

## **SUB THEME 2: SERVICE IN SOCIETY**

Service refers to offering oneself to meet the demands, needs, requirements and aspirations of the people in the society. It may also mean using one's powers to meet other people's needs.

To provide these needs, there has to be an authority concerned, who can be an individual or an organization.

Authority refers to the power entrusted to an individual or organisation to provide people's needs.

### **FORMS OF AUTHORITY**

#### **1. PARENTAL AUTHORITY**

This is the natural power that parents have over their children and homesteads. This enables parents to discipline their children, provide protection, food and other basic needs to the entire family.

#### **2. HEREDITARY AUTHORITY**

This is authority is passed on from parents to their children following their death basing on traditions of a given society. This is common in kingdoms for example Kabaka Ronald Muwenda succeeded his father as the Kabaka of Buganda.

#### **3. DEVINE AUTHORITY**

It concerns the spiritual power that goes beyond man's understanding to God given to those who have it and they include religious leaders and diviners /seers.

#### **4. CIVIC/GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY**

Here the leaders are entrusted with enforcing law and order in a given country. Government authority is divided into three organs that provide services to the people i.e.

##### **The Executive**

It is responsible for administering the policies on which the community's affairs are run. It comprises of the president and the cabinet.

##### **The Legislature**

It is responsible for debating bills and passing the laws to govern the country. It consists of the people's representatives from different constituents.

##### **The judiciary**

It is responsible for interpreting the country's law to generate public and passing judgement on the law-breakers.

## **5. SYMBOLIC AUTHORITY**

It is derived from respecting particular objects representing some power. This because such objects like the bible, quran, court of Appeal, constitution are known to be respected.

## **6. PERSONAL AUTHORITY**

Some individuals have expert knowledge and skills in a given sphere of life for example diviner healers, authors, rain-makers among others.

## **IMPORTANCE OF AUTHORITY**

1. Authority helps in promoting peace and harmony in the community especially where authority punishes the law-breakers.
2. It creates unity and togetherness as members have a common figure to whom they are all accountable for example Kabaka Mutebi for Buganda.
3. It creates a link between the people and the law. This is when the judiciary interpretes the law to the people.
4. It helps in decision making through making policies to govern the society. This normally done by members of parliament, presidents, fathers in families among others.
5. It helps to protect the less fortunate in the community like the women, widows, children among others.
6. It helps to guide people towards achieving their goals for example guide children to becoming responsible people in future.
7. It helps in effective planning when allocating the scarce resources for example the fathers plan for their families.
8. It ensures that justice prevails in the society by providing a focal point around which justice revolves.
9. It creates law and order in society. We need the three organs of government to ensure that there is law and order.
10. It gives people status to some members in society. It does this enabling members realize who is who in society to give respect.

- 11.** It enables work to move on for example teaching and learning to take place in schools.
- 12.** It helps in preventing crime for example the presence of police, the army and other security agents help a lot.
- 13.** It helps in maintaining discipline amongst members through a strict standard of behaviour.

## **SERVICE IN THE PRESENT SITUATION**

### **Qualities of a Good Leader.**

There are qualities that people look for when choosing leaders today and these include;

- 1.** One who is God fearing and ready to lead his people in a Godly way. He should acknowledge God as the supreme authority and everything he does must be in respect to God.
- 2.** One should be ready for self-sacrifice. He should be ready to sacrifice his life, resources and time for the interest of the society.
- 3.** One must have sufficient knowledge and intelligence to lead the group. This is determined by the level of education the person has attained and also the group to be led.
- 4.** One should have courage and self-confidence and should show devotion and commitment to the purpose of the group.
- 5.** One should be impartial i.e. He should treat all people without favour and discrimination.
- 6.** One should be exemplary. He should be a model and have good character acceptable to the society.
- 7.** One should be dedicated by executing his duties with zeal and devotion i.e. no supervising him.
- 8.** One should be enduring and tolerant. He should endure all challenges when carrying on his duties.
- 9.** One should be loyal i.e. he should be faithful to the people he is serving by implementing the aspirations of the society.
- 10.** One who has self-control when angered in case of provocations and when excited, he should avoid going to the extremes.
- 11.** One should be approachable i.e. be able to receive people irrespective of their social, political, economic and religious status.

**12.** One should be sociable i.e. mix freely with other people.

**13.** One should be optimistic(hopeful). During times of difficulties, he should not abandon his duties.

### **How do people attain authority today?**

Today leadership and authority is attained through;

- 1.** Through elections. In a democratic society, people are given the chance to choose their leaders and the winner assumes authority for example president Y.K Museveni was elected for the fourth term as a president of Uganda.
- 2.** By right of birth. Some people by virtue of their birth become leaders. Leadership is inherited by the son from the father especially in Buganda, Bunyoro societies.
- 3.** Through appointment. One who has the mandate can choose an individual into a position for example president Museveni appointed Jennifer Musisi Semakula as the director of KCCA.
- 4.** By virtue of age. In most cases old people are given authority because of their long experience in life.
- 5.** Through inheritance. When parents grow old or die, their sons or daughters are given the headship from their parents.
- 6.** Through divine calling or ordination. This is true for religious leaders like Bishops, priests, pastors among others.
- 7.** By use of force. Some leaders assume power by use of force through military coups for example Late Amin and Gen Tito Okello Lutwa.
- 8.** Through heroic acts i.e. through extra ordinary acts and abilities which make one popular for a example being a magician, good fighter, athlete (Kipsiro), boxers among others.
- 9.** By using academic qualifications for example to be a teacher, doctor requires academic qualifications.
- 10.** Through promotions due to hard work. Some individuals are rewarded in the form of promotions.
- 11.** Through charisma. People with special qualities and abilities are able to influence others for example musicians (Bobi Wine aka Kyagulanyi Sentamu), rain makers, healers (maamaphina).

### **MISUSE/FAILURES/WEAKNESSES OF AUTHORITY**

1. Many leaders make empty promises in order to get votes.
2. Some oppress and exploit their subjects like employers overwork their employees.
3. Some leaders are power hungry to the extent that they have refused to hand over power.
4. Some have been agents of murder by either planning or actually killing their opponents.
5. Some leaders are corrupt i.e. practice tribalism, nepotism, favouritism among others.
6. Some carry arbitrary arrests of their opponents. In the cells, the victims are tortured to the point of death.
7. Some impose high taxes on to their subjects. Such taxes have led to little profits and disposable income thus making people poorer.
8. Some leaders are war mongers. They think that solving a disagreement calls for a war.
9. Some ignore their duty for example parents deny their children basic needs and leave their children to suffer.
10. Some are dictators i.e. their word is final yet consensus would be the best for service delivery.
11. Some leaders deny their subjects the right to associate for example some parents exempt their children from playing with neighbour's children.
12. Some practice absenteeism from duty. They either report to work late or leave so early and sometimes delegate to people who cannot handle issues.
13. Some leaders are too selfish and yet extravagant with public resources. They demand huge allowances, expensive accommodations among others.
14. Some leaders are so proud, arrogant and bureaucratic which causes the subjects to fear them thus misusing authority.

#### **SERVICE AND AUTHORITY IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY.**

- African traditional societies were well organised with leaders at various levels. Leaders had authority to lead others.
- Leaders were seen as being close to God and therefore regarded as God's representatives to do God's work.
- Leaders were meant to be men but women had little to offer in terms of leadership.

- Leaders demanded respect and obedience from their subjects knowing that they were divine rulers. The subjects served them, respected and responded to them faithfully.
- Traditional leaders and chiefs would preside over important functions such as naming, initiation, marriage ceremonies.
- Leaders performed their duties like a father in a home, protect, defend and plan for the family.
- Some leaders could predict blessings or curses on to the society for example fortune tellers, magicians, diviners among them.
- In traditional society, age was highly considered. The mature/old were entrusted with leadership unlike the young.

#### **WAYS IN WHICH LEADERSHIP WAS EXERCISED IN ATS.**

1. They were supposed to bring peace and harmony in society.
2. Leaders were expected to serve with faithfulness and love so as to bring honour to the community.
3. They were expected to unite and abide people together instead of causing division.
4. Leaders were expected to guide people depending on the norms and customs of that particular societies since there were no written laws governing the society.
5. They served the needs of the community and individuals at large for example in Buganda leaders cared for the disabled and settled misunderstandings.
6. They offered sacrifices to the gods and the living dead on behalf of all people in the community. This was done to bring blessings to the members of the community.
7. They encouraged reconciliation and this was done through seeking compensation to be offered to the people.
8. They promoted and preserved the values of the cultural practices of the community for example the leaders among the Bagishu promoted circumcision.
9. Leaders promoted community interests more than individual interests in order to bring about development of the whole community.

#### **WAYS OF BECOMING A LEADER IN TRADITIONAL AFRICA.**

One would become a leader in the following ways;

1. **By right of birth.** Leadership could be passed on from father to son or to a brother's son or even to his brother in case one never had children.
2. **Through elections.** In societies where democracy existed, leaders would be elected through a council of elders like it was the case with the Basoga.
3. **Through heroism.** Such people must have done something wonderful for the benefit of the rest of the community for example being a good warrior, a strong magician or medicine man, a great wrestler among others.
4. **Through appointments.** Kings and chiefs had powers to appoint any person to positions of leadership for example the kabaka appointed chiefs in Buganda. Three regents were appointed to assist the young Kabaka Daudi Chwa.
5. **Age.** Older people were put in positions of responsibility. This was because elders had more wisdom than the young.
6. **Through marital status.** Married men with many disciplined wives stood high chances of becoming leaders.
7. **Material wealth.** People with items like many cattle, goats, sheep could be chosen as leaders. It was believed that they would be able to support their subjects in times of difficulties.
8. **Through divine proclamation.** Some people were believed to be divinely chosen by the gods or ancestors through dreams. Such leaders had religious roles in the society like priests, diviners, seers among others.
9. **Through being a specialist.** People with artistic skills like music, magic, hunting would become leaders in their different fields.

#### **MISUSE OF AUTHORITY IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY**

1. Most African leaders were despotic or dictatorial and denied others leadership.
2. Some sanctioned death of some of their subjects for example Kabaka Mwanga who killed his own people (the Uganda martyrs).
3. They exploited their subjects for example by over taxing them.
4. Some kings carried out human sacrifices to solve social problems such as drought, war, famine.
5. Some were war mongers for example Buganda was ever at war with the Banyoro and Basoga.
6. Some encouraged raiding of their neighbours for cattle, land, foodstuffs among others.

7. Some parents were too harsh to their children.
8. Some medicine men used their powers to harm or kill others.
9. Some saw themselves as small gods and demanded to be worshipped.
10. Some husbands were oppressive to their wives for example in Ankole one would allow his wife to entertain a visitor with sex.
11. Some leaders claimed ownership of all property in the community for example in Buganda the Kabaka owned all women and that why he was called 'Bbaffe' meaning our husband.
12. African leaders subjected their subjects to forceful military recruitment. This was done to male youth who were made to serve in the army since societies didn't have standing armies.
13. Some leaders engaged in forced marriages. Greedy parents would push their children especially the girls to acquire wealth.

## **SERVICE IN CHURCH HISTORY**

Service during this period is based on the life and preaching of Christ. Jesus was a servant and taught his followers to serve.

## **SERVICES OF THE APOSTLES**

Apostles were men who were appointed by Jesus Christ to continue with the work of spreading the gospel. They include Mathew, Andrew, Mark, Simon Peter (Rock), Judas Iscariot, Philips, Jude Tadeo, John, Bartholimew, Thomas and Simon the patriot. In their communities, they carried out the following services;

1. The apostles carried out missionary journeys to various Christian communities for example Paul carried out 3 major missionary journeys to Cyprus, Corinth, and Ephesus.
2. They carried out baptism to the new converts for example Peter baptised 3000 converts in Samaria.
3. They preached the good news as instructed by Jesus before going back to heaven for example Paul preached to the Galatians, Corinthians, Romans among others.
4. They laid hands on the new converts in order to receive blessings and the Holy spirit.
5. They performed miracles for example Peter and John healed the lame man at the gate of Jerusalem temple.



6. They wrote epistles (letters) to the various Christian communities for example Paul wrote to Christians in Corinth, Galatia, Rome and others.
7. They shared holy communion with other Christians as a way of remembering the Lord's supper.
8. They carried out fellowships where they shared and encouraged one another.
9. They formulated prayers for example the apostles' creed. Christians were to constantly pray in order to strengthen their faith.
10. They founded churches in various Christian communities for example Paul founded Christian communities in Corinth, Galatia, Rome among others.
11. They conducted catechism lessons for the new converts. Apostles taught the basics of the Christian faith to the new converts.
12. They helped the needy by giving them basic needs like food, clothes among others.

#### **SERVICES RENDERED BY MISSIONARIES IN AFRICA.**

1. Missionaries built mission centres like Rabai which became a basis for co-ordinating the spread of the gospel.
2. They preached the gospel and converted many people to Christianity.
3. They opened Christian schools where children were taught for example King's College Buddo, Namirembe College, Gayaza High School among others.
4. They taught people many skills like carpentry, masonry. These became useful public servants in society like doctors, teachers and others.
5. They built mission hospitals for example Mengo, Lubaga, which have continued to serve people up to date.
6. They introduced legitimate trade and encouraged it where money was the medium for exchange instead of slaves.
7. They introduced cash crops for example Sir Hesketh Bell introduced cotton in Uganda. People earned money out of these cash crops.
8. They employed people with the colonial government in order to earn money. Such

people were doctors, teachers and others.

9. They introduced modern transport and communication systems in E.africa for example they supported the building of the Uganda Railway.
10. They decampaigned, fought and stopped slave trade and slavery.
11. They introduced new languages in E. Africa for example german, French, English among others.
12. They built churches for peole to worship God for example Namirembe and Rubaga cathedrals.
13. They improved on the status of women by preaching the equality of women and men.
14. They helped to open up E. Africa to the international world by publishing articles like H.M Stanley's letter in the daily telegram Newspaper in London.
15. They sponsored Africans to study outside and later on came back to serve Africans.
16. They translated the bible into local languages like Kiswahili. They helped Africans to read the word of God in their own tongue.

#### **PROBLEMS THE MISSIONARIES ENCOUNTERED IN AFRICA**

1. Inadequate funding from their home countries. This hindered from the delivering some services to the people and also funding their activities.
2. Difficult journeys as some African terrain and physical features were difficult to go through for example the rift valleys, swamps, thick forests among othes.
3. Tropical diseases such as malaria which they were unable to prevent or cure and these claimed their lives.
4. Loss of life due to various reasons like diseases which claimed their lives, murdered by harsh leaders for example Bishop Hannington who was murdered by the chief Luba of Busoga.
5. Language barrier. Many had to learn new unwritten languages in some areas knowledge of more than one language was necessary.
6. Hostile tribes like the Masai, Nandi and the pygmies who never entertained strangers in

their land to the extent that they killed some and even took away their property.

7. Harsh climatic conditions such as the hot tropical sun, thick forests. This hindered their movement from one place to another when they wanted to go out and preach the gospel.
8. Unfriendly African leaders like Mwanga(Buganda) and Luba(Busoga) who killed bishop Hannington.
9. Loss of property through theft for example some African porter ran away with Henry Morton Stanley's property.
10. Competition from muslims who kept on pushing KabakaMwanga to reject the missionaries. Further still islam came first before Christianity.
11. Rivalry among different Christian missionary groups for example Wangereza (Anglians) and the Wafaransa (Catholics) leading to religious wars in Buganda.
12. They lacked essential supplies like food stuffs and drugs since they lacked finance to avail themselves with such items.
13. Missionaries were few in number and they had to serve a wide area. But to solve this, they trained Africans to help them in preaching the gospel.
14. Slave trade challenges. They faced oppression from the arabs in their fight against slave trade.
15. Wild animals such as lions (man-eaters) posed a big threat to their lives.
16. Rigid cultures. They met opposition from traditional cultural practices that were deeply rooted for example polygamy, killing of twins among others.

## **GREAT PERSONALITIES WHO SERVED AFRICANS**

### **1. ST. FRANCIS OF ASSISI**

- He was born around 1181 or 1182 to Giovanni di Pietro as his father and Pica de Bernardone as his mother.
- He was one of the greatest reformers in Christian religion's history.
- He was a catholic deacon and the founder of the Friars (brothers), more commonly

known as the Franciscans.

- He spread the gospel in most of the parts especially among the poor.
- He formed a group of brothers known as FRIARS and together with them they provide basic needs to the poor societies like food, medical care and others.
- He nursed lepers for example the most repulsive victims in the Lazar houses near Assisi.
- He advised the monks and Nuns to re-examine their lives and live suitably to their calling.
- He encouraged his followers to live a poor life when he realised that they had become many.
- However, some refused to live poor lives and used collections from offerings to become rich.
- He served the needy by ensuring that they lived happily. He would give and do things free to the needy.
- He wrote down some rules of life to guide his followers for example, 'He who works with his hands is a laborer' among others.
- He promoted love for nature / admirer of nature.
- He organised Christian converts and taught them so as to grow to Christianity maturity.
- Unfortunately he died in 1226.

## **2. Bishop Shanahan of southern Nigeria**

- He was an Irish man who arrived in southern Nigeria in 1902.
- He was put in charge of the Catholic church in S. Nigeria and given the title of a bishop.
- He preached the gospel to both children in schools and adults.
- He established many schools in Nigeria which encouraged competition between the poor and the rich.
- He conducted catechism lessons for both children and adults to enable them grow

spiritually.

- He encouraged the Ibo to train as priests and by the time he died in 1932, the first catholic Ibo priests had been ordained.
- He was talented in spotting men of good responsibilities and appointed them as village chiefs who would maintain law and order.
- He encouraged Africans to preserve their good cultures and do away with the bad cultures like throwing away of twins.
- As a model leader he would walk long distances trying to know people's problems or needs and find means of solving them.
- He invited nuns to train women in different skills of production.

### **3. Arthur Shearley of Rhodesia**

- He was an Anglican missionary in Rhodesia from 1901-1952 when he died.
- He wrote many books and the money earned from his books helped him in running the affairs of the parish.
- He would move on foot for many miles visiting Christians to preach to them.
- He preached the good news among his people since he was the parish priest.
- He campaigned for African rights to get their case heard in London and Rhodesia.
- He never discriminated between the blacks and the whites, but treated them equally.
- He lived a self denial and exemplary life by practicing poverty to the extent of moving on foot.

### **4. Brother KizzaTobby of Uganda**

- He was born in 1872 and became a Christian in 1890 upon baptism by the white fathers.
- He was later trained as a catholic brother in Algeria and returned to Uganda in 1896.
- He taught fellow Christians carpentry and joinery and masonry which helped to provide self employment to many Ugandans.

- He founded many missions in many parts of Uganda where he could preach the gospel.
- He helped in looking after the sick with kindness. He would lay his hands on the sick and prayed for their quick recovery.
- He always lived exemplary life of self sacrifice for example the age of 80, he willingly travelled on the back of a lorry when he was sent on a mission to Rwera.
- He was cheerful, kind and loving and this made him to be liked by many especially the sick.
- He died in 1961 at the age of 89.

### **5. Rev. Ezekiel Apindi of Kenya**

- He was born of wealthy parents in 1885 in western Kenya.
- In 1905, he became a Christian as he worked in several places in Nairobi and Mombasa.
- He founded schools in his home area of south Nyanza and people were taught formally.
- He founded a special school called 'union school for children' of all religions.
- He converted people to Christianity when he returned to W. Kenya (Nyanza)
- He preached the word of God having been ordained.
- He was chosen to speak on behalf of his people to the British about African grievances with the colonial rule.
- He opened up many Christian missions and this made him to be ordained as a church leader, working as a rural dean of Kisumu. He converted people to Christianity.
- He founded Christian congregations and this expanded God's kingdom.

### **HOW THE CHURCH OFFERS SERVICES TODAY.**

The church does not only preach the gospel, but has a wider role to play in society as mentioned below;

1. The church acts as a voice of the voiceless and oppressed by advocating for their human rights.

2. The church provides education through the church founded schools through which the youth attain formal education for example St. Joseph's SS Nsambya, St. Mary's College-Kisubi among others.
3. The church offers medical facilities where they offer treatment to the sick. The church founded hospitals include Mengo hospital, Rubaga hospital, Nsambya hospital among others.
4. Church organises charity. There are many church organisations that assist the needy for example the Christian Children Fund (CCF), Caritas international, Action Aid among others.
5. The church has written many books to emphasize Christian values for example the Leadership magazine by the catholic church.
6. The church holds retreats and reconciliations for the youth where Christian virtues are imparted on the youth. Such virtues include love, respect, forgiveness, kindness, mercy, humility among others.
7. The church organises fellowship meetings and bible studies.
8. It establishes self-help projects for people to income for example send a cow project engineered by the Catholic Church.
9. It organises seminars/conference/crusades to strengthen people's faith. These are organised on national and international levels.
10. It organises prayers to pray for individuals, the nation among others. Its direct communication with God.
11. It has mediated peace talks for example Archbishop Joseph Odama mediated between the UPDF and the Lord's resistance Army led by Joseph Kony who were fighting in N. Uganda.
12. It provides entertainment services for example through Drama, Music, Football among others.

#### **MISUSE OF AUTHORITY IN THE MODERN CHURCH**

1. Some want to be highly respected instead of humbling themselves like Jesus did the Reverends, Bishops, Pastors who want to occupy high tables in functions for example Owobushobozi claims to be God and his followers worship him instead of worshipping

God.

2. Some are money minded. They want a mass much wealth for themselves other than emulating Jesus who owned no property for example it's alleged that pastor Imelda Namutebi Kula of Liberty worship centre international discouraged her followers from bringing coins as offertory.
3. Others take advantage of their flock and exploited them by imposing too many demands like frequent and unending fundraising, refusing coins as offerings.
4. Some of them are involved in immoral acts like homosexuality, defilement, theft among others for example it's alleged that pastor Kayanja Robert of Lubaga miracle centre practices homosexuality.
5. Some church leaders are also power hungry leading to power struggles and divisions in their churches.
6. Some have engaged in private businesses and have forgotten their call to Christian service.
7. Some have been accused of corruption and embezzlement of church funds for example it's alleged that pastor William Muwanguzi of former Holy fire ministries used the church money to buy himself a very expensive car called a hammer.
8. Some have been accused of corruption and embezzlement of church funds.
9. Some religious leaders only want to associate with the rich in society and powerful politicians.
10. Some preach a false gospel and false prophecies for example father Bakaprophetised that a newly born child spoke to him and after ascended to heaven.
11. Some get involved in dirty politics for example pastor Peter Sematimba, a pastor who turned a politician but rigged the Kampala mayor elections as pronounced by the courts of law.
12. Some believe in revenge instead of forgiveness for example pastor Yiga (Abizaayo) encourages revenge.
13. Some of the children and spouses of the religious leaders misbehave for example the ex-wife of pastor Kiganda was caught cheating.



14. Some religious leaders use witchcraft to perform miracles for example its alleged that pastor Kakande uses witchcraft to perform miracles.

## **THE BIBLE: OLD TESTAMENT**

The Israelites saw God's authority as supreme in their life experiences. The following are therefore the different Old Testament teachings on authority;

1. God's authority is supreme i.e. no other authority is above Him since God is the complete master of all situations.
2. In Gen 1:28, God gave man the authority to rule and control the world thus sharing God's authority over other creatures.
3. God's authority is creative for God used His authority to create the world, man, woman and other creatures.
4. God's authority is protective for example He protected the Israelites as they moved to the promised land.
5. God's authority is saving for example God used Moses to save the Israelites from the burden of slavery from Egypt.
6. God gives authority to man to serve his needs and needs of the community.
7. Rejecting of God's authority brings troubles and sufferings to man for example Adam and Eve suffered for going against God's command of controlling the earth.
8. God hates misuse of authority for example God punished Cain for killing his brother Abel.
9. Authority is to bring fairness to all but not only favour those in power.
10. Prophet Isaiah condemns businessmen who used their positions to cheat customers by using wrong weighing scales and mixing grain with stones.
11. Psalms 136:1ff calls upon people to praise God's supreme authority and thank him for the wonderful things in the world.
12. God calls up man to be co-creator in exercising his authority and to bring out the best in the earthly beings.

## **Misuse of authority in the Old Testament.**

There were some evidence of misuse of authority in the old testament as seen below;

1. In Gen3, man(Adam) used his powers to disobey God, for the own selfishness. By disobeying, that was abuse of authority.
2. Gen 4, in the story of Cain and Abel, Cain used his powers as an elder brother to kill his younger brother Abel.
3. The builders of the tower of Babel failed to acknowledge God's authority when they used their false wisdom of building a tower to reach God(Gen 11:1f).
4. There was forced labour in the times of kingship for example king Solomon subjected the Israelites to forced labour to promote his building programmes.
5. Some leaders committed murder or were behind murder for example king david planned the death of Uriah, faithful soldier.
6. Kings of Israel over taxed people for example king Solomon over taxed people to accomplish his building programmes.
7. The Israelites demanded for a physical king as a misuse of authority. This was rejection of God as their king.
8. Some leaders practiced nepotism and segregation for example Eli appointed his sons to take over leadership from him.
9. Some others ran away from responsibilities for example Jonah who refused to go and preach to the people of Nineveh.
10. Some kings resorted to magic and witchcraft instead of God for example king Saul.
11. Some used their authority to marry foreign wives for example king Solomon married 300 wives and 700 concubines. King Ahab married a Phoenician woman called Jezebel.
12. Enslavement of Israelites in Egypt was misuse of authority. This is why God intervened to rescue them by sending Moses.
13. Some leaders misused their authority by over drinking for example Noah over drunk and cursed his son after seeing him naked.

14. Some leaders grabbed people's property for example King Ahab grabbed Naboth's vineyard.
15. Some leaders misused God's sacrifices for example Eli's sons who ate what was meant for God.
16. Some engaged in cursing their subjects for example Noah cursed his son after the son seeing him naked when he over drunk.

## **MOSES AS A LEADER**

### **Services Moses rendered to the Israelites.**

1. He solved disputes among people. This helped to maintain peace and harmony among the Israelites.
2. He gave the Israelites laws to guide them in their relationship with God and each other (Exodus 20:1-8).
3. He liberated the Israelites from the Egyptian slavery where they had suffered for long.
4. He acted as a mediator between God and the Israelites for example God gave his laws to the Israelites through Moses.
5. He received the ten commandments on behalf of the Israelites. This guided the relationship with God and among themselves.
6. He united the Israelites into a nation by uniting the twelve tribes into one nation.
7. He prayed to God on behalf of the Israelites for example he prayed to God not to punish the Israelites after worshipping the golden calf.
8. He offered sacrifices on behalf of the Israelites. This assisted the Israelites to realize God's presence.
9. He led the Israelites into the worship of one God. He called the Israelites back to God when they had made a golden calf.
10. He performed miracles using God's power for example he announced plagues in Egypt.
11. He recruited people in military services. On top of this, he physically led them in the battle fields when fighting the Amalekites, Canaanites.

### **Qualities of Moses as a leader**

1. He was totally dedicated to God's work. He accepted to lead, listen to their problems and solved disputes.
2. He was a patient leader i.e. he could wait for God to act for example during the liberation of the Israelites from Egypt. Moses was patient.
3. He was God fearing as evidenced when he obeyed God's instructions to liberate the Israelites and others.
4. He was optimistic (hopeful) leader even in difficult situation for example when crossing the Red sea, much as the Egyptian soldiers were running after them, he never gave up.
5. He was a listening leader for example when the Israelites demanded for water and food, he listened to them.
6. He was a courageous leader for example he went back to Egypt to liberate the Israelites yet he had killed the Egyptian slave master.
7. He was a tolerant leader by accepting the behaviour of the Israelites when they went astray.
8. He was approachable since he was always there to be consulted by the Israelites.
9. He was a God fearing leader. He obeyed God's instructions for example he built the altars, liberated Israelites from slavery as commanded by God.
10. He was a unifying factor among the twelve tribes. This is true when the Israelites rallied behind Moses when moving to the promised land.
11. He was loving to his people to the extent of killing the Egyptian slave master who was beating the slaves.
12. He was such an intelligent leader especially when it came to settling disputes among the Israelites.

### **DAVID AS A LEADER**

He was the youngest son of Jesse and became the second King of Israel after taking over from Saul. Saul had been rejected by God because of the wrongs he had made towards God and fellow Israelites.

### **Services rendered by David to the Israelites.**

- 1.** He expanded the Kingdom through annexing the conquered territories on to Israel.
- 2.** He defeated Goliath who was the army commander of the Philistines. Young as he was, David killed a giant Goliath.
- 3.** He promoted religion by centralizing worship in Jerusalem instead of other worshipping places like Gilgal and Bethel.
- 4.** He brought back the covenant box to Jerusalem when it was taken away by Philistines. Its absence meant that their God had been hijacked and the return, restored the covenant relationship.
- 5.** He promoted diplomatic relationship with the neighbouring countries like Tyre and Egypt.
- 6.** He promoted unity by making all the tribes of the north and south recognise him as their only leader.
- 7.** He recaptured Jerusalem from the Jebusites and establishing Jerusalem as the capital city of Israel.
- 8.** He built and maintained a strong army which kept the sovereignty of Israel and her stability.
- 9.** He promoted music in Israel by composing songs of praise (psalms). These were used for praising Yahweh in the entire kingdom.
- 10.** He was a repentant king. He repented after having committed a double sin of adultery and murder and God forgave him.
- 11.** He came up with a plan of building a temple of God in Jerusalem. The temple was later built by king Solomon.
- 12.** He established commercial links with the neighbouring nations like Tyre, Edom, and Moab.
- 13.** He promoted justice in Israel by ensuring that cases were judged fairly basing on the covenant laws.
- 14.** He became the founder of the powerful dynasty in Israel. Its from this time that the

Messiah came.

### **Failures of King David**

1. David became tribalistic towards the end of his reign for he favoured his tribe mates by delegating them power.
2. He forcefully recruited the people of Israel into the army during his fighting ambitious wars.
3. He attempted to carry out a census which kings of Israel were not allowed to do so. He wanted to know the number of men who could be subjected to forced labour.
4. He was involved in murder which violation of the law. David after impregnating Bathsheba (Uriah's wife), he personally plotted for the murder of Uriah (2 Sam 1:14-17).
5. He failed to control his family members for example his son Ammon raped his half sister Tamar and failed to control the succession disputes between his sons Solomon and Adonijah.
6. He had lust for sex for example he had sex with Bathsheba who was Uriah's wife.
7. He over taxed people with the aim of fulfilling selfish ambitions of his building programmes.
8. He married many foreign wives who came into Israel with their religion, culture and ideas.
9. He became autocratic towards the end of his reign by centralising all powers around him.
10. He violated laws concerning the army when he had sex with Bathsheba at the time when his men were in the battlefield.
11. He failed in his duty as a military commander when he stayed behind at home enjoying life while his soldiers were at the battlefield.
12. He entered into foreign alliance with pagan nations especially Tyre which was against the will of God.

### **THE NEW TESTAMENT**

The new testament teaches the following about authority;

1. In John 13:1, authority is having love for each other. Jesus had love for those in the world upto the very end.
2. Authority is meant to reconcile man with each other and lead them to the almighty father. Jesus does this through his death which brought salvation to mankind.
3. Authority is forgiving others for example jesus forgave those who crucified him. Judas Iscariot who betrayed him, adulterous woman among others.
4. Authority is meant to liberate others from the burden of sin. On a number of occasions, jesus tells the suffering to stop sin and later heals them.
5. Authority is meant to protect, sustain and guide others. He does this by being a good shepherd.
6. Authority is performing your duties even in times of difficulties for example at the time of His crucifixion,jesus didn't give up because he knew he had come to serve.
7. Authority means service and leading by example for example he bent so low and washed the disciples' feet.
8. In mark 10:43-44, jesus teaches that the greatest in the heavenly kingdom is one who is a servant of everyone.
9. To jesus, serving one another goes beyond mere observance of petty regulations. He says laws were to serve the needs of man.
10. Authority is carrying the burdens of others for example jesus carried the cross in order to have man forgiven his sins forgiven by God.
11. Authority should sometimes be delegated for example jesus delegated a share of his authority to his apostles so that they could preach the gospel, perform miracles in His name among others.
12. There is need to overcome temptations in serving the needs of others as demonstrated by jesus who over powered satan to redeem man.
13. Paul urges Christians to use their gifts to serve others. He uses the example of the body to show how Christians should use their different gifts for the service of others.

### **In what ways did Jesus serve his community?**

1. By forgiving those who did wrong for example those who crucified him, adulterous woman among others.
2. He defended the weak especially the women and children for example the adulterous woman.
3. By enduring the pain of being beaten for the sins of His followers.
4. By resisting the temptation of Satan in order to serve the will of God i.e. bringing salvation to mankind.
5. By sending the holy spirit to His disciples as He promised.
6. By obeying those in authority for example He paid taxes and encouraged others to do the same.
7. By correcting the teachings of the law i.e. where the law required revenge, he advocated for reconciliation, where the law promoted hatred, Jesus stressed love.
8. By challenging the religious leaders who relied on petty regulations rather on serving human needs.
9. By restoring hope to the disabled like restored sight to the blind (for example the blind Bartimaeus), the crippled regained physical fitness among others.
10. Through preaching the Good News to all; whether Jews or non Jew, rich or poor, male or female among others.
11. Through leading by example in meeting people's needs when he bent so low to wash his disciples' feet.
12. By raising the dead for example he raised Lazarus, Jairus daughter.
13. By feeding the hungry for example he fed the 4000 and 5000 people.
14. By giving up his life on the cross in order to bring salvation to mankind.

### **COMMON REVISIT QUESTIONS ON SERVICE IN SOCIETY**

*1a) How does God use His authority in the old testament?*



*b) If you were made a class captain, how would you use the above lesson to do your duty?*

*2a) Explain the advantages and disadvantages of authority.*

*b) Using examples of Jesus, show that authority means service.*

*3a) Why were the following remembered in the church history?*

*i) Bishop Shanahan*

*ii) Arthur Shearly Cripps*

*iii) Rev. Ezekiel Apindi*

*4a) How did Bro. Tonny Kizza of Uganda give his service in the society?*

*b) What does Jesus teach about service?*

*5a) Show ways in which the church gives witness through service in Uganda today?*

*b) What should be the characteristics of Christian leadership?*

*6a) In what ways did Jesus serve his community?*

*b) What lessons can modern leaders learn from Jesus' example to serve?*

*7a) Why was authority of some church leaders doubted today?*

*b) In what ways did the early missionaries offer service to the people of E. Africa?*

*8a) How did the following offer service to their society?*

*i) St. Francis of Assisi*

*ii) Arthur Shearly Cripps of Rhodesia*

*b) In what ways have some church leaders failed to offer service to people in Uganda today?*

*9a) In what ways should a head prefect use the authority given to him to serve the school community?*

*b) Why is Moses regarded as a good leader?*

*10a) Explain the ways in which authority was misused in traditional African society.*

*b) In what ways did king Solomon misuse his authority?*

*11a) How best should a Ugandan leader exercise his or her authority?*

*b) Giving examples from the old testament, show how some leaders misused their authority*

*12a) Service is an act of love, show how true this is in;*

*i) Service in the present situation*

*ii) Service in the African traditional society*

*b) Using your knowledge from the bible, show how God served people in the Old Testament.*

*13a) What is the popular understanding of leadership in Uganda today?*

*b) What does understanding differ from that of Jesus?*

*14a) Give the qualities of a good leader*

*b) How did King David not live up to these qualities?*

*15a) What qualities of leadership do we find in the person of Moses?*

*b) Give reasons why prophet jeremiah condemned the leaders of Israel.*

*16a) Give the roles Rev Ezekiel Apindi of Kenya played to the church.*

*b) How did God show His power and authority over the Israelite community?*