

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION Y1SSE

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS
01.	Define the term religion. 1mk	Religion is a fundamental set of beliefs and practices generally adhered by a group of people who understand, accept, believe and practice them.
02.	List three categories of religions 3mks	A) Monotheism , B) Polytheism , C) Pantheism/ Animism , E) Atheism 3MKS
03.	Identify the rational/importance of studying Religious Education 5mks	❖ Religious education helps student to clearly understand God, his revelation to humanity in all centuries, at the same time understanding the realities of the universe in which we live. ❖ Religious education is important tool in forming the youth morally and spiritually. Many times, the youth find themselves in challenging situations where they need to decide for the lives or manifest their attitudes. ❖ • Providing answers to fundamental and existential questions such as the origin of the world, the meaning and purpose of life, existence of God, evil, death and suffering ❖ Allowing their adherent to live the present without fear and despair by bringing about hope and promising a good future. ❖ Providing a moral or ethical framework for all human being. Many societies derived their ethical conducts, laws and other regulations from Religion. ❖ Promoting cooperation and solidarity among the adherents of the same religions. ❖ Contributes to the well-being of the society through promoting mutual respect and tolerance.

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		❖ Developing rights attitude towards life, environment, interpersonal relationship and community life. ❖ Promoting social values such as faithfulness, generosity, honesty, peace, respect and responsibility by which people come to make good decisions and sound judgment. ❖ Helping people to build harmonious and peaceful communities. ❖ Giving sense of purpose and of belonging to the society 1OMK
04.	Define the term value?	Value is “a concept explicit or implicit, distinctive of an individual or characteristics of a group of those desirable traits which influence the selection from available modes and ends of action.”
05.	Discuss the characteristics of values 5mks	The following are characteristics of values • Values are concepts, not feelings. • Values exist in the mind independently of self-awareness or public affirmation. • Values are dimensional rather than absolute categories. • Values are often vaguely defined by an individual • Values are different states of intentionality which when activated, guide behaviour and create meaning. • Values support individual needs. • Values change as needs and circumstances change • Values may be inculcated through learning or adopted as a result of life experience. • Most of the basic values are learnt early in life from family, friends, neighbourhood, school, the mass print and visual media and other sources within the society. •

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		• Values may be specific, such as honouring one's parents or owning a home or they may be more general, such as health, love and democracy. • Value systems can be different from culture to culture. Values are also different for each person. While one person might value honesty, another might value wealth • We use 'values self-awareness' to evaluate the appropriateness of our behavior as well as the behaviour of others
06.	List six examples of core values you know 3mks	These are six examples of values i) Integrity ii) Patience iii) Kindness iv) Courage v) Forgiveness vi) Respect vii) Love viii) Self-giving
07.	With examples explain how Education institution develop some values 8mks	These are some example of values developed from education institutions. ✓ They play a major role in inculcating their ethical behaviour. For example, young people at school acquire the values of: ✓ Accountability: The children should be exhilarated to be accountable for their own actions and should learn to respect and treat others kindly ✓ Role model: The teachers are the first role model to the children outside their family. When the children see the model showing concern for others, motivating them for their good deeds and

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		cooperating and helpful with their academic issues, the children learn them by observing and imitate it with fellow peers. ✓ Helping: The children are taught basic morals and values in school. They should be taught by emphasizing the idea through many activities, stories and tales, which will encourage them to engage in more helping behaviours. ✓ Appreciation: The teacher should appreciate the children for developing pro-social behaviour, especially for any specific action they have done to help others.
08.	Identify the Importance of values in the society. 5mks	✓ Values help you find purpose of life ✓ Values help you react in difficult situations. ✓ Values help you make decisions ✓ Values help you develop a sense of self ✓ Values help increase your confidence ✓ Values have a social function 5mks
09.	Define the following terms below A) Pentateuch. B.And list books that makes up Pentateuch (5mks	A.Pentateuch means first five books of Moses. B.The list of books that make Pentateuch are: - i.Genesis - ii.Exodus - iii.Leviticus - iv.Numbers. - v.Deteronomy

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10.	Examine five sources of values? (5marks)	The sources of values are: • Family • Community or Society • Education institutions • Church(Religion) • Social media 5marks
11.	List down some of the sects found in Judaism 4mks	The some of the sects in Judaism are:4mks a) Pharisees b) Sadducees c) Scribes d) Zealots
12.	Explain the Doctrinal teachings of Christianity in Abrahamic religions (10mks)	The Christian teachings are as below: ❖ -Creation (Genesis 1-2): about the origins of the universe and human beings. The theological branch that deals with origins and first things is called “Protology”. ❖ Jesus-Christ: his incarnation (God becomes man), death on the cross, resurrection and ascension to heaven. The theological branch that deals with person and deeds of Jesus Christ is called “Christology”. ❖ Salvation: Jesus’ death healed the rift (made by sin) between humans and God. The theological branch that deals with redemption by Jesus Christ is called “Soteriology”. ❖ Grace: the love and mercy freely given to us by God. The theological branch that deals with grace is called “Christian anthropology”.

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		❖ Holy Spirit: the third person of the Holy Trinity, the gift of God, the life Giver, the love of God. The theological branch that deals with the divine person of the Holy Spirit is called “Pneumatology”. ❖ – Death, judgement, heaven and hell: this is about the final destiny of the soul. The theological branch that deals with this, is called “Eschatology
13.	Define the term pluralism of Christianity	The pluralism is formation of deferent groups of religion due to beliefs , teaching and practices.1mk
14.	In short give and explain the causes of pluralism of Christianity (10mks	– The exclusivity of the Bible: protestants believe that the Bible is the only infallible rule of the Christian life and faith – Salvation by grace alone through faith alone (Romans 4; Galatians 3:6-14; Ephesians 2:8-9): Protestant don’t believe that good works are important for salvation, they view them as fruits of salvation already. – The priesthood of all believers: Protestants believe each Christian is a priest before God and thus has direct access to Him without need for an intermediary (see 1 Peter 2:4 – Interpersonal conflicts and confrontation within mother churches – Failure to meet the spiritual and emotional needs of the people by mother churches – Manipulation of people and making money and privileges over them – Relativist approaches to truth today – Availability of various interpretations of Holy Scriptures 10mks
15.	Explain the six core beliefs of Islam(6mks)	These are six core beliefs of Islam: – The oneness and unity of God (tawhid): the creator, sustainer, ruler, and judge of the universe .

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		– Prophets: Muhammad and the prophets of the Hebrew Bible, including Abraham and Moses, and of the New Testament, Jesus and John the Baptist. – Scriptures: God’s revelation was received in the Torah, the Psalms, the Gospels and the Qur’an. The latter (in 114 chapters called surahs) is approximately four-fifths the size of New Testament. – -Angels: as part of God’s creation. They act as God’s agents and serve Him by protecting humans, relaying His messages, or performing different functions. – Day of Judgement: it includes the destruction of the world and all creatures, resurrection of the body, and judgment, reward (heaven), and punishment (hell) for all creatures. – Divine predestination: Muslims believe that Allah knows everything event that will happen, and is responsible for everything. 6mks
16.	Illustrate the most distinctive characteristic of Christianity which can make it different from other monotheistic religions? (5marks)	Answer • Belief in the Holy Trinity; one God in three persons: Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit; • Belief in Jesus Christ as the Son of God, • Belief in Jesus Christ as the Risen Lord and the Saviour of Humanity • Belief in Jesus Christ as the Promised Messiah who had to come. • The authority of the Gospels as part of the Bible, God’s revelation. 5 mks
17.	Identify the common teachings of both Christianity, Islam and Judaism 5mks	The common teachings of both Christianity, Islam and Judaism are: – The oneness of God (monotheism) – Sacred history (history as the playground of God’s activity and the encounter between God and humankind)

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		– Biblical Prophets and divine revelation (all the three have Holy Scriptures which similar in content to some extent). – Belief in the existence of Angels, Day of Judgment, and Satan – Emphasis on moral responsibility and accountability, particularly care for the poor. – The idea of covenant with God, for Judaism through Moses, Christianity through Jesus, and Islam through Muhammad. – Peace is central to all three faiths (this is historically reflected in their use of similar greetings meaning “peace be upon you”: shalom aleichem in Judaism, pax vobiscum in Christianity, and salam alaykum in Islam) 5mks
18.	Discuss the dissimilarities of Christianity, Islam and Judaism 3mks	– Muslims believe that the Qur’an is the final and complete word of God and that Muhammad is the last of the prophets. For the Christians, revelation is complete and definitive in and with Jesus, while Judaism is still waiting for the coming of the Promised Messiah – Muslims believe that what is written in the Old and the New Testaments is a corrupted version of the original revelation to Moses and Jesus. For example, the christian doctrine on the divine sonship of God is for Muslims admixing God’s revelation and human fabrication. – In contrast to christianity, Islam and Judaism emphasize on practice rather than belief, on law than dogma
19.	Analyse the different beliefs of Abrahamic doctrines 8mks	– Christians believe that Jesus was the Messiah. They also believe that Jesus was the son of God, who came to redeem human beings from sin or wrongdoing, and that he compensated for all human sins with his suffering and death. This salvation, or being saved and given eternal life, is the central teaching of the New Testament (which means promise or pledge, i.e. the salvation through Jesus). – Muslims also believe that Jesus was the Messiah. They do not believe that he was the son of God, but a human being and Muslims also believe that God did not allow him to die or be crucified at the hands of human beings. – Both Christians and Muslims believe that Jesus was raised up to God, but Christians believe that Jesus was raised from the dead or resurrected. Muslims believe that Jesus was one of the greatest

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		prophets. Muslims also share the belief with Christians in the Second Coming of Jesus Christ near the end of time. – Among adherents of the Abrahamic faiths, only Christians and Muslims believe Jesus as a messenger of God and only Muslims believe that Muhammad was a prophet, a man who was born in Makkah
20.	Discuss the fundamental teaching of Judaism in their scriptures (10mks)	The Judaism teachings are as below: ❖ The key belief of Judaism is : “there exists only one eternal God who is the creator and the ruler of the universe and all that’s in it”. This is contained in the Biblical “Shema” (which means “Hear”, “Obey”): “Hear O Israel the Lord is our God, the Lord is one... “ (Deuteronomy 6:4-6). ❖ God is transcendent and eternal, knowing and seeing everything. ❖ The Torah is seen as the changeless revelation of God’s eternal will and therefore fully authoritative. Jewish life is guided by the 613 Godly commandments derived from Torah. ❖ Traditionally, Jewish religious law defines a Jew as one who is born of a Jewish mother or one who has been properly converted to Judaism. ❖ All Jewish males must be ritually circumcised. Religious law specifies that this be performed when the male is eight days old. In the case of a convert, ritual circumcision is done. ❖ A devout Jew is required to pray three times a day, which includes morning, afternoon, and evening. ❖ Devout Jews are not permitted to work or engage in various other ‘weekday’ activities on the Sabbath, which is devoted to worship

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		and other related ceremonies. “Shabbas/Shabbat” is a weekly day devoted to God through religious activities and it is considered to be the most important of all Jewish holy days. ❖ Devout Jews must observe Festivals/ holy days which are mentioned by the Torah; e.g.: Yom Kippur (a two-day period of religious selfexamination and resolution); Pessah/Passover (an annual eight day period that commemorates the delivrance of the Jews from slavery in Egypt). ❖ There are no sacraments in Judaism, there is no liturgical distinction between clergy and laity. Thus, a trained lay person may lead
21.	Explain the values learners acquired from Education institutions? (10marks)	the values learners acquired from Education institutions are the following Accountability: The children should be exhilarated to be accountable for their own actions and should learn to respect and treat others kindly. Role model: The teachers are the first role model to the children outside their family. When the children see the model showing concern for others, motivating them for their good deeds and cooperating and helpful with their academic issues, the children learn them by observing and imitate it with fellow peers. Helping: The children are taught basic morals and values in school. They should be taught by emphasizing the idea through many activities, stories and tales, which will encourage them to engage in more helping behaviours. Appreciation: The teacher should appreciate the children for developing pro-social behaviour, especially for any specific action they have done to help others. 6marks

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22.	List the Abrahamic Religions 3mks	The three Abrahamic religions are Monotheistic religions that believe only One God (Almighty) which are i) Judaism, ii) Christianity, - iii)Islam. 3 marks
23.	Give the meaning of the following terms: (4marks) a) Synagogue b) Islam c) Judaism d) Jesus Christ	• Synagogue: the place where Jews gather for prayer, cult. • Islam is religion of the Muslims. • Judaism is the religion of Jews. • Jesus Christ is the Son of God, the founder of the Christian religion. 4marks
24.	Name the founder of the following religions? (3marks) a) Islam b) Christianity c) Buddhism	The founder of these religions are: • Islam: Muhammad • Christianity: Jesus Christ • Buddhism: Siddhartha Gautama who became Buddha. 3marks
25.	Identify 4 important things Christians can learn from Muslims? 4 marks	Four important things Christians can learn from Muslims are: • Giving to charity • Importance of total submitting to God's will in all things, body and soul • Sense of community (ummah) • Devotion to daily prayer 4 marks
26.	What are the importance of synagogues for Judaism religion? 2marks	Synagogues occupy a central place in the Jewish life . Thus, the synagogue is a house where the Jews gather for prayer (daily prayers, Sabbath and religious festivals); for study of the Bible and the

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		sacred texts and for assembly for social, religious and recreational events. 2marks
27.	Define the following Islamic terms ? (2marks) a) Qur'an b) Mosque	• Qur'an is name of the holy book of Islam • Mosque: Is the place where Muslims gather together for prayer. 2marks
28.	Name six celebrations in Christianity that commemorate events in the life of Jesus Christ? (3marks)	Six celebrations in Christianity that commemorate events in the life of Jesus Christ 3mks • Lent • Good Friday • Easter • Pentecost • Advent • Christmas
29.	List 5 pillars of Islam religion? 5 marks	• Zakah (almsgiving): an annual sum for the care of the poor • Sawm (fasting): observation of Ramadan the month of fasting • Hajj (pilgrimage): pilgrimage to Mecca once in a lifetime. • Shahadah (creed): there is no God but Allah, Muhammad is his Prophet • Salah (prayer): prayer five times per day 5mks
30.	Recal 3 celebrations in Islam according a lunar calendar? (3marks)	The three celebrations of Islam in Runar are: • Al Hajra • Eid al-Fitr; • Eid al-Adha 3marks
31.	Examine at least 7common elements among Judaism, Christianity, and Islam? 6 marks	common elements among Judaism, Christianity, and Islam are: • The oneness of God (monotheism)

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		• Sacred history (history as the playground of God's activity and the encounter between God and humankind) • Biblical Prophets and divine revelation (all the three have Holy Scriptures which similar in content to some extent). • Belief in the existence of Angels, Day of Judgment, and Satan. • Emphasis on moral responsibility and accountability, particularly care for the poor. • The idea of covenant with God, for Judaism through Moses, Christianity through Jesus, and Islam through Muhammad. • Peace is central to all three faiths (this is historically reflected in their use of similar greetings meaning "peace be upon you": shalom Aleichem in Judaism, pax vobiscum in Christianity, and salam alaykum in Islam. 6marks
32.	In short, explain birth of Islam religion? 5mks	Islam is one of the most important religions in the world. It is a sister religion to Judaism and Christianity; all three religions are monotheistic. Islam was once born, grew and expanded in time and space. • Birth Islam originated in the Middle East. The whole religion of Islam is based on the revelations that were given by Allah (God) to the Prophet Muhammad toward 610. These revelations form the content of the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam. Muhammad was born in 570 AD in the city of Makkah in south Arabia. At this time, the contemporaries of Muhammad in Mecca were polytheistic (Malcolm & Malek, 2003: 11) although there were Christians and Jewish tribes who lived in Arabia. On the other hand, Mecca was emerging as a new 5mks
33.	State what you understand on the biography of Jesus Christ 5mks 10mks	• His parents are: Mary and Joseph descended from King David. • Birth time: Under the reign of King Herod, the great • Birth place: Bethlehem • Exile: in Egypt. • Growth place: Nazareth

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		- Starting of public mission: At 30-year-old He started teaching in Galilee and the message was to call for repentance and believing in the Gospel because the Kingdom of God is at hand (Mark1:14-15). - He chose 12 Apostles (Mark3:13-19). He performed many miracles and He used to teach in parables (comparisons aiming at teaching).10mks - At 33 years old He concluded the process of Salvation: He offered Himself at the Last Supper. It follows his crucifixion on Calvary, His death and Resurrection after three days.10mks
34.	Select the Abrahamic religions from the following bellow: 3marks a. Adventism b. Hinduism c. Judaism d. Pharisaism e. Confucianism f. Christianity g. (ADEPR) g. Orthodox church h. Islam	The Abrahamic religions are: A. Islam B. Christianity C. Judaism
35.	What does the term prayer mean?1mk	Prayer is communication between God and Human beings 1mk
36.	Write down the Lord's Prayer 5mks	Our Father in heaven hallowed be your name, Your kingdom come, Your will be done on earth as in heaven. Give us today our daily bread; and forgive our sins, for we forgive our debtors (those who sin against us) and do not subject us to the final test but deliver us from the evil one.5mks" amen

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37.	Discuss the purpose of prayers 4mks	– Adoration/Praise: to express God’s excellence and man’s absolute dependence. This is done by one who asks in a more solemn manner for greater things. – Thanksgiving: to express gratitude or acknowledgement to God for the favours received from God. – Supplication/Petition: to express his/her needs to God. – Intercession: to express request to God (on behalf of someone else). It is made by one who has greater confidence 4mks
38.	Explain the reasons why the disciples of Jesus asked him to teach them to pray? 10marks	• They had found in Jesus the best teacher of prayer • They humbled themselves to recognize that they need to learn about prayer • They knew the importance of prayer in individual and community life; • They wanted to be like Jesus with regard to prayer life. • They wanted their prayer become more effective. • The disciples of Jesus asked him to teach them pray because: • They had been touched by the example of Jesus, devoted to prayer • They had appreciated the attitude of Jesus of Jesus in prayer 10 mks
39.	Some people set their own time to pray what activity shows it? 4mks	The activity shows them are: • Talking to God • praising God • worshiping God • listening to the Word of God • petitioning God; • presenting their offers to God Expressing their needs, feelings and gratitude to God 4marks
40.	State the important of an annual national prayer breakfast for Rwandans’ lives and for the country in general? (3 marks)	• It merits graces for Rwandans and their leaders including peace, wisdom, discernment, joy.

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		• It obtains benefits for the people: unity, reconciliation, rain, protection from natural diseases. • It brings about a spiritual refreshment • it allows the people and leaders to recognize their dependence on God's power and love 3mks
41.	Justify five elements of a genuine prayer (5marks)	The elements of genuine prayer can be deduced: • True prayer originates in faith in God; God is the unique source of prayer. • True prayer is spiritual, not formal. Prayer arises from the inwardness of the heart that yearns for communion with God. • True prayer is characterized by spontaneity, perseverance and importunity. • True prayer originates in a loving and forgiving disposition. Prayer should qualitatively transform lives. • True prayer does not aim to impose one's will upon God but the submission to his will which is only realized only under the guidance of the Holy Spirit. "When we pray rightly and properly, we ask for nothing else than what is contained in the Lord's prayer" (Augustine). 5marks
42.	List the types of prayer 5mks	The types of prayer are: a) Individual b) Vocal c) Spontaneous d) Mental e) Shared f) Liturgical
43.	Identify some approaches of prayer 5mks	• Deep inclinations: bowing humbly. It expresses devotion and strengthens it. • Prostrate: praying by throwing himself down flat on the ground.

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		• Genuflections: kneeling down. • Standing erect with hands and arms stretched out as in the form of the cross. It is called “cruciform praying.” • Standing erect stretching his whole body towards heaven, hands either together or open. This approach may be used by someone who’s pleading. -Sitting: to have a seat so as to read, listen the Words of God, and pass to meditation (mental prayer). Travelling: by foot, car or airplane5mk
44.	Name four place of favourable in prayer? 4mks	Places are favourable in prayer are: • Chapel • Church • houses (bedroom, sitting room, kitchen.) • road, car, at school, in class, farms, offices, hospital Deep inclinations: bowing humbly. It expresses devotion and strengthens it. Prostrate: praying by throwing himself down flat on the ground. Genuflections: kneeling down. Standing erect with hands and arms stretched out as in the form of the cross. It is called “cruciform praying.” Standing erect stretching his whole body towards heaven, hands either together or open. This approach may be used by someone who’s pleading. Sitting: to have a seat so as to read, listen the Words of God, and pass to meditation mental prayer). Travelling: by foot, car or airplane
45.	Examine the essential qualities of prayer 4mks	the essential qualities of prayer are: – Attention: with absolute inner sincerity – Devotion: a total dedication to God – Confidence: unshakable belief born of faith . – Perseverance: never give up. 4mks
46.	Mention 3 importance of prayer 3mks	These are importance of prayer: ✓ It merits graces from God ✓ It obtains benefits from God

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		✓ It brings a certain spiritual refreshment of the mind3mks
47.	Define the term worship?2mks	The worship refers to the worthiness or acknowledgement of worth. It designates the profound feeling of love towards somebody or something, which may involve to a certain attitude or a set of activities or practices routines in everyday life of a believer
48.	State the five common elements of worship practice in Christianity religion5 marks	The common elements of worship are: • Prayer • Reading the ward of God • Interpretation of God's ward • Collections and offerings • Celebration of Eucharist or communion 5marks
49.	Differentiate the form of worship according to traditional beliefs? 2marks	The worship in traditional belief .the traditional belief, it included the veneration of ancestors, the cult of kubandwa and guterekera
50.	Explain the requirement for a worship in Christianity and Islam? 3marks	The worship is founded in the consideration of God's nature and his actions in the creation and redemption history. Worshippers must also consider that God watch over the human deeds and knows everything. Therefore, they must seek to please God through the right and faithful worship. 3mks
51.	Moslems understand worship as what?2 mks	The Moslem understand worship as it consists of the holistic consideration of the daily life of every devoted Muslim 2mks
52.	Identify two classes of worship in Islam 2mks	✓ Specific Beliefs, feeling and visible acts of devotion paid in homage to God which he has commanded. ✓ All other acts of goodness generally encouraged in the life of a Muslim2mks
53.	List five the Islamic practices of worship	The worship practices/ acivities according to Islam 5mks

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		- Testimony of Faith - Prayer - Charity - Fasting - Pilgrimage
54.	Explain worship according to Christianity belief	Christian denominations express worship in different manners. The worship practices vary from the activities of praising God in music and speech, readings from scripture, prayers of various sorts, a sermon, and various holy ceremonies (often called sacraments) such as the Eucharist. While worship is often thought of only as services in which Christians come together in a group, individual Christians can worship God on their own, and in any place
55.	State six common practices of worship in Christianity religion? 6marks	• Many Christians meet on Sunday in order to remember the Resurrection of Jesus Christ except Adventist of seven day meet on Saturday as it was recorded in the Holy Bible remember the Sabbath day and kept it holy. • Prayer • Reading the word of God • Interpretation of God's word • Collections and offerings • Celebration of Eucharist or communion
56.	Distinguish between the worship of Islam religion from Christianity religion? 10marks	In Islam, worship is embedded in the fundamental pillars which are Testimony: • Shahadah: seek guidance in life through God's revelation (the Quran) and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad. • Prayer (five times) includes physical motions of bowing and prostrating, which were also performed by Jesus, Moses, and the prophets before them. • Zakat : Muslims must give 2.5% of their yearly savings to help the poor, the needy, and the oppressed. • Fasting during the month of Ramadan • Pilgrimage (journey) to Mecca

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		While in Christianity religion worship practice is based on: • Activities of praising God in music and speech, readings from scripture • prayers • a sermon • Various holy ceremonies (sacraments) Show fully respect, commitment and engagement. 10mks
57.	Relate the worship practices in Rwandan traditional religion with Christianity and Islam; and identify the values pertaining to each religious belief? 8mk	The worship practices in Rwandan traditional religion with Christianity and Islam are the following: • Values in Christianity: service, thankfulness, compassion, endurance, creativity, justice, peace, wisdom, etc. • Values in Islam: charity, forgiveness, tolerance, honesty, kindness, justice, kind treatment to animals, fulfilment of promise, anger management, sincerity, respecting elders. • Values in Traditional religion: patriotism for Rwanda and Rwandans, better ethical practices, behaviour appreciated by others, living in peace with other people, mutual help, and respect, integrity, patience. These values are classified into three categories: social life; patriotism, heroism, good governance; individual and country development. 8mks
58.	Identify the form of worship according to Christianity religion? 4mks	In Christianity understanding, worship may involve a series of activities in the church: singing, Bible reading, music, prayer, etc. It may also concern the personal commitment or activity performed by a believer as response for the respect to God. 4mks
59.	From number 59 to 63 choose the best answer in the given objectives 1). The following are the essential qualities of prayer EXCEPT.	I. D. Education

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	A. Devotion B. Attention C.Confidance D. Education	
60.	II) Which of following is NOT worship practices according to the Islamic religion except A. Fasting and charity B. Hard working and harvest. C. Pilgrimage and prayer D. Testimony of faith	B).Hard working and harvest
61.	III) Which of the following is NOT religious aspect A. Beliefs/faith B. Worship ethics C. Moral practices performed. D. Arrival of the church.	D.Arrival of the church.
62.	IV). The following are example of values gained from religion, apart from A). Polytheism, Atheism, Animism and monotheism. B).Forgiveness, Integrity, self-giving and patience C) Kind and Love D.Respect and Disciplie	A). Polytheism, Atheism, Animism and monotheism.
63.	V) Among the following show the point which is NOT core belief of Moslem A) They believe in day of judgement	D) They believe in the Jesus Christ as son of God • .

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	B) They believe in divine predestination C) They believe in the scriptures D) They believe in the Jesus Christ as son of God	
64.	The Bible teachings on love, peace and Justice focus on except A. God is love. B. Sin is the root of injustice. C. Jesus is the source of all justice and peace. D. The effect of sin is ever lasting life	D. The effect of sin is ever lasting life
65.	i) Religion often provides a set of _____ that guide individual behaviour and decision-making." ii) Religious teachings promote societal harmony by encouraging values such as _____, which help in resolving conflicts. iii) A person influenced by religious values might actively engage in _____ to support their community and promote social welfare. iv) To create a more inclusive society, religious and secular leaders can collaborate to promote shared values such as _____, which transcend specific religious doctrines v) The Abrahamic religions include Judaism, Christianity, and _____. vi) In all three Abrahamic religions, the concept of monotheism emphasizes the belief in _____.	Answers.(1mk each) i). Moral values ii) Forgiveness iii) Volunteering iv) Respect or Empathy v). Islam vi) One God vii) Worship viii) Spirituality ix) Guidance x) Jesus Christ

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	Vii) Followers of the Abrahamic religions might practice _____ as a way to strengthen their faith, such as through daily prayers or observing holy days." viii) Prayer is important in many religions because it helps individuals develop a sense of _____ and connection to the divine." ix) In moments of difficulty, people often turn to prayer as a way to seek _____ and strength." x) One major difference among the Abrahamic religions is their understanding of _____, with Christians viewing Jesus as the Messiah, while Jews and Muslims do not."	

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66.		
67.	Explain the roles played by Africa in the Christian expansion? 3mks	• Africa has been known as the refuge of Jesus during his infancy. • The birth of Christianity evolved in the African cities of the ancient time: Alexandria, Ethiopia, Nubia, Libya, Carthage. The first missionary activity is ascribed to Mark the evangelist, and Philipp after his separation from Paul and the Ethiopian eunuch (Acts 8: 26- 40). 3mks
68.	Explain the main features of African traditional beliefs? (4mks)	The people's language, dressing, music, work, arts, religion, dancing and so on. It also goes on to include a people's social norms, taboos and values. 4mks
69.	Outline 5 importance of traditional values? 5mks	Importance of traditional values • The traditional values bear the sense of good human relations • The sense of community • The sense of the sacredness of life • The sense of respect for Authority and Elders • The sense of extended family 5mks
70.	State the methods Islam on how Islam was introduced and expanded in Africa? 2mks	Answer • Islam has had an interaction with Judaism and Christianity • The settlement of Islam in Africa was enabled by several factors including migration, troop expedition, trade, etc. 2mks
71.	List the attributes of God according to Africa tradition 5mks	The examples of attributes of God according to African • God is believed to be all-powerful. • God is also believed to be all-knowing. • God is traditionally referred to as the provider of our needs. • God is also known as the source of life. • God is mysterious.

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS																																		
		• God is transcendent and not to be pestered unnecessarily. • God is also conceived of as being just.																																		
72.	Forms of prayer and their explanations 5mks <table><tr><td>Match table A with</td><td>Table B</td></tr><tr><td>Form of prayer</td><td>Explanation</td></tr><tr><td>Liturgical</td><td>Usually response to the situation</td></tr><tr><td>Mental</td><td>Private</td></tr><tr><td>Vocal</td><td>Absence of words</td></tr><tr><td>Spontaneous</td><td>Prayer of the whole church</td></tr><tr><td>Individual</td><td>Expression in words</td></tr><tr><td>Shared</td><td>Private vocal voice aloud in groups</td></tr></table>	Match table A with	Table B	Form of prayer	Explanation	Liturgical	Usually response to the situation	Mental	Private	Vocal	Absence of words	Spontaneous	Prayer of the whole church	Individual	Expression in words	Shared	Private vocal voice aloud in groups	<table><tr><td>Table A</td><td>Table B</td></tr><tr><td>Liturgical</td><td>Usually response to the situation</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Private</td></tr><tr><td>Vocal</td><td>Absence of words</td></tr><tr><td>Spontaneous</td><td>Prayer of the whole church</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>individual</td><td>Expressed in words</td></tr><tr><td>Shared</td><td>Private vocal-voice-aloud in groups</td></tr><tr><td>Mental</td><td></td></tr></table>	Table A	Table B	Liturgical	Usually response to the situation		Private	Vocal	Absence of words	Spontaneous	Prayer of the whole church			individual	Expressed in words	Shared	Private vocal-voice-aloud in groups	Mental	
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73.	Stata the biography of life of Muhammad? 10mks	Biography of life of Muhammad: • Birthplace: Makkah (Mecca) in Arabia about 570 of Christian era. • His father is Abdulla • His mother is Amina who died at 6 years of Muhammad																																		

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS
		• He was taken in charge by his grandfather Abdul Muttalib who later died • At his 25 years old he had a very happy marriage with khadijah with 40 years old. • Muhammand and the arabs called Hanifs took decision to become monotheist, believing that there was only one God, Allah. • At 40 years old He received a vision from Archangel Gabriel who gave him Arabic word to recite. • On 16th July 622 Muhammad with Abu Bakr set out by night on the journey to Yathrib, late in the honor of Muhammad called al-Madinah (the town of prophet). This is what Muslims call Hijrah that means emigration. • In March 632 he went on pilgrimage to Makkak (Mecca) for the last time where he delivered a famous speech to his fellow pilgrims. He enforced the five essential practices known as five Islamic pillars. A few months later; Muhammad died of fever and was buried in Madinah. 10mks
74.	Elaborate some of 5 African cultural values 10mks	The 5 African cultural values are: – The sense of good human relations: (ex. “Kubaho ni ukubana », « ifuni ibagara ubucuti ni akerenge », etc.) – The sense of community: African is known and identified in, by and through his community (eg. “Nta mugabo umwe”; “I am because you are”; “Go the way that many people go; if you go alone, you will have reason to lament” – The sense of the sacredness of life: (ex. “amagara araseseka ntayorwa”; unborn children are protected, abortion is taboo, sources of life are sacred, suicide is forbidden...) – Sense of hospitality: the Africans easily incorporate strangers and give those lands to settle...; gufatwa nk’amata y’abashyitsi...

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS
		– The sense of respect for Authority and Elders: (“uriye umusaza aruka imvi”, “irya mukuru riratinda ntirihera”; ...10mks
75.	<i>i) Peace in society refers to the absence of _____ and the presence of harmony among individuals</i> <i>ii) "A society striving for justice ensures that all people, regardless of background, have access to _____ opportunities."</i> <i>iii). A lack of justice often leads to _____, as individuals or groups may feel marginalized or oppressed within the society.</i> <i>iv) Critics argue that true peace in a society cannot be achieved without _____, which addresses systemic inequalities and promotes fairness.</i> <i>v) In Rwandan traditional religion, the supreme deity is known as _____</i> <i>vi) "Rwandan traditional beliefs emphasize harmony between _____ and the spiritual world."</i> <i>vii) To preserve Rwandan traditional religious beliefs in a modern context, a program could be developed to teach younger generations about _____ and their role in cultural identity.</i> <i>viii) A person who participates in worship regularly may develop virtues such as _____, which contribute to their moral growth.</i>	Answer i) <i>Conflicts</i> ii) <i>Equal</i> iii) <i>Social unrest</i> iv) <i>Social justice</i> v) <i>Imana</i> vi) <i>Humans</i> vii) <i>Rituals or Traditions</i> viii) <i>Patience</i>

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS
76.	Identify The role of the Holy Spirit to Church since the period of the Pentecost (5marks)	• To act as advocate, counsellor and comforter. • To make understanding deeply Jesus' Words and teachings (remind and Explain parables and mystery such death and Resurrection and holy Trinity). • To reveal the truth about God and His Word then to fight against heresies. • To continue Jesus' work of renewing the people of God for example by forgiving sins (John 20: 22-23) and by others holy and efficacious signs. • Power to Apostles to be true witnesses of Jesus in Jerusalem, Judaea, Samaria and to the end of the earth (Acts 1:8). 5marks
77.	Explain the similarity between African traditional religion, Christianity and Islam? 6mks	• All belief in Creator God: the supreme being is the creator of the universe and humanity. • The Presence of Evil: Humans are often the battle ground between evil and good forces • Unseen Realm: division between seen and unseen realms. • Communication Between the Seen and Unseen • Emphasis on Community • Covenant 6mks
78.	Write in full C.M.S 1mk	Christian Missionary society 1mk
79.	Give 2 ways how Evangelization was brought in Africa?	• Spread the Gospel in Africa • Salvation of souls in Africa
80.	List three challenges that missionaries met while spreading Christianity in Rwanda. 3mks	The challenges they met are: • Being confused with colonial rule. • Being rejected by people in Rwanda

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS																								
		Communication barrier																								
81.	What is the cult of initiation?/2mks	The cult of initiation was known as “kubandwa” was predominant in the pre-colonial East Africa. This belief consisted of a conviction involving practices for the initiation from usual people to the secret society. /2Mks																								
82.	Traditional Rwandans had clan which are still existing, how many are they?	Traditional Rwandan had 18clans/ 2mks																								
83.	Define the term clan? 2mks	Clan is group of people united by actual perceived kinship and descent. 2mks																								
84.	Match the clans with their totem 5mks <table><tr><td>CLANS</td><td>TOTEMS</td></tr><tr><td>Abasinga.</td><td>Hyena</td></tr><tr><td>Abasita</td><td>Frog</td></tr><tr><td>Abakono</td><td>Jackal</td></tr><tr><td>Ababanda</td><td>Jackal</td></tr><tr><td>Abacyaba</td><td>Hyena</td></tr></table>	CLANS	TOTEMS	Abasinga.	Hyena	Abasita	Frog	Abakono	Jackal	Ababanda	Jackal	Abacyaba	Hyena	<table><tr><td>CLANS</td><td>TOTEMS</td></tr><tr><td>Abasinga</td><td>Black kite</td></tr><tr><td>Abasita</td><td>Jackal</td></tr><tr><td>Abakono</td><td>Frog</td></tr><tr><td>Ababanda</td><td>Hyena</td></tr><tr><td>Abacyaba</td><td>Hyena</td></tr></table>	CLANS	TOTEMS	Abasinga	Black kite	Abasita	Jackal	Abakono	Frog	Ababanda	Hyena	Abacyaba	Hyena
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85.	The social-cultural organisation in Rwanda based on two main element name them 2mks	They based on 1. They based on Family 2. Lineages constitution 2mks																								
86.	Define the term taboo according to social-cultural of Rwandans	The term taboo refer to social or religious custom prohibited or restricted 2mks																								
87.	List the two main practices of traditional religion 2mksc	The main practices are: 2mks ☐ Veneration of ancestors ☐ The cult of initiation and divination																								
88.	List some of the activities were involved in veneration 5mks	The activities were: 5mks ☐ Offerings of small gifts.																								

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS
		☐ Sacrifice such as a few drops of milk, beer or beans ☐ Big sacrifice like goat or bull were offered ☐ Singing as they thought that soul can hear.
89.	Identify some names and their meanings were given to children as Rwandans had thought that name Imana had magical powers3mks	Those name and their meaning are:3mks -Habarurema = the Creator is supreme -Habiyakare = the One at origin is supreme -Twagirimana = only God can save us
90.	Use True and False in the following statements(1MK each) 1. Rwandans traditionally always believed in one Supreme Being, called <i>Imana</i>. 2. The person whom God gave ten commandments at mount Sinai is called Joseph. 3. Jesus died and resurrected on 3rd day	1.True 2.False 3. True
91.	4. The name Imana is thought to have magical powers.	TRUE
92.	5.The peace prayer was initiated by a historian called living stone	FALSE
93.	Give three biblical teaching on love, justice and peace.	– God is love (1 John 4:8): This requires to put into action an active, life-giving, and inclusive love. This love must always reject revenge and violence and embrace forgiveness (Matthew 26:52).

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS
		– Sin is the root of injustice: by turning from God, people sin and offend the covenant and others (the love of neighbor is essential to loving God). Jesus is the source of all justice and peace: Jesus left the Church the gift of peace (John 14:27). This gift helps the disciples to be missionaries of peace by being agents of reconciliation, forgiveness 6mks
94.	State the outcomes of genocide against Tutsi in 1994 in Rwanda	☐ Massive loss of human life. ☐ Large number of cases of trauma ☐ Led to many refugees ☐ Near total destruction of infrastructure. ☐ Huge number of vulnerable people. ☐ Widow, widower and orphans. 6MKS
95.	The Holy Scripture says, “. love your enemies, and pray for those who persecute you?” (Mathew5:44). Explain this quote?	The Scripture means when it says, “love your enemies, and pray for those who persecute you” (Mathew5:44) means that: ● Enemies and executioners should not be eliminated; but shown love and treated with justice (reparative justice for example) ● Doing what the enemies and executioners do, is being wrongdoer and perpetuating violence as well. ● Love is the best solution to face violence and persecution which alienate peace. Other solutions than love do not bring about peace but to violent conflicts and wars. ● Prayer can change our enemies and become our friends. This manifests that one is always a human being and should be treated as such. ● Christianity believes that revenge is not the right way to peace. It worsens relationships and distort ways to peace. 5marks

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS
96.	Explain the meaning of this statement which say that” If you want peace, work for justice.”? 4mks	• Doing justice results in peace; peace is the fruit of justice. • Injustices, minor or major, cause disorders, disputes, violent conflicts and all kinds of situations contrary to peace. • Promoting human rights is building peace. • Respect to laws strengthens peacemaking initiatives. 4mks
97.	Examine the Importance of values in the society. 5mks	✓ Values help you find purpose of life ✓ Values help you react in difficult situations. ✓ Values help you make decisions ✓ Values help you develop a sense of self ✓ Values help increase your confidence Values have a social function
98.	List the five core objectives of Gacaca in Rwanda	The core objectives of Gacaca are: – Reveal the truth about what happened; – Accelerate genocide trials; – Eradicate the culture of impunity; – Reconcile Rwandans and reinforce their unity; and – Prove that Rwanda has the capacity to resolve its own problems. (Haskell 2011,
99.	Describe ways how education institution contributed to the development of Values 10mks	development of values ✓ They play a major role in inculcating their ethical behaviour. For example, young people at school

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS
		✓ Accountability: The children should be exhilarated to be accountable for their own actions and should learn to respect and treat others kindly ✓ Role model: The teachers are the first role model to the children outside their family. When the children see the model showing concern for others, motivating them for their good deeds and cooperating and helpful with their academic issues, the children learn them by observing and imitate it with fellow peers. ✓ Helping: The children are taught basic morals and values in school. They should be taught by emphasizing the idea through many activities, stories and tales, which will encourage them to engage in more helping behaviours. ✓ Appreciation: The teacher should appreciate the children for developing pro-social behaviour, especially for any specific action they have done to help others.
100	Explain the importance of peace, love and Justice	These are importance of peace love and Justice. - Peace and justice are necessary for sustainable development. People everywhere need to be free from all forms of violence, which actually affect social, economic and environmental conditions of development. - Peace and justice guarantee human rights including freedom of expression, political participation, education, healthcare, etc. - Peace and justice promote the common good, i.e. the social condition that permit people to reach their full human potential and to realize their human dignity.

SN	QUESTIONS	ANSWERS & MARKS ALLOCATIONS
		- Peace and justice promote inclusion for the sake of the poor, who are our brothers and sisters. - Peace and justice as values help to set the most favorable conditions for dialogue without which the use of force leads to a climate of struggle that opens the way to situations of extreme violence and to abuses 10mks
101	Write down the prayer for peace according to Saint Francis of Assis? 10mksS	A Prayer for Peace according to Francis of Assis Lord, make me an instrument of your peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow love, where there is injury pardon, where there is doubt, faith, where there is despair, hope, where there is darkness, light, and where there is sadness, joy. Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console, to be understood as to understand, to be loved as to love, For it is in giving that we receive, it is in pardoning that we are pardoned and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life. Amen! 10mks

END