ hypocrisy
 - (xiv) To seek God's blessings
 - (xv) To provide good education for their children/ get them Christian schools
 - (xvi) To follow the religion of their parents/ not to annoy their parents.
- (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

18. Ways in which the church could help street children

- (i) Rehabilitate them/ reform them/ change them

- (ii) Try to link them up with their families / parents
 - (iii) Give them guidance and counseling
 - (iv) Provide them with the basics of life- food, shelter and clothing/ material support
 - (v) Help them to get to school/ provide leaving resources/ pay school fees
 - (vi) Help in building home for them/ contribute to building homes
 - (vii) Appeal to the governments and the non- governmental organizations and the community to help those children
 - (viii) Persuade them to attend church and accept them into the churches/ give them moral support.
 - (ix) Accept and welcome street boys to their homes
 - (x) Evangelize them/ win them to the church
 - (xi) Start money generating projects for them
 - (xii) Help equip them with survival skills for employment and self- employment
 - (xiii) Teach them values and morals e.g. cleanliness, honesty, self – respect
- (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

19. Ways in which Christians practices social justice

- (i) By sharing belongings and resources with those who do not have
 - (ii) Helping the poor and the needy/ orphans
 - (iii) Visiting the sick, prisoners, bereaved, the oppressed and the depressed
 - (iv) Fulfilling their domestic obligations
 - (v) Fulfilling their civic obligations
 - (vi) Provision of social services e.g. schools, hospitals and orphanages
 - (vii) Fulfilling ecclesiastical obligations and responsibilities
 - (viii) Praying for peace and justice
 - (ix) Pointing for peace and justice
 - (x) Pointing out and correcting evil in society
 - (xi) Calling for justice and the rule of law
 - (xii) Caring for the environment
- (5 x 1 = 5 mks)

20. Advantages of a monogamous marriage

- (i) To achieve intimate oneness for two persons. Two is company, three is a crowd
- (ii) Wife, husband and children get undivided love
- (iii) It is easier to achieve complete faithfulness and trust
- (iv) It becomes easier to build mutual confidence
- (v) Makes it easier to bring up children in a healthy and peaceful atmosphere
- (vi) It is the only legal marriage relationship in law and according to the church
- (vii) Reduces the risk of drug and alcohol use by the children and parents/ produces delinquency
- (viii) Helps to enhance/ improves family resources
- (ix) Wife is able to enjoy all the rights and privileges without threat and competition
- (x) Reduce of the effect of injected with S.T.D.S
- (xi) Easier to achieve complete harmony and peace in the family
- (xii) The practices of inheritance upon the death of the father

- (xiii) Children grow in confidence and develop love, trust and respect for the father
- (xiv) Reduces rivalry in family / Favoritism/ jealousy among wives and children
- (xv) Reduces cases of homicide

(5 x 1 = 5 mks)

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Christian Religious Education Paper 2 313/2 1997

1. a) Ways in which King David promoted the worship of Yahweh.

- i) David brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem. (The Ark of the Covenant in Jerusalem signified the presence of God among his people). Yahweh's presence was at the centre of Israel 's life).
- ii) He made Jerusalem the Holy City / religious / spiritual capital to which Israelites from over the land came for important religious occasions.
- iii) He composed psalms which were used in worship by the Israelites / Jews (e.g. reading / singing / reading)
- iv) He showed respect to the prophets of Yahweh (Nathan/God) listened to their messages/advice/admonitions.
- v) When David made mistakes, he repented / asked for Yahweh's forgiveness/pardon.
- vi) David humbled himself before Yahweh/ he called himself the servant of Yahweh / completely submitted to His will / obeyed God / was loyal.
- vii) He advised others to obey God / to keep God's commandments / Shepherded Israel to true worship of Yahweh.
- viii) David praised God through song/ dance / music.
- ix) David Wanted to build a house / temple for God (where the Ark of the covenant would be kept / Israelites would meet for worship).
- x) David constantly prayed to God / Sought God's guidance / Glorified God / gave thanks to God.
- xi) He conquered the enemies of Israel so that they could live in peace / was a sign of God's presence among them.

6 x 2 = 12marks

1. b) What Christians learn about God from the call of prophet Isaiah.

- i) Transcendent (High and lifted up) exalted.
- ii) Almighty / all powerful / omnipotent.
- iii) Majestic
- iv) Holy
- v) Glorious
- vi) To be glorified / praised / worthy of praise.
- vii) To be worshiped / adored
- viii) Sanctifies / cleanses / from sin / purifies
- ix) Punishes sin/ destroys
- x) God restores / forgives / pardons
- xi) He commissions/ sends / gives a task / proclaims / promises a task / service.
- xii) God chooses / uses / calls / makes a choice / selects to service / whom to send.

1. c) Ways in which Christians show gratitude to God.

- i) Through prayers / thanks giving/ praise / adoration/worship.
- ii) Through offertory / tithes.

- iii) Caring for the sick / old / disabled.
- iv) Through song / dance / music.
- v) Dedicating themselves to the service of God/ church.
- vi) Preaching / teaching / witnessing to the Gospel / evangelizing.
- vii) Working for the well – being / development of their community.
- viii) Caring for the environment.
- ix) Taking caring of themselves.
- x) Obeying God’s laws / doing
- ix) Taking caring of themselves.
- x) Obeying God’s laws /doing God’s will dedicate to God’s service.
- xi) Acting as peace-makers/reconcilers.
- xi) Celebration of the sacraments.
- xiii) Celebration of Christian Holidays/Sabbath /Feasts (e.g. Easter/ Christmas/Pentecost.
- xiv) Observing the traditions of the church/ following the doctrines of the church.
- xv) Through writing/composing Christian literature/ songs
- xv) Through writings/ composing Christian literature/ songs.
- xvi). Offering their time/talents for the wok of the church/ building worshipping places.

6x1= 6mks

2

- a) **Jesus Teachings about the Kingdom of God from His parables.**
- i) It is God who establishes His Kingdom. He is like a sower. (parable of the sower).
- ii) God gives life to the kingdom so that it grows from within like a seed and spreads out irresistibly as yeast permeates the dough. (Parables of the Mustard seed/Yeast/leaven).
- iii) Jesus has brought / ushered in the Kingdom of God/ through his works and his very person.
- iv) The kingdom of God is a present reality, as sower, God has sown the seed it is growing.
- v) The Kingdom of God is a future reality (eschatological)/ the kingdom of God is awaiting completion/perfection (the parable of the wheat and Tares).
- Vi) The secrets of the Kingdom are reveal. Given to a chosen few, to others they are in parables. Hidden.
- vii) The Kingdom of God is universal /for all peoples/nations (mustard seed).
- viii) The Kingdom of God starts in a small way /grows secretly to include all the nations of the world (mustard seed/Yeast).
- ix) There will be judgment in the Kingdom of God/ God will separate the righteous and the sinners/ The righteous will be rewarded and sinners will be punished . (Wheat and the Tares).
- x) The Kingdom of God is for the righteous ones.
- xi) The Kingdom of God is precious / valuable (it was worthy forfeiting all else for the sake of the Kingdom). (e.g Treasure/the pearl)
- xii) God searches lost individuals and bring them back/ restore them to the Kingdom.
- xiii) There is rejoicing in the kingdom when one lost individual is retrieved /brought back.

Note: Candidates do not have to quote the parable.

7 x 2 = 13mks (maximum)

2. b) **Obstacles that Christians could encounter in trying to promote social justice in Kenya.**
- (i) Opposition from the rich/Government –who will not be willing to help/ share their riches with the poor.
 - (ii) Opposition from the powerful/those in power making positions-because they are not willing to share the power/power making positions with others.
 - (iii) Greed/selfishness/corruption – resulting in grabbing exploitation of the poor/powerless.
 - iv) Political leanings/people belonging to a political party- are not willing to share power/wealth resources with those belonging to different political parties.
 - vi) Racism-people belonging to a certain race discriminating against others.
 - vii) Different religious/ faiths/denominations-are not willing to help people of other faiths/denominations.
 - viii) Sexism-where the men dominate/are not willing to share power with women.
 - ix) Age factor- Where the men dominate/are not willing to share power with women youth, as to them the youth are irresponsible/ inexperienced/the youth are not ready to share power/ responsibilities with the old because they are out of dead wood.
 - x) The educated-who have no regard for the uneducated who they regard as ignorant.
- 6x2= 12mks)

3. a) **Saint Paul's Teachings about Love (1 Cor. 13)**
- i It is a gift from God/ of the Holy spirit
 - ii. It is the most important gift
 - iii. It is patient / does not let down.
 - Iv It kind
 - v. Not jealous/envious
 - vi Not conceited/Proud /not cruel/not self seeking
 - vii Not ill mannered
 - viii. Not selfish/it is generous/ not cruel/not self seeking.
 - Ix Not irritable/ resentful/not quick to anger/bears no grudges
 - x. Does not keep a record of wrongs
 - xi Not happy with evil
 - xii It is happy with truth
 - xiii. Never give up/endures/not tired/tolerant/withstands long suffering
 - xiv Its faith/hope/patience never fails/it is reliable.
 - xv. It is eternal
- 8 x 1 = 9mks.

3. b)
- i They left their jobs/occupations/families and followed Jesus.
 - ii Listened to /accepted his teachings/obeyed him.
 - iii Invited him to their homes (Mary and Martha/Peter/Levi)
 - iv They joined him in prayer
 - v Anointed him as a mark of great honour (Mary Magdalene/the sinful woman.
 - vi. Gave him physical protection (e.g. Peter).
 - vii. Served Jesus.
 - viii Accompanied/followed him from place/kept him company.

- ix. Helped him to spread/teach/proclaim/preach the good news (e.g Mission of the 12/72/70)
- x. Showed concern/love for his well-being /cared for him.
- Xi Advised him/sought advice from him.
- Xii Glorified /praised him
- Xiii Put their faith/trust in him were steadfast.
- Xiv Addressed him as Rabbi/ master/Teacher/ respected him
- xv. Paid tax for him
- xvi. Peter was prepared to die with Jesus/followed him to the home of the High Priest during the trial.
- Xvii Peter cried when he remembered he had denied Jesus.
- Xviii Were present at the cross of Jesus/weeping.
- xix. Removed his body from the cross/wrapped it/ buried it/were sad when he died.
- Xx Took care of his mother.
- Xxi were happy/ excited when Jesus resurrected.
- xxii. Accompanied him to the mount of ascension
- Xxiii Waited on his promise of the Holy spirit in Jerusalem.
- xxiv. Spread the Good News of Jesus Christ after his ascension.

8x1=8mks

3. c) **Problems faced by Church ministers in their work**
- i. Lack of money/resources to pay their salaries/meet other expenses.
 - ii Poor housing/lack of housing for themselves/their families
 - iii some Christians might reject a minister/lack of acceptance by some Christians on grounds of education/age/tribe.
 - iv What they preach/teach might make them unpopular with some members of the congregation/with the powers that be.
 - v. Might work in geographical hostile environments where they might suffer from disease/drought/weather /traveling long distances.
 - vi. People might expect too much from them when they are only human. When they make mistakes people may not readily forgive them.
 - Vii some members may not co-operate with them.
 - viii. Might face un co-operate from other church leaders (e.g. Bishops/moderators).
 - ix. Might not be in agreement with some rules/regulations/ standing orders of the church.
 - x. Pastoral problems might be too complex to deal with/might not be able to handle some people.
 - xi. Settling quarrels/disagreements/disputes without being seen to take sides
 - xii suffer from stress. Depression from personal problems/ problems form the congregation and have nobody to share with them/might not share problems with people for fear of exposing weaknesses.
 - Xiii Problems/ harassment form civil authorities/politicians who might want to use the church for their own benefits/accusation of involvement in politics.
 - Xiv Might not know how to deal with different groups in the church (e.g. youth/women/men/choir/revival groups).

- Xv Might face cultural barriers. Language problems if they are not working in their home districts.
- xvi. Temptations from worldly/ earthly pleasures/materials.
- xvii. External factors-competition/rivalry from other religions/other Christian denominations.
- xviii. Too much demand on their time/services by the members.

8x1=8mks

- 4 a) **Measures taken by traditional African communities to discourage pregnancies before marriage.**
- i. Sex education was given to the youth in order to instill discipline/responsibility.
 - ii The youth were made aware /advised/sensitized of the dire consequences of irresponsible sex leading to pregnancy before marriage.
 - iii. Sex before marriage was prohibitive in most traditional African communities virginity was highly valued.
 - iv. girls who became pregnant before marriage were severely punished/they were ostracized. Disowned by he family/put to death/forced to marry old/useless men.
 - v Young men who were found to have impregnated a girl before marriage were also punished /paid a heavy fine/reprimanded/banned by their age groups/ defamed in songs/ given nasty nicknames.
 - vi. Parents, (especially the mothers) were held responsible for their daughter conduct/ girls movements were closely watched and their movements monitored. Limited
 - vii. During social occasions(e.g dances) young people were supervised so that they did not misbehave.
 - Viii There was physical separation of sexes/boys and girls/ males, lived in separate houses.
 - Ix There were taboos/rules/regulations on sex relationships
 - X The entire traditional African community was concerned about the moral fiber /integrity.
 - Xi Sexes were taught to respect each other/treat each other with respect/ to respect their own bodies/maintain their dignity/ honour.
- 4 b) **Factors which have contributed sexual immorality among the youth**
- i. Drugs/alcohol abuse among the youth
 - ii. Permissiveness in the society/moral laxity /lack of discipline in the society.
 - Iii Pornography form print media/materials /literature/pictures.
 - Iv Poverty which has led some to turn to commercial sex/prostitution
 - V Lack of proper sex education for the youth.
 - Vi Changing life styles/urbanization resulting in overcrowded house/ lack of privacy.
 - Vii Influence form electronic media (e.g television. Video cassettes/cinemas).
 - Viii Availability of contraceptives which make the youth engage in sex education without any fear of pregnancies.
 - Ix Unemployment/Idleness the youth are lured into sex with promises of jobs/favors
 - X Stress/frustrations, force the youth to seek consolation in sex among other things.

- Xi The wrong role models from the adults/the youth don't have examples to emulate.
- Xii Peer pressure/youth engage in sex to fit in their peer group/to be accepted.
- Xiii Parents have abdicated their role of teaching the youth about the facts of life to the schools which doing very little/nothing at all.

7x1=1mk

- 4 c) **Ways in which the church can help single parents**
- i. should provide pastoral care/guidance and counseling/preaching to them .
 - ii Accept them in church/community.
 - iii Provide them with material help where necessary/provide opportunity.
 - iv Visit them/invite them to visits with them.
 - v Pray with them/for them.
 - vi Involve them in church activities
 - vii Encourage them to get married
 - viii Invite them to church seminars on family life.

6 x 1=6mks

- 5 a) **Practices in the Early church which are observed in the church in Kenya.**
- i. Holding prayer/fellowship meeting (meeting together for prayers/for fellowship).
 - ii Observing a day of worship/having weekly worship services.
 - iii Baptism of the new converts to make them full members of the church.
 - iv. Instruction of new converts in the Bible/Christian doctrines.
 - v. Celebration of the Lord's Supper/Eucharist/Holy Communion/Mass.
 - vi Visiting /helping the sick /poor /orphans/the needy/widows.
 - vii. Giving of offertory/tithes for the work of the church.
 - viii Meeting to discuss issues/problems/solve problems
 - ix Teaching/preaching the Gospel
 - X Missionary work/evangelism/taking the gospel to those who did not have it spreading the gospel to new people/areas.
 - Xi Speaking in tongues/laying of hands to receive the Holy spirit.
 - Xii singing to/praise God
 - Xiii Pastoral care/guidance and counseling.
 - Xiv sharing of resources/sharing what they have with others.
 - Xv Sending of famine relief to those who have no food as a result of man-made/natural catastrophes/wars/drought/floods.
 - Xvi Celebrating Christian events (e.g Easter/ Christmas/Pentecost/Ascension days)
 - Xvii Healing/ spiritual healing/performing miracles.
 - xviii. Observing the Law of god/Ten commandments/Decalogue /the traditions of the church.

Xix reading/ studying of scriptures. 7x2=13mks.

- 5 b) **Reasons why Missionaries condemned traditional African music and dance.**
- i. They regarded them as obscene/disgusting (e.g body movements/the songs)
 - ii They regarded them as evil/ satanic as they did with other aspects of African culture.

- iii They were regarded heathen /contradicting/ anti-Christian/ pagan practices/ witchcraft.
 - iv Regarded them as demonstration of savagely dangerous harmful/barbaric.
 - v. they assumed that they promoted sexual immorality/were immoral/led to sexual immorality.
 - Vi discourage the African Christians from going back to their old ways/practices
 - Vii To encourage the African Christians from going back to their old ways/practices.
 - Viii the missionaries condemned the African dance/music out of ignorance/they did not understand their/ language /social/religious significance.
 - Ix The music instruments used by the Africans were primitive according to the missionaries.
 - x. the white missionaries were already biased/hated/did not like/that what was African was culturally inferior/primitive/should be abandoned.
 - Xi They wanted to liberate/ the Africans for the primitive culture/ practices so that they could embrace Christianity/western civilization (and all that it could offer).
- 5x = 12
6. a) Ways in which Christians make use of science and Technology make use of science and technology to spread the Gospel.
- i. Through the use of electronic media (e.g radio/television/video cassettes/ cinemas to preach/ teach the good news.
 - ii Use public address systems when preaching to large congregations/during Christian crusades/rallies /conventions.
 - iii Make use of modern means of communication (automobiles aero plane /trains) to travel from place to place to preach/teach/ evangelize/to send.
 - iv make use of recorded cassettes to preach/ for recording gospel music which people can listen to.
 - v. Make use of modern musical instruments (electronic guitars/key boards for accompaniment in music.
 - Vi use of telephones/fax/postal service from station to station/country to country/which is essential in running of churches.
 - Vii Use typewriters/ computers printing machines has enabled the church to put messages/teachings in writing so that they can be read by more people/enabled them to print their literature for wider readership.
 - Viii Technology in architecture/building technology has enabled churches not only to put up sanctuaries from where to preach to the people but also to put up other complexes (e.g. halls, schools/officers) for the work of the church equip their hospitals/modern methods to treat the sick /to carry out the healing ministry.
 - ix. Scientific research/innovations in different disciplines has been adopted by the church and this has contributed to their critically looking at methods/approaches used in spreading the gospel with the intention of changing to modern methods/ approaches.
 - X The use of modern technology in industry agriculture/commerce, has helped to bring more money in the churches which is essential in spreading the gospel/for the work of the church.
 - Xi use of modern equipment for leisure (e.g. games /music drama social activities/ parties)has helped to enhance the work of the church.

Xii scientific discoveries/explorations have gone a long way to affirm/ attest the truth of the Gospel (e.g. (Archaeological discoveries).

5x2 = 10mks

6 b) **Religious significance of the environment in traditional African communities.**

- i The environment was created by God/it is sacred/ to be reversed.
- ii Each ethnic group believed that their homeland was given to them by God/it was a gift from God.
- Iii In some communities, the most important oaths were taken by one taking the soil as a symbol of land/environment.
- Iv African communities set aside certain places as sacred/ to symbolize God's presence among them (e.g mountains/ forests/caves/rivers /trees). These places were also used as places of worship.
- v. some communities hat totemic animals/birds/heavenly bodies which were considered sacred.
- Vi The environment demonstrated the relationship between god and the people at given times e.g drought/flood/epidemics) showed that God was annoyed with the people/good rains/ a bumper harvest/ green vegetation showed God's blessings.
- Vii People believed that it was their religious obligation to take care of the environment.
- Viii Used the environment to reveal / understand God's attributes/his nature (e.g. thunder/ lightning/ rain/ clouds/earthquakes/ volcanicity/eclipses/sun moon/stars.
- ix. Rites of passages were connected to the environment/ circumcision blood flowed to the soil to blind the initiate to the ancestors/ birth –placenta was buried in the ground/upon death the body was buried in the ground.
- x. The Africans believed that the environment was the abode of the spirits/the living dead / the ancestors.

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Christian Religious Education paper 1 313/1 1998

1. The meaning of the expression the Bible is the Word of God'

- (i) The Bible was inspired by God
- (ii) The authors of the Bible wrote under the influence of the Holy Spirit
- (iii) The bible deals with God's revelation to human beings and their responses.
- (iv) The Bible contains the true message of God for daily living
- (v) God wrote the Ten Commandments on the stone tablets.
- (vi) The Bible is the revealed word of God/God reveals Himself to us through His activity in the Old Testament and in the Holy Spirit in the Church today.

5x1=5mks

2. Characteristics of God's covenant with Abraham

- (i) It was unconditional
- (ii) It had promises to be fulfilled.
- (iii) It had an outside sign /circumcision.
- (iv) It was sealed through sacrifice/ritual
- (v) It was voluntary / the parties were willing to enter into covenant /mutual
- (vi) It was solemn/binding
- (vii) It was initiated by God

5x1=5mks

3. Attributes of God as shown in the Jewish Passover

- (i) God is merciful
- (ii) God is faithful to His promises/covenant
- (iii) God is omniscient /all knowing
- (iv) God punishes the disobedient/stubborn
- (v) God saves /rescue those he loves
- (vi) God responds to / answers prayers
- (vii) God is worthy of worship
- (viii) God is omnipresent /always

5x1 = 5 mks

4. Effects of idolatry to the Israelites

- (i) The rejection/ignoring the covenant way of life (corruption and injustice)
- (ii) The coming up of prophets who stood firmly for the covenant / prophets who reminded people of God's covenant.
- (iii) The adoption of the Canaanite worship by many Israelites / syncretism (temple prostitution. Incorporating Canaanites feasts, building temples and shrines.
- (iv) The suffering of the Israelites in their land through calamities (e.g. drought)
- (v) Gods punishment of the Israelites/the exile to Assyria.
- (vi) the rise of prophets who spoke of hope / restoration of the remnant.

5. The teachings of Jesus in the parables of the lost sheep and lost coin.

- (i) Jesus came to save all from their infirmities/ ailments/sicknesses
- (ii) He was the son of God
- (iii) Healed people who had faith in Him

- (iv) He healed through command
- (v) Christians should be grateful to God for the blessings he bestows upon them
- (vi) Christian should forgive one another
- (vii) Christian should go out and seek for sinners. 5x1=5mks

6. **Lessons learnt from the healing of Bartimaeus the blind beggar**

- (i) Jesus came to save all from their infirmities/ailments/sicknesses
- (ii) He was the son of God.
- (iii) He healed people who had faith in Him
- (iv) He healed through command
- (v) Christians should be grateful to god for the blessings he bestows upon them.
- (vi) Christians should always seek God
- (vii) Christians should not stop those who seek God/be a stumbling block to those who seek God.

5 x 1 = 5mks

7. **The teaching about Jesus from the cure of paralytic.**

- (i) Jesus was a teacher
- (ii) He had power of the Lord to heal
- (iii) People had faith in him
- (iv) He was able to forgives sins
- (v) He was accused of blasphemy by the Jewish religious leaders.
- (vi) He had authority over sins and sickness.
- (vii) Jesus was sought by crowds who wanted to be healed.
- (ix) He had ability to read/ know people's thoughts
- (x) He healed by word of mouth
- (xi) He was praised by people for his mighty deeds.

5x1 = 5mks

8. **The events that took place following Jesus' death**

- (i) There was darkness from twelve noon to three o'clock
- (ii) the curtain of the temple was torn into two
- (iii) Jesus cried out with a loud voice 'father into Thy hands I commit my spirit'
- (iv) Jesus' body was laid by Joseph of Arimathea in a new tomb
- (v) The army officer who was present was a good man/ innocent/ son of god
- (vi) Those who had followed Jesus went away in great sorrow
- (vii) There was an earthquake / rocks split/ tombs opened /the dead resurrected
- (viii) Jesus' body was removed from the cross
- (ix) One of the soldier s divided Jesus garments and casted lot on his tunic
- (x) The soldiers divided Jesus garment sand casted lot on his tunic
- (xi) Jesus handed over his mother to the beloved disciple, who took her to his home.

5 x 1=5mks

9. **The qualities of an apostle in the early Church**

- (i) He was called/appointed by God
- (ii) He was to be prepared to persevere/ suffer for Christ.
- (iii) Be ready to forgive those who persecute/no retaliation
- (iv) He was to humble /avoid pride
- (v) strive to win converts for the Lord

- (vi) Be loyal /teach Christian principles/ doctrines
- (vii) Commit one's life to the course and work of Christ
- (viii) Depend on God for provision and wisdom
- (ix) Rely on the Holy Spirit for interpretation/ revelation/inspiration.

5 x1=5mks

10. **Activities a modern Christian can perform in order to be considered a true follower of Christ**

- i. Take a vocation/ do work whose benefits are minimal –even when there is a better alternative.
- ii. Spreading the gospel in remote places/under difficult circumstances/ persevering persecution.
- iii. Witnessing through work (e.g. teaching, medical, social work)
- iv. Guiding and counseling people in understanding God's message/interpreting God's blessings/guidance.
- v. Setting good example / role models
- vi. Praying for God's blessing/guidance
- vii. Helping the needy/by providing (food, shelter, clothes)
- viii. Helping the needy/by providing (food, shelter, clothes)
- ix. Keeping to the teachings of Jesus Christ.

5 x1 =5mks.

11. **Factors that promote harmony and mutual responsibility in Kenya today.**

- i. The worship of god / a supreme being.
- ii. Belief in common ancestry/ origin
- iii. Sharing of material things with the less endowed/ giving moral support in times-of need.
- iv. Adopting positive attitude towards work/communal work
- v. Citizens have an obligation to obey the laws /rules of the country.
- vi. Developing and practicing acceptable leisure activities.
- vii. Conservation natural resources/land / environment /water/minerals
- viii. Promotion of a common language for easy/effective communication.
- ix. Respecting other people's cultures.
- x. Shunning practices that are incompatible with Christian values
- xi. Sharing respect for leaders/elders.

5x1=5mks.

12. **The importance of initiation rites in Africa Traditional communities**

- i. Promote the youth into adulthood
- ii. Provided a learning forum for the youth to know the societies idea/ ideals.
- iii. Used as a method of preserving between the initiates and the sponsor/age sets.
- iv. Used as a method of preserving between the society's cultural heritage.
- v. Enhanced a bond friendship/unity among the initiates
- vi. It made one a full member of the community / created a sense of belonging
- vii. One had the right to own property/ marry

- viii. Created a strong relationship between the initiates and sponsors/age sets.
13. **Ways Christian spread the gospel of Jesus today.**
- i. Use of mass media/radio/television
 - ii. Missionary activities such as crusades/rallies seminars/evangelism
 - iii. Preaching in churches/schools/colleges
 - iv. Administering sacraments in the church as baptism/marriage
 - v. Giving tithe/ offerings/sponsoring preachers
 - vi. Living exemplary lives/Being role models/living according to Christian virtues/charitable deeds- e.g. visiting prison, hospitals. Etc.
14. **Why marriage in traditional African communities is regarded as a covenant.**
- i. Should be permanent /breaking of the marriage had serious consequences
 - ii. Its binding/the couple/family /clans all who were separate before
 - iii. Ceremonies are conducted where the concerned couple/family/clan take vows promising loyalty to each other.
 - iv. Exchange of gifts/as a sign of lasting relationship/ cement the relationship
 - v. Certain conditions have to be fulfilled such as payment of dowry/bearing of children
 - vi. Gods/spirit are evoked to bless and protect the marriage/prayers are offered to God
 - vii. There are witnesses i.e. families/friends
 - viii. There is sharing of a meal/ceremony to express unity/friendship
15. **Five responsibilities of priests in traditional African communities**
- i. They offered sacrifices on behalf of the communities
 - ii. Acted as mediators between God and the people
 - iii. Offered prayers during religious ceremonies such as birth/initiation/marriage/death/war
 - iv. Performed rituals of cleansing/healing
 - v. Reconciled warring parties/peace makers
 - vi. Were part of decision making body especially during calamities such as war/epidemics/drought
 - vii. Foretold the future/warned people of impending danger/calamities.
16. **Reasons why taboos were important in traditional African communities**
- i. Guided people on moral behavior/discipline
 - ii. Outlined social relationships/kinship ties
 - iii. Foster respect for elders/leaders
 - iv. Maintenance of respect for God
 - v. Help in maintenance of dignity/integrity.
 - vi. Guided on acceptable eating habits/discourages vices such as gluttonness, greediness etc
 - vii. Create harmony/maintain law and order/promoted peace in society.
17. **Why a Christian should not resort to strike action as a way of presenting grievances.**

- i. Shows disobedience to lawful institutional authority which is against biblical teachings.
- ii. Leads to waste of time and resources
- iii. Disrupts peaceful working atmosphere
- iv. Could lead to destruction of property
- v. May lead to loss of life which against God's commandments
- vi. May lead to sacking/unemployment/suffering of the individuals and their dependants
- vii. Leads to bitterness/hatred/frustrations/vengeance.

18. Why taking of alcohol as a way spending leisure is condemned

- i. Lead to conflicts/squabbles within the family
- ii. Misuse of family resources/wealth
- iii. May lead to alcoholism/addiction
- iv. Leads to irresponsible sexual behaviours such as prostitution/adultery/fornication
- v. Could lead loss of means of livelihood/loss of income
- vi. May lead to irresponsibility which return will lead to divorce/separation/crimes etc
- vii. May lead to irresponsibility which return will lead to divorce/separation/crimes etc
- viii. Leads to accidents such motor accidents.

19. Five reasons which motivate Christians to take vows in marriage

- (i) If the preacher glorifies himself more than God
- (ii) If the preacher is imposter
- (iii) If the preacher enriches himself in the expenses of the congregation
- (iv) If the preacher is an imposer
- (v) If the preacher tries to force truth into their lives
- (vi) The preacher's message (sermon) may contradict their beliefs
- (vii) If the preacher is not sensitive to their needs

THE KENYA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EXAMINATION
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
313/2 1998 MARKING SCHEME

1.a) **Ways in which the Israelites worshipped God before the Babylonian exile**

- i. Through animal sacrifices
- ii. Through offerings
- iii. By observing religious ritual (e.g. presentation/circumcision)
- iv. By keeping the Sabbath Day.
- v. By keeping/observing the Ten commandments
- vi. Through prayer/song/dance
- vii. By Commemorating God's saving deeds/ religious festivals/ feasts.
- viii. By regarding God as their king / ruler /by obeying the earthly kings who were regarded as special representatives of God.
- ix. By building places of worship where they prayed to God/ listened to his teachings.
- x. By following the teachings of the prophets.
- xi. Honouring the temples as a sacred place where the ark of the covenant was kept
- xii. By respecting the Leviticus priest.

5x2=10mks.

b) **Why worship was condemned in the Old Testament**

- i. People became concerned with the external practices/observances /their hearts far from God/hypocrisy.
- ii. People broke the Ten Commandments/disobeyed God's commands.
- iii. Religion became too commercialized/money could be used to buy favours from God./hypocrisy.
- iv. People forgot the saying works of God/worshipped foreign gods (e.g. Baal, Sherah /Idols)
- v. The poor were hated/despised/considered outcasts.
- vi. The widows/orphans were neglected.
- vii. People believed in false prophets prophecies.
- viii. People practiced syncretism.

c) **Why children should be introduced to the worship of God**

- i. To create in them an awareness of God/ creation of the universe/man
- ii. To learn the true teachings of their church.
- iii. To familiarize themselves with the religious practices of their church/sacramental life of the church.
- iv. To learn to trust/obey God give themselves to God.
- v. To learn the prayers /songs of worship.
- vi. To enable them become members of the church
- vii. To initiate the example of Christ.
- viii. To give them a sense of belonging to the Christian community.

5x1= 5mks.

2 a) **Areas of conflict between Jesus and the Jewish religious leaders.**

- (i) The Sabbath- The law said no work should be done on the Sabbath day BUT, Jesus healed on the Sabbath declaring that he is the of the Sabbath (saving human life is more important than keeping the laws of the Sabbath).
- (ii) The divinity of Jesus- Jesus claimed to be equal to God (The father and I are one”)/ He had the power to forgive sins. But the Pharisees reasoned that a holy person associate with sinners/outcasts- The Pharisees reasoned that a holy person associate with sinners who are outcasts.
- (iii) Jesus association with sinners/outcasts-The Pharisees reasoned that a holy person associate with sinners who are outcasts.
- (iv) Jesus teachings- Jesus directly condemned the religious practices of the Pharisees/He called them blind leaders/hypocrites/white washed tombs, But this abuse ultimately brought hatred for Jesus (He spoke of destroying the temple and rebuilding it in three days)/ any other relevant teaching.
- (v) Jesus claim to be a Messiah – The Pharisees expected a political conquering messiah. But Jesus stated that he was humble serving Messiah/ His concern was for the spiritual kingdom (as a result the Pharisees were confused and could not read and interpret the signs of the time).
- (vi) The popularity of Jesus brought him into conflict with Jewish religious leaders who were afraid of losing their own authority.
- (vii) Jesus failure to observe the traditions of elders (e.g fasting /not washing hand before meals).
- (viii) Jesus style of doing things e.g cleansing the temple/ teaching with authority brought him into conflict with Jewish religious leaders.

Note: **THE CONFLICT HAS TO BE SHOWN**

6 X2= 12MKS

(b) Causes of Conflicts between the young and the old

- i. Church leadership – The young want to have say in church affairs/decision making
- ii. Church worship- the young may consider some forms of worship dull/out of date/they may want to introduce new forms of worship e.g dance.
- iii. Religious beliefs- some are considered outdated.
- iv. Church teachings- Failure of the young people to observe certain church teaching (e.g sex before marriage/love of the church leaders may be pretenders- therefore the youth lack role models.
- v. Hypocrisy – some of the church leaders may be too autocratic/intolerant to the opinions of the young.
- vi. Lack of democracy – the church leaders may be too autocratic/intolerant to the opinions of the young.
- vii. Permissiveness in society/loss of Christian values
- viii. Family conflicts leading to loss of respect/confidence.
- ix. Loss of faith in God’s workshop/loss of patience.
- x. Manner of dress-Some churches don’t accept modern fashions.

4 x2 =8mks

(c) Ways of resolving misunderstandings

- (i) Through prayers to bring about proper understanding .

- (ii) By committing the children to God's will/surrender them to God.
- (iii) By advising them/ Providing guidance and counseling.
- (iv) seeking help from church leaders/ priests/pastors.
- (v) By listening to their views/making fair/Frank judgements.
- (vi) By being open to them/present them with the correct picture of the situation.
- (vii) By setting a good example to them/being role models.

(5 x 1 =5 mks)

3. (a) **Paul's teaching on responsibility for others according to Galatians 6:1-10**

- (i) Correcting wrong doers gently.
- (ii) Sharing one another's problems/burdens.
- (iii) Avoiding boastful behaviour that may discourage other in faith/self righteousness.
- (iv) Taking care that one does not fall into temptation lest one becomes a stumbling block to the brethren.
- (v) Everyone will be responsible for his/her spiritual life/problems
- (vi) There should be fellowship between the teacher and the learner.
- (vii) Whoever sows evil will be punished/whoever sows good will be rewarded.
- (ix) Be honest to God for He is not mocked.

(b) **Difficulties to harmonious living in Christian families today.**

- i. Unfaithfulness/promiscuity
- ii. Misuse of family resources/lack of resources.
- iii. Lack of communication.
- iv. Child-abuse (e.g. beating/raping/incest/favoritism).
- v. Alcoholism/drug abuse.
- vi. Separation of family members (e.g. due to wage/labour/education)
- vii. Denial of conjugal rights.
- viii. Sickness (e.g. AIDS/ cancer/impotence /barrens)
- ix. Child delinquency
- x. Lack of tolerance/forgiveness/cruelty.
- xi. Greed for wealth/self esteem/prestige/professionalism.
- xii. Religious fanaticism/denominational difference.
- xiii. Traditional/cultural inhibitions/influence.
- xiv. Peer group influence/pressure western influence/permissiveness.
- xv. Generation gap

(c) **Ways in which the church strengthens family relationship today.**

- i. Through guidance and counseling /mediation.
- ii. Hold seminars/conferences/etc for couples/children/the youth.
- iii. Through publications on Christian living (e.g. magazines/books/ pamphlets).
- iv. Use of mass –media (radio/videos/television).
- v. Through preaching/teaching /condemning vices
- vi. Through offering pastoral care in homes/house visits.
- vii. Giving financial support to the needy families
- viii. Praying for the families.
- ix. Offering employment to the jobless.

- x. Providing vocational training /skills.
7x1 =7mks.

4. a) **How wealth acquired in African Traditional Societies.**

- i. Bride price was given as a token of appreciation to the girl's parents.
- ii. Through barter trade (exchange of commodities/ goods).
- iii. Through inheritance of property from parents /guardians/relatives
- iv. Gifts were given in appreciation of talents/goods conduct/loyalty.
- v. Through warfare/raids
- vi. Through marrying many wives/getting many children who provided labour force.
- vii. Through use of skills like tool making/weaving /pottery/ welding (they were able to produce goods for exchange).
- viii. Those with talents like medicine men/dividers/rainmakers sold their services.
- ix. Those who worked hard (e.g through clearing forest/breeding of verging land enriched themselves.

b) **Ways through which money economy has undermined the principles of Christian living.**

- i. There is the use of corruption/bribery/giving false witness/other immoral practices.
- ii. People are discriminated against because of poverty
- iii. There is power struggle to acquire wealth/riches to protect it.
- iv. Wage labour has undermined the family unit
- v. People sell family land and end up living as squatters/labourers on the very land.
- vi. There is the rise of individualism/unwillingness to share.
- vii. Dependence on foreign aid/donations/has undermined the virtue of hard work to earn a living..
- viii. Development of class system in Africa.
- ix. There is rural-urban migration leading to weakness in the family unit
- x. Bride price/ marriage has been commercialized thus undermining love/equality in the home.
- xi. Struggle to acquire wealth has undermined commitment to God/worship of God.

c) **Proper use of wealth**

- i. Through financing the spread of the Gospel.
- ii. Contributions towards the construction of hospitals/schools/churches/homes for the old/destitute/disabled/rehabilitation centers.
- iii. Provision of formal education
- iv. Provision of professional training.
- v. Provision of technical training
- vi. Giving famine relief (e.g. to the drought stricken areas etc)
- vii. Provision of social services/amenities to the needy.
- viii. Giving arms to the poor /sharing /helping others/needy.
- ix. Giving tithes/offerings
- x. Providing for the family needs.

8x 1=8mks.

5. (a) **Effects of Christianity on Traditional African communities in Kenya by 1914**

- i. It encouraged monogamy therefore many women remained unmarried.
- ii. It led to the disintegration of communal life of the Africans/encouraged individualism
- iii. The role of African specialists/leaders/medicine men/prophets/midwives/elders declined.
- iv. Africans lost land to missionaries for mission stations.
- v. It led to the discouragement of African Religious practices/beliefs.
- vi. The life span was lengthened due to the introduction of healthy services.
- vii. It led to the introduction of vocational education which gave Africans literate /acquire white collar jobs.
- viii. It led to the introduction of vocational education which gave Africans skills (e.g. agricultural skills).
- ix. Some Africans were made to despise some practices which were considered harmful (e.g. female circumcision/tattooing /killing of twins).
- x. African started accepting the idea of universal God/converted to Christianity.
- xi. Africans were enlightened about their rights
(EFFECTS TO COME OUT CLEARLY)

8 X 2 = 16 MKS.

(b) **Government's contribution towards the evangelization process**

- i. The Kenya constitution guarantees freedom of worship.
- ii. The government provides a peaceful environment by maintaining law and order
- iii. Provision of infrastructure for ease of accessibility.
- iv. Allowing Christian Religious Education to be included in the curriculum
- v. Training/offering employment to Christian Religious Education teachers.
- vi. Helping in the construction of churches/Christian run schools/hospitals seminars/conferences/ worship.
- vii. The government allows her institutions to be used as venues for seminars /conferences/worship.
- viii. Allowing churches to be sponsors/control their sponsored institutions.
- ix. The government sets aside land for church construction.
- x. Allowing the use of mass media (e.g. radio/television/magazines/pamphlets) to popularize church activities/evangelization.
- xi. The government allows evangelists from other countries to come and preach/win converts for Christ/allowing Kenyans to go to foreign countries for theological training.
- xii. Christian holidays are incorporated in the national calendar (e.g Easter/Christmas)
- xiii. The government officials are invited to attend opening/closing of Christian functions as a way of boosting their morale.
- xiv. Christian leaders are invited to pray in official functions/national anthem proceeds official openings.

6 a) **The cost of discipleship among the early Christians in Africa.**

- i. Be ready to cut off family ties
- ii. Denouncing of previous faith/beliefs.

- iii. Supporting one another in all situations/circumstances.
- iv. Shunning away from material wealth.
- v. Accepting Jesus under any circumstances
- vi. Ready to suffer/die for Jesus sake.
- vii. Being firm in faith
- viii. No fear of earthly authority.
- ix. Should not fight back when provoked.
- x. To co-exist with others regardless of status /education.
- xi. Being –joyous when persecuted.
- xii. Encouraging new converts in the faith not to fear for persecution.
- xiii. Loving one another.

9 x 1 =9mks

(b) **Why some Christians are opposed to women leadership in the Church today.**

- i. The woman was the first to fall into sin in the story of Adam and Eve
- ii. According to Old Testament teachings, the woman was considered ritually unclean during her monthly flow.
- iii. Due to African/Jewish cultural influence where women were considered lesser beings.
- iv. Due to the misinterpretation of the second account of the creation story where a woman was created after man and therefore believed to be inferior/subordinate to man/misinterpretation of the Bible.
- v. God is referred to as a He (man) and therefore men are held closer to Him in comparison to women.
- vi. Inability of women to carry out duties continuously due to interruption (e.g. pregnancy/ child birth/marital obligations.)
- vii. Inability of women to work under strenuous conditions/circumstances.
- viii. Basing on St. Paul's teaching where he says that women should be silent in church (1 Corinthians 14: 34-36)
- ix. The argument is based on the choosing of the twelve apostles by Jesus Christ who were all men.
- x. Basing on Pauline teaching about the appointment of the bishops/deacons in the early church.

(c) **Ways through which women leadership is promoted in the church today**

- i. Providing education for women/sanitizing women on their rights.
- ii. Training women on various church ministries.
- iii. In some churches, women are ordained as pastors/reverends/elders.
- iv. Involving them in teaching/preaching the gospel.
- v. Women are appointed as leaders in church organizations/activities (e.g. Mothers union/giving sacraments/women 's guild/community fellowships).
- vi. They take leadership roles in the Guidance and Counseling of the youth/church members.
- vii. The church allows women to initiate manage self help projects for the needy (e.g health/famine relief).
- viii. They are made in charge of the community based programmes (e.g. health /famine relief).

- (ix) Training women in management skills/key positions/policy makers in the society.
6x 1 =6mks.

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Christian Religious Education Paper 313/1 1999

1. **Lessons that Christians learn from the call of Moses**
 - God commissions/appoints people to perform certain tasks/chooses or works through people of his choice.
 - God does not give people impossible tasks
 - God is beyond human understanding/transcendent
 - God responds to the cry of his people when they call upon Him
 - God is almighty/all powerful/Omnipresent and Omniscience/all knowing/Holy/Pure
 - God punishes the enemies of his people. (5mks)
 2. **Activities of King Jeroboam that made Israelites in the Northern Kingdom turn away from God.**
 - Made images/golden calf's /idols to represent Yahweh
 - Made Dan and Bethel as centre of worship
 - Stopped the Israelites from going to worship in Jerusalem which was against the law.
 - He build other places of idol worship/high places/hilltops/shrines
 - He chooses priests who did not belong to the family of Levi.
 - He instituted religious festivals unlike those found in Judah
 - He himself worshipped idols. (5mks)
 3. **Failures prophet Micah condemned Israel's leaders for**
 - False prophets who prophesied peace when god judgment was near/impending judgment
 - Murder of the people/elimination of opponents through murder
 - Judges were corrupt/received bribes/injustice
 - Priests served people for money/pay
 - Oppression of the poor by those in power
 - Unjust rule/exploitation/stealing/lust for money. (5mks)
 4. **Responses to God's call Jeremiah 4:4-19**
 - He was hesitant/immature due to age (young)
 - He was not ready
 - Did not know how to speak
 - He had dialogue with God/talked to God
 - He saw two visions that changed his attitude towards God's mission for Him
 - He accepted to be sent. (5mks)
 5. **Jewish ceremonies that Jesus was involved in**
 - Circumcision
 - Naming
 - Baptism.
 - Presentation in the temple/ dedication/purification/redeemed.
 - Visit to the temple in Jerusalem during the Passover at the age of twelve.
 - Celebrated the Passover with the twelve disciples/ last supper
 - He participated in the feast of the Tabernacles (John 7:1 -10)
- 5x1=5mks
6. **Reasons why Jesus was rejected in Nazareth**
 - He annoyed the people by telling them that their forefathers rejected God's prophets.

- He failed to perform the kind of miracles that he had performed in Capernaum.
- He told the people that prophets are ignored in their own country.
- He declared that he had come to fulfill Isaiah's prophecy concerning the Messiah.
- He was the son of Joseph
- He healed on the Sabbath.

5* 1 = 5mks.

7. **Lessons Christians learn from the reply to the Sadducees question on the resurrection.**

- In life after death there is no marriage/no husband-wife relationship
- They should live with a hope for a better future.
- God is the god of the living
- Through resurrection Christians become sons of god
- After resurrection there is no death/immortality.
- The righteous will recurrent and live eternally.
- At resurrection Christians are like angles.

5x1=5mks.

8. **Teachings of Jesus from beatitudes**

- The poor in spirit shall inherit the kingdom of God.
- They should live with a hope for a better future.
- God is the God of the living
- Through resurrection there is no death/immortality.
- The righteous will resurrect and live eternally.
- At resurrection Christians are like angles

5x1=5mks

9. **Five teaching of Jesus on the cost of discipleship**

- Take up the cross and follow Jesus. /Be ready to suffer.
- Be ready to die for the sake of the kingdom
- Should not be ashamed of Jesus.
- Follow him without expecting material gains.
- Let the dead bury their dead/be ready to proclaim the kingdom.
- Should not look back/nobody who takes the plough and looks back is fit for the kingdom.
- Separate yourself from even family members/be fully committed.

10. **Five lessons a Christian can learn from Ananias and sapphire in Acts of the Apostles.**

- Honesty should be observed /faithfulness is important Acts 5: 1-11)
- Lying should be avoided
- Christians should be willing to share their property with others/should not be selfish/greedy
- Christians should resist temptation.
- Sin can results to death/suffering . / God will not compromise with evil
- Sins bring fear
- Christians should not be influenced by others to commit sin/evil
- Christians should not test God
- /Holy spirit /God sees everything
- Christians should speak against evil.

5x1= 5mks

11. **Occasions when prayers were offered in traditional African communities.**

- Breaking a new ground
- Planting seasons
- In times of crisis such as drought/epidemic/persistent diseases.
- Rites of passage e.g naming /birth.
- When preparing warriors for war.
- When breaking a curse.
- After abundant harvest. / in thanksgiving.
- At day-break and sunset.
- Before setting off on a journey
- Installation of leaders.

5x1= 5mks.

12. **Rituals marking the birth of a child in traditional African communities. There was dancing /singing for the new life.**

- The new born was praised/ blessed.
- There was feasting and celebrations
- The father received praises.
- There were ululations whose numbers was determined by the sex of the child.
- Children were given names.
- The mother's hair was shave./ cleansing of the mother.
- The mother and baby were kept in seclusion.
- Protective were given to the child/mother

5x1=5mks

13. **Ways in which the Africans sought reconciliation with God.**

- Through prayers
- Through invoking the name of God
- Pouring libations to the ancestors.
- Offering sacrifices
- Singing /dancing to God
- Visiting the sacred places
- Helping the less fortunate in the community
- Giving offerings /gifts.
- Reciting/chanting the names of the ancestors.
- Approaching God through the mediators e.g. diviners
- Cleansing wrongdoers/abstaining from various practices.

5x1=5mks.

14. **Factors that have affected traditional African Education System**

- Introduction of modern technology
- Introduction of western education/schools
- The coming of Christian missionaries.
- The establishment of a colonial rule/ new systems of government.
- Growth of urban centres/urbanization.
- Rural –urban migration.
- Rural-rural migration.
- Western culture/westernization.
- Money culture/economy.

5x 1=5mks

15. **How the gifts of the holy spirit have been abused in the church today.**

- Cheating that one has a certain gift of the holy spirit /pretence.
- Commercialization of the gifts/people are asked to pay money before being prayed for /healed.
- False interpretation of the bible/prophesy/predicting the future.
- Unscrupulous Christians may impart demoniac powers on innocent faithful.
- Some Christians who possess the gifts of the Holy Spirit develop pride/superiority complex.
- Wrong use of the gifts of the Holy spirit where faithful get into ecstacy/trance which may lead to injuries.
- Distinguishing oneself as a person with a special call/preacher with an intention of exploiting others

5x1= 5mks

16. **The use of print media in spreading the gospel**

- Reading the bible /Christians literature/studying.
- Teaching using C.R.E textbooks.
- Selling magazines with Christian messages
- Advertising Christian issues in newspapers/printing Christian newspapers.
- Distributing Christian pamphlets /newsletters/giving the printed material free.
- Illustrating Christian messages using the Bible Atlas
- Use of encyclopedia to explain /interpret Christian terminologies/ bible dictionary.
- Displaying posters with Christian messages.
- Imprinting Christian messages on various objects/items/clothes
- Translating print media into local languages to reach most people

5x5 =5mks

17 **Ways Christians demonstrate obedience to Jesus' command to love one's neighbour**

- Praying of one another
- Being role models/living exemplary life/witness good virtues.
- Fellowships with one another by forgiving one another.
- Helping one another in various duties
- Sharing items with one another
- Consoling the needy/guiding and counseling those in problems
- Avoid hurting others either physically or emotionally. (5mks)

18. **Problems resulted from freedom of worship in Kenya today**

- Rise of state church conflicts
- Many churches have sprung up whose main aim is material gain
- Leading to confusion due to different interpretations of the scripture/some Christians may give up their faith completely due to confusion.
- Misuse of resources due to duplication of churches activities.
- Open conflict between leaders and the public due to different modes of worship
- Has led to emergence of cults which practice ungodly activities.

▪ (5mks)

19. **Ways which forced reduction of employees affect the Christian family in Kenya today.**

- May lead/ give room to temptations/immorality

- May lead to separation of families/disrupt the family unit
- May lead to poverty overstretching of family resources
- May lead to ill health/depression/ stress/death
- May lead to change of family roles.
- If one is paid any dues, if well invested may lead to prosperity
- May lead to pride due to the large sum of money acquired
- May lead to irresponsibility/ negligence of duty.

20. **Why Christians should obey the laws of their country**

- In order to maintain peace/harmony
- To as to imitate Jesus Christ emulate Jesus
- To promote justice in society
- To be role models/live exemplary lives
- Avoid punishment/avoid crimes
- Its Christians duty to respect the authority.

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**KENYA CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EXAMINATION 313/2 CHRISTIAN
RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
MARKINGS SCHEME/1999**

1. a) **Ways in which Abraham demonstrated his faith in God**
- i. By abandoning the idol worship (moon god) to serve Yahweh the true God
 - ii. By accepting to leave Haran to unknown land
 - iii. By building alters at Bethel/Shechen in honour God
 - iv. By accepting circumcision as a sign of the covenant (He got circumcised/his servants were circumcised/so was his son.
 - v. By sacrificing the animals in the covenant making
 - vi. By accepting to change their names (Abram to Abraham as the father of the great nation, Sarai Sarah as the mother of the great nations.
 - vii. By agreeing to sacrifice his son Isaac.
 - viii. By worshiping god he prayed/sacrificed to god/interceded.
 - ix. By believing in the fulfillment of God's promises
 - x. By making a covenant with God. 6x1=6mks
- b) **Ways in which the disciples of Jesus demonstrated their faith in Jesus.**
- i. They accepted Jesus as their teacher/Rabbi/ Messiah/son of God /Christ
 - ii. They accompanied Jesus /Went with Him from place of place/Left every thing and followed Him
 - iii. They accepted (The mission of the twelve/ seventy two/miracles of the disciples.
 - iv. They accepted miracles of Jesus.
 - v. They accepted miracles of Jesus.
 - vi. Peter walked on water
 - vii. Invited Jesus to their home (peter/Levi)
 - viii. Two of his disciples accepted/believe in Jesuss teachings
 - ix. Two of his disciples brought a donkey for His triumphant entry into Jerusalem
 - x. Peter confessed that Jesus/Peter struck off the ear of one of soldiers/Peter struck off the ear of one of soldiers/Peter was ready to die.
 - xi. The disciples were ready to defend Jesus/ Peter struck off the ear of one of soldiers/Peter was ready to die.
 - xii. The disciples accepted/believe in Jesus teachings
 - xiii. John took care of Jesus' mother after His death
 - xiv. They were happy/believed when He resurrected
 - xv. They waited in Jerusalem for the Holy Spirit as promised by Jesus..
- (c) **Reasons to why Christians should trust in god in their daily lives.**
- (i) God is the creator/gives life
 - (ii) He is all powerful/Almighty /Omnipotent
 - (iii) God is Omnipresent/ He is everywhere
 - (iv) God is Omniscient/ All knowing
 - (v) He is faithful/He keeps promises/Not forsake/Trust
 - (vi) He is faithful/He keeps promises/Not forsake/Trustworthy
 - (vii) He is a judge
 - (viii) God is the King/Lord/ruler

- (ix) He is true god/Only one to be worship
- (x) He is true God/Only one to be worshipped.
- xi) He loves
- xii) God is just/punishes sin/rewards good
- xv) He is protector/overcomes temptation/not afraid
- xvi) He is the controller of the universe 7x1 = 7mks

2a) **How King Solomon turned away from the covenant way of life**

- i. He married Canaanite wives/foreign wives.
- ii. He disobeyed God's command of not worshipping the Canaanite gods.
- iii. He did not observe the brotherhood law (When he taxed the Israelites heavily for the upkeep of the foreign wives.
- iv. He disregard the advice of god's prophets when he built worship places for false gods.
- v. By signing trade and marriage agreements with his neighbours, hence relying on human beings other than God/ selling of the cities.
- vi. He disobeyed the instructions from his father, David that he should relay on God only.
- vii. He subjected the Israelites to forced labour/oppression/slavery in the construction of the temple/the place.
- viii. He murdered his half brother (adonija) who he thought would be his rival in power.

6x1=6mks.

b) **How the Israelites were encouraged to live in hope during the Babylonian exile**

- i. Jeremiah taught that the Israelites would be restored
- ii. When they came back from exile, they would prosper
- iii. They would have fair/just rules
- iv. They would live in peace
- v. God would increase their number by them having many children/encouraged to marry/get children.
- vi. They would worship Him alone/They would be His people / He would be their God.
- vii. They would live forever in the land God would give them
- viii. God would give them a king from David's lineage who would rule wisely.
- ix. The exile suffering would no last for ever/god had good plans for them/exiles is God's plan.
- x. People would cry to God/he would answer their prayers
- xi. The Law will be written in their hearts
- xii. They will know God individually
- xiii. Their sins will be forgiven
- xiv. Individuals will be responsible for their own sins
- xv. Jeremiah encouraged them to build houses/plants gardens so as to prosper.
- xvi. Jeremiah's purchase of land spelt for the future

5x2=10mks.

(c) **Activities that the church engage in to demonstrate love for others**

- i. Pastoral care/counseling (visits- in general terms.

- ii. Giving offering/tithes
- iii. Worshipping together/fellowships
- iv. Praying for one another/faith healing
- v. Preaching/evangelizing
- vi. By baptizing/confirming converts/other sacraments
- vii. Giving education/training so as to improve living standards
- viii. Condemnation of evil
- ix. Opening of money generating projects to assist those in need/offering employment.
- x. Involvement in Harambee projects
- xi. Providing affordable medical care
- xii. Homes for destitute/orphaned children /aged
- xiii. Provide water for digging boreholes/in the arid semi arid areas
- xiv. Relief food /clothes/sharing resources/arms/ work of charity // helping the needy
- xv. Visiting the sick in hospitals/homes

3 a) Examples from the life the life Ministry of Jesus which show how he tried to promote social equality.

- i. Though Jesus was God/divine son of God, he was born of ordinary peasant parents(Mary and Joseph)
- ii. Jesus was born in a stable/manger.
- iii. Jesus' birth was first revealed to shepherds (who were ordinary people)/ not first revealed to the priests in the temple/he was visited by the shepherds.
- iv. Lived ordinary life of a Jewish child (by undergoing the Jewish rites of passage/assisting his parents).
- v. Though he was not a sinner, he was baptized by John the Baptist like all who sought repentance of sin.
- vi. He selected His disciples from low/high states e.g son of Zebedee- James and John who were of high status and all other were of high status and all other were of low status.
- vii. He preached the message to all – Jews /gentiles/ Poor/ Rich etc
- viii. He called everybody to repentance/forgave all Jews/gentiles/poor/rich /etc
- ix. He healed all Jews/ gentiles/great/might low
- x. He mixed with all- rich/poor/famous/ordinary people/criminals/children etc
- xi. He reinstated the status of a woman as a helper not as subordinate to a man – any other relevant example
- xii. In his parables, he used daily experiences from different life situations to address the audience-any parable of Jesus
- xiii. He was falsely accused like some people who suffer unjustly/crucified with other criminals.
- xiv. He died like everybody else
- xv. He condemned evil doers irrespective of status /oppression

6 x2= 12mks

(b) How the disciples reacted to the use of parables in his teachings

- i. They were surprised/amazed at the meaning/did not understand/reasons for the use parables.

- ii. They failed to understand the message of some of the parables
- iii. They felt privileged
- iv. They understood some parables clearly (especially about religious practices for the Pharisees/priests).
- v. They marveled at Jesus' ability to teach using parables/his wisdom
- vi. They marveled at Jesus' ability to teach using parables/his wisdom
- vii. They enjoyed listening to Jesus' parables
- viii. They felt challenged by Jesus' parables

5x1=5mks

4 a) **Activities which demonstrate that Jesus is a worker**

- i. Preaching /teaching in synagogues/all over the country/ministering
- ii. Healing the sick/healing the blind man/any other miracles of healing
- iii. Raising the dead of life-The raising of Jairus' daughter (any other miracles of raising).
- iv. Praying /prayed to God the father
- v. Feeding the people e.g. He fed the five thousands/wedding in Cana.
- vi. Being a carpenter/he assisted his father
- vii. Identifying with workers by drawing examples of parables/allegories from the world of work-parable of the sower /any other relevant example
- viii. Washing the disciples' feet during the last supper
- ix. Calming the storm (any other nature miracles e.g. walking on water/cursing the fig tree).
- x. Fishing /Jesus went fishing with his disciples (John 21:5-6)
- xi. Judging cases-the woman caught in adultery (John 8) forgiving sins of paralytic
- xii. Training instructor-He trained the disciples on how to carry out their work/the mission of the seventy two (72)
- xiii. Leadership-appointment/commissioning of the disciples/apostles looking for disciples

7x2=14mks.

(b) **Reasons why people work in traditional African communities**

- i. To meet/satisfy their basic needs (food/clothing/shelter/any other example).
- ii. Divinely ordained to get blessings from God/the ancestors/religious/role/duty tradition
- iii. For community welfare (people work for the good of others/the family/extended family community).
- iv. For socialization (People work together/sing together/ eat together/communally/in unity/as they work).
- v. As a duty everybody must work
- vi. To demonstrate special skills (as artisans/porters/rain makers/black smith etc)
- vii. To raise one's status / positions (the harder the work the more the wealth Prestige).

5x1=5mks

(c) **Factors a Christian should consider when choosing a career**

- i. Ability- academic/physical/ a person should have the knowledge skills/capability and strength to perform the tasks involved.

- ii. Inclination attitude-should have a positive attitude towards the career
 - iii. Call- One should have the desire to serve god/community through the task/glory to God.
 - iv. Talent-One should consider their inborn/natural abilities
 - v. Enjoyable-convenience-One has to choose a profession that one would to serve is not boring.
 - vi. Remuneration-It should meet ones basic needs in life/job opportunity relevant job
 - vii. A career that would help one to promote virtues in society.
 - viii. The individuals should be able to observe the professional code/honesty/punctuality etc.
 - ix. The career should provide opportunities for one to develop to maturity provide job security.
- 6x1=6Marks

5 a) **Teaching of the New Testament about Children**

- i. Parents are to take care of their children/love/value/treasure them.
 - ii. Children are innocent/ blameless.
 - iii. Children are humble /humility
 - iv. Parents are to teach their children about God.
 - v. Children are to obey their parents in the home.
 - vi. They are to help their parents in the home.
 - vii. They are to help their parents in the home.
 - viii. Parents should discipline their children
 - ix. Children should respect their parents/honour.
 - x. Children should be able to enjoy their rights (life/basic requirements/condemn abortion/do not kill
 - xi. Children should be brought up in a family.
- 9x1=9mks

b) **Ways in which traditional African Communities show respect for the unborn child**

- i. The expectant mother is given charms to wear to protect he the unborn child from harm.
- ii. The expectant mother is exempted from heavy work
- iii. The expectant mother observes certain taboos/avoiding certain foods people/places regulations
- iv. The expectant mother is given special food
- v. The expectant mother is checked occasionally/advised by traditional midwives
- vi. prayers/sacrifices/Libations are given for protection/consultation of medicine men/priest etc
- vii. Conjugal rights/sexual intercourse is not allowed during pregnancy.
- viii. Herbs/medicines is administered to the expectant mother.
- ix. there should be no harmful implements in the house/compound where the expectant mothers lives
- x. Expectant mother should not treated cruelly.

6x1= 6mks

c) **Ways in which a child learns to be part of the community**

- i. The are taught the basic rules/customs.

- ii. They are told about the history of the family/clan/community
- iii. They are exposed to songs /dances.
- iv. By listening to stories/myths/tales/riddles/proverbs/from elders
- v. Playing their roles in society/hunting/collecting fire wood/practically.

5 x 2 = 10Marks.

6. (a) **Methods used by the missionaries to win converts**

- i. Use of education- Where the Africans were able to read and write/ read the Bible/catechism.
- ii. Use of gifts-Sugar/food/clothes) Charity.
- iii. Use of medical assistance/service thus winning the African favour.
- iv. Teaching Africans new agricultural skills.
- v. Teaching Africans technical skills.
- vi. Construction of worshipping place
- vii. Befriending the local rules (e.g chiefs/headmen)
- viii. the missionaries learnt the local languages of the people.
- ix. they translated parts of the bible Hymns/Creeds into local languages.
- x. They used advanced technology when preaching (radio/newspapers/books etc)
- xi. They were friendly in their approach/defended African interests against colonialists.
- xii. They encouraged worship in local languages/tolerated certain African interests against colonialists.
- xiii. They use the local people in the church as elders/lay leaders/priests/catechists.
- xiv. they rehabilitated feed slaves/outcasts.
- xv. they offered employment to converts.
- xvi. Missionaries denied certain services as an indirect force so as to win converts.

8x2= 16mks

(b) **Factors that led to the increase of Christian denomination in Kenya.**

- i. Desire to be free from missionary control
- ii. Rivalry for leadership/hunger for power
- iii. Difference in biblical interpretations/teachings.
- iv. Resistance to change by older members of the church
- v. Lack of good example/role model/corruption
- vi. Rise of revival movement that emphasize the work of the Holy Spirit/spiritual pride.
- vii. Disagreements on the mode of worship (rituals)
- viii. Tribalism/clanism/nepotism/sectionalism/Social class/racism
- ix. Search for spiritual satisfaction/growth.
- x. Search for spiritual satisfaction/growth.
- xi. Freedom of worship guaranteed in the Kenyan constitution.
- xii. Permissiveness in society.
- xiii. For material gains/greed/selfishness/money

9x1= 9mks