

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

PAPER 1 MARKING SCHEME

JULY 2021

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

- i. Teaches on moral values e.g. love, cooperation
- ii. Teaches on social equality of all races, tribes
- iii. Teaches on self-respect and respect of others
- iv. Teaches on need to respect our religion and those of others
- v. Promotes our culture - to respect our culture and that of others/promotes cultural integration
- vi. Encourages respect to authority, laws of the country
- vii. Promotes international consciousness.
- viii. The subject is studied by students of different religious backgrounds
- ix. It teaches on equality of all human beings as God's creation, hence the need to be united and have social equality.
- x. It helps to foster social cohesion

Any 5 x 1 = 5mks

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

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

Any 5x2mks= 10marks

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

- i. By deciding to remain unmarried

- ii. By not worshipping Him/observing the Sabbath /resting
- iii. Not guarding the land from erosion/ not caring for the environment
- iv. Laziness/ not working
- v. Through deforestation/clearing/not planting trees
- vi. Mining and excavation
- vii. Murder /capital punishment
- viii. Pollution of the environment
- ix. Through abortion
- x. Through sexual immorality e.g. homosexuality /lesbianism
- xi. Through use of contraceptives/not procreating
- xii. Through cultivating on steep slopes
- xiii. Through poaching

(first 5x1=5 mks)

2 a) How God prepared the Israelites for the making of the covenant at Mt. Sinai

- (i) God told Moses to remind the people of Israel of how he had brought them out of Egypt
- (ii) God told Moses that He wanted to make a special relationship with Israel / make them a kingdom of priests
- (iii) Moses called all the elders / people and told them what God had said.
- (iv) God told Moses that he wanted the Israelites to obey him.
- (v) The Israelites promised to do all that the Lord had said.
- (vi) God promised to come down and meet with the people on the third day.
- (vii) The people were instructed to consecrated themselves /wash their garments
- (viii) The people were to abstain from sexual relationships
- (ix) God marked boundary around the mountain/ no one was to go near the mountain, neither the people nor the animals
- (x) On the third day, there was a thick cloud upon the mountain / loud trumpet blast /an earthquake.
- (xi) Moses brought the people out of the camp to meet God /they took their stand at the foot of the mountain

- (xii) The Lord came down to the top of the mountain / called Moses to go up to him
8x1mk=8mks

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

- i. In both it promotes one into full membership of the community.
- ii. It is a mark of identification of a person to a particular community
- iii. It is carried out on male children/ boys
- iv. In both cases circumcision has a religious significance
- v. In both cases special people/religious leaders/head of the communities carry out the operation.
- vi. In both cases it unites the members to the ancestors
- vii. In both cases members receive new names
- viii. In both cases the rite is carried on from generation to generation/it is compulsory
- ix. In both cases the ritual is a communal affair.
- x. In both cases it involved the cutting of the foreskin

6x1mk=6mks

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

- i. Christians wear specific designs of clothes.
- ii. They abstain from eating some kinds of food/taking some drinks.
- iii. By carrying/wearing the rosary/ cross/ the flag /badges /rings.
- iv. They have special ways of greetings /salutations.
- v. Through making personal testimonies /pronouncements.
- vi. By owning specific Bible version/literature.
- vii. (vii)Through speaking in tongues/ performing miracles/ faith healing.
- viii. Use of specific church designs.
- ix. Use of different titles /names. Eg Brother, sister, reverend

- x. *Through ways in which they worship/prayers/doctrines/sacraments.*
 - xi. *By residing in secluded homes/ houses.*
 - xii. *(xii)Observing specific days of worship /holidays.*
 - xiii. *Preaching the Good News.*
 - xiv. *Type of songs /hymns.*
- 6x1mk=6mks

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

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

7x1mk=7mks

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

- i. It was a Centre of worship for all the Israelites
- ii. It was a place where different sacrifices were offered to God
- iii. It symbolized God's presence among the people because the ark of the covenant was kept there
- iv. It was a symbol of unity for the Israelites
- v. Different religious festivals were conducted there
- vi. Important religious ceremonies e.g dedication of children and purification of mothers were conducted there
- vii. It was a residence for religious leaders
- viii. It was a business Centre. People would purchase animals and exchange currencies for offerings and sacrifices
- ix. It acted as a school of law for the religious leaders
- x. It was a judicial court in Israel. The Sanhedrin used to have their sittings there and judge cases.

7x1mk=7mks

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

- i. To symbolize God's presence
- ii. As a sign of prestige/identity
- iii. To symbolize church growth numerically/geographically
- iv. It's in line with Old Testament traditions
- v. To celebrate religious functions/festivals
- vi. As a refuge place in times of danger
- vii. For worship
- viii. Used for meetings/gatherings of members
- ix. Used for receiving religious instructions/to preach/teach

6x1mk=6mks

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

- i. They demanded payment for their services
- ii. They said only what pleased kings and the people
- iii. They lived immoral lives
- iv. They gave false testimonies, were self-appointed and feigned authority
- v. They practiced prophetic ecstasy
- vi. They promoted idolatry
- vii. Their prophecies never came to pass
- viii. They challenged the work of true prophets

7x1mk=7mks

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

- i. God would restore the dynasty of David after destruction
- ii. God would bring the people back to their land
- iii. The people would rebuild their cities so that the remnant of Edom can occupy them.
- iv. The land would be reproductive/grapes/wine will be in plenty/abundance
- v. The people would grow food and harvest it
- vi. The Nation of Israel would be peaceful/prosperous
- vii. The Israelites would never go to exile again.

7x1mk=7mks

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

- i. Visiting them/inviting them to their homes
- ii. Be patient/forgive them
- iii. Evangelize/preach to them
- iv. Guide and counsel them
- v. Pray for them
- vi. Invite them back to church
- vii. Encourage them to repent
- viii. Offer material help to them

5(a) 6 Deutronic reforms carried out by Josiah

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

(6x1=6marks)

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

- The Israelite's promised to live according to Gods law/obey
- They would not inter-marry with foreigner's living in their land
- They would contribute annual temple expenses and ensure houses of God was not neglected
- They would provide sacrifices and offering for the temple and arrange for provision of wood for burnt sacrifices
- They would pay their tithes in accordance with the law
- They would offer the first fruit of their harvest

- Dedicate their first-born sons and flocks as required by the law
- They would cancel all their debts owed to them by their fellow Israelite's after every seven years
- Let land rest after every seven years

(7x1=7 marks)

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

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

(7x1=7 marks)

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

- God is all-knowing or omniscient/
- God is everywhere /omnipresent
- All powerful/omnipotent.
- God is transcendent / beyond all
- God is immortal /eternal
- God is a kind and generous God
- God is good
- God is merciful

- God is the sole creator
- God is holy / pure
- Self-existence /self-originating /self-sufficient.
- Requires obedience from us.
- He is a protector
- He is eternal/ever living/immortal
- He punishes evil elders/just God./MORAL
- God is a spirit /not represented by image /idols.
- He is the provider of everything/meets man's need/SUSTAINER
- He is real
- He is controller of the universe
- He is understanding
- He is immanent

(7x1=7 marks)

b) 6 Importance of dowry in Traditional African communities

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

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

- It is no longer a communal affair.
- The sex of the child is no longer announced by ululations.
- The role of a mid- wife has diminished.
- The mother is no longer secluded.
- Some rituals are no longer performed e.g. purifying and shaving rituals.

- Wearing protective charms is no longer a common practice.
- Some naming patterns/ models are no longer adhered to.
- The attitude towards the sex of the child is no longer the same/ discriminative.
- Mothers today prefer giving birth in hospitals.
- Hospitals today use new methods of disposing the after-birth/ placenta.
- Modern methods are used to identify the gender of a child e.g. scanning.

(6x1=6 marks)