THEME: CHRISTIANS GROW IN JESUS CHRIST

SUB-THEME: TRADITIONS

TERM I WEEK 1

LESSON 1: TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS

Customs and practices in the traditional society.

A custom

- Customs are traditional and religious practices in a society.
- Customs are the acceptable behaviours in a society.
- A special way in which a group of people do things.

Customs are divided into three main groups namely;

- Behavior
- Worship
- Language

Practices

A practice

This is what is expected to be done in a society.

Examples of traditional practices and customs

- 1. Circumcision
- 2. Praying
- 3. Washing hands before eating.
- 4. Child naming
- 5. baptizing people
- 6. Kneeling down while greeting
- 7. Funeral rites
- 8. Marriage
- 9. Giving sacrifices
- 10. Burying the dead people
- 11. Paying bride price.
- 12. Greeting
- 13. Welcoming visitors



Guiding Activity

- 1. What is custom?
- 2. Mention any two main groups of customs.
 - (i)

	(ii)
3.	State two examples of common traditional practices and customs.
	(i)
	(ii)
4.	Mention any two importance of traditional customs and practices.
	(i)
	(ii)
5.	Name any two people who teach us customs.
	(i)
	(ii)

LESSON 2: INDIVIDUAL SOCIETAL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES SCHOOL CUSTOMS

A school is a place where children go to learn.

School customs are the acceptable behaviors practiced at school.

Examples of school customs

- 1. Going for assembly, break and lunch
- 2. Attending Parents or class days
- 3. Attending Sports day
- 4. Attending Concert day
- 5. Doing home work
- 6. Respecting all people
- 7. Speaking English

Some of the Jewish Customs

- 1. Washing people's hands and feet as a sign of welcoming them in the society. Jesus washed his disciples' feet.
- 2. Praying
- 3. Baptizing people
- 4. Circumcision.

Other Customs we meet

Customs in our homes

- 1. Welcoming visitors
- 2. Greeting
- 3. Respecting elders
- 4. Thanking people for anything given
- 5. Helping the needy
- 6. Asking for forgiveness (excuse) or sorry





Guiding Activity		
1) What are customs?		
2) Mention two people who need our respect at home and at school. (i)		
(ii)		
(ii)		
(i)		
(ii)		
LESSON 3: INDIVIDUAL SOCIETAL TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AND VALUES Christian practices. 1. Giving offertories 2. Confirmation 3. Baptism 4. Holy Communion 5. Fasting 6. Marriage 7. Repentance 8. Worshipping Reference: (Acts 2:44 – 46)		
John 2:1-12 (The wedding at Cana) The importance of Christian practices. 1. They strengthen people's faith 2. They create a good relationship between God and people. 3. They create blessings. 4. They make God happy.		
Guiding Activity		
1. What are school customs?		
2. Mention any two examples of school customs (i)		

3. Give two examples of some of the Jewish Customs.
(i)
(ii)
4. What are Christian practices?
The virtual are chilisman practices.
5. Mention two importance of Christian practices.
(i)
(ii)
WEEK 2
LESSON 1: INDIVIDUAL SOCIETAL TRADITIONAL CUSTOMS
NAMES OF GOD
God has different names.
Some people call Him Ruhanga, Katonda, Kibumba.
Why God is called the following names; creator, father, Almighty
 God created everything in the Universe or world; so we call him Creator.
 God loves us like a father, loves his own child; so we call him Creator.
 God has all the power over all the things He created; so we call him Almighty.
- ,
 We call God different names all of which teach about his nature. Natures of God
 God is omnipotent God is omniscient
3. God is almighty
Community Values:
Values are beliefs shared by people of the same community
Community values are good behaviours in the society.
Examples of Christian Values
1. Sharing Justice
2. Honesty Charity
3. Responsibility Friendship
4. Love for one another Unity
5. Helping others
6. Obedience Respect
Guiding Activity
1) Why is God called the Almighty and the Creator?
2) Give any two natures of God.
(i)
(ii)

3) What are community values?
4) Give any two examples of Christian values
(i)
(ii)
(i)
(ii)
LESSON 2: IMPORTANCE OF TRADITIONAL PRACTICES AND VALUES
Importance of traditional practices and Values
1. They teach responsibility.
2. They help people to be gentle.
3. They instill good behavior and morals
4. They promote culture in an area
5. They promote unity in an area.
6. They lead to development.
People who teach us customs
1. Parents
2. Teachers
3. Pastors
4. Elders
5. Grand parents
Places from where we learn customs
∠ At schools
🗷 In the churches
∠ At homes
Guiding Activity
1) What are values?
2) Give two types of values.
(i)
(ii)
3) Mention two groups of people who teach us with customs.
(i)
(ii)
4) State any two places from where we learn customs.
(i)
(ii)

LESSON 3: TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS FROM OTHER CULTURES

Values at school

In a class we have the agreed set of rules that we follow:-

Some of them are:

- 1. Putting up the hand before answering questions
- 2. Standing up to greet when a teacher or a visitor comes in class.
- 3. Arriving at school in time.
- 4. Doing homework daily
- 5. Not laughing at anybody who makes a mistake
- 6. Using English when at school etc.

Values in society

- 1. Respecting elders
- 2. Being trustworthy
- 3. Working hard
- 4. Being helpful
- 5. Respecting other people's property.

Guiding Activity		
1. Name the creator of the earth and heaven.		
2. State any two natures of God. (i)		
(ii)		
3. What are community values?		
4. Define the word class rules.		
5. Mention any two examples of agreed set of rules used in our class. (i)		
6. Mention any two examples of societal values.		
(i)(ii)		
WEEK 3		

LESSON 1: IMPORTANCE OF OTHER PEOPLE'S CUSTOMS AND PRACTICES Importance of customs in our society

Read; John 13:4-17

(a)Greeting;

It creates friendship

- It is a sign of respect
- It makes people feel happy.

(b) Paying bride price/wealth;

- Sign of thanks you to the girl's family.
- Sign of responsibility.
- To stabilize marriage.
- Strengthen love among couples

(c) Naming children;

- For identification
- Creates unity among clan members.

(d) Welcoming visitors;

- To show respect.
- To create friendship.

(e) Mourning for the dead;

- Way of showing sorrow.
- Sign of love for the dead.

Guiding Activity

<u> </u>
1) State two reasons why we welcome our visitors.
(i)
(ii)
2) For what two reasons do we mourn for the dead?
(i)
(ii)
3) Mention any two importance of greetings other people.
(i)
(ii)
4) Give one reason why Christians name their children.
5) State two common customs of people in your area.
(i)
(ii)

LESSON 2: CHRISTIAN PRACTICES/CUSTOMS

Christian Customs

Christian customs are things that a true Christian must do.

Christian customs help to unite us in God's family

Examples of Christian customs

- 1. Attending church services
- 2. Baptism (John 1:29-34)
- 3. Confirmation
- 4. Holy marriage (John 2;1-12)
- 5. Fasting during lent period.
- 6. Praying for the sick.
- 7. Praying before a meal.
- 8. Paying tithes and offertories.

Guided Activity

oolaca Activity		
1) What are Christian customs?		
2) Mention any two examples of Christian customs. (i)		
(ii)		
4) Give one group of people who need your prayer.		
5) Why is baptism important in Christianity?		

LESSON 3: IMPORTANCE OF CHRISTIAN PRACTICES AND CUSTOMS (PROJECT)

Importance of baptism in Christian family

- 1. Baptism washes away the original sin.
- 2. Baptism washes away personal sins
- 3. Baptism unites us with Jesus Christ
- 4. Baptism opens the way for news of salvation
- 5. To bring us into God's family.
- *⊠* Baptism is the first sacrament which is received by a Christian.

Other customs we meet

1. Each society has its own customs e.g.

The Baganda bow down before their Kabaka.

Why should we respect other people's customs? 1. To fit in every society. 2. To live happily with other people. 3. To learn the behaviour of other people. **Guiding Activity** 1. What are Christian customs? 2. State any two examples of Christian customs. (ii) 3. Mention any two importance of baptism in Christian family. (i)_____ (ii) _____4. Why are we baptized using water? 5. On which river was Jesus baptized? 6. Who baptized Jesus Christ? 7. State any **one** reason why we should respect other people's customs. WEEK 4 THEME: CHRISTIANS GROW IN JESUS CHRIST SUB-THEME: LEADERSHIP **LESSON 1: LEADERSHIP IN THE FAMILY** (Eph 4:11-13, Mark9:33-35) 1. What is leadership? Leadership is a position of guiding or managing others Different levels of leadership in the society 1. Family 2. Village 3. Clan 4. School 5. Church Leaders Who is a leader? A leader is a person given a responsibility of guiding and managing others. A leader is a person who guides or manages others.

Types of leaders

- Political leaders
- ∠ Cultural leaders
- ∠ Voluntary leaders

3. Examples of leaders include:

- President
- A head teacher
- Class teachers
- Head prefect
- Class prefects
- Pastors
- Bishops
- Kings

Guiding Activity

- 1 Who heads a family?
- 2 | Match the type of leaders to the way we get them.

Type of leader	Way we get them
Political leaders	Though ordination
Civic leaders	Through electing them
Religious leaders	Through inheritance
Cultural leaders	Through appointment

- 3 Give any two religious leaders you know.
 - (i)_

(ii)

LESSON 2: LEADERSHIP IN THE VILLAGE

Qualities of a good leader

1 Tim3:1-7

A good leader:

- a) Should lead by example.
- b) Should be a good listener.
- c) Should make good decisions.
- d) Should be kind and brave.
- e) Should be God-fearing.
- f) Should be patient and loyal.

g) Obedient

1. What is leadership?

h) Humble

Activity:

Learners shall be grouped to discuss the examples of leaders in their society and the qualities of a good leader.

Guid	ding	Activ	∕ity

2.	Mention any two level of leadership in the community.
	(i)
	(ii)
3.	Who is a leader?
4.	Give two leaders found at school.

- 5. Write **two** examples of political leaders.
 - (i)
- 6. Give any two characteristics of a good leader.

 - (ii)

LESSON 3: LEADERSHIP IN THE SCHOOL

There are several leaders at school.

Types of leaders at school

- ✓ Voluntary leaders such as Girl guides, scouts Voluntary leaders are not paid for the work they do.
- Political leaders like head boy, head girl, class monitors, health prefect, Library prefect, Welfare prefects
 - Political leaders are leaders got through voting for them.
- Religious leaders like pastors, reverends, Sheikh, Imam
- Civic leaders are got through appointment

Guiding Activity

(a) What are leaders?

(b) Mention two examples of political leaders at school.
(i)
(ii)
(c) Give two common activities done by religious leaders at your school.
(i)
(ii)
(d) Name any two Christian religious leaders found at our school.
(i)
(ii)
e) State any two Islamic religious leaders found at our school.
(i)
(ii)
WEEK 5
LESSON 1: LEADERSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY
A community is a group of people living and working together.
Read; Matthew 28:18-19, Mark 9:33-35
- At different levels and places, we have different leaders
These include:
(a)At family level;
• Father
Mother
(b)At school level;
Head teacher
Deputy head teachers
Heads of department
 Class teachers
 Prefects
Guided Activity
1) What is a community?
2) Mention two leaders found at home.
•
(i)
(ii)
3) State any two leaders found at school.
(i)
(ii)
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A Church is a family of God where people meet to worship.	
Church leaders are people who guide us in conducting religious activities.	
Examples of religious activities	
1) Wedding ceremony	
2) Prayers	
3) Burial ceremony	
4) Charity work	
5) Casting demons	
Church leaders help people to behave according to the Church customs ar	nd to
grow into strong Christians.	
Examples of church leaders	
1. Sisters	
2. Priests	
3. Pastors	
4. Catechists	
5. Pope	
6. Arch bishops	
7. Bishops	
8. Reverends	
9. Priests	
10. Deacons	
11. Deans	
12. Laity	
13. Cardinals	
Guided Activity	
1. What is a church?	
2. Define the term church leaders .	
3. State any two examples of religious activities.	
(i)	
(ii)	
4. Give one reason why we need church leaders.	
-	
5. Mention two examples of church leaders.	
(i)	
(ii)	
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LESSON 2: LEADERSHIP IN THE CHURCH

Church Leaders:

LESSON 3: EXAMPLES OF GOOD LEADERS IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

LEADERSHIP IN THE OLD TESTAMENT

Examples of good leaders in the Old testament

- 1. Abraham
- 2. Moses
- 3. Joshua
- 4. King Solomon (Exodus 14:9)
- 5. King David (Joshua 3:1-17)
- 6. Ruth

Qualities of leaders in the Old Testament

- 1. They were God-fearing.
- 2. They were obedient
- 3. They were faithful.
- 4. They were brave

Roles played by people, in church

- Cleaning the church
- Singing in choir
- Reading bible
- Helping the elderly and the needy
- Praying for people

At community level;

- L C 3 Chairperson at the sub-county level
- L C 2 Chairperson at the parish level
- LC1 chairperson at the village level
- Mayor

(e)At clan level

- Clan head
- Lineage head
- Family heads

Activity: Learners shall discuss in groups the examples of leaders in school, church and in a family.

Guiding Activity

1.	Ment	ion a	ny t	wo	leader:	at scho	ol.			
	(i)									
	(ii)									
_	` '			•				 	 	

3. Mention two people who guide us in conducting religious activities.
(i) (ii)
4. Give two people who need assistance from the church members.
(i)
(ii)
5. Write two activities we do in the church.
(i)
(ii)
WEEK 6
LESSON 1: JESUS CHRIST AS A LEADER
The word Christ comes from the Greek word Christos which means the
anointed ones.
Jesus is the founder of Christianity
Jesus as a leader was given authority by God —the father to lead us.
Ways how Jesus Christ was a good leader
1. Jesus was a servant of all people.
2. Jesus treated all people fairly.
3. He was humble.
4. He was loving and caring.
5. He was obedient to the law.
6. He was God fearing.
Guided Activity
1) Who is the founder of Christianity?
2) State two qualities of Jesus as a good leader.
(i)
(ii)
3) Write down two ways how Jesus Christ was a good leader.
(i)
(ii)
4) Give two ways in which Jesus was a good leader.
(i)
(ii)

_	
	6) Mention any two qualities of a good leader.
	(i)
	(ii)
	Saul was the first king of Israel
	1. Prophet Samuel anointed Saul as a king.
	2. Saul was anointed as a king after the Israelites had rejected the judges as
	their leaders. 2. Samuel was the last judge of the Israelites
	3. Samuel was the last judge of the Israelites
	Reasons why the Israelites wanted a king
	To be like the rest of the nations
	To rule and lead them to war
	To fight and win for them battles
	Saul ruled Israelites as a king for some time and he was rejected by God.
	Reasons why Saul was rejected as a king
	1. He disobeyed God by refusing to kill king Agag of the Amelikites and the
	fatty animals.
	2. He consulted a witch at Endor.
	Guiding Activity
	1. Name the first king of Israel?
	1. Name the first kind of islacit
	1. Name the first king of israely
	2. Who anointed Saul as a king?
	2. Who anointed Saul as a king?3. Name the last judge of the Israelites.
	 2. Who anointed Saul as a king? 3. Name the last judge of the Israelites. 4. State two reasons why the Israelites wanted a king.
	 2. Who anointed Saul as a king? 3. Name the last judge of the Israelites. 4. State two reasons why the Israelites wanted a king. (i)
	 2. Who anointed Saul as a king? 3. Name the last judge of the Israelites. 4. State two reasons why the Israelites wanted a king. (i)
	 Who anointed Saul as a king? Name the last judge of the Israelites. State two reasons why the Israelites wanted a king. (i)
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	2. Who anointed Saul as a king? 3. Name the last judge of the Israelites. 4. State two reasons why the Israelites wanted a king. (i) (ii) 5. Why was Saul rejected as a king of Israel? (i) (ii) LESSON 2: QUALITIES OF GOOD LEADERSHIP TODAY Qualities of Jesus as a good leader 1. He was kind.
	2. Who anointed Saul as a king? 3. Name the last judge of the Israelites. 4. State two reasons why the Israelites wanted a king. (i) (ii) 5. Why was Saul rejected as a king of Israel? (i) (ii) LESSON 2: QUALITIES OF GOOD LEADERSHIP TODAY Qualities of Jesus as a good leader 1. He was kind. 2. He was honest
	2. Who anointed Saul as a king? 3. Name the last judge of the Israelites. 4. State two reasons why the Israelites wanted a king. (i)

LESSON 3: DEMONSTRATION OF LEADERSHIP THROUGH SERVICE Abraham (Gen 12 – 1-6)

Abraham was a son of Terah and his mother was Amathlaah



(ii)

- 1. He was born in the town of Ocutha in Mesopotamia.
- 2. Abraham lived in Ur with his father Tera and later moved and settled in **Haran.**
- 3. Abraham led his brother Lot, his wife and his servants from **Haran** to the **Promised Land**.
- 4. **Canaan** was the new land God promised Abraham.
- 5. God made a covenant with Abraham and promised, "I will be your God and you will be my people"
- 6. When Abraham obeyed, God made him the grandfather of all nations.
- 7. Abraham led the people to the Promised Land called Canaan.
- 8. The birth place of Abraham was ever-Banahor (beyond the river)
 - His original name was Abram and later changed by God to Abraham.
 - Ishmael was Abraham's first son through the servant Hagar

Ways how Abraham showed his faith to God

- 1. His faith had made him accept to sacrifice his beloved son Isaac.
- 2. He accepted to move from his homeland, Haran to a new land, Canaan.
- 3. He accepted to go through a painful exercise of circumcision.
- 4. He accepted to change his name from Abram to Abraham.
- 5. He accepted to change his wife's name from Sarai to Sarah.
- 6. He accepted that he would have a son at an old age of a hundred years.

Guiding Activity
1. Give two examples of good leaders in the Old Testament.
(i)
(ii)
2. State any two qualities of leaders in the Old Testament.
(i)
(ii)
3. Who was the father to Abraham?
4. Name the new land God promised Abraham.
5. Who was promised to be the grandfather of all nations?
C \A/L = Alamah
6. Who was Abraham's first son through the servant?
7. Write two ways how Abraham showed his faith to God.
(i)
(ii)
Language de la confração Abraha de altrada de la Proposição Abraha de la Constanção Abraha de la Const

Lessons do we learn from Abraham's relationship with God

- 1. To be faithful to God /to believe in God.
- 2. To be obedient to God
- 3. To accept God's commands
- 4. We must trust God's promises for us
- 5. We must be patient as we wait for God's plan for our lives
- 6. We should know that God knows what is good for us
- 7. God is always caring

Promises God made to Abraham

- (a) God promised Abraham to make him the father of the great nations.
- (b) God promised Abraham new land called Canaan.
- (c) God promised Abraham many descendants.
- (d) God promised to make Abraham's name famous and great.
- (e) God promised to bless those that bless Abraham.
- (f) God promised to curse those who curse Abraham.
- (g) Later God blessed Abraham with a son called Isaac.

Why Abraham was made the father of all nations?

- 1. He believed in all God's promises.
- 2. He was obedient.
- 3. He was patient
- 4. He trusted in God.

(Isaiah 6:1-10, 1Sam13:1-2)

Ways how God speaks to us

- 1. Through reading the Bible
- 2. Through messengers like prophets, priests, pastors etc
- 3. Through dreams
- 4. Through visions
- 5. Through His creation
- 6. Through miracles

Ways Christians speak to God

- 1) Through praying
- 2) Through reading Bibles
- 3) Through singing gospel songs
- 4) Confessing sins
- 5) Giving thanks
- 6) Reading psalms

Reasons why people speak to God

- 1. To thank God
- 2. To praise God
- 3. To confess our sins.
- 4. To ask for protection.
- 5. To be blessed by God

Guiding Activity
1) Name the holy book Christians read to communicate to God.
2) State two ways God speaks to His us.
(i) (ii)
3) Mention any two ways Christians speak to God.
(i) (ii)
4) Name the holy place where Christians pray God from.
5) Give any two reasons why people speak to God. (i)
(ii)
LESSON 2: EXAMPLES OF GOD'S MESSENGERS IN THE BIBLE
Who is a messenger?
A messenger is a person who brings/ delivers God's message to the people.
Examples of messengers in the Bible
John the Baptist
• Isaiah
Jeremiah
• Elijah
• Noah
• Joel
 Moses
• Amos
Micah
• Ezekiel
ELIJAH AS A MESSENGER
2Kings 1:1-15, 1 Kings17:1-2
1. Elijah was also called the prophet of fire because he could call fire from
heaven.
2. He restored the true worship in Israel.
3. He destroyed the 450 false prophets of Baal on Mt Camel.
4. Elijah stopped rain for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years.

5. He was taken to heaven alive by horses of fire.

6. Elijah was succeeded by Elisha.

Other people who went to the Heaven alive.
∠ Mary
∠ Enoch
Guiding Activity
1. Name the prophet known for calling fire from the heaven.
2. On which mountain did Elijah kill the 450 false prophets?
3. Who was Elijah's successor?
4. Name the prophet who went to the heaven alive.
5. What showed that Elijah's God was the true God?
6. Name any two people in the Bible who went to the heaven alive. (i)
(ii)
LESSON 3: QUALITIES OF GOD'S MESSENGERS
 Qualities of people God chooses to be his messengers 1) They are faithful 2) They are trustworthy 3) They are obedient 4) They are not proud 5) They are humble Jesus was the greatest messenger from God.
Guiding Activity
 Who is a messenger? List any two ways how God can speaks to us. (i)
(ii)
4. Give two qualities of a good prophet. (i)
5. Mention any two prophets in the Bible. (i)

WEEK 8

SUB-THEME: MESSENGERS OF GOD

LESSON 1: CHILDREN AS MESSENGERS OF GOD

God's Promises to Jacob (Gen 27:1-31)

- Jacob was a son of Isaac and Rebecca.
- He was a grandson of **Abraham**.
- Jacob's twin brother was **Esau**.
- Jacob stole his brother, Esau's blessing.(birth right)

What does the name Jacob mean?

A cheat/liar

When Jacob wrestled with the angel of the lord, his name was changed to Israel.

God appeared to Jacob and made the following promises;

- 1. To give him the land of Canaan.
- 2. To give him many descendants.
- 3. To protect him

(ii)

- 4. To bless all nations through him.
- 5. To bless those who blessed Jacob and curse those who curse him.

Isaac's blessing to Jacob

- 1. Jacob's blessings from heaven and make his fields fertile.
- 2. Nations would serve Jacob.
- 3. Jacob would rule over all his relatives.
- 4. Those who curse Jacob would be cursed.
- 5. Those who bless Jacob would be blessed.

Guiding Activity

1. Who was the father to Jacob?

2. Who was the mother to Jacob?

3. Who was the grandfather to Jacob?

4. Name the twin brother to Jacob.

5. What does the name Jacob mean?

6. Mention two promises God made to Jacob.

(i)

7. Who made promises to Jacob?

8. Mention **two** Isaac's blessings to his son Jacob.

(i)

(ii)

LESSON 2: PROPHET ISAIAH AND THE COMING OF JESUS CHRIST

God guides His people

The call of Moses and His role in the exodus story Moses (Exodus 3-7)

Moses was born in Egypt

His father was Amram and his mother was Jochebed.

The name Moses means pulled out of water.

Moses was a shepherd before he became a leader. He was looking after the flock of his father in law Jethro. God first appeared to Moses in form of a burning bush.

Moses was buried on **Mt Nebo and** Joshua succeeded and he led the Israelites from the Red Sea.



Reasons why Moses was chosen by God to lead Israelites out of slavery

- Humility
- He was courageous
- Simple in life style like Elijah
- Able to withstand physical suffering and hardship
- To show God's might power.
- To fulfill God's promises to his people.
- Moses was obedient
- Loyal and faithful to God

Committed to God's work

Moses and Israelite crossing the Red Sea

Guiding Activity

- 1) What does the name Moses mean?
- 2) What was the work of Moses before he became a leader?
- 3) How did God appear to Moses for the first time?

4) Name the river God told Moses not to cross.
5) Why did Moses die on the way?
6) Who succeeded Moses?
7) State two reasons why Moses was chosen by God to lead Israelites.

(i)

LESSON 3: PROPHET MICAH AND THE COMING OF JESUS CHRIST

Messages about Jesus from God's messengers

(a)Prophet Isaiah (Isa 53)

(ii)

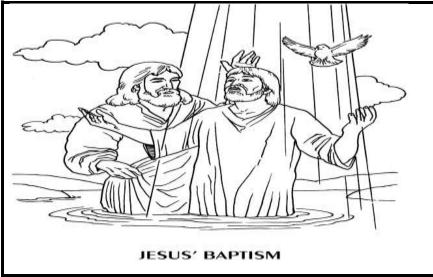
- He talked about the coming of Jesus (Isaiah 9:6)
- He said that Jesus would suffer on behalf of Christians.
- That Jesus would be beaten, wounded and killed.

(b) Prophet Micah (Micah 5:2)

He said that Jesus would be born in the town called **Bethlehem**.

- (c) Prophet Zechariah (Zech 9:9)
- He also said that Jesus would go to Jerusalem on a donkey. (a colt)
- (d) John the Baptist (Mark 1:4-8)
- He was the last prophet in the Bible
- He prepared for the coming of Jesus Christ.
- He baptized Jesus at River Jordan.

Illustration of John The Baptist baptizing Jesus on River Jordan



Guided Activity

- 1) Who was the last prophet in Christianity?
- 2) Who are the Christians?
- 3) Name the last prophet in Christianity.
- 4) Name the prophet who foretold Jesus' suffering.
- 5) Name the town in which Jesus was born.

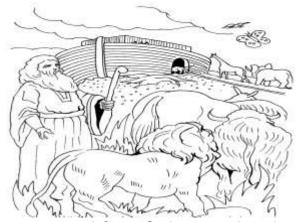
WEEK 9

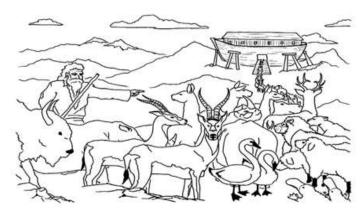
LESSON 1: NOAH AS A MESSENGER

NOAH AS A MESSENGER

Gen 6:1-8

- Noah was a man who showed a lot of faithfulness to God.
- Noah was the only one who was pleasing to God.





- ∠ It rained for 40 days and nights but it took **150 days** for the floods to dry up.
- Moah sent a dove two times to check whether the floods had dried.

The names of Noah's sons were:

- a. Shem
- b. Ham

c. Japheth
Only 8 people were saved from the floods.
Noah's ark rested on Mountain Ararat.
Guiding Activity
1. Who built the ark?
2. Who told Noah to build an Ark?
3. Name any two of the Noah's sons.
(i)
(ii)
4. For how long was the flood in Noah's time?
5. On which mountain did the Noah's Ark rest?
LESSON 2: ANGELS ARE MESSENGERS OF GOD
Angels as God's messengers
(Luke 1:26-38)
1. Who are angels?
Angels are heavenly messengers of God.
N.B: A prophet is an earthly messenger of God.
2. Angel Gabriel brought the message to Mary about the birth of Jesus Christ.
Activity:- Learners narrate their personal experiences with angels.
-Discuss the differences between an angel and a prophet,
Guiding Activity
1. How is an angel different from a prophet?
2. Which angel brought the good news to Mary?
3. Which prophet said that Jesus would be beaten and killed?
4. In which town was Jesus born?
5. Who baptized Jesus?

6. Name the river where Jesus was baptized.
7. What did the dove represent?
8. Name the last prophet in Christianity.
LESSON 3: THE NEED TO LISTEN AND RESPOND TO GOD'S MESSAGE
Matt 6:16-18
1. What is lent?
Lent is the fasting period for Christians.
2. Lent period lasts for forty (40) days.
3. Christians begin their lent on Ash Wednesday.
4. Reasons why Christians fast
• To repent their sins.
• To renew their faith.
 To get power over sin and Satan.
• To get blessings
5. What should a Christian do during lent?
Repenting his/her sins
Forgiving others
Praying to God
 Reading the Bible
Activity: Learners shall discuss what one should do and not do during Lent
season.
Guiding Activity
What do we call the fasting period for Christians?
2. What do Christians do on Ash Wednesday?
3. Mention any two things a Christian should not do during lent.
(i) (ii)
4. State two things a Christian do during lent period.
(i)
(ii)
(i)
(ii)
1 /

WEEK 10 SUB-THEME: SORROW AND JOY IN LIFE **LESSON 1: THE TEMPTATION OF JESUS CHRIST JESUS' STAY IN THE WILDERNESS** Read: Luke 4:1-12 1. Jesus was led into the wilderness by the Holy Spirit 2 Jesus was in the wilderness for 40 days and nights. 3. He was fasting and praying. 3. He was tempted by devil or Satan. Temptations given to Jesus a) To turn the rock (stone) into bread. b) To bow down and worship the devil. c) To fall down from the highest point of the temple. Activity: Learners shall dramatize the devil tempting Jesus. **Guided Activity** 1. For how long was Jesus in the wilderness? 2. State two things Jesus went to do in the wilderness. (i) (ii) 3. Who tempted Jesus? 4. Mention any **two** temptations given to Jesus. (i)_____ 5. What should we do when we are tempted? LESSON 2: THE TIME AND PURPOSE OF JESUS CHRIST' STAY IN THE **DESERT** THE HOLY WEEK **Read;** Mark 14 & 15 1. What was known as the Holy week? It was the week in which Jesus died for our sins. **Holy Thursday** Luke 22:14-23 Jesus had the last supper with his apostles. 1. What was the Last Supper? This was the last meal Jesus had with his apostles.

Jesus having Last supper with apostles

Message:

Jesus wants us to remember him as he told his disciples at the last supper.

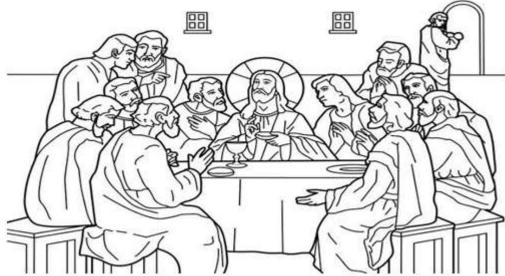
On the last evening, Jesus also had his last supper with his apostles. He sat on the same table with them. He told them that he was going to suffer.

He told them that the person who was going to betray him was with him on the table and they were eating on the same plate.

He got bread and gave thanks to the Lord. He broke it and gave it to his disciples saying that this is my body. Do this to remember me.

He took a cup of wine and gave thanks and he told them that here is my blood and I will not drink on this same cup again. Share it among yourselves to be united with me.

Illustration of Jesus with the apostles having last supper.



They used bread and wine during the Last Supper.

- The **bread** represented the **body** of Jesus Christ.
- The **wine** represented the **blood** of Jesus Christ. These are sacraments of Holy Communion

Other sacraments include:

- 1. Confirmation
- 2. Baptism
- 3. Ordinance
- 4. Holy Eucharist
- 5. Penance
- 6. Anointment of the sick.
- 7. Holy matrimony

Jesus went to pray in the Garden of Gethsemane after taking the last supper.

Events at Gethsemane

- ✓ He was filled with great fear and sorrow
- ✓ He prayed till His tears were like blood
- ✓ The angel of the Lord strengthened Him
- ✓ His disciples fell asleep
- 6. Christians today celebrate the Lord's Supper through the **Holy Communion** or **Holy Eucharist**.

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1)	On which did Jesus have his Last supper?
2)	Where did Jesus go to pray after taking last Supper?
3)	Name the two things that were used during the Last supper? (i)
4)	State two events which took place at Gethsemane. (i)
5)	What do the following represent during Holy Communion? a) the bread:

LESSON 3: the Arrest of Jesus

The arrest of Jesus

b) the wine:

Message: With God's help, we accept suffering as Jesus did.

The arrest of Jesus

∠ Jesus was arrested from the garden of Gethsemane.

Three apostles were with Jesus in the garden of Gethsemane.

They were: Simon Peter, James and John.

- ∠ The soldiers who came to arrest Jesus were with one of His apostles named

 Judas Iscariot.

- ≤ Jesus asked him "Judas, are you betraying the son of man with a kiss?"
- Simon Peter cut off one of the servant's ear named Milchus.

- Z Jesus touched the man's ear and healed him. This was the second last **miracle** performed by Jesus while on earth.
- ∠ Jesus was taken to the house of the chief priest.
- While Jesus was before the high priest, Simon Peter denied Jesus three times.

NB: Judas Iscariot hang himself on the tree and was buried in the field of blood.

Illustration of Jesus before the chief priest



Guided Activity

When was Jesus arrested?
Who ordered for the arrest of Jesus?
Where was Jesus arrested from?
What was Jesus doing in the Garden named above?
Who betrayed Jesus?
Name the gift given to Him for betraying Jesus.
State three apostles were with Jesus in the garden of Gethsemane. (i)

(iii)

WEEK 11 Lesson I

The trial of Jesus Christ

When Jesus was arrested by the soldiers and taken to the chief priest, he was tried.

At the trial, Jesus went through terrible suffering as below

- 1. They told lies against Him
- 2. They spat on Him
- 3. He was beaten and blindfolded.
- 4. They mocked Him
- 5. They tore his clothes
 - ∠ Jesus was taken to **Pontius Pilate** the Roman governor for trial.
 - Pontius Pilate washed his hands to show that he was innocent of Jesus' blood.
 - Barabbas is the criminal who was released in place of Jesus.
 - Pilate handed over Jesus to be crucified on Good Friday. Jesus was crucified on Good Friday at Golgotha.

Guiding Activity

	<u> </u>
1)	Mention two sufferings that Jesus underwent after being arrested.
	(i)
	(ii)
2)	Name the Roman governor who told people to kill Jesus.
3)	When was Jesus crucified on the cross?
4)	Write one event which happened to Jesus on these days.
	(a) Christmas Day:
	(b) Holy Thursday:

WEEK 11:EASTER EVENTS

(c) Good Friday: __

LESSON 1: THE CRUCIFIXION AND DEATH OF JESUS CHRIST

JESUS' CRUCIFIXION AND DEATH

Read; Matthew 27; 32-53 and Luke 22:14-9-23

- 1. Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus while Simon Peter denied him 3 times.
- 2. Pontius Pilate is the Roman governor who sentenced Jesus to death.
- 3. Jesus was crucified on Good Friday.
- 4. He was crucified on the cross at a place called Golgotha.

What is the meaning of the name Golgotha?

Golgotha is a Jews word that mean place of the skull.

(b) Who helped Jesus to carry the cross?

Simon of Cyrene

6. What happened at Jesus' death on the cross?

- There was total darkness (an eclipse) at noon.
- The temple curtain tore into two pieces.
- There was an earth quake.
- The graves opened.
- The holy people rose up.
- 7. **Joseph of Arimathea** asked the body of Jesus to be buried in a new tomb. Joseph of Arimathea was assisted by Nicodemus.
- The city in which Jesus was buried is Jerusalem.
- ∠ Jesus spent three days in the grave

Guiding Activity

- 1) On which day was Jesus crucified?
- 2) Name the apostle who betrayed Jesus Christ.
- 3) Why is Joseph of Arimathea remembered in the Bible?
- 4) Identify any two events which happened at Jesus' death.

(i)_

(ii)

5) Why betrayed Jesus Christ?

LESSON 2: THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS CHRIST

Read; Luke 24:1-12

JESUS' RESURRECTION

- Mhen Jesus was buried in Jerusalem, he spent three days in the tomb.

Name the first three women who visited Jesus' empty tomb.

- 1. Mary Magdalene
- 2. Salome
- 3. Mary (the mother of Jesus)

Who sentenced Jesus to death?

Pontius Pilate

What was Jesus accused of?

- (a) He called himself son of God.
- (b) He called himself king of the Jews
- (c) He undermined the culture of the Jews.

Jesus rose from the death on Easter Sunday.

- 2. He re-appeared to Mary and the apostles.
- 3. Thomas doubted the resurrection of Jesus Christ.
- 4. Jesus went to heaven on Ascension Day.
- 5. Why Jesus' death and resurrection is important to us
 - Our sins were forgiven.
 - Christians got power over Satan, sin and death.
 - Christians have hope for life after death (eternal life).

	Matthias is the apostle who replaced Judas Iscariot.	
Guiding Activity		
	Why is Easter Sunday important to Christians?	
	What showed that Jesus had resurrected?	
	Name the apostle who doubted Jesus' resurrection.	
	On which day did Jesus return to heaven?	
	Name the first three women who visited Jesus' empty tomb. (i)	
	Who sentenced Jesus to death?	
	What was Jesus accused of?	
	Who doubted the resurrection of Jesus Christ?	
	State any two importance of Jesus' death and resurrection to us. (i)	
	(ii)	