

**WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2015**  
**UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION**  
**MARKING GUIDE**  
**CREP245/3**  
**(Christianity in East African environment)**  
**JULY/AUGUST 2015**



**1. (a) Discuss the meaning of festivals in traditional Africa.**

- They promoted social interaction among people e.g. Inemba festival among the Bagishu.
- They help to preserve African culture from one generation to another.
- They promoted unity among Africans eg the Mpago festival among the Batoro
- They attracted blessings of Ancestors eg Inemba festival.
- They were a form of worship since they involved offering of sacrifices.
- They enabled them to acquire marriage partners eg the Mpago festivals which involved courtship dances.
- They promoted loyalty of subordinates to the leaders.
- They promoted talent among Africans since they involved dance and drama eg the mpago festival.
- Enabled African people to renew their relationship with the spirits.
- They enabled African people to remember the departed (living dead) eg funeral celebrations.
- It enabled them to entertain their gods through M.D.D
- They enabled African people to implement the values and beliefs of society eg Inemba festival among the Bagishu
- Through festivals, Africans were able to renew the religious social values
- They enabled Traditional Africans to identify themselves as members of certain tribe or clan
- Through these festivals, African people settled their disputes and misunderstandings e.g funeral rite celebrations.
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**(b) Why Christianity condemns some of African festivals?**

- Some of them promoted sexual immorality through courtship dances.
- They promoted religious syncretism eg the inemba festival involved worshiping of gods.
- They promoted early marriages eg after inemba, the initiates had to marry even at a young age.
- They promoted over drinking of alcohol since they were accompanied by brewing of local beer.
- Some of them were obscene because they involved using of vulgar language.
- These festivals lack connection to Christianity thus are replaced to as pagan practice for people who do not have religion
- Some of these festivals are segregative ie they are for one tribe or clan
- Some of them undermined women since some of them were for only men

- Many of them promoted pomp ie extravagance which left Africans poor
- Some of them lasted for many days thus people abandoned work for some time
- Some of them involved human sacrifices which is against Christianity.
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**2. (a) Discuss the values that were attached to courtship in African tradition.**

- It resulted into good choices of marriage partners were marriage prevailed with minimal challenges
- Courtship provided for stability in marriage since the couple had due appreciation for each other
- It brings joy of love and intimacy among the couple through exchange of gifts
- It enabled the couple to learn the behavior of one another
- It provided for parental participation in determination of the marriage partner of the their children
- It was used to shape the morals of the un married into good people
- Helped to promote virginity among girls since it was one of the items looked for
- The practice courtship was a respect and promotion of African cultural values
- It made marriage meaningful and respected in the society
- Helped to reduce and avoid cases of incest among partners
- Enabled the two parties have time to negotiate and appreciate bride price
- In some instances, it enabled the couple plan for their marriage in advance.
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**(b) Explain the factors that have undermined courtship in modern society.**

- Influence of western cultures in Africa today which have no regard for courtship
- Limited and lack of sex education to the youth today has deprived courtship of its values.
- Declining respect for African cultures by the youth today.
- Selfishness and individualism among the population today limits respect for courtship.
- Formal education serves to deflect some people from their traditional cultural rituals such as courtship.
- Influence of the woman emancipation movement that gives women right of choice on their marriage relations.

- The killer disease HIV AIDs in Africa undermines the value attached to marriage today as well as the practice of courtship .
- Negative peer influence where some people simply encourage each other to enter marriage on a rush.
- Urbanization tends to distance people from their traditional village cultural obligations such as courtship .
- Permissiveness where the youth do only what they want and at their own pace thus many are not ready to be delayed with issues of courtship.
- Increasing moral decay in society in which the youth manifest little respect for cultural obligations like courtship.
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### 3. Comment on the significance of morals in Traditional Africa.

- Attracted blessings from ancestors especially when they were morally upright
- Enabled Africans to appease their ancestors
- Enabled Africans to overcome punishments
- Promoted good relationship among people
- Promoted stability in society
- Promoted justice in society
- Encouraged self-control among traditional Africans
- Promoted honesty among people
- Promoted helpfulness among the society members
- It enabled them to get rid of bad vices eg cheating, selfishness etc.
- Promoted social values of the society eg discipline, virginity
- Kept people intact in the society
- They gave Africans a sense of inner peace to those who observed them
- Promoted African culture from one generation to another
- Morals promoted harmony through observing taboos of society
- Moral enabled them to acquire marriage partners
- Morals promoted unity in society since people followed similar principles
- It enabled traditional Africans to acquire positions of responsibility eg one to become a chief, king had to be morally upright
- Morals promoted bravery among Africans eg circumcision among the Bagishu
- Promoted stability in marriage hence sealed marriage
- They were important for identification eg observation of initiation rituals
- Morals promoted social responsibilities in the society eg parents took a responsibility of taking care of their children

- It enabled them to respect sex since fornication, prostitution, adultery were regarded as immorality
- It was important in promoting of laws and order in society since immorality could result into wars, famine, death etc.

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**4 (a) In what ways was sex education imparted among traditional Africans**

- Through punishments eg killing fornicators among the Bakiga
- Through agreements who taught their peers about sex
- Through African songs, poems which revealed secrets regarding sex
- Through African dances e.g. mbagakiganda dances, Bagishu initiation dances
- Through uncles who taught girls about sex
- Through initiation rituals e.g. circumcision where sex education is provided to initiates
- Through elders of family eg uncles, elder brothers etc
- Through stories which always began with “once upon a time there was a man who married his wife and had children”
- Through cultural taboos eg Kiganda taboos which prohibited sleeping of mature brothers and sisters together
- Through work where girls were given different kind of work from that of boys.

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**(b) Discuss the obstacles faced by Ugandans today in trying to provide similar education**

- Elders and parents are too busy to impart sex education
- The gap between the youth and elders hinders free discussion
- Peer group influence youth feel free to discuss their own experiences
- Inappropriate literature about sex education
- Sex education is commercialized today thus leaving out the poor
- Informal education has been replaced by formal education
- Extended families and their roles have declined due to rise of nuclear families
- There is high rate of permissiveness
- The young despise the advice of elders
- Some parents are too shy to impart sex education

- The western culture has taken the place of traditional cultures hence distorted ideas of sex education
- Influence of mass media that lead to pornography and self-styled “sengas”
- Parents think teachers will impart sex education so both parties lose out
- Some parents look at sex education with suspicion ie they think that it ignites sex urge among the youth
- Disintegrated families eg divorced, separated.
- Political instability which makes parents unsettled.
- There is selfishness of some family members who are knowledgeable.
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**5. Examine the role of Krapf and Rebman in the spread of Christianity in East Africa**

- They were the first European Christian missionaries to volunteer service into East Africa
- They established friendship ties with the coastal Muslim Arabs eg Sultan Sayyid said
- They established close and friendship relations with some African communities
- They opened the first mission station in East Africa at Rabai- Mpya in 1846
- They eased tension between the British founders and financed missionary organization
- They built the first school at the coast, RabaiMpya where Africans were trained in literacy and civilization as well as Bible study
- They translated the dictionary and part of New Testament into Kiswahili
- They preached and converted some small number of followers into the church
- They trained some Africans in the Bible interpretation as catechists who later spread the Gospel
- They preached against slave trade this attracted Africans into the church
- They were great explorers who visited the chagga, usambara, reporting of their value this attracted other missionary groups into East African region
- Their activities contributed to the transformation of some coastal areas, particularly where they centered activity
- They aroused missionary business and activity in the East African region thus attracting more missionaries at the coast
- They preached against African cultures thus promoting Christianity in East Africa
- They helped in rehabilitation of ex-slaves at Rabaimpya and frere
- They endeavored to learn African languages that enabled them to reach to some Africans
- They conducted missionary journeys
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- Poor climatic conditions affected their work
- Unfaithful people robbed their property
- Resistance from slave traders
- Slave trade was rampant which created instabilities
- Hostility from Arab Muslims
- They lost their beloved ones in East Africa e.g Wagner died, Krapt's wife also died in East Africa
- Language barrier since they did not know African language
- They faced resentment by some African communities
- Poor means of transport and communication
- Rigid African cultures.

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- Hospitality of some of the African tribes e.g. Baganda who welcomed them
- The invention of quinine which could cure malaria made them successful
- Missionaries were offered security by the colonial government especially in Buganda where they were threatened
- Improved transport and communication in East Africa eg the construction of Uganda railway which eased their movement in East Africa
- Missionaries learnt African languages thus enabling them to spread Christianity
- Missionaries were supported by the colonial government in Africa
- The coming of many missionary groups in East Africa thus enabled them to win more converts
- The work of early explorers who drew East African map that helped missionaries to reach in many East African communities
- The translation of scriptures from foreign languages into local languages
- The introduction of cash crop growing in East Africa by missionaries
- The role of formal education which created an elite class led to their success
- Missionaries befriended African kings and chiefs thus making them successful
- Missionaries carried out charity work this won them more converts
- Political stability in East Africa enabled them to succeed in their work
- The rise of East African local Evangelists made them successful in East Africa
- They decampaigned slave trade and slavery in East Africa thus winning more converts to Christianity.

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**The following were reasons for their failure as in East Africa.**

- Conflicts between African culture and Christianity thus some people opposed to Christianity
- Opposition from slave traders as they had attacked their economic power
- Hostility and opposition from African chiefs and kings like Mwanga and Kabalega
- Hostility and opposition from Arab Muslims who were against Christianity
- Harsh tropical diseases eg malaria and small pox
- Poor transport and communication network in East Africa made their work tiresome
- Harsh tropical diseases eg miombo wood land
- Inadequate man power, although the missionaries came in big numbers still were not enough to cover the vast areas of East Africa
- African resistance against colonialism thus East African people thought that missionaries were agents of colonialism and had to oppose them
- Persecution of Christian converts eg in Buganda Kabakamwanga persecuted and killed some Christian converts
- Poor medical facilities hence the missionaries could not get adequate medical attention
- Inadequate land for establishment of churches, mission stations
- Conflicts and differences between Christian groups eg religious wars between Protestants and Catholics
- Wide spread of illiteracy among Africans hindered progress of missionary activities
- Fierce wild animals which could kill missionaries and other evangelists.

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**7. To what extent has the world council of churches tried to bring a bought unity of Christians in East Africa?**

To a greater extent the world council of churches has tried to bring a bought unity of Christians in East Africa as seen below.

- It has promoted joint celebrations of key festivals among members eg Uganda martyrs Day of 3<sup>rd</sup> June yearly

- Has strengthened acunemerial fellowships on dioceses and national level eg the joint celebrations on the day of the cross
- It has promoted regular interaction between the three trustee heads through prayer breakfast when the three religious leaders share experiences in their pastoral work
- It has encouraged inter faith collaboration and partnership that includes our Muslim brothers at all levels for peace co-existence
- Has handled moral degeneration condemning on ponography and prostitution
- Has fought against HIV and AIDs through advocating for the AB strategy
- It has presented its support for the rights of married women by contributing to the domestic bill and condemning women battering
- It has tried to ensure free and fair elections trough monitoring and also condemning malpractices
- It has provided relief services to the disadvantaged especially those affected by war and other disasters
- It has conducted research on the children displaced by war and children rights
- It has advocated for peace in Northern Uganda and conducted prayers for the war victims
- Has engaged in training programs for the clergy on the promotion and protection if human rights and good governance in East Africa
- The world council of churches has contributed to the legislations in East African parliament on various issues
- Has advocated for affordable health services especially for vulnerable groups
- It has produced a joint Christian religious education syllabus for secondary schools
- It has put in place a joint harmonized prayer book to be used on public prayer functions.
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However, to a smaller extent it has failed.

- There has been continued elements of religious segregation especially over employment in the religious founded institutions
- There is existence of denominational independency in the provision of the social services of health and education
- There has been continued growing cases of immorality in society in the forms of prostitution, homosexuality political insecurity in the northern parts of Uganda has been on for about 25years despite their prayers and physical efforts
- Electoral malpractices and injustices have continued despite the efforts displayed by world council of churches
- There is continued abuse of human rights and prolonged detention without trials
- There still exists disagreements on the use of the condom on the side of the Catholics who are opposed though Anglicans are liberal about it
- There is still disagreements on marriage relations with in the clergy especially on the issue of gay marriages



- There is lack of uniformity on sacraments
- Disagreements on the position of priests marrying.
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**8. (a) Discuss the characteristics of the sprinter churches in east Africa**

- They were started by Africans after breaking away from stream churches
- They were colonial period churches thus had an aspect of Nationalism
- They were very close to Holy Spirit healing
- They were very emotional i.e. were bitter against Europeans
- They included some African initiation practices e.g. circumcision, clitoridectomy
- They were headed by African leadership
- They emphasized Old Testament teachings
- They emphasized adult Baptism of emersion
- They called for gender equality
- They carried lively worshiping eg clapping, dancing
- They were against European ways.
- They were personalized ie built on personality of their founders egBamalaki
- They emphasized social concern based on old African socialism.
- They emphasized believe in Jesus Christ.
- They tolerated polygamy.
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**8. (b) How did these churches contribute to the spread of Christianity in East Africa?**

- They encouraged use of local languages which Africans could understand thus leading to the spread of Christianity.
- They respected African worship practices e.g music, dance and drama which attracted more converts.
- Since they were being run by Africans themselves it attracted more people to Christianity.
- They respected African family practices like polygamy this attracted more Africans to church.
- They established a number of churches in different areas thus spreading the cut in East Africa.
- They respected African initiation practices e.g circumcision, clitoridectomy thus attracting more converts to church.
- They offered employment opportunities that attracted Africans into Christianity.
- They translated scriptures into local languages that attracted many Africans to church.
- African inspirational preaching across villages led to expansion of the church.
- The respect for woman's position in the church attracted many to the church.
- They led to increased missionary charity to Africans denounced their churches thus leading to the spread of the church.

- They inspired more missionary activity in the spread of the church.
- Since they were rural based, they were able to reach out to rural flock.
- They offered social services to Africans e.g offered education services that attracted more Africans to the church.
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**9. (a) “The church has experienced a revolution in its worshiping rituals” comment.**

- Increased role of women in church affair and leadership.
- Loud-shouting form of worship and praise for Lord.
- There is media Christian worship though Radio and television.
- Performance of miracles by the power of the Holy spirit.
- There is increased Baptism by emersion.
- There are expensive and show off wedding functions.
- There’s preaching anywhere, alongside the road, in markets, buses.
- People worship any time e.g in morning, mid-morning, lunch hour etc.
- There is increased prophecy in worship.
- Worshipers give testimonies about the great things God has done for them.
- There is open church confession and repentance.
- There is smartness in dressing by worshipers.
- Emotional worship and praise including crying.
- Offering given in big sums of money like a million visions and dreams that guide people on everyday life situations and future fortunes like marriage partners.
- Use of hold speakers for entertainment and praise and general worship.
- Increased lay church leadership and worship guidance.
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**(b) Account for a revolution in worship today.**

- Search for wealth and prosperity by the Christians has made some church leaders to demand for a lot of money as offertory from congregation.
- The search for forgiveness of sins for eternal life by Christians has made some of them to practice open confession and repentance.
- Search for healing and cure diseases by Christians has led to emotional worship.
- Competition for converts among churches party explains open public preaching and loud worship.

- Increasing lay church leadership and search for respect and recognition by church leaders.
- Permissiveness in church affairs today where churches have no control in their activities from the state.
- Increased hypocrisy in church has led to false testimony and prophecy in the church.
- The search for salvation in Jesus Christ by Christians has made some Christians to embrace all-time worship.
- Desire to show off has led to expensive wedding.
- Desire to appreciate and praise Jesus for the good provided has led to bulky offertory.
- Desire to entertain others in church has led to lively music, dance and drama in church.
- Desire to acquire marriage partners in church have made some people claim for visions and dreams.
- Desire to reach out the Christian gospel to many people at a time hence use of television and Radio.
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**10. Justify the fact that Mutesa I who invited the missionaries died neither a Christian nor a Muslim convert.**

- Kabaka was more interested in stronger foreign power which would supply him guns and other ammunition than in foreign religions.
- He could not give up polygamy which Christian missionaries were against among other things.
- Mutesa was also indecisive, he could not decide where to belong in matters of the new faiths.
- Conflicts between Catholics and Protestants to win Kabaka Mutesa I to their faith left him confused because each discredited the other.
- Christianity and Islam never met his demands and aspirations e.g they failed to give him medicine that could cure him thus he went back to traditional practices.
- Authority and pride of Kabaka thus he wanted to be a judge of the various religious leaders at his court and meant that he had to be neutral.
- On the side of Islam, the Kabaka could not give into circumcision which was seen as mutilation in the Ugandan culture.
- According to Kiganda culture Kabaka was a chief priest i.e head of all religious therefore he did not to be under other new religions.
- Christianity has not yet well penetrated in many people's hearts since missionaries at times were engaged in quarrels and the real spirit of converting many had not taken root including the Kabaka's case.
- The Kabaka did not pay much attention to Christianity because at one time he had been rebuked by Mackay (1878) for having traded with Muslims which belittled him and hence refused to accept Christianity.

- He trusted more in the Lubaale than in new religions and thus could not take new religions seriously.
- He wanted to please Arabs at the same time, please Christians thus his cunning spirit led him die neither a Muslim nor a Christian convert.
- The food prohibitions from the Muslims were against the culture of the Baganda.
- The dressing fashions of the Muslims conflicted with the dressing culture of the baganda.
- The palace officials like the prime minister were opposed to foreign religions.
- Conflicts between Christians and Muslims made him to remain neutral.
- He wanted support from all parties against his enemies.e.gBuntoro.
- He was conscious of losing the political independence of Buganda to the foreigners.
- The burden of praying five times a day was not welcomed by him.
- Early Arab Muslims in Buganda concentrated on trade rather than converting people into Islam.
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**11. (a) Examine the features of Judaism.**

- It emphasizes the teachings of the old Testaments.
- They observe food prohibitions i.e the ritually clean and unclean foods.
- They worship in temples and synagogue.
- They strictly observe the sabbathday and rest from doing any work on it.
- Judaism emphasizes ritual cleanliness and holiness and teaches against ritual impurity.
- On sun down i.e Friday, woman of the house welcome the Shabbat by lighting two or more candles and reciting blessing.
- They believe in permanence of marriage thus they are against divorce.
- They believe in prophets as messengers of Yahweh and that all the words of prophets are true.
- The believe in the Torah that was given to Moses the teacher.
- They believe with perfect faith that the creator rewards those who keep his commands and punishes those who break them.
- They emphasizes prayers which they recite three times daily e.gmancha, such arit and Mariiv.
- Female Jews are given their due respect. Women participate in prayer services on an equal basis with men.
- The believe in the coming of the messiah.
- It teaches and emphasizes monotheism.
- Does teach and encourage polygamous marriages.
- Jewish teachings have respect for Prophet Moses that Jesus Christ.



- Young people have been allowed to freely surf the internet porno sites thus arousing them sexually.
- The underage people get to know about sex because mass media does not discriminate e.g Bukedde News Paper.
- Obscene language is common in the media especially from those people involved in showbiz.
- It has encouraged permissiveness so people are allowed to do whatever they want.
- Mass media has demystified sexual intercourse so people are never ashamed of abusing it.
- It has encouraged the western sex values that promotes sexual immorality e.g group sex.
- Mass media has encouraged sex play instead of abstinence.
- It has provided key tips to young people on how to seduce one into sex.
- Mass media has over exaggerated on sexual pleasure thus leading to sexual curiosity among the youth.
- Mass media has widen a generational gap between the young and Elders leading to sexual immorality.
- Mass media has led to decline of people faith in God thus giving a room for sexual immorality.
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However, there are other factors that have contributed to sexual immorality in East Africa.

- Growth slums which have become breeding grounds for sexual immorality.
- Poor examples showed by parents and religious leaders.
- Effects of urbanization which has led to prostitution.
- Poverty in East Africa has forced many people to engage in prostitution, fornication etc. to earn a living.
- Decline in religious values among people.
- Permissiveness among the East African people.
- Misuse of leisure activities e.g night discuss, obscenic talks etc.
- Loose laws in East Africa which tolerate some of sexual Misuse e.g there is no strict law on prostitution.
- Unemployment in East Africa has promoted sexual misuse.
- Drug addiction e.g use of marijuana, Kuber etc. who arouse sexual desires hence sexual immorality.
- Decline in cultural values in favour of western values.
- High libido among some people has resulted into sexual immorality.
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