

# KCSE CLUSTER TESTS 11

## *CRE Paper 1*

1.

a) Similarities in the two accounts of creations (7mks)

- In both ,God is acknowledged as the creator
- . In both,God is portrayed as being as belong orderly.
- In both cases ,creation includes both the living and non-living objects/things.
- In both cases,human beings are special creatures with responsibilities.
- In both ,God is the source and sustainer of life.
- In both cases,God provides for the needs of man .
- In both man is master over other created things..
- In both cases ,all that is created is very good. No mention of evil in both accounts.
- In both ,human beings are created male and female for a purpose.
- In both cases, human beings are given regulations to follow

b) Attributes of God from Gen 1 and 2 accounts of creation (8mks)

- God is all -powerful/omnipotent.
- God of order/orderly /perfect.
- He is everywhere /omnipresent.
- He is the provider/sustainer.
- He is the creator.
- e is all knowing /omniscient
- God is moral Gen 2:16-17 He demands obedience from his creation (Adam/Eve).
- He is loving –(wants personal relationship with man)
- God is everlasting/self-existence
- He is a spirit.
- God is the source of goodness.
- God is holy. Gen 2:3
- God is a planner.

c) Five teachings about marriage from the Biblical stories of creation(5mks)

- Marriage is monogamous.
- Marriage is between a man and woman.
- It is a permanent union /no divorce/covenant.
- It is a continuation of God’s work of creation.
- Marriage is for procreation.
- Husband and wife should not be ashamed of each other.
- Marriage is for companionship.
- Marriage is for love.
- Marriage is sacred/ordained by God /holy.

20 marks

2.

a) How God prepared Moses for his future role as a leader over Israel(7mks)

- His life was spared when he was rescued by pharaoh’s daughter and brought up as a prince.
- He was nursed by his own mother through God’s plan and design.
- Acknowledging of his family background and of the true God through his through his mother gave him his true identity as Israelite.
- Life in the wilderness hardened him to be bold and to persevere hardships.
- He learnt to be patient ,keen and responsible as a shepherd.
- He learned family responsibility /leadership through taking care of his own family and that of Jethro.

- He acquired leadership skills while living in pharaoh's palace.
- He learnt literacy and numeracy skills while in the palace.
- He was a stranger to pharaoh and Egypt hence could approach him freely.

b) The sealing of the Sinai covenant Exodus 24:1-8 (The covenant ceremony ) (8mks)

- Moses prepared for a special ceremony to seal the covenant.
- He built an altar at the foot of Mount Sinai and set up 12 stones to represent the 12 tribes of Israel.
- Young men sacrificed oxen as fellowship offerings.
- Moses took half of the blood of the animals and put it in basins.
- Half of the blood was sprinkled on to the altar ,the place of meeting with God.
- Moses then read the book of the covenant to the Israelites.
- Moses took the blood in the basin and sprinkled it on the people.
- Moses told the people that the blood had sealed the covenant that the lord had made with them.

c) Five ways in which the church prepares the youth for church leadership. (5mks)

- Sponsoring them to join colleges-Theological colleges .
- Sponsoring them to attend seminars e.g Sunday school teachers seminar.
- Praying for them.
- Giving them guidance and counseling.
- Giving the youth the chances to participate in some church activities e.g preaching.
- Uniting those who wants to carry out Holy matrimony.

20 marks

3.

a) Reasons why the Israelites demanded for a king (6mks)

- Samuel's sons had failed as judges and therefore the people rejected them.
- The Israelites wanted to be equal to other neighboring nations who were ruled by kings.
- They wanted a warrior king who would lead them in battle and wars.
- They wanted a human leader who could be recognized by other nations
- . They wanted a stable hereditary leadership.
- They wanted a political nation governed by law and order.
- Their failure to recognize Yahweh as their unseen king
- . Samuel had become old /unable to rule /feared he would die.

b) The achievements of king David of Israel (8mks)

- He succeeded in breaking the power of the philistines after years of war.
- He expanded and established the geographical boundaries of Israel after various military victories.
- He united the twelve tribe of Israel into one powerful state that was outstanding in the whole region.
- He conquered the strongest city of Jerusalem from the Jebusites and made it his capital city.
- He brought the Ark of the covenant to Jerusalem and made it a holy and centre of worship.
- He entered a covenant with God.
- David composed many hymns and wrote most of the songs in the book of psalms that were used in worship and continue to be used today.
- He established the longest serving dynasty known as the Davidic dynasty which lasted for 400 years.
- He respected and consulted the prophets of God.

c) Six lessons that modern Christian leaders can learn from the leadership of king David o Israel. (6mks) ♣ Good leader should :

- Have courage and bravery in facing any problems and challenges in their work.
- Have faith in God-leaders need to seek God's guidance as all authority comes from him.
- Be just-all leaders must ensure that there is fair treatment for all in the society.
- Be committed to their duty and responsibility so as to achieve the desired goals
- . Be humble - a leader should be ready to accept mistakes they make and rectify them accordingly.
- Obey the law - a leader should rule according to the law of the land.
- Be grateful -modern leaders should be thankful to God for their success and appreciate the positive input of those around them.
- Be wise -modern leaders should pray for wisdom in making crucial decisions affecting their administrative works.
- Be kind -leaders should be kind and tolerant to those with different opinions from their own

20 marks

4.

a) Different between prophets in the old Testament and the traditional African society. (7mks)

- The old testament prophets stress the worship of God/ monotheism while in some traditional African communities ,prophets recognized many goods/god.
- The old testament received their power/guidance directly from god while the African traditional prophets got their power from god through the living dead /spirits.
- The old Testament prophets received opposition from their people and most of them were rejected while traditional prophets were respected and obeyed by their communities.
- The work of the Old Testament prophets were recorded and reserved while ATR the work of prophets was handed over through oral traditions.
- Traditional African prophets confined their prophecies to their communities while old testament prophets prophecies not only to Judah and Israel but also to the other nations.
- While in some traditional African communities the office of the prophets is hereditary in the O.T it was not.
- The old Testament prophets preached about the gospel of salvation and the coming messiah while the traditional African prophets did not.
- The old Testaments prophets were teachers since they taught their people a bout the will of god and His law ,while Traditional African prophets were not teachers and were only concerned with predictions.

b) Four teachings of prophet Amos on hypocritical religion in Israel. (8mks) i. Idolatry

- The Israelite worshipped gods e.g Sakkuth and Kaiwah the Assyrian gods.
- This was the violation of the first and the second commandments which the Israelites were given by God Amos 5:26
- Amos told the people that the true religion involved commitment to justice and righteousness.
- ii. Syncretism
- The Israelites mixed the worship of Yahweh with other practices(Amos 2:8)
- Amos warned the Israelites who worshipped idols that they would fall and never rise again (Amos 8:14) iii. Empty sacrifices.
- Amos condemned the Israelites because of their elaborate offerings they made at Bethel and Gilgal.
- The offerings were made /done to show off and not one of love for the true God(Amos 4:4-5)
- Amos told them that God rejected their burnt and grain offering and their worship activities (Amos 5:21-23)

c) Five importance of the teaching of Amos on hypocritical religion in Israel (5mks)

- Christians should avoid insincere worship, social injustices ,corruption and oppression of the weak i.e they should fight all forms of insincerity by treating all people fairly.
- Christians should not show off when giving tithes and offerings-everything that is offered in the church should be given with sincere heart and not with the intention of being noticed.

- Christian should go to church to praise and worship God and not to satisfy their own desired like the Israelites i.e they should praise with a sincere heart.
- Christian should worship God alone wholly and fully i.e they should avoid worshiping idols or others gods.
- The Christian way of worship should be directly related to the way they live i.e Christians should not pretend to be holy in the church hole they do evil things in private.
- Christians should live according to the teachings of Jesus Christ-Jesus urged people to love their neighbours-christians can shows love by helping the needy and the vulnerable in society
- Christians should practice humility in worship.

20 marks

5.

a) The suffering of prophet Jeremiah during his ministry (5mks)

- He was rejected by his own family /relatives .
- People made false accusation against him (Jer 26:37)
- He was threatened with death because of speaking for God (Jer 11:18- 23;12:1-6,15:10-21) ♣ His message was rejected (Jer 12:1-6,15:10-21,27) by the Israelites .
- He was imprisoned /jailed
- He was arrested and put on trial. He was humiliated in public /mocked.
- He was physically assaulted /beaten (jer 20:1-6)
- His enemies attempted to kill him /he was put in a muddy cistern.
- He went through spiritual struggles as he saw the evil prosper while the Righteous suffer (jer 12:1-6;15:10-21,27)
- He lived lonely and solitary life/was condemned not to marry and not attend any social gathering.

b) Five main evils condemned by prophet Jeremiah (10mks)

- Necromancy Jeremiah 14:14;27:9;29:8-9
- Jeremiah condemned necromancy which involved acts of divination ,magic and sorcery.
- He warned King Zedekiah against listening to diviners ,mediums and soothsayers who were advising him to rebel against the Babylonians.
- The law of Moses condemns necromancy (Leviticus 19:31,Deuteronomy 18:10-11)
- Dishonesty /Deception Jeremiah 5:30-31,9:4-11,14:15-16;23:16-22)
- Jeremiah condemned the people who were telling lies to the people e.g false prophets who speake in the name of Yahweh giving false hope to the people yet he had not sent them.
- False prophecy (Hannaniah)Jeremiah 28
- Jeremiah challenged the false prophecies of Hananniah about the victory of Judah over the Babylonians.
- Jeremiah stated that God was going to use Babylonian invasion as a form of punishments for the Judah's infidelity.
- Idolatry Jeremiah 2,3,4
- Jeremiah condemned idolatry which was wide spread in Israel.
- Jeremiah ridiculed idols as being powerless, to answer people prayers.
- Human sacrifice Jer 7:30-32, 32:35\
- Jeremiah condemned human sacrifices ;a practice which the Israelites had borrowed from Baal religious
- . The sacrifices were carried out with the valley of Ben Hinnom.

c) Five ways in which Christians resolves conflicts among themselves (5mks)

- They pray over the issue /problems.
- They offer guidance and counseling to the affected.
- Pay visit/talking to the offender /fellowship.
- By involving church leaders as arbitrators.
- Forgiving the one who has wronged the other/asking for forgiveness.

- Withdrawing some privileges for a period of time so that one can reform.
- By sharing meals /eating together.
- Through shaking hands / accepting a greeting.

20 marks

6.

**Factors that contribute to harmony and mutual responsibility African communities** (8mks)

**i. Political organization**

- Power and authority is exercised and shared among clan leaders and elders which enhances co-existence among community members.

**ii. Communal ownership of property**

- Land and other resources are owned communally which promotes a sense of belonging.

**iii. Divisional labour**

- This is done according to age ,gender and social status i.e ensures that all members participate in the activities of the community.

**iv. Communal worship**

- Common religious beliefs and practices create a sense of oneness especially with the living and the departed.

**v. Observance of taboos**

- The taboos guide individuals in moral behavior and discipline and harmony.

**vi. Marriage**

- It faster and strengthens closer ties close among different families i.e the exchange of gifts is a sign of friendship, acceptance and mutual responsibility .

**vii. Leisure activities**

- People come together to sing, dance and be entertained.
- Members also discuss matters affecting the community during leisure activities.

**viii. Children**

- The birth of children cemented relationships because in some communities marriage is not complete until the birth of a child

**. ix. Rules and regulations**

**x. The belief in a common ancestry.**

**xi. Rites of passage.**

- Ceremonies marking birth ,naming and initiation bring families together and create a sense of unity and collective responsibility.

b) Moral values acquired during marriage in traditional African communities. (7mks)

- Faithfulness /loyalty/obedience.
- Respect/courtesy.
- Responsibility/hard work
- Hospitality /kindness
- Tolerance /perseverance
- Love
- Cooperation
- Humility
- Honesty
- Integrity
- Courage.

(C)Five changes that have taken place in relation to wealth. (5mks)

- Today women and children may own property unlike. traditional African communities where only men would.
- Today wealth is measured in terms of commercial buildings ,types of vehicle ,number of plots and the amount of money a person has instead of livestock, wives and children that mattered then. ♣ Today some men sell family property leaving the children with nothing to inherit.
- Today there is too much emphasis on individual ownership of property as a opposed to communal ownership in traditional African communities.
- Acquisition of property is sometimes acquired through with/unfair means e.g grabbing of land ,swindling and theft.
- Today many children and wives are seen as a liability rather than an asset as it was traditional African communities.

20 marks