

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

A competency Based Curriculum Approach

Book 4

Notes



Simplified Low Secondary Curriculum Guide

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Theme; MANS HARMONIOUS CO-EXISTANCE

CHAPTER 1

Topic; PEACE

subtopic 1:1

UNDERSTANDING PEACE

Definition of Peace?

Peace is a concept of societal friendship and harmony in the absence of hostility and violence.

Or *Peace* can also mean a state of harmony and being free from any disturbance.

Or *Peace* is a state or period when there is no war or war has ended.

Causes of Instabilities in Different Units of Society

Much as God has good plans for peace, there are many instances of instabilities in families, villages, schools, communities and the country.

In the activities that follow, a learner will find out the causes of instabilities in different units of society.

Causes of instabilities in Families

(activity 1;2 fountain)

Qn. Identify common causes of lack of peace in families

- High levels of unfaithfulness among the family members.
- Increased poverty levels which bring a lot of quarrels and abscondment of duty by partners.
- High levels of indiscipline between the partners and also the children with their parents.
- Lack of proper communication skills among the family members i.e. evidenced when there are disagreements between the family members.
- Differences in the religions i.e. when the husband and wife are in different religions, it brings religion wrangles and conflicts hence instabilities.
- Differences in the education levels of the partners in the family can cause instabilities i.e. one will claim to be more knowledgeable than the other.

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- Differences in the traditions and cultures. This is evidenced by the Bagisu culture where by women call the uncircumcised men boys hence if they happen to be one, this can lead to a family instability.
- Differences in interests, preferences and behaviors of the family members also at times causes family instabilities.
- Lack of love and trust among the family members, this leads to cheating of one another hence a conflict in the family.
- Lack of prayer and knowing God in the family. This leads to many disorders like alcoholism with its associated evils, redundancy, immorality etc.
- Political differences among the family members also at times causes divisions in families.
- Forced or early marriages also tends to cause disorders in families.

Qn. Give opinions on how you can create and maintain peace in a family

- Being open to one another i.e. the parents and also the children.
- Being honest and loving one another despite the conditions in the family.
- Attaining guidance and counselling from the councilors whenever there is a problem in the family.
- Being faithful and humble to one another.
- Having proper communication and coordination amongst the family members.
- Being prayerful whenever there are hardships.
- Practicing team work so as to build the spirit of togetherness.
- Being submissive and obedient especially for the children to their parents and also women to their men.
- Being exemplary and also having mutual understanding to each other especially the family heads (fathers).
- Fronting forgiveness as the key to building personality for peace and harmony in families.
- Taking up decision making together as a family so as to avoid misunderstandings especially for the fathers and the mothers.
- Respecting each one's opinions and making proper resolutions to a given problem.

Causes of instabilities in Schools

(Activity 1;3 fountain)

Qn. Identify the causes of instabilities in schools today.

- Lack of transparency between the administration to the staff and students.
- Poor services like diet, teaching etc. causes the students to strike.
- Too much restrictions and corporal punishments on the students at most cases also causes strikes hence an instability in schools.

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- Misuse of the funds for other activities instead of running the school programs, like payment of staff, facilitating the learner's welfare also tends to cause instabilities in schools.
- Too much tribalism at times i.e. by the learners themselves and also administrative wise causes divisions.
- Differences in religions also tends to fuel up instabilities in schools since each religion needs to be recognized.
- Discrimination in the age, sex and colour at times causes instabilities. i.e. there is increased segregation.
- Influence of drug addicts like alcohol, cocaine, etc. addicts due to being insane and influenced by drugs can cause strikes, damage leading to instabilities in schools.
- High levels of immorality attract children upbringing with wrong, pagan and indecent values e.g. homosexuality etc. which creates a bad reputation for a school.
- Increased levels of permissiveness of the learners at schools at times makes it difficult to control them leading to instabilities in schools today.

strikes

Qn. What is a strike?

This is a collective refusal by employees or any entity to work under the given required condition.

Effects of strikes to the students and the rest of the staff members in schools.

- There is rampant death of innocent souls. i.e. students and staff members that could be useful in the nation in the future.
- Damage of valuable property e.g. documents etc. when the institution is set on fire.
- Disruption of academic activities i.e. the normal studies are put on hold.
- This strikes also lead to conflicts between parents and school managements. Parents tend to blame the management for poor management.
- Create a negative attitude towards the school and school management after one or more strikes. This leads to loss of trust and drop in the level of a particular school.
- Also have effects on the student's attitude. i.e. lowers the level of academic performance and indiscipline since the students take a lot of their time being rebellious instead of concertation.
- Strikes also cause positive changes in school in that it exposes the school administrative weaknesses.
- Learners views and demands are also at times considered out of the influence of strikes. i.e. diets, academical programs etc.
- Leads to detention of students to prison and also expulsion of others for miss conducts and bad behaviors at school.
- Leads to loss of money and also banning of the school for misconduct and being un able to provide proper services for the school operative procedures.
- Leads to increased school dropout rates.

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Activity of integration

Qn. Write a speech that can help to reconcile and create peace among the staff and students of Mutono Secondary School.

Share it with your teacher

Solutions of instabilities in schools

- Promoting moral leadership and education.
- Promoting school authorities to be of good models.
- Provision of adequate facilities for the teaching process.
- Promoting games and sports to keep the learners freshen up so as to avoid idleness.
- Involvement of students in making rules and regulations governing their welfare at times. This makes the administration to know their demands and needs.
- Reduction of class sizes.
- Valuing re-orientations.
- Promoting effective parents-teacher's associations/relationship. i.e. calling for AGM.
- Enforcing of the rules and regulations so as to minimize disorders.
- Payment of teachers, also proper coordination between the administration, staff members and students at school to create an understanding environment.

(Activity 1;4 fountain)

Causes of instabilities in villages, communities and the country

- Differences in religions among the community members.
- Land wrangles and disputes.
- Polygamous living in villages with its associated problems e.g. power struggle, inheritance struggles also at times causes instabilities.
- Differences in political ideologies of the people also create instabilities in the country, villages. This include struggle for power and its associated evils.
- Tribalism and selection depending on age, sex etc. at times is considered an instability in a country and community.
- Increased levels of poverty. This leads to bad associated acts of theft, drug abuse, family neglects hence causing an instability.
- Conflicts among people in the villages or communities for personal gains like land, cause instabilities.
- Territorial gains are always evidenced in the country levels.
- Civil wars and strikes among the citizens e.g. for power struggle, bad governance etc. in a country also tends to cause an instability.
- Revolutionary and defensive wars i.e. this is done against other countries e.g. Uganda and the LRA rebels in Congo which are causing a lot of terror in western Uganda.

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Effects of instabilities in villages, communities and the country

Villages and communities

- Too much violence is realized.
- Destruction of crops/property in the cause of fights and conflicts.
- Public and private assets are destroyed like animals, houses etc.
- People are maimed or killed at the cause of the conflicts.

Country

- Conflicts often lead to forced migrations i.e. when there are clan conflicts.
- Leads to long term refugee problems i.e. due to the constant wars.
- The revolutionary and civil wars also lead to loss of peoples lives since it involves exchange of fire arms at times.
- Can also lead to the destruction of infrastructures e.g. roads, flights etc.
- Social, political and economic institutions can be permanently damaged.

What are the solutions to the instabilities in villages, communities and the country.

Villages and the community

- Attaining clan meetings so as to resolve given conflicts.
- Obtaining moral leadership and electing able leaders.
- Taking part in guidance and counselling sessions.
- Having peace talks amongst one another. i.e. between the conflicting parties.

The country

- Developing strong communication channels with other countries.
- Providing conflict resolution training sessions to the citizens. i.e. through sensitization in the form of patriotism.
- Providing communication skills training to the people.
- Help staff develop positive work relationships.
- Implementing team building and team work activism with other nations or with the country. i.e. the government and its citizens.

(Activity 1;5 fountain)

Causes of violent relationship among the young people today.

There are many different forms of abuses in relationships and this include;

- Physical abuses
- Emotional/mental/verbal abuses.
- Sexual abuses.
- Financial abuses.
- Social abuses.

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Emotional/ mental/ verbal abuses

This include;

- ✓ Using put-downs, insults, name calling, humiliations.
- ✓ Threatening to harm or kill in families, friends, a new partner.
- ✓ Threatening to commit suicide if a partner left.
- ✓ Making threats like “if you leave me, I will spread rumours about you, tell your parents that we had sex.”

Physical abuses

This include;

- ✓ Hitting, grabbing, pushing, shaking, restraining you physically.
- ✓ Intimidation (blocking exit doors, hitting things or throwing objects at or near partners)
- ✓ Using or threatening to use weapons, stalking etc.

Sexual abuses

This include;

- ✓ Ignoring partners sexual choice(s) through pressure, manipulation, coercion e.g. saying “you would do it if you loved me.”
- ✓ Rape. Forced penetration without consent of the opponent. Include use of threats, intimidations, weapons etc.
- ✓ Sexual assault, forced sexual contact.
- ✓ Sexual harassments which is unwanted sexual attention.

Financial abuses

This is through;

- ✓ Controlling all money, using money to threaten or manipulate others.
- ✓ Controlling possessions like cars, phones, clothes, jewelry.
- ✓ Excessive gift giving with strings attached e.g. “I gave you this, now you owe me”
- ✓ Using gifts to make up for abusive behavior.
- ✓ Sabotaging a partner’s work or school career e.g. harassing a partner at work and causing them to get fired or refusing to give a partner a ride to work or school etc.

Social abuses

This is through;

- ✓ Spreading rumors or using blackmail to control a partner’s actions.
- ✓ Keeping a partner “in check” by monitoring their cell phones constantly or using friends to keep tabs on them.

Qn. State and discuss the causes of violence among the young people today.

- The young people today experience problems of anger management. i.e. most are short tempered and have rashly discussions hence causing violence.
- Lack of self-control is also experienced among the youth today.
- Too much moral decay i.e. phonography influences etc.
- Peer influence i.e. being led to bad actions by peers.
- Use of strange substances e.g. drug abuse leading to brain damage.
- Emotional torture because of too much stress factors.
- Family burdens that are always carried forward e.g. neglect of responsibility by the main heads. (father and mother)
- Influence from social media with its associated effects e.g. critics.
- High levels of poverty also at times bring wrangles i.e. when one fails to provide for the families.
- Poor communication among the young people also tends to bring violence in relationships today.

As a Christian, how can one avoid violence in a relationship with others.

- Avoiding bad peer groups because such groups spoil character.
- Learning to listen to other people instead of fighting.
- Being at peace with others.
- Seeking guidance and counselling whenever in a strong argument or trouble.
- Having good communication skills with others.
- Being faithful and trust worthy to each other.
- Also taking part in prayers whenever in a given problem.
- Sharing freely with others e.g. ideas, material things so as to create a peaceful living.
- Promoting self-esteem, a sense of belonging and also being human to one another.
- Developing the spirit of problem solving and having social skills amongst relationships so as to prevent violence.

Sub topic 1:2

ORGANISATIONS AND PERSONALITIES THAT PROMOTE PEACE IN SOCIETY

Ways through which people struggle for Peace

(Activity 1;6 fountain)

Qn. Define the term Peace?

Peace is a stress-free state of security and calmness that comes when there is no fighting or war.

Everything coexisting in perfect harmony and freedom is peace.

However, peace can be big and small, seen in entire countries or brief moments. After a war, two or more countries may sign a peace treaty agreeing to not fight any more.

Qn. Mention any ways people are struggling to make peace.

- Electing leaders democratically.
- Forming and joining peace promoting organizations.
- Fostering agreements between the parties with differences.
- Reporting suspicions to the responsible offices e.g. police for proper investigations.
- Applying peace talks where there are conflicts i.e. on the country levels.
- For the Christians always participate in prayers and fasting that peace prevails.
- Preaching the gospel of forgiveness so as to prevail peace.
- Also advocating and spreading the message of equality. i.e. people in all races are equal hence avoiding racism which incites violence.
- Forming security unit forces like the army, police etc. who tend to fight against violence so as to create a peaceful environment to stay.
- Creation of organizations and projects to re-settle the homeless e.g. refugees, street kids etc. and also creating job opportunities for the poor.

Qn. Discuss how Peace is promoted in the community/ country today.

- Allowing open and verbal communication where people express themselves freely.
- Punishing disturbers/ crime breakers of peace.
- Educating people about the peace benefits.
- Carrying out peaceful demonstrations that are recognized.
- Composing and singing songs about peace.
- Helping people/staff to developing positive work relationship i.e. despite party affiliations and other associated peace evils.
- Implementing team building activities so as to create cooperation.
- Developing strong communication channels and awareness in the communities and also the country.

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- Preaching the gospel of forgiveness and transformation by different denominations concerning peace missions.
- Sensitizing the masses through guidance and counselling basing on the out-comes of violence.
- Also call upon people to promote peace and harmony while settling disputes in communities/ country.

People in our communities who struggle for peace

The peace makers in our community are many and this include;

- ✓ Local clan leaders.
- ✓ Local chiefs (LCs).
- ✓ The religious leaders.
- ✓ School administrators.
- ✓ Elders and parents.
- ✓ Police and the arms.

(Activity 1;7 fountain)

Describe how the cervices of the LCs, police and religious leaders promote peace in the community.

Local chiefs (LCs)

- Manage people in their areas and also speak messages of peace.
- They help people to do reconcile amicably.
- They always take part in sensitizing the masses over government programs and encourage their people to live with in the demand of the government.
- They promote guidance and counselling to their people amicably.
- Help coordinate and report to the responsible official. e.g. the police when a crime is identified in the community.

Police officials

- Help sensitize the masses on the government changes basing on the security sector.
- Help to arrest people who disturb the peace in the community.
- Tend to promote justice and define the equal laws to the people. This makes them take part in promoting the laws so as to keep order.
- The police and other armed forces also tend to keep security and monitor the peoples well being i.e. providing protection and the welfare of the citizens.
- Also tend to promote guidance and counselling to the citizens since they have different offices in different departments. e.g. they settle disputes in families when one is taken to the family care unit.

Religious leaders

- Promote guidance and counselling to the people / Christians.
- Take part in interceding for the country or communities, i.e. praying on behalf of others through prayers and fasting as a way of promoting peace.
- Formed up peace making organizations so as to promote peace talks between conflicting parties.
- Preaching the word of God advising people to keep in peace, forgive each other and reconcile amongst themselves.
- Act as advisers and consultants by government or responsible authorities on measures of minimizing violence and promoting peace in the community or country.

Different personalities in the struggle for Peace.

(Activity 1;8 fountain)

There are many personalities who struggled to bring peace in the world. Some examples are;

Modern figures who contributed to peace

➤ **Nelson Mandela**

The first black president of south Africa who led a defiance campaign against apartheid policies in south Africa. This was social discrimination of the people of South Africa by the whites.

He also advocated for political equality where all the blacks and the whites participated in politics.

➤ **Mahatma Gandhi**

Liberated India from colonial rule, promoted peaceful resistances by preaching the philosophy of non-violence in politics and advocated for a peaceful self-governance.

➤ **Martin Luther**

Led the civil rights movements demanding for equal rights between the whites and the blacks.

He led to the institution of legal and justice system across all states in America. He took a stand against poverty of the Negroes in America and made every man get equal opportunities to work in America.

He also advocated for the end of the war in Vietnam. All these brought peace to Africans who had not been happy (the back Negroes).

➤ **Betty Williams**

In 1943, Williams along with Mairead Corrigan co-founded the community of peace people.

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An organisation dedicated to promoting a peaceful resolution to the Northern Ireland conflicts. She was jointly awarded the Nobel Peace prize with Corrigan in 1976.

➤ **Tegla Laroupe (1973-)**

Kenyan marathon runner and peace activist.

Widely praised for promoting peace amongst African tribes. In 2003, Laroupe created an annual series of peace marathons sponsored by the Tegla Laroupe peace foundation.

➤ **Malala Yousafzai (1997-)**

Pakistani school girl who overcame assassination attempts by Taliban to campaign for universal access to education.

The youngest person to be nominated for Nobel peace prize in 2013.

Spiritual contributions to world Peace.

➤ **Acleod Baker Ochola (Macleod/ Macleord)**

An Anglican Bishop in Uganda, he was the inaugural Bishop of Kitgum, serving from 1995 to 2002.

Ochola was educated at Uganda Christian university and ordained deacon in 1969 and priest in 1972. He served in the diocese of northern Uganda and Boga-Zaire.

He is the board member of Ambassador of Peace at Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative, the founder and chair of the Acholi Education Initiative. He remains a committed peace activist.

His also the founder of the Acholi Religious Leaders Association, an area in North Uganda whose people are suffering from the consequences of war. Bishop Ochola has a deep connection to the war not only because of his ethnic ties but also because he lost his wife and daughter to the war.

➤ **Jesus of Nazareth (2BC - 7AD)**

Jesus taught a radical philosophy of love and forgiveness.

These teachings formed the basis of Christianity. "Blessed are the peacemakers for they shall be called the children of God"

➤ **Pope John Paul II (1920-2005)**

Had a great effect on many lives that he touched. People felt he was a sincere and compassionate person.

Lived through two very difficult periods of Poland's history occupation by Nazi Germany and communist era, before becoming Poland's first Pope.

➤ **Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910)**

Author of war and peace and committed to principles of non-violence. His literal interpretation of the ethical principles of Jesus Christ led to the creation of his non-violent philosophy.

Tolstoy's writing had a big impact on Gadhi and king Martin Luther.

Humanitarian contributions to world peace.

➤ **Susan B. Anthony**

American suffragist and campaigner for women's equal rights. Played a significant role in women gaining the vote in the US.

➤ **Desmond Tutu (1931-)**

Campaigner against apartheid in South Africa. Since the end of apartheid, Tutu has campaigned on a wide range of humanitarian issues, seeking to overcome racism, sexism, homophobia, AIDS and poverty.

Organizations in the World that promote Peace in Society

(Activity 1;10 fountain)

On. *Identify the organizations in the world that are promoting peace in the society.*

There are very many organizations that have mushroomed up in the world aimed at promoting peace in the world and some of them include the following;

➤ **The United National Education, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO)**

This is a specialized agency of the United Nations aimed at promoting world peace and security through international cooperation in education, arts, science and culture.

It's based in Paris, France. Pursues its objectives through five major program areas i.e. education, natural science, social/ human science, culture and communication/ information.

➤ **International Crisis Group (ICG)**

It's a transnational non-profit, non-governmental organisation founded in 1995.

It's a think tank used by policymakers and academics, conducting research and analysis on global crisis. Engages with policymakers, regional organizations and other key actors to promote peaceful solutions to major conflicts.

➤ **Nonviolent Peace force (NP)**

An international non-governmental organisation that employs unarmed civilian protection.

Their mission is to protect civilians in violent conflicts through unnamed strategies, builds peace side-by-side with local communities and advocates for the wider adoption of these approaches to safeguard human life and dignity.

➤ **International Alert (IA)**

It's a global peace building charity. It offers dialogues, training, research, policy analysis, advocacy and outreach activities focusing on solving the root causes of conflicts with people from across divisions.

The headquarters are in Ovals, London Borough of Cambeth and in a European office in the Hague.

➤ **The United Nations (UN)**

UN was created with a mission of maintaining international peace and harmony/ security.

This is accomplished, deploying conflicts, assisting parties in conflict resolutions, deploying peacekeepers, creating conditions favourable to allow and maintain peace.

➤ **Human Rights Watch (HRW)**

An international non-governmental organisation.

It pressures governments, policy makers, companies and individual human rights abusers to denounce abuse and respect human rights. Also often work on behalf of refugees, children, migrants and political prisoners.

The headquarters are in New York city.

➤ **United Nations International Children's Emergency Funds (UNICEF)**

It's now officially called United Nations Children Funds.

It's an agency of the United Nations responsible for providing humanitarian and developmental aids to children worldwide. This was formed to create peace and harmony.

Its headquarters are in New York, United States.

Others may also include;

- Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative (ARLPI) founded in Northern Uganda.
- Battery Operated System for Community Outreach (BOSCO) in Uganda.
- Education for Peace and Prevention of Violence (EPPHOVA)
- Caritas Gulu in Uganda.
- Facilitation for Peace and Development (FAPAD)

Activity to practice on

Qn. *Word process or write a report about organizations that promote peace in the society.*

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Sub topic 1:3

TRADITIONAL AFRICAN PEACE BUILDING MECHANISM

Traditional African Understanding of Peace

(Activity 1;11 fountain)

Qn. How did the people in Traditional Africa understand peace?

- People in traditional Africa understood peace as societal friendship and harmony in the absence of hostility and violence.
- Peace meant having freedom from war and violence. This was evidenced by a peaceful stay with others.
- Absence of conflicts like fights for land struggle, property etc. amongst both individuals and groups was also seen as peace.
- They also tended to mind about the peace of all the people in the society and not basing on the individual peace.
- They would give offerings and sacrifices to the ancestors so as to get peace in their communities.
- They also understood peace as a gift from God. This could be evidenced when their prayers through the small gods were answered e.g. the god of rain, good harvest, success etc.
- Peace building was associated with social solidarity, a tradition among the Bantu referred to as Ubuntu. This was important in attaining peace since all members in the society had concern for the wellbeing of each other.
- They also understood peace as both the victims and offenders were supposed to make peace. This was by admitting guilt and repenting by asking for forgiveness and it would be granted to reach reconciliation.
- They also understood peace by making peace talks with other tribes through exchange like traditional marriages, material wealth like cattle etc.
- They also practiced inheritance and sharing of material wealth and also did communal ownership of property. This tried to avoid wrangles and misunderstandings between families or different clans.

Practices of Peace in Traditional African Societies

(Activity 1;12 fountain)

Qn. What methods could have been used to restore peace in Traditional Africa.

How was peace restored between families or clans in the African Traditional Societies?

Africans could do anything to attain peace in different traditions and this was done in the following ways.

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- Use of blood pacts which involved ceremonial exchange of blood to bind two parties entering into a friendly and peaceful relationship. Two parties promised mutual and hospitality not supposed to be breached.
- African also participated in dialogues, negotiations with other clans or families so as to create peace.
- Mediation which is speaking to respective gods of particular events was also practiced at that moment.
- Intermarriages was also used as one of the policies of creating peace and harmony.
- Swearing between the conflicting parties was also encouraged as one of the peacemaking methods.
- Entering peace treaties between warring communities was also considered.
- Punishing and banishing those that would disturb peace (criminals).
- Instilling of discipline among the children as they grow in proper ways.
- Exchanging gifts was also considered.
- Using fines and putting up reconciliation meetings was also one of the methods of restoring peace in African Traditions.

NOTE;

All the above methods of peace keeping depended on particular communities in a given society.

Roles of beer in promoting peace.

In rural areas in Africa there are so many types of local beers depending on the tribe and their brewing styles.

African beer is very commonly practiced in most community local customs, resources and among various types of locally brewed beers. E.g. “Malwa” commonly brewed in Northern Uganda and Eastern, “Mwenge bigere” in the central prepared from banana juice by the Baganda and parts of western Uganda.

(Activity 1;13 fountain)

On. How did the beer taking practices benefit the society in promoting peace.

Drinking beer together was very central in peace building in the Traditional African societies in the following ways;

- Helped people in the African Traditional society to gather, socialize and be happy. This brought a feeling of unity hence encouraged peace.
- Beer parties promoted peace by bringing people together including those that were not in good terms.
- It was also time when people could reconcile since each one’s burdens were shared and solved by many people.

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- It was also a tool to ask for a hand in marriage or restoring marriages with problems.
- Beer also acted as a tool when a member was paying a fine to be reinstated as a community member. This was seen as a sign of submission and one restoring him/ her self to a given community.
- Beer would lessen conflicts and violence in society since it keeps people together sharing different ideas on how to manage family issues, clan issues etc.
- People also gather at beer parties so as to talk about society needs and developments.
- Beer parties promote and preserve cultural norms, values and practices which enhance the dignity and wellbeing of the people.
- In beer parties, Africans at most took part in initiation ceremonies. Like birth days, circumcisions and also mediations with their gods.
- Beer was also brought by the people who were reconciling or asking for forgiveness. This was done to create harmony among the conflicting parties.

The roles of Traditional/ cultural leaders in promoting peace in African Traditional societies.

Cultural/ traditional leaders especially in the old age before colonialism were very powerful and respectful. All people obeyed and believed them and their words were final.

They were believed to have been reinstated by the gods/ ancestors to perform their duties on earth.

Therefore, the authorities they carried caused them to perform duties that promoted peace and harmony in society.

These leaders included;

- ✓ Cultural selected leaders like kings, chiefs etc.
- ✓ Mediators.
- ✓ Traditional healers.
- ✓ Foretellers.
- ✓ Religious leaders etc.

(Activity 1;14 fountain)

Qn. What roles did the traditional /cultural leaders take part in so as to promote peace in African Traditional societies.

- Promoted and preserved the cultural values, norms and practices which enhance the dignity and wellbeing of the people where he/ she is recognized as such.
- Promoted the development, preservation and enrichment of all the people in the community where he/ she is recognized.
- Traditional leaders controlled vital resources e.g. land and played a very important roles to any service delivery and developed strategies to be implemented in the society.
- They also mediated in conflicts and resolved conflicts in the community.

- They brought people together at parties, ceremonies and other gatherings. This is where they communicated the importance of peace.
- They also punished those that distracted and disturbed peace in the society or excommunicated them from the society.
- Traditional leaders also enforced taboos, laws and policies that created order hence enhancing peace.
- Traditional leaders also used negotiations to settle conflicts or disputes among individuals, families, communities or tribes.
- They also executed division of Labour, deciding the roles of different kinds of people in the society. This also brought peace in society.
- They appointed people who assisted them in extending services to all people and this kept the society peaceful and coherent.
- Cultural leaders also sensitized communities to family responsibilities.

How peace is maintained among different types of relationships.

(Activity 1;15 fountain)

Qn. *Write down how peace can be maintained among the young people, the married and society in general.*

Peace can be maintained among the young people, married and society in the following ways;

- Through enhancing the values of love.
- Having proper communication and coordination with one another.
- Respecting one another and also to listen to each other.
- Through developing the values of generosity or sharing.
- Having the spirit of humility and self-esteem.
- Praying together and for each other.
- Being open and spending time with each other together.
- Seeking for guidance and counselling whenever in conflicts.
- Having trust and faith to one another.
- Having Impartiality and also practice social interactions so as to keep the lively flow of connection in a relationship.

Good practices in Traditional African peace making that can be applied to modern times.

<i>African Traditional practices</i>	<i>How it can be applied today</i>
Beer parties	Through house parties.
Blood pacts	Sisterhood and brotherhood
Intermarriages	People still marry from different tribe.

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Inter-tribal trade	Tribes still trade with other tribes.
Courtship	Courtship is practiced.
Following the cultural norms and traditions.	This is still being done by many tribes to promote peace.
Taking part in mediation and belief in gods for peace.	Today people believe in God by prayer and fasting to attain peace and harmony.

People who use negotiations and dialogues to build peace in relationships.

Many people in communities and all over the world advocate for peace, dialogues and negotiations.

This is a diplomatic, careful and peaceful method of peace resolution because it involves justice, fairness and satisfaction in both parties.

These characters of people include the following;

- Religious leaders e.g. priests, pastors, bishops etc.
- Presidents.
- Political leaders e.g. MPs, LCs etc.
- Judges.
- Lawyers.
- Counsellors.
- Administrators e.g. business administrators, entities administrators etc.

Sub topic 1:4

BIBLICAL TEACHING IN RELATION TO KEEPING A PEACEFUL SOCIOETY

Biblical teaching about Peace.

(Activity 1;19 fountain)

Qn. How do the biblical teachings help one to understand and have peace

<i>Biblical text.</i>	<i>The teaching on peace</i>
	<i>Old testament</i>
Psalms 29:11	The lord gives strength to his people, the lord blesses his people with peace.
Psalms 34:14	Turn from evil and do good, seek peace and pursue it.
Psalms 37:37	Consider the blameless, observe the upright, a future awaits those who seek peace.
Psalms 46:10	Be still, and know that I am God.
Psalms 85:8	I will listen to what God the lord says, he promises peace to his people, his faithful servants but let them not turn to folly.
Psalms 119:165	Great peace has those who love your law, and nothing can make them stumble.
Proverbs 12:20	Those who promote peace have joy.
Proverbs 16:7	When a man's ways please the lord, he makes even his enemies to be at peace with him.
Isaiah 9:6	For to us a child is born, to us a son is given and the government shall be upon his shoulders, and his name shall be called wonderful counselor, mighty God, everlasting father, princes of peace.
Isaiah 26:3	You keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on you because he trusts in you.
Isaiah 26:12	Lord you establish peace for us all that we have accomplished you have done for us.
Isaiah 54:10	Through the mountain be shaken and the hills be removed, yet my unfailing love for you will not be shaken nor my covenant of peace be removed, says the lord, who has compassion on you.
Isaiah 55:12	For you shall go out in joy and be led forth in peace, the mountains and the hills before you shall break forth into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands.

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	<i>New testament</i>
Matthew 5:9	Blessed are the peace makers for they shall be called sons of God.
Romans 14:19	So then let us pursue what makes for peace and for mutual upbringing.
James 3:18	And a harvest of righteousness is sown in peace by those who make peace.
John 14:27	Peace I leave with you, my peace I give to you, not as the world gives do, I give to you. Let not your heart be troubled neither let them be afraid.
Ephesians 6:23	Peace be to the brothers, and love with faith, from God the father and the lord Jesus Christ.
Philippians 4:7	And the peace of God, which surpasses all understanding, will guard your heart and your minds in Christ Jesus.
John 16:33	I have said these things to you, that in me you may have peace. In the world you will have tribulations. But take heart, I have overcome the world.
Luke 1:79	To give light to those who sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace.
Mark 9:50	Salt is good, but if the salt loses its saltiness, how will you make it salty again. Have salt in yourself and be at peace with one another.
James 3:18	And a harvest of righteousness is sown in peace by those who make peace.

Qn. What practices keep Christians at peace with God.

Practices that keep Christians at peace include the following;

- Loving God and also having love for others as you love yourself.
- Having the spirit of humility and love for peace in the society.
- Being committed to God as the creator of the universe and the peace promoter.
- Contentment and cooperation as well as having love for the enemies.
- Sharing mercy and having love for justice.
- Working for peace i.e. by joining or working in hand with peace keeping organisation.
- Showing care and having a good heart for helping each other i.e. by solving conflicts amicably so as to develop the spirit of peace.
- Having the spirit of forgiveness and reconciliation hence avoiding revenge.
- Praying and fasting for one another in time of trouble, violence and many bad occasions happening.

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Ways through which Jesus Promoted Peace

(Activity 1;20 fountain)

On. Find out from the bible for particular instances when Jesus promoted Peace among people.

Jesus did a lot of things to make people happy and to restore their peace.

Among the biblical moments where Jesus brought peace to people were the following;

- He raised the dead i.e. Lazarus whom he called his friend was risen from the dead. **(John 11;38-44)**
- Jesus healed the sick which also created peace and happiness among people.
- Jesus also gave sight to the blind. **(Matthew 9;27-31)**
- He dined with the sinners and outcasts which created peace to all the races since all were treated equally.
- Jesus casted out demons from the possessed hence renewing and relieving them in faith. **(mark 5;1-20, Luke 8;26-39)**
- He calmed the storms at the sea creating peace. **(Matthew 8;23-27, mark 4;35-41)**
- Jesus fed the hungry i.e. this was evidenced in **(Matthew 14;13-21, mark 6;30-44)**. He used five loaves and two fish which multiplied to feed 5000 people.
- Jesus also made the lame to walk. **(Matthew 9;1-8, mark 2;1-12, Luke 5;17-26)**
- Jesus taught about love for enemies and avoiding revenge. **(Luke 6;29-30, Matthew 5;43-47)**
- He also taught people how to pray and fast as a way of calming oneself and have peace in life. This was also done through mediation as Jesus too practiced.

How Jesus discourages revenge

(Activity 1;22 fountain)

On. Using the good news or any other bible version, read and discuss the text and explain how the texts/ teachings discourage revenge.

<i>Bible verse</i>	<i>Text</i>	<i>Lesson learnt</i>
Proverbs 25;20-22	20. singing to a person who is depressed is like taking off his clothes on a cold day or like rubbing salt in a wound. 21. if your enemies are hungry, feed them, if they are thirsty, give them a drink. 22. you will make them burn with shame, and the lord will reward you.	>Christians should stop revenge and love their enemies.
Luke 6;27-28	27. but I tell you who hear me, love your enemies, do good to those who hate you. 28. bless those who curse you, and pray for those who mistreat you.	>We should not pay evil for evil

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Romans 12;19	19. never take revenge, my friends, but instead let Gods anger do it. For the scripture says “I will take revenge, I will pay back, says the lord”	>God will always pay evil when someone wronged you, so we don’t need to revenge on others.
Matthew 5;38-39	38. “you have heard that it was said, an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth” 39. but now I tell you, do not take revenge on someone who wrongs you, if anyone slaps you on the right cheek, let him slap your left cheek too.	>There must be forgiveness amongst ourselves when someone wronged us. >We must learn how to forgive.
Ephesians 4;31-32	31. get rid of all bitterness, passion and anger. No more shouting or insults, no more hateful feelings of any sort. 32. instead, be kind and tender hearted to one another and forgive one another, as God has forgiven you through Christ.	>No need to keep anger in our in our hearts and insult others. > we need to be kind and forgive one another.
Matthew 5;40-45	40. and if anyone wants to sue you and take your shirt, hand over your coat as well. 41. if anyone forces you to go one mile, go with them two miles. 42. give to the one who asks you, and do not turn away from the one who wants to borrow from you.	>We have to learn how to share with people.
1 Peter 2;21-23	21. it was to this that God called you, for Christ himself suffered for you and left you an example, so that you would follow in his steps. 22. he committed no sin, and no one ever heard a lie come from his lips. 23. when he was insulted, he did not answer back with an insult, when he suffered, he did not threaten but placed his hopes in God, the righteous judge.	>We should not insult others because someone has insulted us, it’s better to be quite because the almighty will deal with the insults.

(Activity 1;21 fountain)

Biblical text that can Promote Peace in families and societies Today

This include the following in the table form below.

<i>Bible text</i>	<i>Text</i>	<i>Lessons learnt</i>
Isaiah 26:3	3. you, lord, give perfect peace to those who keep their purpose firm and put their trust in you.	>The lord gives perfect peace to those who keep their purpose firm.

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Matthew 5;9	9.Happy are those who work for peace, God will call them his children.	>Learn to be happy in families so as to join Gods family.
John 16;33	33.I have told you this so that you will have peace by being united to me. The world will make you suffer. But be brave, I have defeated the world.	>The lord calls us to be united and stay in peace for he has conquered the world.
Romans 12;18	18. Do everything possible on your part to live in peace with everybody.	We are called upon to live in peace with one another.
1 Corinthians 13;4-6	4.Love is patient and kind; it is not jealous or concerted or proud. 5. Love is not ill-mannered or selfish or irritable; love does not keep a record of wrong. 6. Love is not happy with evil, but is happy with the truth.	>Teaches us to love one another and not to be jealous or envy others. >Also teaches happiness in love and in families.
1 Corinthians 14;33	33.Because God does not want us to be in disorder but in harmony and peace. As in all the churches.	>We learn to be in harmony with one another and have the spirit of unity and peace.
Philippians 4;6	6.Don't worry about anything, but in all your prayers ask God for what you need, always asking him with a thankful heart.	>We learn to pray to God whenever in need in our families and societies.
Ephesians 6;4	4.Parents, do not treat your children in such a way as to make them angry, instead bring them up with Christian discipline and instruction.	>Parents are encouraged to treat well their children and love them as God's children.
Hebrews 12;14	14.Try to be at peace with everyone, and try to live a holy life, because on one will see the lord without it.	>The lord calls upon people to live a holy life in families and society.
2 Peter 3;11	11.Since all these things will be destroyed in this way, what kind of people should you be? Your lives should be holy and dedicated to God.	>We also learn to be holy and dedicated to God in our families and societies.
1 Peter 5;7	7.Leave all your worries with him, because he cares for you.	>We learn to believe and trust in God because he is the caring and peaceful God.

We can tell that the bible carries viable teachings that can revive peace amongst families and communities. Notably are the practices of;

- Having love for one another.
- Being obedient to each other.
- Being respectful and submission to one another.
- Practicing forgiveness and reconciliation is also a great tool for peace in families or communities.

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- Being faithful and trustworthy to one another.
- Conducting prayers and fasting together.
- Being holy, obedient and dedicated to each other.
- Caring for one another as brothers and sisters.

SAMPLE ACTIVITIES OF INTEGRATION

Sample 1

Mr. and Mrs. Odongo have been married for 10 years. But the relatives of Mr. Odongo never liked his wife because she is older than the husband. Due to her love for the husband, she did not give up. Of recent, a lot of issues have come up in their family. This has troubled the couples. They are engaged in arguing and blaming each other for this and that.

Task

As a learner of Christian Religious Education, prepare a speech to be delivered that will help the couple to be at peace again.

Sample 2

Your community in Maganjo is planning to establish a social Centre. The center will provide social, religious and economic benefits. The community is composed of people of different cultures and religions. People have great expectations, anxiety and goodwill for the Centre.

Land earmarked for the Centre was donated by Sheik Jamir. Mr. Mukasa Bemba, the village traditional Healer/ herbalist, has offered all the timber required for construction of the school. He owns a large forest uphill.

The area woman member of parliament representative, Nabisere Margret, has teamed up with Reverend Kainerugaba George. Both have pledged to support the much-needed maternity clinic.

This will be great relief to the women. The current committee is mainly dominated by Mr. Mukasa Bemba's family members, as herbalist. after a certain period of time, things worsened, conflict began to rise over the big percentage of ownership and possessions.

Task

Imagine you are the sub-county chief and the community has invited you to make peace between the groups. Prepare ka written speech for the community.

END OF CHAPTER

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CHAPTER 2

THEME: MAN'S HARMONIOUS CO-EXISTANCE

TOPIC: JUSTICE

Sub-Topic 2:1

UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT OF JUSTICE TO PROMOTE HUMAN INTEGRITY AND FAIRNESS IN SOCIETY

Meaning of Justice.

Justice refers to the fair treatment among people in the society aimed at ensuring good relationship.

Or Justice also means more rightness based on ethnics, rationality, law, natural law and religion.

The Need for Justice

(Activity 2;2 fountain)

Qn. *Discuss the type of Justice needed in society.*

Types of Justice.

- ***Retributive justice.*** This is based on the term retribution i.e. meaning to seek punishment or vengeance which is to punish someone for their wrongs.
- ***Distributive/ economic justice.*** This is focused on achieving equitable allocation of assets, resources, privileges and powers within a society.
- ***Retractive justice.*** The key focus is on restoring social relationships and social harmony by repaying debts (monetary) and therefore addressing the underlying behaviour and reversing its consequences.

Common forms of restorative justice practices include;

- ✓ Victim offender mediation.
 - ✓ Family group conferencing.
 - ✓ Healing circles and community reparations.
- ***Procedural justice.*** This is an approach to justice that emphasizes that a fair and unbiased procedure must be followed when serving justice to perpetrators.
- The key elements of procedural justices include;
- ✓ Having your day in court.

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- ✓ Neutrality in decision making i.e. court not interfered.
- ✓ Trustworthiness etc.
- **Social justice.** Combines both the theories of both procedural and distributive justice and refers to the creation of a society where equality and fairness are established.

Social justice may influence whether;

- ✓ Health care.
- ✓ Housing.
- ✓ Minimum wages are right.
- ✓ Discrimination in age, sex, race etc.
- **Environmental justice.** Has two key ideas.
First, it emphasizes that all people equally have the right to a safe and clean environment. Second, it holds that some people are inequitably affected by environmental degradation than others.
- **Economic justice.** Is about the fair distribution of society's economic resources, and tends to reflect a perspective that sits anywhere on the left side of the political spectrum from Marxist to enter left progressive.
It advocates for equal opportunities for all to participate in, contribute to and benefits from the economic system.
- **Criminal justice.** The primary goal of criminal justice systems is to maintain social order and protect citizens by deterring crimes and punishing offenders.
It also aims to rehabilitate offenders and reintegrate them into society as law abiding citizens.
Its typically divided into three main parts i.e.
 - ✓ Law enforcement agencies e.g. police.
 - ✓ Courts (probation).
 - ✓ Corrections e.g. prisons.
- **Corrective justice.** This is the principle of fairness that deals with the rectification of wrongs done to individuals.
- **Global justice.** This refers to justice at an international level. It explores the fair treatment of individuals regardless of their nationality or the nation they belong to.
Emphasizes on equality on people's rights, protections, opportunities wild wide.

Why is their need for justice today?

- Saves people from criticism and racism.
- Justice protects people from discrimination based on sex, religion, tribes, colour, age, level of education, financial status etc.
- Where there is justice, even the disabled, the elderly, the homeless are catered for and treated equally in the society.
- Justice helps people to enjoy economic equality i.e. they get on opportunity to participate in the economy equally, to earn and spend.

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- Justice also causes political equality.
- It reduces torture and suffering due to oppression and intolerance.
- It ensures that everyone gets the essentials for a good life e.g. basic needs like education, inheritance rights etc.
- Protects people from ageism i.e. whenever people get older, the levels of discriminations increase. Through proper need for justice, this is solved.
- Helps promote equality between genders and protected the female gender from too much discrimination then.
- Also protects people from sexuality-based discrimination. This is because it costs people their ability to work, love and even live in many tragic cases.

Injustices in the society today

(Activity 2;3 fountain)

Qn. Identify the injustices that are common in Uganda today.

- Child abuse. This is the form of rejection and punishment of children.
- Women's suppression. Women are abused in different ways like defilement, rape, polygamy etc.
- Justice has been commercialized today. This is the payment of some money in the courts of law for the case to be judged in the courts of law.
- Oppression and exploitation of workers by the employees e.g. little payments, over working, delayed payments etc.
- Mob justice is very common today.
- The crowd being driven by emotions tends to execute justice without following any procedures. This may result into various problems like murder, injuries etc.
- Marital unfaithfulness is also common in Uganda today. E.g. adultery, divorce, prostitution etc. this is being unfair to the each other as partners.
- Defilement is among the injustices today. This is the case where an adult chose to have sex with under aged partners i.e. girls/boys below the age of 18 years.
- Rape. This is an injustice because one partner is forced to have sexual intercourse without his or her consent. Its associated with problems like injuries, STDs, death etc.
- Abortion. This is the deliberate removal of the foetuses from the womb before its time. This is murder and an injustice.
- Tribalism. When bosses tend to favour their own tribesmates in areas like promotions, salaries and even jobs.
- Robbery. This is when an individual's property is removed by force. This is being unfair to the owner of the property.
- Corruption and bribery common in work places is also an injustice today.
- Strikes which is also common in some institutions. Its associated with a lot of destruction which is an injustice.

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How can we rectify the injustices discussed above?

- Seeking guidance and counselling services.
- Teaching about justice to the masses so as to promote peace.
- Using the courts of law to solve conflicts.
- Reporting cases of injustices like mob justice, rape to authorities like police.
- Using community leaders to sensitize the masses on justice and effects of injustices to the community.
- Promoting reconciliation among conflicting parties.
- Holding peace talks with conflicting parties like in times of wars in a given community or country.
- Preaching the gospel of love, forgiveness and patience to people i.e. people are to live together as children of God.
- Setting up organizations like the UNO, WHO which try to fight for human rights and also promote the people's well-being.
- Setting up homes to cater for the disabled and also the homeless and also feed them. This fights against idlers who have effects to people like theft, rape for the street kids etc.
- Creating laws and also opening up offices which defend human rights. Like women suppression and child abuse.
- Preaching the gospel of equality of all human beings as created in Gods image. This is also to be done by the church/ religious leaders so as to transform people's mindset.

Dangers of injustices in society

(Activity 2;4 fountain)

Qn. Identify the dangers caused by injustices in the society and country today.

- Injustices Cause death to innocent people.
- Injustices causes high poverty levels among people i.e. through the outcomes of war.
- It causes hatred among individuals.
- Injustice can lead to revenge which makes the problems continuous.
- It's against the bible teaching which stresses love for one another.
- Injustices like murder, theft can lead to imprisonment.
- Injustice also causes misery and suffering.
- It leads to loss of property. This is witnessed in the mob justice and civil wars.
- Injustice also causes one to turn away from God.
- It can also lead to loss of employment. E.g. like for those workers who participate in strikes at most can be fired by their bosses.
- Injustice also leads to loss of respect among people.
- Injustice also leads to family break up due to family associated problems.
- Injustice at school leads to school drop out to those students who are violent at school.

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The need for laws to attain justice

Laws can help enforce justice through the following ways;

- They can help attain justice through enforcing acceptable behavior among the citizens.
- The laws have also guided the society in resolving conflicts.
- The laws have also helped in keeping peace and repressing chaos in society.
- The laws have also promoted justice through promoting security in the society.
- The laws have also made people/ citizens to know their roles as citizens which eases the promotion of justice.
- The laws cause appropriate penalties to the wrong doers and also promotes fair justice to the citizens or people in society.
- Laws also build up the respect for one another since they tend to defend and avoid discrimination. Like in women, child abuse etc.

Acceptable ways of achieving Justice

The acceptable ways of achieving justice today include the following;

- Calling for police rescues where there are cases of injustice like mob justice.
- Engaging the local leaders on the laws to be amended.
- Guiding and counselling i.e. teaching people the laws so as to avoid cases of injustice.
- Going to courts of laws so as to resolve conflicts.
- Basing on the biblical view about justice i.e. teaching people that they all are created in Gods image, so no need for misconduct to others.
- Teaching people to learn to forgive and love one another whenever in wrong.
- Advocating reconciliation among the conflicting parties.
- Taking part in peace talks so as to solve conflicts with in conflicting parties.
- Discovering local organizations and taking part in them so as to promote justice. i.e. the community beliefs and norms etc.
- Sensitizing the masses through social media on the importance of staying at peace and also the effects of injustices.

The role of Government in upholding justice in society

(Activity 2;8 fountain)

Qn. How is justice maintained by the government in Uganda.

- The government has established anti-corruption unit to fight against corruption.
- It has equipped the police with weapons and transport means to fight against wrong doers e.g. thieves and murderers.
- The government has tried to keep security by deploying the soldiers/ army in areas facing political instabilities e.g. soldiers were deployed in northern Uganda to fight Kony.
- The government has employed faithful judges and has financed courts of laws to manage cases and punish those who commit injustices.

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- The government has promoted gender balance in all sectors of the economy by encouraging women to participate in development.
- Promotion of democratic leadership; the government has organized periodic elections to enable Ugandans have leaders of their choice.
- The government has encouraged the formation of associations to fight for children and women's rights. For example, the federation for female lawyers helps women by giving them free legal advice.
- The government has recognized those with disabilities through financing their projects e.g. giving them free education and encouraging them to participate in politics.
- The government has promoted right for education to all Ugandans through its policy of universal primary education and universal secondary education.
- The parliament has been empowered to secure incompetent ministers and to investigate on the misuse of funds by leaders through its public accounts committee.
- Allowing freedom of press; the government has allowed the establishment of different media to enable people get information e.g. many radio stations, TV stations, newspapers have been opened up.
- The government has promoted freedom of worship through accepting different religious denominations to operate.

Qn. Which problems does the government face in its struggle to promote justice.

- The government Lacks trust worthy people as many Ugandans are corrupt and have selfish tendencies.
- The government faces Opposition from the public; some time because of ignorance culture or tribal differences.
- People are ignorant about their rights which promote misuse of such rights.
- Lack of support from the politicians especially those on the opposition side. They sometimes prevent government machinery executing justice.
- The government has inadequate funds to finance all its programs that aim at maintaining justice in communities.
- Local governments have little experience in maintaining justice and managing peoples' affairs.
- Contradiction with cultural values; sometimes governments' plans and policies contradict with cultural values and this makes it difficult for implementation.
- Increase in population (over population) and inaccessibility of the available resources make the government fail to fulfill its plans etc.
- Lack of enough funds to support all government's programs of maintaining justice.
- The government is also faced with pressure from other countries and international organizations when trying to pass laws stopping certain injustices like homosexuality.

The Inter-Religious Council in Uganda

(Activity 2;9 fountain)

Qn. Identify the objectives of the Inter Religious Council of Uganda in promoting peace in the country.

- Promotes the sharing of knowledge among religious communities.
- Has built a peaceful and just society.
- Promotes multi religious dialogues on issues of common concern.
- Employment of people through the different religious denominations i.e. schools, offices etc. so as to promote peace.
- Preaching against exploitation of workers or other people in different capacities and races i.e. racism.
- To morally transform its members by preaching against moral decay and encourage people to stay in peace and believe in God.
- Promoted support programs to people like the orphans, disables etc. this is done by setting up charitable projects so as to transform people's mindset to have believe in God and have justice.
- Involving in the directly opposing of dictatorial governments and also act as governmental advisers on matters arising of peace in a nation.
- They are also involved in the building up of social services to the masses like have built schools, health services to promote the educational and health care services to the masses.
- Promoted equality in the different religious dispersions i.e. equal judgement, equal distribution of resources and equal treatment of any denomination in the country.

Ways of solving land conflicts in Uganda

Define land conflicts.

Land conflicts are disagreements about the ownership and use of land.

(Activity 2;10 fountain)

Qn. Discuss the causes of land conflicts in Uganda today.

- Family wrangles among the family members themselves.
- Hatred between siblings in families especially polygamous families.
- High poverty levels among people led to land grabbing by those who have the potential to sue the poor in court due to financial stands.
- Bribing authorities and unsatisfactory power struggle.
- Illegal settlements. i.e. occupying some one's land without seeking permission later also results to conflicts.
- Delayed justice in land cases. i.e. land cases in court tend to drag on for long without delivering the required justice leaving tenants facing forceful eviction in their land.
- Increasing number of corrupt land officials who connive with fraudsters to issue more than one land title for a particular piece of land.

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- False claims of land ownership done by some people. This get involved in land fraud of printing forged documents claiming land ownership that is initially state controlled.
- Problems in the inheritance of property like land at most also brings wrangles due to the land struggles.
- Fake land tittles. i.e. through print out of fake tittles claiming ownership of land which doesn't belong to them also leads to land conflicts.

Suggest ways people use to solve land conflicts in Uganda today

Land conflicts in Uganda can be solved by doing the following;

- Holding clan and community meetings to hold an open dialogue between the conflicting parties.
- It can also be done through changing cultural practices which put vulnerable people at risk.
- Land conflicts can be solved through reconciliation between neighbors.
- Demarcating boarders' disputes among the conflicting parties.
- Surveying and getting a land tittle registered in the rightful owner's manes can also resolve the conflicts.
- Going to courts of law can also help in solving land conflicts.
- Working with trusted community leaders and government officials in situations where internal discussions may not work.
- Addressing unjust customary practices that are putting vulnerable groups at a disadvantage.
- Use of mediations. i.e. mediators tend to negotiate and bring opposing parties together and attempt to work out a settlement that both parties accept or reject.

Power struggle and influence as a cause of social instabilities and justices

Define power struggle?

Power struggle is a situation in which two or more people or groups compete for control in a particular sphere.

Examples of power struggle include;

- ✓ Physical intimidations such as bullying, posturing, anger or upset facial expressions, getting uncomfortable close or moving too quickly, talking in a negative tone, making humiliating statements as a form of retaliation.

(Activity 2;11 fountain)

On. *What does power struggle/ influence cause to social instabilities and injustices in a country.*

- Caused misunderstandings among the competitors as well as their supporters.
- It has caused physical wars and fights between the supporters of the politicians.

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- Has caused a lot of instabilities in families and has separated communities.
- Has caused a lot of hatred, fights and riots.
- These struggles have also led to loss of lives through the fights and riots.
- Have also led to loss of property.
- Power struggle and influence has also led to discrimination according to races, religions, gender etc.
- Also led to regional tensions and imbalances.
- Power struggles and influence have also led to imprisonments and suffering. Like among the presidents like Nelson Mandela by then, MPs etc.
- Has resulted into racism and nepotism among people of different tribes.

How can you advice people who are power hungry

- Advise them to know that there is no culture than being human and taking people as humans too.
- Advise them that they should not take part in power struggle because authority comes from God.
- They should have trust in God for all the efforts they put in campaigns and believe that God is the author of leadership since he is the supreme leader.
- They should also know that power is God given and one should accept defeat.
- They should also spread the gospel of peace as they pursue their political career. This helps to reduce on the risks and outcomes of the injustices to happen like riots, strikes etc.
- Advise them to have a zeal of leading others, settle their disputes, reconcile in parties and agree to work together to avoid injustices.

Sub-Topic 2:2

THE VALUE OF A JUST SOCIETY

Definition of a just society.

A just society is one in which the rights of people especially the minority are safe guarded.

Or

Is an interdisciplinary project that aims to promote equality by strengthening the values of laws, access to justice and redistributive public policies through teaching, research and public engagement.

(Activity 2;13 fountain)

On. *Discuss ways through which people should treat each other fairly.*

- Always being kind to one another.
- Practicing active listening and having proper communication skills among one another.
- Respecting each other's points of view.
- Understanding differences among people. Like in the age, sex, religion. Status etc. also tries to create a just environment.
- Having love for one another and taking others as brothers and sisters as we believe that all are created in Gods image.
- Appreciating those who support you and also forgiving those who hurt you.
- Treating each other's with empathy and equity regardless of whom they are.
- Avoiding acts of gossiping, backbiting and teasing others.
- Avoiding the acts of disrespecting and embarrassing others.
- Obeying given policies of a given tribe, culture or country also tends to promote a just society.

People who have struggled to create justice in society

(Activity 2;14 fountain)

On. *Identify the personalities that you know who struggled to create justice in the society.*

- **Arch bishop Jonam Luwum.**

Was a leading voice in criticizing the excess of the Idi Amin regime that assumed power in 1971. He delivered a note of protest to Amin against the policies of arbitrary killing and unexplained disappearance of people.

- **Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga (1914-1991)**

First Arch bishop of the Arch diocese of Kampala, and was an opponent of human rights abuse of the military dictatorship of Idi Amin. Spoke against the government human right abuses and also encouraged priests and nuns in the country to shelter people fleeing harassments by the army during the civil wars.

➤ ***Princess Dianna of Wales (1961-1997)***

Participated in charity runs in that she raised awareness and advocated for ways to help people affected by cancer and mental illness. She also associated and encouraged the AIDs patients by then and also offered the hand of help.

➤ ***Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948)***

Was an Indian lawyer, anti-colonial nationalist and political ethicist.

He employed nonviolent resistances to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from the British rule.

Inspired moments for civil rights and freedom across the world.

➤ ***Nelson Mandela. (1918-2013)***

His government focused on dismantling the legacy of apartheid by fostering racial reconciliation and socialism. Also advocated for political equality between the blacks and the whites.

In summary, the above personalities fostered justice in the societies or countries they were in in the following ways;

- They tirelessly fought against injustices against human beings especially the;
 - > Hurting
 - > The hopeless
 - > The lowly hearted
 - > etc.
 - > The poor and destitute
 - > Land mine victims
 - > AIDs patients
- They also used non-violent methods to prevent injustices.

Factors that undermined the Attainment of Justice

(Activity 2;15 fountain)

On. *Discuss the factors that undermined the attainment of justice in your community today.*

- Incompetency of those that pass out justice.
- High levels of favoritism.
- Language and cultural barriers.
- High bribery levels in the court system also tends to undermined the attainment of justice.
- There is also a lot of coercion of eye witnesses hence displacing the right evidence.
- Court delays in addressing a given issue presented in court also tends to delay people in attaining justice.
- Increased poverty levels. i.e. one fails to raise the demands to win a court case due to poverty leads to exploitation by the richer parties.
- Other people also lack legal representations when it comes to court ruling. i.e. the lawyers to stand by their side.
- Lack of evidence and the required finances to win a given case.
- Trial by media can also undermine justice. i.e. when media is got involved in a given incidence.
- Mandatory sentencing and jury trials can undermine the application of the principles of justice.

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Forms of injustice committed against children today

- Children today are handled with cruelty by burning, beating, shouted at act
- Violence in times of war like in the recent past in Uganda.
- Sex abuse, rape and forced prostitution and defilement.
- Isolation, loneliness in case of destitute/street child
- Segregation along classes and religious differences
- They are made hungry and started by step mothers/parents
- Exploitation by relatives and employers
- Forced labour and hard work by guardians
- Kidnap and child sacrifice
- Denial of education by their parents and guardians
- Forced marriages
- Denied love and end up as street children

Forms of injustice in schools today

- There is serious bullying and teasing in many schools especially secondary schools. For example, in Namilyango College on 7th august 1992 a senior one student was bullied and killed.
- In some schools, corporal punishments are still administered to students leading to body harm. Such punishments include caning, lifting heavy loads and kneeling for a long time.
- Children are made to over study with less time for leisure. For instance, nursery and primary children are taken to school very early in the morning at 5:00 am and sent back home late in the evening.
- In some schools, children are given poor quality food in spite of the huge fees paid and they are forced to eat it. For example, in 2015 students of Jinja.s.s strike due to poor feeding.
- Discrimination against teachers and students based on tribal, religious and family backgrounds leading to insecurity.
- In some schools, teachers and students are forced to dress and pray according to certain religious doctrine where they don't belong. For instance, in some Islamic schools all girls are forced to put on veils.
- Sometimes children are kidnapped from schools. This is more common in nursery and primary schools.
- Some students are victims of examination malpractice where their results are withheld by UNEB less their participation in rigging.
- Cheating in examination; some students and teachers participate in cheating of examinations at the expense of other students and this compromise the quality of education.
- In government schools forced transfers take place as a result of the Head Teacher grudging with the staff.
- Students sometimes escape out of school there by breaking the rules and regulations and put the school security on panic.
- Stealing of other people's property; this is common in schools with boarding sections where students lose their clothes and beddings through theft.
- Many schools today levy exorbitant fees with less quality services. Thus, parents fail to realize value for money paid.

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Ways of overcoming injustices today

(Activity 2;16 fountain)

Qn. Mention the causes of injustices today.

- Racism.
- Economic inequality.
- Class discriminations.
- Racial segregation i.e. religious wise.
- Societal norms and traditions.
- High levels of ignorance of the laws or what to do.
- Drug addiction with its associated outcomes.
- Greed for money. i.e. high corruption rates.
- Peer influence among people. i.e. being led by others.
- Incompetency.
- Alcoholism with its associated outcomes.
- Tribalism. i.e. in countries with different tribe races.

Propose ways of overcoming injustices in the society today

- Working hard to eliminate poverty. i.e. through education, participating in business and also farming to earn a living.
- Preaching the gospel of love and fairness to one another.
- Enforcing strict laws and reporting cases of injustices to responsible authorities like police.
- Establishment of anti- corruption units to fight against corruption.
- Can also be done through mediation. i.e. this is when the press is given the freedom to sensitize the masses on the cases of injustices to people.
- Preaching against moral decay and encouraging people to follow the Christian principles of humanity so as to promote equality in races.
- Encouraging dialogues between conflicting parties so as to create proper agreements and reconciliations.
- Promoting equality of all races and sex i.e. on the children, women hence condemning all forms of discrimination in the society.
- Outright resistances against dictatorial leadership. i.e. by reforming with one another and also removing those who act in dictatorial rules.
- Starting many programs and organizations like the human rights organizations that try to fight for people's rights also tends to reduce the cases of injustices today.
- Employment of people through built up projects so as to avoid redundancy and reduce on the high poverty levels.

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Sub- Topic 2:3

TRADITIONAL AFRICAN UNDERSTANDING OF JUSTICE

(Activity 2;17 fountain)

On. Discuss the African Traditional Understanding of justice.

In both centralized and decentralized societies, justice was maintained and was administered almost in the same way as below.

- Use of customs and traditions; in ATS there was written laws so leaders based on the cultural norms as well as customs to bring about justice. This was common in societies like Acholi, Langi, Buganda, etc.
- Family courts; simple problems within the home were discussed and solved by the family head i.e. the father.
- Clan courts; heavy and complicated problems in homes and between different homes were discussed under the clan head in both centralized and decentralized societies.
- Use of age sets/ elders as judges; elders and members of age sets who had wisdom of judgment would help to establish justice. This was mainly in decentralized societies e.g. Karamojong.
- Use of local chiefs; chiefs especially village chiefs were responsible for solving disputes or quarrels but their judgment respected the opinion of all the people.
- Court of appeal; in centralized societies, there was a court of appeal headed by king where the discontented members would go for justice.
- Punishments; punishments were given in accordance to the culprit's (criminal's) status i.e. in terms of his wealth and the crime committed.
- The aim of punishment was to reconcile the conflicting parties so that peace and harmony would be maintained in society e.g. among the Baganda, after judgment, the conflicting parties would be requested to bring food and beer fest together.
- Compensations; when one committed a crime, he/she was asked to compensate the one who suffered the crime.
- Elders' advise; elders would advise the criminals and there after followed by strong warning e.g. among the Baganda, if there was any marriage conflict, the aunt and the uncle would talk to the concerned and warn them not to offend each other again.
- In African justice, every suspect was taken to be guilty and until proved to be innocent. However, one would be punished before proving his guilt.
- Mutual cooperation was encouraged and promoted by all members of the society and in every activity (you are because I am and I am because you are).
- Family respect; children respected their elders in the family and would listen to orders from all elders.
- The whole community was concerned with the proper upbringing of children. Children would be put right by any elder in the society.
- All people in the community were provided with their special needs such as food and shelter.
- People lived according to their cultural norms and values so as to be in good relationship with the ancestors.

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- Different taboos were put in place to regulate behavior among members of the community. For example, among the Baganda of central Uganda married women were restricted from shaking hands with their male in laws to avoid incest.
- In some societies law abiding citizens were rewarded as a motivation to maintain their loyalty to the leaders. For example, in Buganda the king rewarded his loyal chiefs with land.
- Perpetual criminals were excommunicated from the society as a measure to reduce crimes. In southern Nigeria among the Igbo Okonkwo one of the chiefs was exiled for having killed his son Ikemefuna.
- Rituals were always performed to normalize the relationship between people and their ancestors in case the ancestors were offended.
- Leadership was hereditary in some societies to avoid succession disputes.
- Boundaries on land were clearly defined and marked by planting special species of trees or plants. This was common in Buganda.

On. Identify the injustices that existed in the Traditional African Society.

In African traditional society, there were social, political and economic injustices as discussed below.

Social injustices

- Women were taken as property of men hence unequal to men in all African societies.
- Witchcraft. People would bewitch others because of envy.
- Inheritance of widows; at the death of a man, the wife would be inherited by the brother of the dead man and this woman had no right to refuse it was common among the Itesot, Bagishu, Basoga etc.
- Forced marriages were arranged. In most of the African communities, parents/elders would arrange marriage for their daughters and sons without consulting them.
- Women were denied to talk in public and they were expected to be humble at all times that's why kneeling was compulsory among the Baganda.
- Child sacrifice was common in African tradition in the process of appeasing their gods and this was against the right to life.
- Children's views were ignored and were denied the chance to advise or question the elders' authority e.g. among the Baganda, a child who would question the parents' authority would be chased from the family and sometimes from the clan.
- In some societies, twins would be taken as a bad omen and therefore, would be killed e.g. among the Ibo of southern Nigeria, twins would be taken to the evil forest where they died from.
- In some societies like Buganda, the king had a right to take men's wives if admired.

Politically

- In most cases leadership was through inheritance less democracy and this led to the oppression of people.
- Dictatorship; chiefs and kings were dictators, they had absolute powers and, in most cases, Africans suffered the rough of these leaders.
- External conflicts were common in African society due to the need to expand

Economically

- Women were denied the chance of inheriting their husband's property while girls were also denied a share of the father's property.
- Women were beasts of burden; most of the agricultural and domestic work were left for women for women in many societies e.g. among the Sabin, it was the work of the women to cultivate food, build a hut, harvest food and men were only to enjoy.
- There was raiding i.e. societies would raid others for wealth e.g. the Baganda would raid Bunyoro, Banyoro raided the Batooro while the Karamojong disturbed the Iteso.
- Sometimes parents exchanged their girls for riches e.g. cows and sometimes, the exchange were as a result of maintaining good friendship.
- There was unequal distribution of wealth among the people e.g. in centralized societies; most of the wealth was in the hands of the royal family.

How justice was upheld in the African Traditional Societies

(Activity 2;19 fountain)

Qn. How was justice aimed at meeting human needs in African Traditional Societies.

- Human needs were a supreme criterion for example the hungry stranger could enter the village gate and take what was to satisfy his hunger without being called a thief
- Social harmony was very important, where almost all activities was done as a group
- The basic unit of the life was the community and individualism were discouraged.
- Decisions about social order were based on customs and particular cases.
- The local court played an important role in reconciling persons, settling quarrels and disputes.
- The tribal elders had an important judicial and reconciliatory role they adjudicated between conflicting parties, condemn the quarrel some in order to strengthen the social fabric of life.
- Justice was concern of everyone in the community for example the local chiefs might be responsible for a final decision, but the people were allowed to voice their opinions in a free discussion.
- All people acted together for the good of the community.
- Being at peace with the community and self was very important.
- There was communal ownership of property for example land, cattle.
- Reconciliation was the purpose of justice which was concluded with a religious ritual e.g. sacrifice.
- Peace with the gods and ancestral spirits was promoted to bring blessing for the community.
- Criminals could be brought to public to punish lessons to them.
- Wrong doers were ex-communicated from the society.
- Parents were concerned with looking for marriage partners.

Weakness in the African Traditional Understanding of Justice

- Rights of an individual were ignored while fulfilling the rights of the community yet Christ is against oppression.
- The insane and the crippled were isolated as part of justice yet Jesus is against discrimination.
- There was a big gap between men and women yet Christianity encourages unity.

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- Women and children would be undermined in trying to promote justice and this abused the abused the Christian value of equality.
- Any reformist was taken as a threat to the society and sometimes would be exiled.
- Children's ideas were ignored yet Jesus called them to be near him.
- Some times their punishments were against humanity e.g. punishing by death.
- Their system of justice encouraged dictatorship as it gave elders a lot of powers.
- Some cultural norms and values were oppressive and against God's order of creation e.g. female genital mutilation among the Sabin.
- Respect of elders led to forced marriage which is contrary to the ideal marriage.
- Minority groups were ignored because in African traditional system of justice, they respected the majority.
- Some practices were symbols of anti-social activities e.g. witch hunting among the Zulu people, murder of twins among the Ibo society etc.

Sub- Topic 2:4

CHRISTIAN TEACHINGS ABOUT JUSTICE

The Old Testament Understanding of Justices

- The Old Testament advocates for justice as the only way to promote peace and harmony and to make man comfortable.
- It teaches that companionship is part of justice e.g. when God was creating, he saw that it was not good for man to be alone and so, He created a helper for man. (*Gen 2:18-23*).
- The Old Testament teaches that justice is promoted by following instructions e.g. God gave man the instruction not to eat the forbidden fruit.
- Sin is unfair to God and punishable e.g. God punished man and woman for having sinned against Him by eating the fruit.
- The Old Testament supports preservation of life for instance Cain was punished for having killed his brother Abel. (*Genesis 4:1ff*) and among the Ten Commandments, God refused Israelites from killing each other.
- It teaches that God liberates (saves) those who are unfairly treated because He is a just God e.g. in the book of exodus Moses is called by God to go and save the Israelites who were suffering in Egypt as slaves (*Exodus 3:7*).
- The Old Testament teaches that it is fair for workers to rest and it condemns those who use workers without giving them time to rest e.g. when God was creating, he set for man time to rest.
- Justice is maintained by restoring relationship with the offended e.g. as a way of restoring justice, God clothed man. (*Genesis 3:21*). He called Abraham, (*Genesis 12*) etc. therefore, Christians should reconcile with each other and God.
- The Old Testament shows that law is given as an instrument for justice and peace therefore, should be respected e.g. God through Moses gave the Israelites the ten commandments to maintain peace and justice in their society. (*Exodus 20*)
- The Old Testament advocates for restoration/payment of the victim who suffered any injustice. (*Exodus 22:1ff*).
- The Old Testament advocates for forgiveness (*Leviticus 19:18*).
- In the Old Testament, God gave laws of justice and mercy and gives a detailed explanation of how justice should be restored. (*Exodus 23:1-8*)
- The Old Testament calls for fair judgment e.g. Prophet Elijah condemned King Ahab for having judged Naboth unfairly (*1 Kings 21:1-22*).
- The Old Testament encourages faithfulness e.g. Prophet Nathan passed judgment over King David for having committed adultery with Uriah's wife. (*2 Samuel 12:7*)
- If someone repents, all the injustices he has done are forgiven e.g. God forgave King David when he repented. (*Ezekiel 18*). A repentant sinner will live.

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(Activity 2;20 fountain)

Importance of Justice according to Exodus 20:1 and 1 Kings 3:16-28

In the above books, justice was prevailed in that;

- The children of Israel received justice when God delivered them from slavery. This was from the Egyptian Pharaoh.
- God executed justice to his people.
- God also gave Solomon wisdom to give justice to the rightful mother of the child who was a live as seen in **1 Kings 3:16-28**.

Note;

Both teachings reveal the importance of justice in that;

- Justice frees people from suffering and bondage.
- It gives people freedom.
- Justice give people happiness.
- Justices gives people fair treatment and satisfaction.
- Justice saves people's lives as seen in **Exodus 20: ff** and **1 Kings 3:16-28**.
- God uses people to avail others justice.

The book of Amos and the injustices of his time

A summary on the injustices faced by Amos.

<i>Text</i>	<i>Kind of injustice</i>
Amos 2;7-12	>Trample on the heads of the poor as on the dust of the ground and deny justice to the oppressed. >Father and son use the same girl. >They take wine taken as fines.
Amos 4;1	>Women who oppress the poor, crush the needy and say to their husbands bring us same drinks.
Amos 5;7,11,24	>There are those who turn justice into bitterness and cast righteousness to the ground.
Amos 8;4-6	>Trampling the needy and do a way with the poor of the land. > Selling and working on the sabbath. > Buying the poor with silver and the needy for a pair of sandals.

The injustices that are indicated in the book of Amos prevailed in Israel and her neighbours include;

- Idolatry.
- Slavery and slave trade.
- Mistreatment and cheating of the poor.
- Accumulated luxuries through violence and dishonest gains.

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- They hated those who challenged injustices.
- Persecuted the poor.
- Did a lot of bribery and denied the poor justice in courts of law.
- They tempered with weighing scales to cheat in measurements.
- Sold worthless wheat at a very high price.
- They despised the Sabbath.
- Took justice as poison and right as wrong.

Why did God constantly send prophets to the Israelites?

- Prophets were sent to re-introduce God's voice among his own people who for long had stayed without hearing from him.
- They had to remind the Israelites to remain faithful to the covenant promises made with their God.
- Prophets had to stress paying loyalty to one true God.
- Prophets were sent to lead Israel in worship sessions, offering sacrifices, thanks giving and prayer meetings.
- Prophets had to remind Israelites to obey the ten commandments.
- Prophets helped Israel to experience God's heart of compassion through performance of miracles.
- Prophets had to remind the Israelites to trust and depend on God for his provision, protection and wise counsel.
- Prophets had to introduce Israel to a kind of worship which would gain a reward from God.
- They had to settle disputes that had emerged among the Israelites e.g. Moses and Prophet Samuel.
- They had to help in guiding Israel in reaching important decisions such as choosing a king.
- Prophets were important in influencing the moral uprightness in the community of Israel.
- They helped to bring to the notice of the Israelites of God's awaiting judgment.

The New Testament Teaching on Justice

- The New Testament encourages people to be perfect as their father in heaven is. Therefore, to promote justice, it encourages people to help, forgive and pray for others. The following are the New Testament teaching on justice.
- The New Testament encourages those who are persecuted and accused falsely to remain happy e.g. in Beatitudes, Jesus encourages the persecuted to be happy. He does this to maintain good relationship between people.
- Jesus encourages people to be at peace with others and not to be angry with their friends. Whoever is angry with his brother will be brought to trial. (*Mathew 5:21*)
- The New Testament encourages observance of the law as the only way to maintain justice in the society e.g. Jesus said I have not come to destroy the law but to perfect it. (*Mathew 5:17*)
- The New Testament encourages the change of unjust laws as a way of promoting fairness in society e.g. Jesus tried to change the parts of the Mosaic laws which were unjust to

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people e.g. the law of Sabbath, (*Mark 3:23*) it talks about the ceremonial washing of hands fasting. (*Mark 7*).

- The New Testament encourages forgiveness and discourages revenge. (*Mathew 5:38-39*)
- Jesus also encourages us to love our enemies too and pray for them. (*Mathew 5:43*)
- The New Testament gives us the greatest commandment which is love of God and the love of your neighbor. (*Mark 12:30*)
- According to the New Testament, justice is by associating with all categories of people and discrimination is condemned e.g. Jesus associated with the tax collectors, women rappers etc.
- The New Testament calls for faithfulness among married couples and condemns those who commit adultery. (*Mathew 5:27*)
- The New Testament calls for permanence of marriage and discourages divorce as unjust. (*Mark 10:1ff*).
- In (*Luke 12:1-7*), Jesus warns us against the injustices we do because all of them are known by God and will be disclosed on the judgment day.
- (*1 Peter 3:8-9*) encourages us to live in harmony with one another and to be sympathetic.

Challenges Jesus faced in Promoting Justice

- He was accused of forgiving sins Pharisees and scribes.
- Betrayed by Judas Iscariot.
- Tempted by the devil.
- Blamed of being blasphemous.
- Arrested, tried and crucified on the cross.
- Was regarded as a sinner because he associated with sinners.
- Was called prince of demons.
- Died a shameful death of a criminal hanging him.
- He was overtaken by anger when he chased people who were trading in the temple.
- He was accused of eating with tax collectors Zacchaeus.

Christian teaching that help to restore justice in society today

- Christianity emphasizes love for one another, for example showing concern for the needy.
- Christianity teaches about forgiveness and Jesus forgave the adulterous woman.
- The Christian teaching encourages equality for all Jesus welcomed children, women, tax collectors and sinners.
- Encouraging reconciliation instead of revenge just like Jesus reconciles men to God.
- Through prayers the Christians can work towards bringing about justice.
- Christianity condemns injustices being committed today like corruption, child sacrifice.
- By showing them God's forgiving power, which heals all relationships and calling them to God in repentance of their sins.
- Christianity emphasizes charity work for example caring for the sick, caring for the poor.
- Christianity condemns judging others.
- It emphasizes serving others, for example Jesus served his disciples.
- It calls for peace and unity.
- Having a spirit of servanthood for one another.

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SAMPLE ACTIVITIES OF INTEGRATION

Sample 1

Atuk and Kwen are siblings. They have been your friends since their primary school. They are now completing senior four. However, Atuk's parents do not want Atuk to continue with school because she is a girl. They say, they can only pay school fees for a girl up to senior four, but a boy can go even up to university. They think that educating a girl up to a higher level is a wastage of time. They have arranged for a man to marry Atuk immediately. Atuk like many other girls in their community would love to continue with school but they are denied this chance.

Task

You are invited to talk to people in the community who think exactly like Atuk's parents. Write a speech that will help Atuk and the rest of the girls in their community to attain their justice.

Sample 2

At the end of April, teacher Rinah, returned from work to find her house covered in blood. She first saw the mutilated bodies of her elderly father Madugu and her mother. But it was not the crime, it was the punishment as a result of revenge that shocked the rest of Kakoni village.

Hours after the murder, police arrested a suspect, Rana's neighbor, Katwa, 38, already had a criminal record and according to the police, after a night in custody he confessed to killing the family.

The next morning, as thousands of villagers gathered for the funerals, a police car carrying the suspect and several policemen appeared in the streets. Police would later explain that as part of the investigation they wanted Mr. Katwa to reenact the murder at the crime scene.

The crowd stopped the car and dragged Mr. Katwa out. He was severely beaten, the crowd chanted, as they watched a group of young men stab the Mr. Katwa to death.

His body, stripped down to his underpants, was tied to the front of a car and paraded through the streets. Once they reached the centre of the village, the young men raised the body and hanged it from a meat hook attached to a post.

Task

If you are invited as a pastor to speak to the gathering, write a speech that you will present to the gathering about social justice using the bible teaching.

END OF CHAPTER

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CHAPTER 3

THEME: MAN'S HARMONIOUS CO-EXISTANCE

TOPIC: CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Sub-Topic 3:1

UNDERSTANDING THE CAUSES OF CONFLICTS IN SOCIETY

(Activity 3;1 fountain)

Meaning of conflicts and conflict resolution.

Conflict

A conflict is a struggle or clash between opposing forces.

Or a state of opposition between ideas of interest.

Or a disagreement or a clash between two opportunities.

Conflict resolution

Conflict resolution is a process by which two or more parties reach a peaceful solution to a disagreement or dispute among them.

The disagreements may be;

- ✓ Personal
- ✓ Financial
- ✓ Political or
- ✓ Emotional but when a dispute arises, the best course of action is negotiation to resolve it.

Types and causes of conflicts in society

(Activity 2;2 fountain)

Types of conflicts in society

There are five basic types which are not totally different from those other conflicts except that they all deal with conflicts among people.

They are;

- ✓ Intrapersonal conflicts (with in an individual)
- ✓ Interpersonal conflicts (between individuals)
- ✓ Intragroup conflicts.
- ✓ Intergroup conflicts.
- ✓ Interorganizational conflicts.

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Intrapersonal conflicts.

This are conflicts experienced by a single individual, when his or her own goals, values or roles diverge.

Example

- ✓ A lawyer may experience a conflict of value when he represents a defendant, he knows to be guilty of the charges against him.
- ✓ A worker whose goal is to earn her MBA might experience an intrapersonal conflict when she's offered a position that requires him/ her to transfer to a different state.
- ✓ It might be a role conflict where a worker might have to choose between dinner with clients or dinner with family.

Interpersonal conflicts.

This is a conflict due to differences in goals, values and styles between two or more people who are required to interact.

As this type of conflict is between individuals the conflicts can get very personal.

Intragroup conflicts.

This is a conflict with in a group or team, where members conflicts over goals or procedures.

Example

- ✓ A board of directors may want to take a risk to launch a set of products on behalf of their organisation, inspite of dissenting opinions among several members.
- ✓ Intragroup conflicts take place among them as they argue the pros and cons of taking such a risk.

Intergroup conflict

This is when conflicts between groups inside and outside an organisation disagree on various issues.

Conflicts can also arise between two groups within the same organizations, and that also would be considered intergroup conflicts.

Interorganizational conflicts

There are conflicts/ disputes between two companies in some industry.

examples

- ✓ Disagreement between computer manufactures over computer standards between two companies in different industries or economic sectors.
- ✓ Conflict between two or more countries e.g. a trade dispute between the united states and Russia etc.

Other types

Within those types of conflicts, one can also experience the following types.

Horizontal conflicts

This is a conflict with others that are at some peer level as you.

Vertical conflicts

This is a conflict with a manager or a subordinate.

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General causes of conflicts

General cause of conflicts may include the following;

- Misunderstandings
- Personal differences.
- Information deficiency.
- Goal differences.
- Lack of trust for one another or work.
- Lack of role clarification.
- Threat to status.
- Scarce resources.
- Poor communication.
- Organizational changes/ change in mind.

Causes of conflicts in the contemporary world

These can be in the following sections below;

- ✓ In schools.
- ✓ In families.
- ✓ In villages and communities.
- ✓ At work place.
- ✓ In church.
- ✓ In the country.

Causes of conflicts in schools.

(Activity 3;3 fountain)

Qn. Identify the causes of conflicts in schools.

- Personal disagreements between students. This are caused by various things like differences in opinions, values.
- Competition for grades or popularity. This may lead to spreading of rumors, for fame or else cheating exams for better results.
- Bullying or harassment like hitting or pushing others, verbal bullying like funny names calling or making threats.
- Differences in cultural values or beliefs i.e. may be from different cultural backgrounds with differences in norms hence causing cultural differentials.
- Differences in religions and beliefs. i.e. students may make fun of each other's beliefs or values or try forcing their views on others causing conflicts in school.
- Frustrations with school work or social demands. i.e. workload, tests. This can lead to frustrations and even anger.

- Differences in age groups and also sex at times tends to cause conflicts. i.e. the adolescents at most tend to undergo their growth stages with its associated outcomes leading to conflicts.
- Lack of good communication between the learners themselves or the administration and the learners.
- There are also ideological and political differences among the learners. This tends to cause differences and divisions depending on political affiliations.
- High levels of discrimination by the teachers or administration can also lead to conflicts.
- Altercations and fights between students due to groups can also lead to conflicts in school.
- Dating/ sexual harassments also at most times causes conflicts among students while at school.

Suggest ways your school can solve these conflicts

- Forgiving one another whenever on wrong.
- Practicing good communication skills amongst people at school.
- Planning in advance so as to avoid inconveniences. This is for the administration.
- Speaking the truth in love to one another. This transforms the spirit of kindness and understanding to one another.
- Practicing guidance and counselling. This helps since learners are advised on the right proceedings and also on how to associate with one another.
- Setting up school rules and regulations. This are to be followed by individuals/ students and also at times act as conflict resolution.
- Participate in prayers and fasting which keeps people/ the students at peace with one another.
- Treating others as one. i.e. this tends to avoid cases like tribalism, differences in the gender or even age.
- Collaborating with one another. This involves to work with the other parties to find a mutually agreeable solution to a given problem.
- Preaching about equality to the learners or administration. This solves the problems of segregation like in religion, sex etc.
- Sharing perspectives of problems and help solve conflicts among the students and also administrators.

Causes of conflicts in families

(Activity 3;4 fountain)

Qn. What are the causes of conflicts in homes/ families today.

Most of the conflicts in families come about because of many issues which include;

- High poverty levels in the families.
- Indiscipline i.e. among the children at most.
- Bad peer friends.

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- Irresponsibility's among the family heads i.e. fathers always tend to forget their roles.
- Negligence in the family is also evidenced by the family heads i.e. father and mother.
- Unfaithfulness between the couples.
- Poor communication among the family members.
- Lack of self-control.
- High levels of impatience in families especially among the couples.
- Listening to wrong advices especially from the bad peers.
- Ignorance of the word of God.
- Over drinking.
- Lack of time for one another.

Qn. Share views on how conflicts in family can be solved.

- Seeking professional help and support if needed. This is through guidance and counselling.
- Working as a team. i.e. working hand in hand with one another to solve a given problem.
- Recognizing that some issues aren't worth fighting for.
- Trying to understand other family members perspectives i.e. freedom for everyone to express their views without being interrupted like for the children.
- Conducting prayers among the family members so as to develop faith kind trust in one another.
- Having trust and patience for one another.
- Exercising open and honest communication amongst family members.
- Practicing obedience i.e. for the children to obey their parents and elders, women obeying their husbands and also fathers obeying his wife and siblings.
- Having time for one another in the families. This tends to solve some problems of suspicions, rumors and lack of trust in one another.
- Taking part in family responsibilities and duties so as to fight against cases of negligence, poverty etc. when one knows his or her responsibilities, work in the family goes smoothly.
- Avoiding bad peer friends who tend to let down stabilities in families.
- Having empathy for others in the conflict and let them know that you want to work on a solution together.

Causes of conflicts in villages and communities.

(Activity 3;5 fountain)

Qn. Identify the cases and causes of conflicts in communities.

- High poverty levels.
- Envy and greed amongst people in the community.
- Differences in cultures.
- High levels of competition among people in the community.
- Differences in interest and demands of different individuals in the community.

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- Lack of self-control among members.
- Political differences among members in the community.
- Economic imbalances in the society i.e. resources being at most in one side or region.
- High rates of territorial/ boarder conflicts in the communities i.e. land boarders.
- Too much jealousy and rumors also at most tend to create conflicts in the community.
- High levels of discrimination based on races, gender and sex.
- Religious differences also cause conflicts i.e. there are a lot of fights and divisions in religion.

Solutions to conflicts in the community

- Taking part in prayer and fasting.
- Having peace talks to create solutions to a given conflicts.
- Creating developmental projects so as to create employment opportunities. This tend to reduce the poverty levels.
- Seeking for courts of law ruling so as to solve problems of territorial/ boarder conflicts.
- Demarcating/ surveying the land as a community. This also tend to solve boarder conflicts.
- Spreading the gospel of equality among people. This tends to solve the problem of differences in gender, sex and also races among people.
- Seeking professional help and support i.e. this is through guidance and counselling or use of mediators so as to solve conflicts.
- Settling political disputes by encouraging the spirit of togetherness and being united.
- Creating religious balances i.e. through proper distribution of resources and respect for each denomination.
- Developing proper communication skills with the opposition. i.e. this can be through problem solving, understanding each other etc.
- Strengthening and promoting the cultural norms and values which keep people in the community in line with the recommended community rules.

Causes of conflicts at a work place

(Activity 3;6 fountain)

Qn. Identify the causes of conflicts at work place.

- Delayed salaries.
- Over working by the employers which is exploitation too.
- Too much favoritism.
- Too much work load with low payments.
- Poor work ethics which manifest in poor communication.
- Lack of respect for one another.
- Lack of problem-solving skills and individual differences.
- Poor administrative policies i.e. not mindful of the workers welfare by the employers or bosses.

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- Differences in the education levels and sectors e.g. between the diploma and degree holders, science and arts department etc.
- Differences in religion also tends to create conflicts at workplace. This is because people came from different religious backgrounds and tend to create religious arguments e.g. Muslims and the Christians.
- At most times there are high levels of discriminations i.e. through selections, promotions and also tribalism.
- At times laziness and redundancy by some workers tends to create imbalances at work. This leads to over work load on others to the expense of others leading to conflicts at work place.
- Bulling and harassments of some workers. E.g. the female who are at times sexually harassed for work favor.
- Inadequate training and unclear job descriptions at work place.

Qn. If you are a manager or a boss of a given entity or company, how would you have resolved these conflicts above.

This calls for the solutions of conflicts at work place which contain the following;

- Employing well trained and dedicated workers for a particular described job.
- Encouraging employees to work out issues on their own. i.e. welcoming others ideas and put into consideration.
- Paying workers/ employees on time and promptly due to the agreed terms and conditions of work.
- Employers should also have proper communication skills with their workers and also act as problem solvers.
- Employees are also encouraged to work by their professional ethics which guide them in their conducts and behaviors while at work place.
- Managing emotions at work place and working in harmony with others.
- Encouraging team work spirit at work place. i.e. this helps workers to work together and also solve their problems amicably.
- Building healthy relationships. i.e. learning how to advocate for self and others by resolving disputes amicably leading to healthier relationships.
- Division of duties amicably to the workers in sects or departments, this tends to encourage hard work and fight against laziness and exploitation of others at work place.
- Employment of workers from different ethnicities and religious backgrounds. This tends to solve the problem of favoritism and discrimination.
- Having faith and trust among the workers. This tends to reduce and fight against discrimination in age, sex and also educational levels.
- Putting in place favourable administrative policies. i.e. employing good morals of association with others and also having proper running administrative policies favourable to the workers.

Causes of conflicts in church

(Activity 3;7 fountain)

Qn. Identify the causes of conflicts in church today.

- Lack of accountability for church funds.
- Provocative dances and styles in church also causing attractions hence fornication.
- Prolonged sermons in some of the churches.
- Greed for women by some church denominations.
- Immorality of some religious leaders.
- Differences in doctrines i.e. how churches understand worship and the ways to serve God also causes conflicts among people.
- There is also struggle for congregatory numbers. Many churches always fight and struggle for converts which points to the amount of offering that can be raised in a given church.
- Also changes in the dressing code by the Christians today take a lot of tension from worshipping the lord. This also tends to cause conflicts.
- Influence from the social media which presents false prophets and preachers. This tends to take off minds of Christians to following Pagan / false men of God.
- Differences in the mode of church service i.e. when offering, higher demands from churches, etc. also cause conflicts in churches.
- Church leaders involving in politics instead of concentrating a lot in the religious influence.

Qn. Advice religious and other church leaders on how to solve church conflicts.

- They should treat each other as brothers and sisters.
- Praying and fasting so as to intercede for the churches moving on the right direction.
- Church leaders are also encouraged to be good examples by modeling Jesus Christ.
- Church conflict resolutions should also be included in the sermons i.e. through preaching's, readings so as to sensitize people of what God demands and what is not expected of a Christian.
- Also taking part in guidance and counseling services. This can be to the youth, elders about many conducts like the dressing code, dancing styles in church etc. which tend to be provocative.
- Also desire to learn and practice good communication skills while at church. This is for both.
- Religious leaders should also start and end conversations on a good note. i.e. whenever preaching or counselling. This tries to avoid the aspects of segregation.
- Introducing fun bonding activities like the youth groups, fathers' unions, mothers' unions so as to create unity among the Christians in their age regiments.
- Describing the proper accountability of the church funds so as to give the Christians a better clue of their funds base or use. This can be through church building, having charity runs etc.

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- Church leaders are also advised to stick to their ethics and be exemplary to others. This avoids incidences of immorality.
- Having well described church sermons and timing. i.e. having many sessions so as to accommodate the Christian demands and busy schedules.

Causes of conflicts in the country

(Activity 3;8 fountain)

Qn. Identify the causes of conflicts in your country today

This include the following.

- Increasing poverty levels of the people in the country with its associated outcomes.
- High corruption rates amongst the many government officials.
- Tribalism. This is due to the many tribe's mixture in the country.
- High rates of sectorial/ regional imbalances. i.e. some sectors or regions benefit than others like in service delivery.
- Disrespect of people's rights i.e. too much segregations in the country.
- Political differences and ideologies also tend to create instabilities ad conflicts in the country.
- Increased land disputes in the country i.e. boarder struggles, fights for land ownership etc.
- Imbalances in resource allocation of a given country also at most times brings in conflicts in the country.
- Increasing instabilities like wars, riots etc.
- Religious differences in the country. since the country is a multi-religious dispassion.
- Un defined laws governing the country also at times cause conflicts. i.e. this deals with countries with out defined laws of governance.
- Cultural differences with different norms and taboos also tend to cause instabilities, this is when they later disagree with the government strategies and laws.
- Too much permissiveness with its associated effects. For example, drug abuse, immoralities etc. also tend to cause conflicts through violence.

Qn. How can we solve the cause of conflicts in our country as noted above.

- Taking part in fair and democratic elections so as to chose good and defined governance. This helps to fight against the instabilities.
- Having peace talks in areas involved in war and riots so as to create a peaceful environment.
- Solving deeper conflicts in the courts of laws so as to avoid wrangles like land/ boarder struggles.
- Setting up restrictions and defined laws so as to govern the country. This are to be followed by the citizens.

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- Putting in place organizations like Action Aid, Peace keeping organizations like NGOs. This help to fight against discrimination and also fight for human rights.
- Setting up strict laws against corruption by government officials. This is done by penalizing the victims i.e. by summoning them to the courts of law.
- Creating a religious free dispassion so as to create freedom for people to choose religions of their choice without interruptions.
- Promotion of good communication skills by the government to its citizens. i.e. through broad Cust of national progress and national developmental programs.
- Putting in place security sections like the army, police etc. so as to fight against the mushrooming wars and riots in the country.
- Promoting sectorial and regional balances. This is by proper distribution and allocation of government resources so as to benefit all sectors and regions.
- Encouraging people to take part in land survey programs in their original names and descriptions. This also tend to reduce cases of land/ boarder disputes.
- Government provision of better services to people. For example, good health services through construction and provision of health sectors, good education system etc. This tends to promote peace hence reducing on the high poverty rates.
- Promoting the spirit of working together (team work) hence promoting unity and cooperation.

(Activity 3;9 fountain)

Examples of religious conflicts that led to the persecution of Christians

This can be witnessed in the following ways;

- Horrifying ways American Puritans persecuted the Quakers for example.
 - The first Quakers in America were stripped, beaten and starved.
 - Quakers caught in Massachusset had their ears cut off which was also part of persecution.
 - Four Quakers were murdered for their beliefs and also women were stripped naked and beaten.
 - Two Quaker children were almost sold into slavery.

Others also included;

- Too many persecutions in the old testament for example Joseph sold into slavery to Egypt, Daniel thrown into the den of lions because of his faith.
- Persecutions in the early church for example Jesus Christ himself persecuted for the sake of speaking the truth and his mission deeds. Also, the persecution of Jesus' apostles like Stephen, Peter etc. for spreading the word of God.
- There were also Christian persecutions during the French revolution. This included persecuting leading clergy men as well as destroying or repurposing religious buildings.
- There was also persecution of Christians in Uganda by the Kabaka Mwanga. This are described as the Ugandan Martyrs who were African Christian believers who sacrificed their traditional believes so as to follow the Christian faith.

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- Most persecutions also take part due to religious differences like muslims and the Christian believers. This is witnessed from the Alshabab massacres to the other countries or states.

(Activity 3;11 fountain)

Qn. How can religion help to solve current conflicts in the society or countries.

- Religion can help in resolving apolitical conflicts and related consequences basing on the teaching of the word of God.
- Religious leaders can convene dialogues and reconciliatory meetings to reconcile the conflicting parties.
- Religious affiliations and convictions often motivate religious communities to advocate particular peace related government policies. They also directly oppose repression and promote peace and reconciliation.
- Religions can also take part in prayer and fasting for the country.
- They can also teach the message of peace, love and forgiveness to the general public.
- Religious people can also mobilize communities and national support to support peace processes.
- They can also help to bring a sense of direction using the word of God or Allan. This is through prophecies, revelations etc. of a given situation in a given moment.
- Religious leaders can also mobilize services that can bring hope to the victims of the conflicts, for example, charity runs etc.
- They can also take part in guidance and counselling sessions that is to say through revelations, acting as advisers for organizations, governments etc.

Effects of current conflicts to individuals and societies.

- Increased death tolls and injuries due to wars, riots etc.
- Lead to population displacement.
- Leads to destruction of assets/ property of people foe example plantation firms, industries among others.
- Leads to disruption of the social and economic services and systems like health care services, education among others.
- Conflicts foster hatred and discontent among groups or people in the entire country.
- Laws and orders are disrupted in a given country or society due to conflicts.
- Conflicts destroy social relationships as there is mistrust, damaged emotions and miscommunication etc.
- Conflicts also lead to stress and anxiety among individuals, this decreases productivity and satisfaction.
- Positively, conflicts can also help individuals recognize their common interests and demands. for example, war on political instabilities.
- Conflicts are also extremely costly. For example, war with its associated outcomes like infrastructural destruction hence making it difficult to put up rehabilitations.

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- Positive conflicts are constructive in nature. That is to say produce new ideas, solve continuous problems and provide opportunities for people and teams to expand their skills, which fosters creativity.

Way of helping individuals affected by conflicts as a way of promoting peace and reconciliation

(Activity 3;12 fountain)

Qn. Suggest ways one can help individuals who have been involved in family, political and religious conflicts.

Different individuals and organizations have volunteered to help victims of war and conflicts. Such organizations include UNICEF, United Nations, Islamic Relief, World Vision International, Catholic Relief Services, Doctors of the World, World Vision among others.

This has helped affected individuals involved in conflicts as follows;

- Provided financial support to people affected.
- Provided accommodation for the refugees or those affected by wars, floods etc.
- Have also provided education services.
- Emphasized the spirit of forgiveness to conflicting parties.
- Guiding those affected to accept the problems they are facing and also the cause of the problems.
- Driving those in conflicts into agreements and peace building programs so as to create harmony.
- Providing guidance and counselling services to those affected by conflicts so as to create comfort to these people like in the family conflicts etc.
- Teaching the affected to abide by the aspects of love, care and support for one another so as to create a peaceful stay.
- Encouraging the affected to take part in prayers and also believe in God as the provider and peace giver. This also tends to create peace in families, political and religious conflicts.
- Preaching about the spirit of equality to the human race. i.e. preaching about God creating all beings equal and there is no need to segregate/ discriminate one another. This calls for the spirit of brotherhood and sisterhood to people.

Conflict Management

(Activity 3;13 fountain)

Qn. Define the meaning of conflict management.

Conflict management is the process of uniting the negative aspects of a conflict while increasing the positive aspects of a conflict.

Qn. Research and propose a process for conflict management.

Research proposes it that for conflicts management, the following have to be under gone;

- Clarifying the disagreement.
- Getting to know its course i.e. the course of a given disagreement.
- Establishing common goals for both parties.
- Discussing ways to meet these goals.
- Finding out the barriers that are set to limit parties from having the common goals they intend to achieve.
- Then lastly agreeing on the best ways to resolve a given disagreement.

Note;

As Christians, we are encouraged to use the knowledge and skills you have acquired to serve people through conflict management.

Like the bible says, the harvest is ready but the labourers are few. Let it be your deliberate mission to start labouring to heal relationships that have been wounded basing on the guidelines of the word of God.

Sub Topic 3:2

THE ROLE OF CHRISTIANITY IN CONFLICT RESOLUTION

(Activity 3;14 fountain)

Contributions of the church towards conflict resolution in Uganda

- The church has put up projects so as to help the needy. For example, the lame, homeless, poor etc.
- The church especially the church leaders are taking part in guidance and counselling services that is to say advising people, government and also other organizations.
- Taken part in preaching the word of God to the community members today through crusades, door to door preaching and prayers.
- They are also acting as mediators in conflict resolution i.e. preaching the message of equality in all humanity.
- The church is taking in prayer and fasting which is interceding for the community or countries burdens today.
- Taking part in mobilizing the communities and nation to support peace programs.
- They are also spreading the gospel of equality so as to create the spirit of love, trust, care and forgiveness for one another.
- The church also tends to bring a sense of direction using God's word and anointment. This is through prophecies, revelations etc.
- The church is also taking part in charity runs. For example, helping those in need i.e. the homeless, lame and also those in conflicting areas hence conflict resolution.
- The church also serves as a communication link between opposing sides.

Personalities who played an important role in conflict resolution

(Activity 3;15 fountain)

On. *Using internet and text books or library. Research on the contributions of some key Christian personalities who have participated in conflict resolution.*

➤ ***Bishop John Baptist Odama.***

Served as the chairman of the Acholi Religious leaders Peace Initiative (ARLPI) from 2002-2010, and it was at that point when the group engaged the government in talking peace than taking military actions to end the war against the Lord Resistance Army (LRA) under Joseph Kony.

➤ ***Acleod Baker Ochola.***

An Anglican Bishop in Uganda and served from 1995 to 2002. One of the board members or Ambassador of peace at Acholi Religious Leaders Peace Initiative (ARLPI), and the founder and chair of the Acholi Education Initiative (AEI).

He's one of the peace activists and also conflict resolvers who has a deep connection to the LRA wars, not only because of his ethnic ties but also because he lost his wife and daughter to the war.

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➤ **Martin Luther King Jr.**

Was an African American activist who become the most visible spokes person and leader in the American civil rights movement from 1995 until his association in 1968.

He resolved the rights of the Africans in America which was a conflict that had been long happening.

➤ **Betty Williams.**

In 1943 Williams along with Marread Corrigan co-founded the community of peace people.

This was an organisation dedicated to promote a peaceful resolution to the Northern Ireland solving the conflicts that took place.

She was jointly awarded the Nobel peace price with Corrigan in 1976.

➤ **Jesus of Nazareth (2 BC- 7 AD)**

Jesus was the chief advocate of peace and also promoted conflict resolutions.

He taught a radical philosophy of love, care and forgiveness. These teaching formed the basis of Christianity. "Blessed are the peace makers, for they shall be called the children of God."

➤ **Other Christian personalities included;**

Nakku Cissy and Rev. Dr. David G.Kitaale who participated in conflict resolution through singing songs and also preaching about the equality of the human race in life.

Bible Teaching about conflict resolution

(Activity 3;16 fountain)

Qn. *Share whether you have ever counselled someone basing on the bible. Share any scripture you can use to help people involved in a conflict.*

Note;

- ✓ This question is learner centered
- ✓ Get to know what your learners have to know about bible verses or a given perspective of their experience ever counselling others.
- ✓ Let them give their ideas one by one.
- ✓ Advise them to take note in their note books of their advices.

Qn. *Identify verses teaching on conflict resolutions*

<i>Bible verse</i>	<i>Teaching on conflict resolution</i>
Proverbs 12;18	Wise words bring reconciliation.
Proverbs 15;1	Avoid harsh words, give gentle answers.
Proverbs 15;18	Stop people who fight.
Matthew 5;9	God blesses those who keep peace.
Matthew 5;44	Love your enemies and pray for them

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Luke 6;29	Be kind to all people.
Luke 17;3	Forgive those who do wrong to you.
John 13;34	Love each other like Jesus loves you.
Romans 12;18	Live in peace with everyone.
Romans 15;5	Live in harmony with each other.
Ephesians 4;20	Do what God has taught you and not otherwise.
Ephesians 4;29	Do not use abusive languages.
James 1;19-20	Be quick to listen, slow to be angry or speak.
1 John 4;20	Love God so that you do not hate one another.

How people can live in harmony with others to promote peace

(Activity 3;7 fountain)

Qn. Describe what you understand by the word harmony.

Harmony is a state of being in agreement or state of living peacefully with no fights or arguments.

Harmony then is characterised of the following;

- Participating in community social events.
- Giving back to others.
- Valuing others.
- Speaking kindly to others.
- Connecting with others.
- Spending quality time with beloved ones etc.

Qn. Discuss the ways people can live in harmony with others.

- Participating in community events like voluntary work of cleaning wells, building dams, bridges etc.
- Connecting with neighbors. i.e. reaching out to people who live around us.
- Having outs with friends on a regular basis.
- Spending quality times with the family members.
- Being vulnerable and honest with friends and family members.
- Being generous and Caring to partners and also others.
- Forgiving and treating people with kindness and love.
- Avoiding seeking revenge on others out of anger.
- Helping others without grading.
- Avoiding judging and always correct others through dialogues and in love.
- Valuing and giving equal treatment to others also.

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The importance of unity, Tolerance, forgiveness and reconciliation in the societies or our lives today

Unity

(Activity 3;18 fountain)

Qn. Explain what you understand by the word unity.

Unity is where people work towards achieving a common goal.

Qn. Identify the importance of unity in a family and community.

- Unity makes work easier and simple i.e. people tend to combine efforts to do a given activity.
- It gives company, comfort and confidence since work is shared amongst many.
- Unity gives strength to people to work together.
- Unity promotes team work where people work towards a common goal.
- Unity also helps to fight a common enemy. For example, poverty, failure, laziness, divorce etc. in families.
- Encourages mutual understanding and respect among people.
- Creates a sense of community and belonging in a given country or family.
- Helps to resolve conflicts and disputes peacefully since people unit to achieve a common goal.
- Unity facilitates problem- solving and decision making since a given activity when collectively done by many leads to prosperity.
- Unity promotes social, economic and political stability.
- Unity can also contribute to the overall social and national developments.

Tolerance

(Activity 3;19 fountain)

Qn. Discuss the meaning of tolerance.

Tolerance is being able to accept one another's differences.

Qn. Explain how tolerance has helped people in families and the country.

- Reduces stress and stress related diseases.
- Tolerance helps to reduce divorce and separation cases in marriages.
- It keeps families together in union.
- Tolerance promotes the spirit of love and care for one another.
- For the case of workers, it prevents one from being fired if one is tolerant in his or her work description.

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- Tolerance also keeps the workers enduring in their work despite the job conditions like low pay, work load etc.
- Tolerance in people can also prevent wars and fights since it builds self-confidence to someone.
- Tolerance fosters unity, love, peace and harmony in society.
- Tolerance creates a sense of belonging and equality hence creating friendships and building up of social capital network system.

Forgiveness and reconciliation

(Activity 3;20 fountain)

Qn. Define the terms forgiveness and reconciliation.

Forgiveness

Is the willing full putting a side feeling of resentment towards someone who has committed a wrong, been unfair, hurtful or otherwise harmed you in some way.

Forgiveness is not merely accepting what happened or ceasing to be angry.

Rather, it involves a voluntary transformation of feelings, attitudes and behaviour so as to express compassion, generosity or the like towards the person who wronged you.

Reconciliation

This is the act of coming to an understanding and putting an end to hostility.

Or The state of being resigned to something undesirable.

Qn. Discuss how forgiveness and reconciliation benefit society.

- Forgiveness and reconciliation can bring new insight to people since it's a heartfelt feeling.
- Forgiveness and reconciliation can help transform people's attitudes and behaviour. This is by inducing a shift in mindset and transform harmful attitudes.
- They can also help repair broken relationships in families, clans etc. i.e. allows people who were once hostile towards one another to live together again.
- Forgiveness and reconciliation can also help break the cycle of violence.
- Forgiveness and reconciliation also tend to create a foundation for dialogues between conflicting parties. This tends to bring mutual understanding between parties hence reducing the conflict levels.
- They also tend to relieve bitterness, anger and facilitate humanity. This is evidenced in the reconciliation process which cannot happen without eradicating dehumanization.
- They foster unity and harmony. This helps people to move on in life and perform their enterprises, hence growth and development.
- Forgiveness and reconciliation also suppress wars, fights, destruction, pain, anger and suffering.

Note;

As a Christian, you are called to the ministry of reconciliation by God. Christ reconciled you with God that you might help to reconcile others too.

Its God's will that you live at peace with all people.

Revision assessment activity

In the previous lessons, we have learnt about causes of conflicts and how they can be resolved.

- 1. In groups, write an essay or prepare a word document about a current conflict and suggest a solution for it.*
- 2. Share the group ideas with the entire class and the teach*

Sub topic 3:3

APPRECIATING THE TRADITIONAL AFRICAN UNDERSTANDING OF CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Conflicts that existed in Traditional Africa.

(Activity 3;22 fountain)

The traditional African understanding of conflicts

- Traditional Africans understand conflict resolution as reaching concursus and building peace after conflicts.
- It also meant a discussion or dialogue where the conflicting parties together with the clan leaders and elders sit under “a big tree” to talk until they reached a verbal concursus(agreement).
- According to African Traditional societies, there was nothing like two individuals not getting along, all they had to do was to sit for a sincere dialogue to agree on a common dialogue.
- African Traditional societies also understood conflict resolution by consulting and appeasing to their ancestors so as to seek guidance for the right judgement.
- They also understood conflict resolution by offering sacrifices to their gods. This could be revealed through the answers that they get like after the sacrifices.
- They understood conflict resolution by having mediation between the conflicting parties. That is to say one clan and the other or individual to the others through the guidance of traditional leaders.
- African Traditional societies also understood conflict resolution as being at peace with one another, loving, harmony and respect for one another.

On. Identify the nature of conflicts that existed in the African Traditional societies.

The major sources of conflicts in African traditional societies were;

- Land
- Chieftaincy
- Personal relationship issues
- Family property
- Honors
- Murder or poisoning cases.
- Matrimonial fall outs.
- Cultural differences.
- Task conflicts.
- Value conflicts.

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Conflict resolution methods in the African Traditional Societies

(Activity 3;23 fountain)

Qn. *Explain the good practices / aspects in the traditional ways of resolving conflicts.*

The methods of performing conflicts resolution in the traditional African societies included the following.

- Practiced mediation which was an agreement between two people with the guidance of a go between.
- Practiced adjudication which is the legal process by which an arbiter or judge reviews evidence and argumentation, including legal reasoning set by opposing parties.
- Also practiced arbitration. This is when parties in African traditional societies could agree privately other than moving the case to the clan elders.
- They participated in negotiations. This is when two parties in the African traditional society tend to physically negotiate for a common course or agreement.
- They also employed extra-judicial devices and used legal maxims to persuade or convince the disputants about the implications or behavior.
- Leaders were consulted and respected in the community and they gave direction to the society. i.e. the instilled the value of peace, love, harmony and tolerance in people.
- Leaders in the African traditional societies also administered the division of labour which lessened people clashing over work. i.e. every party knew their responsibilities.
- Leaders in African traditional societies also took part in educating people on the importance of peace and solidarity. They resolved conflicts and made sure they prevented them from re occurring.
- Forgiveness and reconciliatory discussions happened. These discussions were not to indicate who is wrong or right but to stop violence and appease both parties through dialogues.
- Dialogues was a favourable means of long casting peace agreement and conflicts resolution.

Comparison of the African Traditional methods of conflict resolutions with those in the modern society

(Activity 3;24 fountain)

Qn. *Discuss to come up with the similarities and differences between the African traditional methods of conflict resolution and the modern society resolution methods.*

Similarities.

- Both communicate the importance of peace and truth in conflict resolution.
- They both involve some leaders in conflict resolution.
- They both use dialogues and discussion methods for conflict resolutions.
- Both consult elders for knowledge involvements and innovations.

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- Both participate in oath making i.e. in African traditional societies, blood packs could be made just as oath are being made in courts of law today.

Differences

- Modern methods of conflict resolution involve going to courts of law with out fail while in traditional Africa they could conduct it locally or even individually.
- Traditional Africans used unwritten laws (word or mouth/ verbal), customs, norms and religion while today there are clear and documented laws to govern conflict resolutions.
- Today, clan leaders are executed, they do not have a say in conflict resolution decisions, no longer respected and their words or rulings are never taken as seriously as the African traditional leaders were treated before.
- Clan gatherings to have a given resolution was experienced in the African traditional societies i.e. under the baobalo tree which is no longer the case in the modern days where people resolve conflicts in families, courts of law etc.
- Traditional leaders had a lot of time negotiating and taking part in agreement pacts in traditional Africa while in the modern days, leaders and court officials do not have a lot of time to exercise negotiations.
- Practices like making oath, blood pacts were common in African traditional societies after negotiations which is not the case in the modern days where by after negotiations, documentation is involved.
- In traditional Africa, the entire process of resolving conflicts involved men only while in the modern society, even women are now days involved in conflict resolution processes. For example, the lawyers, judges etc.
- In traditional Africa, proper judgement was done after consultation from the divine beings/ gods for confirmation while today people use actual knowledge and also the skills and knowledge attained from education to judge and manage conflict resolutions.

Sub topic 3:4

APPRECIATING THE BIBLE TEACHING ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION IN DAILY LIFE

The Old and New testament teaching on conflict resolution

(Activity 3;25 fountain)

Qn. Discuss the old and new testament teaching on conflict resolution.

<i>Bible verse</i>	<i>The teachings about conflict resolution</i>
	<i>Old testament</i>
Leviticus 19;18	Teaches us not to take revenge but instead love one another and also treat others as you treat yourself.
Exodus 20;1-2	Teaches us to trust in God as the savior and a life changer. i.e. like the Israelites were saved from their slavery in Egypt.
Psalms 119;11	Teaches as to keep God's laws in heart so as to avoid sin or conflicts with others.
Proverbs 22;7-8	We are encouraged to treat others as we treat ourselves so as to avoid God's disaster on injustices to others.
Proverbs 19;11	Teaches as to control our temper when we are wronged by others. This also tends to bring about conflict resolution among people.
	<i>New testament</i>
1 Peter 3;8-11	Teaches as to have the same attitude and feelings of loving one another and deviate from revenge.
Matthew 5;38-42	Teaches as not to take revenge on what is done to us but instead to do good to others in return.
Philippians 2;3-4	Teaches as to control our anger and avoid the selfish desire of our hearts so as to resolve conflicts.
Romans 12;16-18	We are encouraged to do everything possible so as to live in peace and harmony with everybody.
James 1;5	Calls upon us to pray to God for wisdom i.e. this helps as in judgements and deal with conflict resolutions.
John 13;34	God commands as to love one another as we love ourselves.
Romans 15;5	Teaches us to follow Jesus Christ example of patience and encouragement to others.
2 Corinthians 13;11	We are called upon to agree with one another, live in peace in that Gods love and peace will be with us too.

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1 Corinthians 13;4	Teaches as to love one another since love does not keep a record of wrong doings, jealous and selfishness.
Ephesians 4;2	Teaches as to tolerate with one another, being humble and also patient. This brings love hence avoiding conflicts.

On. Discuss the lessons we learn from both the old and the new testament teachings about conflict resolution today.

- We learn not to repay evil for evil but with good.
- We learn to forgive one another when ever they have wronged as.
- We learn to try doing what every one considers to be good so as to live in peace with others.
- We learn not to let the evil defeat us instead, we conquer the evil with good.
- We learn to try to have same attitude and feelings for the people we deal with so as to avoid conflicting attitudes and feelings.
- We learn to exercise love and kindness for each other and living in humility.
- We learn to be tolerant with one another no matter the hardships especially those in relationships, families etc.
- We are cautioned not to seek revenge but take care of our enemies.
- We learn to stop speaking evil and lies to others hence helps us not to get involved in conflicts with others.
- We also learn to leave in peace with one another and also agree whenever in arguments or conflicts with others.
- We learn to be prayerful so as to acquire God's wisdom for fair judgement.
- We learn to obey God's commandments as written in the bible so as to be on the right track r path.

Resolving conflicts in church

(Activity 3;26 fountain)

Read Matthew 18;15-17

On. Explain the meaning of the teaching to each other and what you do learn from the teaching.

Matthew 18;15-17

15. If your brother sins against you, go to him and show him his fault. Ut do it privately, just between yourselves. If he listens to you, you have won your brother back.

16. But if he will not listen to you, take one or two other people with you, so that every accusation may be upheld by the testimonies of two or more witnesses, as the scripture says.

17. And if he will not listen to them, then tell the whole thing to the church. Finally, if he will not listen to the church, treat him as though he were a pagan or a tax collector.

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As Christians we learn;

- That miss understandings between two parties should be resolved in secret between two people.
- That going to public or courts of law should be the last resort when dialogues have failed.
- To resolve conflicts in love, honesty and kindness.
- To tolerate and endure with one another no matter the condition or conflict.
- To forgive and understand each other and move on.

Christian virtue of Patience

(Activity 3;27 fountain)

Qn. Discuss the meaning of patience.

Patience is to endure discomfort without complaints.

Or patience is a person's ability to wait something out or endure something tedious without getting riled up.

Qn. Read 1 Corinthians 13;4-7 and explain to each other how you understand the reading.

1 Corinthians 13;4-7

4. Love is patient and kind. It is not jealous or conceited or proud.
5. Love is not ill-mannered or selfish or irritable, love does not keep a record of wrongs.
6. Love is not happy with evil, but is happy with the truth.
7. Love never gives up and its faith, hope and patience never fails.

As Christians we learn;

- To be patient with others which should be exercised in love.
- To exercise patience and prayer by waiting on God's vindication. That is to say, this brings hope as conflicts and disagreements are resolved.
- That all people who wait on the Lord patiently eventually get helped. For God wants Christians to be patient with others which comes with kindness, gentleness and love.
- That God's timing is always the perfect and the best way to practice patience is to wait for the right time or right condition in a given incidence arranged by God.
- That Patience helps one not to be judgmental, irritable or proud.
- That patience also helps one not to be envious, jealous and selfish with others.

Jesus views on resolving conflicts

(Activity 3;28 fountain)

Read john 8;1-11 and Luke 15;11-32

Note;

This one is learners based. Give the learners to take part in reading the bible verses themselves so as to understand Jesus views on conflict resolution.

Jesus views on conflict resolution therefore included the following.

- Jesus condemned people who condemn others for their wrongs if they were willing to repent and change. For example, the tax collector, the prostitute woman who were condemned by the pharisees.
- Jesus advises Christians to help others come out of their weaknesses and have love for one another.
- Jesus also advises Christians to stop judging others unfairly yet we all have hidden weaknesses, other wise calls for repentance all the time.
- Jesus advises Christians to exercise forgiveness and stop pointing fingers and judging others. For example, the prodigal son was welcomed with a feast and was forgiven by the father.
- Jesus also advocated Christians to have love and faith in one another and treat others as brothers and sisters as a way of conflict resolution.
- Jesus calls upon Christians to be prayerful as one of the ways to conflict resolution since God gives guidance and peace, this tends to create peace resolutions.

Conflict resolution in God's ways

(Activity 3;29 fountain)

On. Read James 4;7-10 and explain how you understand the teaching.

James 4;7-10

7. So then, submit to God. Resist the devil, and he will run away from you.
8. Come near to God, and he will come near to you. Wash your hands, you sinners, purify your hearts, you hypocrites.
9. Be sorrowful, cry and weep, change your laughter into crying, your joy into gloom.
10. Humble yourselves before the lord, and he will lift you up.

As Christians we learn;

- That God's ways resolving conflicts is through prayer and exercising patience when ever faced with challenges.
- To wait on God's vindication concerning our matters especially relationships.
- To be hopeful and stop complaining about one another.
- To endure these sufferings since with time, the problems will be solved.

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- To be humble to God and also ask for what ever we need from him with good motives. *(James 4;1-3)*
- To trust and respect God as a good friend so as to achieve his spirit and grace to move in the right direction. *(James 4;4-6)*

SAMPLE ACTIVITY OF INTEGRATION

Sample 1

Mr. Okot has been working together with a colleague in a company for some good time. He has been enjoying a good working relationship with his colleague. Recently, his colleague went behind his back and told lies about Okot that he was planning to steal company funds. Mr. Okot was suspended by the Board of Directors immediately. After conducting investigations, they found out that Okot was innocent. He was called back to work. He is very bitter and angry with the workmate who caused him a suspension. They are now enemies and Mr. Okot vows that he will avenge himself one of these days.

Task.

*Basing on what you have learnt about conflict resolution in the bible,
Write an informal letter to the two friends to help them resolve this conflict.*

Sample 2

In a small town of Rwizi there lived a king. The community respected the king including the well for water. In this well, plenty of fish for the king grew. Fish was a good dish for meals in this village. Udamo was among the younger members in the neighborhood of the king's home. There was a stream erratically flowing across the village from the well. Some times the residents saw fish downstream. One day Udamo started racing to catch a fish. This made Udamo to end in the king's palace without permission.

Task

As the personal assistant to the king, you have been asked to go and address the residents as you return Udamo to his parents.

Write a speech you can deliver at this meeting on resolving conflicts in the society.

END OF CHAPTER

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