**CRE PAPER 3**

**(Christianity in the East African environment)**

**ATTEMPT ANY 4 QUESTIONS**

**1. “Religion was found in all aspects of life in African traditional society”. Discuss.**

* It was found in people’s cultures in all aspects of life of the Africans.
* It was found in names of people and places e.g Kaluhanga among the banyoro.
* It was found in African music, dance and drama in that African songs reflected new religious feeling encouraging people to be hardworking.
* Religion was found in people’s way of conduct emphasizing ethical and moral ways of life.
* It was found in work activities such as agriculture etc.
* It was found in African eating habits in that different cultures had certain foods.
* It was found in initiation rituals which involved religious celebrations such as worshiping, sacrificing.
* Religion was found in natural occurrences such as floods, storms etc.
* It was found in political authority e.g the Kabaka of Buganda was a leader of all religious leaders.
* It was found in people where they would pray and communicate to divine beings.
* It was found in life celebrations such as naming.
* It was found in African weddings and functions where divine beings were invited.
* It was found in physical features e.g trees etc.
* It was found in people’s stories, poems.
* It was found in people’s minds, memories.
* It was found in marriages where everyone could participate.

1. **Compare African and Christian marriage patterns**

**Similarities**

* In both bride wealth before marriage is emphasized.
* In both permanence in marriage is emphasized.
* In both sex was emphasized only in marriage.
* Both emphasize virginity before marriage
* Both call for harmonious living in marriage.
* Both call for marriage between man and woman
* In both forgiveness and reconciliation in marriage is emphasized.
* Both encourage love among marriage partners.
* Both emphasize sex education before marriage.

**Differences**

* In Christianity monogamous marriage is emphasized while ATS polygamous marriages were emphasized.
* In ATS man was superior over a woman while Christianity man and woman are equal.
* In ATS sex was offered hospitalily while in Christianity sex is enjoyed in marriage
* In ATS inheritance of widows was allowed while in Christianity inheritance of widows is condemned.
* Christianity emphasizes Christian marriage while in ATS customary marriage is emphasized.
* In ATS Africans believed that marriage had to be blessed by ancestors to be stable while in Christianity it is blessed by God.
* In ATS marriage partners were chosen by elders while in Christianity it is a personal choice.
* In ATS a wife was regarded to be a family/clan wife while in Christianity is a personal wife.

**3. Account for the occurrence of death in traditional African society.**

* Natural death were one out leads the normal life as a result of old age.
* Breaking blood pact that obliged one into respect for life.
* Violation of taboos e.g incest
* Witchcraft inform of poisoning
* Famine caused death
* Accidents e.g wide trees falling
* Diseases such as malaria
* Violation of oaths
* Insulting God
* Immoral acts e.g murder, rape.
* The disrespect of elders caused death.

1. **Comment on the different ways of veneration of the saints**

* Names of the dead are given to institutions e.g St. Francis hospital Nsambya
* Most of church leaders are buried in the courtyard of the church.
* Special days in the year are organized e.g 3rd June, 1st Nov for all saints
* Names of the dead are given to important geographical locations e.g streets like Luwumu
* The church organizes services for the dead.
* Names of saints are given to the living especially at Baptism.
* The church has written bibliography of the saints.
* Monuments and statues of the departed Christians have been built.
* At times they call them saints
* Some church leaders their bodies have been kept from decaying by using chemicals.

**4. Account for the success of Christian missionaries in Buganda.**

* The translation of the New Testament version to luganda made Christianity acceptable.
* Muteesa I had interest in teaching Christianity so he invited missionaries.
* The existence and conversion of chiefs and pages to Christianity who began to preach the gospel.
* The killing of Uganda martyrs and this popularized the church in Buganda
* Muteesa gave land and he also offered them food and accommodation.
* Moslems never took strong firm in Buganda and this left Christianity as a strong religion.
* Baganda were naturally hospitable and freely made missionaries interact with them.
* The decentralized system of administration made conversion of many people easy.
* Missionaries established institutions which provide free services to people in Buganda.
* Missionaries gave gifts to Buganda and this softened their hearts to accept Christianity.
* Baganda had a good developed transport and communication network
* Emergence of local evangelists and cateshists
* Indigenization of Christianity in Buganda
* Competition of converts among different missionary groups.

1. **What were the effects of Christian missionaries in Buganda?**

**Positive effects**

* They constructed roads in Buganda which eased transport.
* They promoted literacy through construction of schools e.g Kings college Buddo
* They constructed hospitals and reduced death rates.
* They promoted linguistic studies in Buganda through introduction of new languages
* They introduced new methods of farming which promoted agricultural production
* Provided jobs which improved people’s standards of living.

**Negative effects**

* They created a class of collaborators which killed Africans nationalism
* They led to land wrangles
* They created divisionism which led to the killing of Uganda martyrs
* They introduced western cultures which led to decline of Kiganda culture.

1. **Examine the factors that hindered the fast spread of Christianity in east Africa.**

* Hostility and opposition from Islam or Arabs.
* Hostility and opposition from African chiefs
* Existence of slave trade
* African culture was in sharp conflict
* Harsh tropical climate
* Existence of fierce wild animals
* Inadequate man power
* The conflict and divisions between missionaries i.e Catholics and protestants
* Inadequate food supplies
* Shortage of land
* Inter-tribal wars
* Language barrier
* Killing of missionaries by chiefs
* Persecution of Christian converts e.g Mwanga killing Uganda martyrs
* African resistance against colonialism which had negative effects on their work
* Poor transport and communication
* Inadequate funds
* Inadequate food supplies
* Poor medical facilities in east Africa
* Wide spread illiteracy.

**6. Examine the role played by the Bombay Africans in the spread of the church in east Africa.**

* They were more acceptable by the coastal African communities as compared to whites.
* Since they were Africans they encouraged other Africans to take up Christianity
* They carried out missionary journeys as a liberating institution and the presenting the church.
* Some did mediation service between Africans and missionaries e.g williamjones.
* They solved a problem of language barrier since they knew African language
* They also solved a problem of geographical barrier since they knew the interior of east Africa.
* Some worked as church leaders administering in the region
* Some opened up mission adventure into the interior of E. Africa for gospel transmission.
* They had some respect for some African cultures e.g circumcision among the kikuyu.

However, Bombay Africans were encountered with some challenges.

* Being few, they were over worked and suffered from fatigue.
* Coastal Islamic religion was another challenge.
* They also suffered racial prejudice from European missionaries.
* They were denied key posts in the church.
* They faced hostilities from coastal African and slave raiders.
* They lacked adequate finances
* They also suffered racial prejudice from European missionaries
* Missionaries over supervised them since they had no trust in them.
* Bombay Africans were also frustrated by the poor remuneration/payment to them amidst great service
* They conflicted over the stand on African culture.

**7. a) Discuss the reasons behind increased religious pluralism in E. Africa in the 21st century.**

* Desire to break European domination in the main stream churches.
* Limited hopes for promotion and personal career development
* Discrimination and segregation in the mother churches
* Desire for independence
* Spiritual needs of Christians were not meaningful.
* Disunity and conflicts between mother churches.
* The denial practice of African cultures
* Translation of the bible scriptures into local languages.
* Inspiration of the holy spirit
* Influence and support from European Pentecostal churches.
* Failure of mother churches to handle social problems of the Africans
* Decline in faith.

1. **Suggest possible measures that traditional churches can take to guard against such pluralism.**

* The church should emphasize equal treatment of all people.
* The church should work hard to solve problems Christians are facing
* The church should show love to all church members without discrimination
* The church should africanise the church.
* The church should listen to complaints forwarded by the church members
* Religious leaders should live according to the standards of God.
* Religious leaders should live exemplary lives to all its members.

1. **a) Explain the circumstances that led to the killing of Bishop hannington in eastern Uganda.**

* The unfriendly relationship between Mwanga and the missionaries who brought confusion amongst his chiefs so Mwanga thought Hannington’s coming was going to worsen.
* Busoga being a sensitive door to Buganda since a kiganda prophecy that the enemy will come from the east.
* The ill advise of the chiefs to Kabaka
* Protentents calling Hannington a great man which caused fear and mistake.
* Mwanga’s untamable cruelity.
* Mwanga’s unquestionable powers
* Hannington was responsible for his own death he refused to use to route he was told to use.
* Hannington lacked adequate protection.
* Mwanga’s desire to stop all foreigners to come to his kingdom.
* The selfish nature of Joseph Mukasa (the Katikiro) who advised Mwanga to expel all foreigners.
* The Arab influence who intensified his fears warning Mwanga about the dangers of the presence of Christian missionaries
* The uncompromising character of Mwanga who could not easily change his mind.
* Mwanga found himself at crossroads and total confusion due to his young age.
* Mwanga’s religious conviction who was more bent to Catholicism than protestant.

1. **Examine the impact Hannington’s death had on the spread of Christianity.**

**Positive**

* The traditional religion was undermined as a brutal religion and Christianity received more converts
* It led to final overthrow of Mwanga which gave Christianity an opportunity.
* The missionaries became fully aware of the true character of Mwanga which helped to preach the gospel carefully.
* The missionaries received protection which eased the spread of Christianity.
* Mwanga became unpopular and this increase people love to missionaries hence the spread of Christianity.
* It made Protestantism popular.
* It confirmed the existence of the church in Buganda.

**Negative**

* Some Baganda feared to join Christianity because they thought they would be killed
* It led to the killing of Uganda martyrs
* Many European Christians who wanted to come to Uganda feared which hindered the spread of the gospel.
* It led to religious wars between Protestants and Catholics.
* It delayed the spread of Christianity in Busoga.
* Persecution of Christians increased in Buganda and thus affected the spread of the church.

**9. Examine the role of the economical movement in east Africa.**

**Positive.**

* It has promoted regular internation between three religions
* It has promoted joint celebration of key festivals among members e.g Uganda martyrs’ day of 3rd June.
* It has fought against HIV-AIDS through advocating for AB strategy.
* It has supported women emancipation by contributing to the domestic relations bill.
* It has condemned moral degeneration especially pornography.
* It has produced a joint Christian religious education syllabus for secondary education.
* Conducted research on the children displaced by the northern war whose results have been used for children right advocate.
* Advocated for affordable health services especially to the vulnerable groups
* Has organized training programs for the day on the promotion of human rights.
* Has advocated for peace in east Africa

**Negative (challenges)**

* There is continued religious segregation.
* There is stall disagreement on marriage relations in east Africa
* Political insecurity has persisted in some parts of east Africa.
* There is continued abuse of human rights
* Parliamentary corruption is still in some countries in east Africa.

**10. a) Examine the salient features of the African informal education system**

* There was no established teaching syllabus. The content was got from cultural norms and environment.
* It was conducted outside classroom order in that any place was a class e.g fire place, garden etc.
* It lacked a formalized time table to follow i.e it was valued with one’s age, sex etc.
* It was done by elders so lacked professional teachers
* There was absence of educational credentials e.g diplomas, degree etc
* It was non-literate without teaching and writing.
* There was no final assessment
* The content valid with the age of learners e.g sex education for adolescences not the young.
* Sex education was the major aspect of African education.
* It was cultural in that it emphasized morality and transmission of cultural norms.
* There were no established school-institutional systems and only had social institutions like the family, clan and age sets.
* It was largely practical.

1. **Explain the importance of informal education in traditional Africa.**

* It promoted respect of Africa’s cultural beliefs and practices
* It promoted morality in society since it centered at discipline
* It promoted unity since it emphasized the same values.
* It prepared the youth for social responsibilities as leaders with skills.
* It equipped learners with skills and knowledge e.g hunting, grazing etc
* It promoted a sense of equality in society.
* It helped to prepare the youth for marriage relations and responsibility.

**11. a) Explain the main teachings of Judaism**

* Judaism emphasize prayer i.e they recite prayer three times daily
* Female Jews are given their due respect women participate in prayer services on an equal basis.
* Judaism is characterized by a commitment due to traditional Jewish laws.
* Temples use musical accompaniment such as organs and mixed choirs.
* Activities are banned on Sabbath such as lighting fire etc.
* Sabbath is their weekly day of rest lasting from shortly before sunset.
* A special dress code kippach arounded brimless skullcap is worn.
* Congregations remove their shoes before entering the synagogue
* Judaism has food prohibitions with many of the laws applying to animal best foods.
* People are forbidden from consuming the blood of birds.
* They do believe in God the creator
* They do believe in prophets as messengers of Yahweh and that all the works of the prophets are true.
* They believe in the torah that was given to Moses the teacher
* They do believe with prefect faith that the creator rewards those who keep his commandments.
* They have rites of passenger throughout Jewish life e.g welcoming male babies into the covenant.

1. **Explain why Judaism has few followers.**

* It is considered by many as a religion for the Jewish people.
* The rigidity on the food prohibitions which tend to enslave mankind.
* The influence of Christianity on east Africa.
* The strong African attachment to their cultures yet Judaism had no room for any of the African cultures.
* The absence of a divine founder leaves it hanging.
* Very little has been done in social service provision to attract many followers.
* The Jewish activities were disrupted by Amin in 1970s when he banned the religious faith in the country.
* The influence of Islam on east Africa as an Asian region that gained more predominance.
* The presence of few evangelists to spread the faith.
* It is based on the Jewish culture which presents it as more as a Jewish way of life.

1. **a) Account for the rampant number of street children in Uganda.**

* Peer influence
* Poor accommodation
* Rural-urban migration
* Child abuse
* Political instabilities
* Poverty
* Lack of strict laws
* Child parenting
* Permissiveness
* Early marriages
* Family break ups (divorce)
* Strong cultural practices
* Loss/death of both parents

1. **How can the government help to solve the problem of street children**

* The government should put in place strict laws.
* The government should provide employment opportunities.
* Set up orphanages
* Try to sensitize the youth
* Put in place resettlement programmes
* Set up rehabilitation centres
* Set up domestic bills to parents who neglect their children
* The government should sensitize the public against early marriages in the public.
* Develop rural areas to avoid rural-urban migration
* Ban some cultural practices like genital mutilation.