**JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD**

**MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2023**

**CRE P245/3**

**MARKING GUIDE**

1. a)
   * Courtship resulted into good choices of marriage partners which made marriage exist with less challenges.
   * It also made marriage stable since the couple had due appreciation for each other before getting married.
   * It bought joy of love and intimacy among the couples through exchange of gifts.
   * Courtship enabled the couple to learn the behavior of one another before marriage.
   * It provided for parental participation in determination of the marriage partners of their children.
   * Courtship was used to shape the morals of the unmarried into good people.ie during courtship, the unmarried were counseled and guided-morally.
   * It helped to promote virginity among girls because it was one of the qualities looked by the boy.
   * The practice of courtship led to respect and promotion of African cultural values because a lot of cultural ideas were passed on to the unmarried.
   * Courtship made marriage meaningful, respected and admired by many people in the society. 127
   * It helped to reduce and prevent cases of incest among partners because they got to know each other thoroughly well.
   * It enabled the two parties i.e. the family of the boy and that of the girl to negotiate and appreciate bride price.
   * The courtship that took a long time enabled the couples to plan for their marriage in advance.
   * It promoted permanence in marriage since the couple got married when they knew themselves.
   * It promoted trust and faithfulness among partners because of knowing themselves well.
   * Due to courtship, the married partners respected one another and they were loyal to each other.
   * It enabled the partners to know and appreciate each other’s interests in life and personal weakness and strengths.
   * Courtship was a public declaration that a person had moved from childhood to Adulthood.
   * It enabled the couples to receive blessings from the parents because they would be involved in courtship process. **13 AT**

**b)**

* Influence of western cultures in Africa today which have no regard and respect for courtship.
* Limited and lack of sex education to the youths today has also deprived courtship of its importance.
* Declining respect for African cultures by the youths today has made many of them not to carry out courtship before marriage.
* Too Much selfishness and individualism among people today limits the practice of courtship.ie people do not want to exchange gifts during courtship.
* Influence of formal education which prevents some people from practicing their traditional practices like courtship.
* Influence of the women emancipation movement that gives women rights on their marriage relations.
* Presence of Killer diseases such as HIV/AIDS in Africa which undermines the value attached to marriage today as well as the practice of courtship.
* Negative peer influence where some people simply encourage each other to enter marriage on a rush.
* Rampant urbanization which tends to distance people from their traditional village obligations and practices such as courtship.
* Permissiveness where the youths have freedom to do all what to be delayed with issues of courtship.
* Increasing moral decay among people in the society today has made most youths to have little respect for cultural obligations like courtship.
* Poverty has also made it hard for people to sustain long periods of courtship due to the courtship gifts involved.
* The generation gap has also undermined courtship .i.e. the youths do not believe in the elder’s advice at dating for a lot of time.
* The high sex libido/ urge among many youths have also made it hard for them to date for a long period of time before marriage.
* Staying unmarried for a long period of time has made such people to courtship for a short period and then get married. **10 PS**

1. **a)**

* Most families in African tradition were extended in nature.ie they were made up of the father, mother, biological children, close and distant relatives.
* The discipline of the children in the family was for everyone but not only the biological parents.
* Children grew up caring about other people feelings, i.e. they considered the likes and dislikes of other people in the society and family. 143
* The father was the head of the family and he had a lot of authority and he was the decision maker.
* Culture was highly emphasized in the family i.e. children grew up knowing and practicing their cultural norms and practices.
* Traditional families loved and so much valued children and that is why families had a lot of children.
* In traditional families, the male children were more loved and valued than the female children because they were the heirs.
* The property of the family was in the hands of the husband/ father and the male children.
* Family work was done according to sex, for example, girls cooked food, cleaned the utensils etc while boys hunted, reared animals etc.
* Morals were highly emphasized among the children and the children highly respected their parents.
* The family was a religious institution that emphasized and imparted religious values into the children.
* The family also acted as an educational institution that imparted informal education into the young children including sex education.
* The wealthier and bigger the family was in traditional Africa, the more respect the father received.
* In traditional African families, the father was superior while the mother was inferior.
* In traditional families, parents usually chose marriage partners for their children and this partly led to stable families. **10 AT -3SH**

**b)**

* Today nuclear families are replacing extended families i.e. most families today consist of parents and their biological children only.
* The discipline of the children is in the hands of the real parents only.ie relatives have little said over the children today.
* Children grow up considering their own feelings and wants without minding about other people’s wants.
* There are many families today being headed by mothers/women.
* There are also single headed families’ today.ie families with only one parent-either the father or the mother.
* There are many families today headed by the children especially after the death of their parents.
* African culture is eroded in today’s families and European culture is emphasized.
* Most families today produce few children because many children are seen as a burden.
* In most families today, both sexes of children i.e. boys and girls are valued unlike in the past where boys were more valued than girls.
* In many families today, women and girls own property unlike in the past where property was only owned by the man.
* Men/boys in families today are doing the work of women/girls and women are doing the work of men for example cooking driving building etc.
* Formal/academic education is highly emphasized in today’s families other than informal education of the past. 145
* Children today choose for themselves future marriage partners unlike in the past where parents chose for them.
* Women are no longer inferior and some of them are superior to their husbands.
* In most families today, there is equality of sexes.ie husbands and wives are equal and to have power to plan for the family.
* Child abuse is very common in today’s families e.g. children are seriously beaten, burnt etc. on small issues.
* Children are too immoral together with their parents in families today. This is seen in their indecent dressing and sexual relationships.
* Monogamous marriages are becoming common in the modern families with many women left unmarried.
* Marriage breakages and instability is common in families today, caused by women emancipation and declining African culture.
* Sex education in families is collapsing due to the growing urbanization, formal education and threats of diseases like HIV/AIDS.
* Intermarriages are common in African families today. The members have the freedom to marry from any tribe or race **12 PS**

1. **a)**

* Women have acquired public employment and have a chance to earn a wage or salary. This has made them to become economically independent.
* Women today enjoy all types of food including fish, eggs and chicken. These were denied before the emancipation.
* Both men and women have a right over their children. The constitution emphasizes that a child must not leave the mother before its above 7 years.
* Women have the freedom to own property. This property is sometimes worked for or inherited e.g. buildings, land, cars etc.
* Religiously, women have enrolled in the church activities e.g. in the Anglican Church women are ordained as Reverends and the Catholic Church women are ordained as sisters.
* In political arena women have scored highly as they have the right to vote, voted for and make important decision in the society.
* Women today have the right to their marriage partners without the interference of the parents.
* Girls like boys have equal access to education. It’s no wonder that girls’ schools have been established and these are both private and government.
* In the cultural settings, women have been appointed as cultural leaders like princess, queens among others.
* Women now days have some sex rights for they can determine whether to engage in sex or not. In this way they are no longer regarded as sex objects.
* Today women have a say on bride wealth. Sometimes they even contribute bride wealth or they determine what should be brought by the husband to be.
* Women have successfully formed a recognized organizations to co-ordinate all women activities, e.g. National Association of women Organization (NAWOU) which was founded on 29th January 1992.
* Culturally there has been abolition of oppressive cultural practices e.g. the sabiny cultural female genital mutilation has been stopped.
* Women have started income generating projects due to government financial support. Women have started up poultry, piggery in order to earn a living. **13 PS**

**b)**

* Christianity teaches the following about the status of Women.
* It teaches that male and female were created in the image of God.
* It also teaches that Man and Woman were created to be companions and to complement each other.
* Christianity strongly emphasizes the idea of equality between Man and Woman.
* Jesus himself says that the kingdom of God belongs to all people including Women
* It teaches that God’s relationship is for all mankind hence including women.
* Christianity further shows that Jesus called both men and Women to witness his religious works.
* It teaches that women equally can bring about the good news to men.eg the Samaritan Woman.
* St Paul in his letter to the Corinthians says that husbands must Love their wives. Therefore, Christianity calls upon husbands to Love their wives. 136
* Christianity calls upon wives to fulfill their responsibility of submitting to their husbands. This is not a demotion but a responsibility.
* As seen in peter’s first letter, Christianity calls upon husbands to have respect for their wives.
* Christianity teaches that women are a weaker sex and so men should take good care of them.

**10 CT 2SH**

**Positive**

* Missionary preaching of the gospel led to large Conversion of people to Christianity.
* The introduction of formal education by the Missionaries made many people in East Africa to learn how to read and write.
* They built schools such as Gayaza high school, Kings College Buddo etc. Which contributed to Urbanization of East Africa and created jobs for the East Africans?
* They put up health centers like Rubaga and Mengo hospitals which saved the Africans from the deadly tropical diseases like Malaria and sleeping sickness.
* Missionaries provided employment to the coastal Africans who worked as Catechists and priests hence earning them some income which improved on their welfare.
* Missionary activities imparted practical skills into the improving on their knowledge.
* They stopped slave trade in East Africa which led to peace and harmony among the East Africans.
* The introduction of plantation agriculture in crops like cotton and coffee earned the East Africans a source of income and survival.
* Missionaries introduced Legitimate trade which created market for the African Agricultural produces hence improving on their standards of Living.
* They carried out Linguistic study and this made very many East Africans to learn foreign Languages especially English, French and German.
* Missionaries introduced modern methods of farming like ploughing, mulching etc. which led to increased crop yields 9
* They put up roads and the railway line in East Africa which improved on transport and communication in the region.
* Missionary exploration works in East Africa led to the discovery of a number of natural resources and physical features like mountains, lakes and rivers which led to the development of East African Tourism industry.
* Missionary activities led to civilization of East Africans and they stopped their barbaric activities like human sacrifices, eating of human flesh, walking naked etc.
* Missionary education also produced a class of Nationalists like Dr.Milton Obote and Julius Nyerere who worked hard to liberate their countries from colonialism.
* Missionaries established rehabilitation centres like at Rabai and at Bagamoyo and these took case of the ex-slaves and saved them from suffering.

**13 CH+ 2SH**

**Negative effects.**

* Missionary activities of spreading Christianity led to the erosion of African culture and religion.
* Missionary preaching of Love your neighbors as you Love yourself-softened the hearts of the Africans leading to the colonization of East Africa.
* Missionary formal education greatly reduced the African informal practical skills hence affecting the development of the African craft industry.
* Missionary foreign languages especially English led to the rejection of African local languages to the extent that English is the official language of many countries in East Africa today.
* The missionaries further led to political instabilities in East Africa through conflicting with the traditionalists especially in Buganda where the religious wars broke out.
* Their activities further led to the death of many people during the religious wars hence leaving many people orphans.
* Stopping of slave trade led to poverty and suffering of the African chief who were benefiting a lot from the trade.
* The putting up of plantations by the missionaries sometimes led to forced labour among the Africans. The ex-slaves in the rehabilitation centers were also over worked by the Missionaries.
* Missionaries further led to the exploitation of East Africans natural resources like minerals which contributed to the low rate of development.
* Missionary activities like putting up of ex-slave camps, plantation farming etc. led to loss of African land which made some Africans Landless.
* Because of missionary activities, the Africans were divided along religious line. I.e. into Catholics and Protestants yet they were united under the African religion before the coming of Christianity. 10
* Missionary formal education was too theoretical and this made many East Africans job seekers rather than Job creators.

**8CH- 2SH**

1. **a)**

* He opened a way for the coming of other missionaries in East Africa with whom he spread Christianity e.g. he attracted Rebmann to come and spread the gospel with him.
* He established the first mission station in East Africa at Rabai Mpya which served as a centre of evangelism.
* He also established the first mission school at Rabai Mpya where many African were taught how to read and write and were taught bible study.
* Krapf translated the New Testament into Kiswahili hence contributing the easy spread and understanding of Christianity.
* He contributed to the linguistic study through teaching Africans English as well as himself learning most of the languages with Africans in the interior of East Africa. In this, he translated the English dictionary into Kiswahili hence making communication easy.
* He engaged in the preaching of the gospel to some African who responded by getting converted and a abandoning their pagans life
* He carried out missionary journeys to several African communities such as the Gala, Nandi etc and these hostile people ended up joining Christianity.
* He condemned slave trade and slavery just like Dr. David Livingstone; this also helped to attract many Africans into Christianity.
* He established the first home of ex-slaves in East Africa at Rabai-Mpya which enabled him to preach and convert these former slaves to Christianity
* He trained some Africans into church leadership as many of them graduated as catechists, priests who continued preaching the gospel to fellow Africans
* He provided charity services like treating the sick Africans from tropical diseases for example malaria and small pox hence attracting many of them to Christianity.
* Krapf transformed some of the coastal areas into centre of evangelism hence attracting other missionary groups into Africa e.g. Rabai-Mpya turned into the headquarters of the missionaries.
* He established a close relationship with the coastal Arabs e.g. Seyyid said which created a peaceful environment for the Christian missionaries leading to the spread of the gospel.
* Krapf established a calm and close relationship with some African societies like the Gala which opened up East Africa to Christian missionary activities.
* In conclusion, Krapf was all in all. He worked as a teacher, preacher and missionary who did his work responding to the great commission of Jesus Christ. **13 SH**

**b)**

* In 1854, Krapf had a problem of poor health brought by poor climatic conditions which made him to leave Africa and go back to Europe for treatment
* He was also resisted by some Africa communities for example Akamba people in Kenya who even planned to kill him but he learnt of it and he escaped.
* Some merciless people stole his belongings and facilities like food and medicine. This also happened in Akamba land leaving him in trouble and in the mercy of God.
* His ascetic gospel that he preached was a problem i.e. he preached a gospel of self-denial and leaving all worldly enjoyment which made it hard for him to win followers.
* In the early days of his life, krapf was greatly puzzled by the untimely death of his wife which always put him in fear and worries.
* Krapf also lost his fellow missionaries in East Africa e.g. Johann Wagner who died at Rabai-Mpya reduced man power and put down Krapf’s morale. 15
* Krapf reached East Africa when slave trade was so much and this denied him security and appropriate time to spread the gospel.
* He faced a problem of language barrier since he never knew African languages at the beginning. He therefore had to learn. African languages which took him a lot of time that would have used to spread the gospel.
* He found it hard to penetrate the interior of E.A because of the thick forest, wild animals and valleys. These made him concentrated in a few areas leaving out other areas.
* He had a challenge of poor means of transport and communication in E.A at that time which hindered his movements hence hindering the spread of Christianity.
* He found it hard to preach the gospel to the strong African traditional believers. This is because they were deeply rooted in their traditional beliefs and krapf could not change them e.g. Nandi and Masai.
* The long missionary journeys in East Africa also proved to be challenge to him because they were very tiresome.
* The unfamiliar climatic conditions in E.A characterized by too much rain fall and too much sunshine reduced the speed at which Krapf was spreading the gospel.
* He faced enmity from some traditional leaders who had been taken up by slave trade and converting them to Christianity was very hard e.g. Tip tip and Mirambo.
* Krapf encountered shortage of funds and basic necessities like medicine and food to take care of the ex-slaves at Rabai Mpya.
* **He** encountered geographical barriers such as valleys, mountains, thick forests etc in his attempt to penetrate into the interior to preach the gospel. **10 CH 2 SH**

1. **a)**

* The **denial** of Bombay Africans leadership opportunities in the church and Frere town something that was condemned by William.
* Bombay Africans were subjected to too much work by the missionaries which exhausted them and started disobeying the missionaries.
* The missionaries used to take themselves as superior and considered the Bombay Africans as inferior which also caused the bitter relationship.
* The missionaries always treated the Bombay Africans as children whom they had helped to raise up which also annoyed the Africans
* Missionaries mistrusted the Bombay Africans whom they gave position of responsibility in the church i.e. they strictly supervised them which demoralized the Bombay Africans.
* Bombay Africans were never happy with the missionary hostile treatment of Africans at Frere town i.e. they always caned, imprisoned and given little food as punishments to the crimes committed.
* Some Bombay Africans were frustrated by the poor payments they were given yet they were doing a lot of work. They looked at it as a sign of no appreciation to the great services they offered.
* The two groups also conflicted over some African cultures especially circumcision among the kikuyu and Nandi i.e. the missionaries opposed it yet Bombay Africans supported it hence the disagreement.
* The discriminatory tendencies of missionaries towards Africans non converts made some Bombay Africans un comfortable with the missionary journeys also led to the poor relationship between the two groups.
* The influence of Bishop Hannington at the coast who saw how the services of the Bombay Africans were under looked and discredited by the missionaries caused the bitter relationship.
* Suspicion, mistrust and discomfort between the two groups also caused the conflicts that led to the division of the two groups.
* The departure of Sir Bartle Frere the only understanding European who highly appreciated and respected the services of Bombay Africans led to increased conflicts between missionaries and Bombay Africans.
* The untidy death of Bishop Hannington in 1885 in Busoga who was being escorted by a Bombay African called William Jones who wasn’t killed caused suspicion between the two groups.
* The missionaries at Frere town over worked the African ex-slaves which the Bombay Africans interpreted as racial segregation causing the poor relationships.
* The Bombay Africans felt cheated due to the missionary refusal to leave the coastal mission centers to also go to the interior to preach i.e. they always made the Bombay Africans to go to the interior and remote areas.
* Missionaries disregarded almost all African norms and values for example Africans were meant to lose their cultural norms and only adopt European Christian norms.

**13 SH**

**b)**

* The existence of such poor relations between missionaries and Bombay Africans greatly affected the expansion of the church.
* The missionaries therefore feared to ashame the church and therefore started working out ways of harmonizing the two groups in order to enhance spreading of the gospel.
* The following are the efforts/ steps taken to unite back Bombay Africans with the Christian missionaries.
* Sir Bartle Frere came up and appreciated as well as respected the services of the Bombay Africans and called upon his fellow missionaries to respect the Bombay Africans.
* William Prince of the CMS also condemned his fellow missionaries for not putting Bombay Africans in responsible offices and positions in the church.
* William Prince further condemned racial discrimination that the white missionaries practiced through under looking Africans as inferior.
* Attempts were made to give Bombay Africans important positions in the church e.g. William Jones was made a pastor at Rabai and arch deacon in 1896 hence bring back the lost relationship.
* Africans were now trained as catechists and the African priests were given freedom to establish churches and run them according to the principles of the mission church.
* Missionaries started Africanizing the church by accepting some African cultures like baptizing Africans with African names and even circumcision later.
* Missionaries also started offering literacy and practical education to the Africans hence preparing them to the life a head and this made Bombay Africans very happy.
* Missionaries further increased on the charity works to the poor Africans i.e. they gave the frustrated Africans food, shelter, clothes and health facilities especially at Frere town which bridged the gap between them and the Bombay Africans.
* Missionaries put pressure on the colonial authorities to consider African interests like allowing Africans to have representatives to the legislative councils from 1923.
* Missionaries carried out efforts for ecumenism i.e. they tried to bring unity and co-operation in the church which restored the trust and confidence of masses to the church.
* The CMS appealed to other missionaries to come to East Africa to work with the Bombay Africans something that reduced the too much work load of the Bombay Africans.
* Missionaries encouraged peasant farming in order to improve on the income of the Africans and stop them from complaining for positions of the church e.g. K.Borup distributed seedling and fertilers to Africans.
* Torture and heavy punishments to the indiscipline ex-slaves was replaced by guidance and counseling which impressed the Bombay Africans.
* There was an increase in the rate of facilitation to the Bombay Africans in terms of food which was being harvested from farms of the re-habilitation centers thus making Bombay Africans happy.
* Missionaries adopted a motivation spirit of thanking the Bombay Africans who had done great work, rather than despising their contributions.
* Some Bombay Africans were allowed to lead commercial campaigns like supervising farms and carrying out transactions from which they got some money. **10 CH 2SH**

1. **a)**

* The early interest in the Christian teachers by kabaka Mutesa I in 1781 and his allowing them to come into Buganda made Christianity very strong in the region.
* Kabaka Mutesa I also allowed his chiefs to attend missionary teachings and lessons at the palace leading to wide spread of Christianity.
* The services offered by kabaka I has a translator to the missionaries was a symbol of acceptance of the church in Buganda hence its spread.
* The translation of New Testament, prayer books and hymns by Alexander Mackay into Luganda also made Christianity easily acceptable in Buganda.
* Mutesa I allocated the teachers of gospel places outside his capital which enabled them to easily go to other areas preaching the gospel.
* The 1885-1886 killing of the Uganda Martyrs also inspired many Baganda to join the Christianity to serve God.
* The 1882-1892 religious wars in Buganda that led to the removal of Islam from Buganda greatly made Christianity to develop because it remained as the only foreign in Buganda.
* Buganda’s centralized administration made the conversion of people to Christianity very easy because when leaders got converted, it was easy for the subjects to be also followed.
* Buganda’s settled way of life also made it easy for the missionaries to reach out to them and teach them the gospel.
* The Baganda were and they are still hospitable people with a culture of adopting change easily. Therefore they warmly welcomed the missionaries.
* Buganda was blessed with very many missionary societies that competed for converts which made it easy for the gospel to be spread in the region.
* Buganda had good transport network which was developed by central leadership system in Buganda a factor which made the missionary movement very easy.
* Missionaries used the local Baganda evangelists to preach the gospel to fellow Bagandas which made the gospel easily accepted e.g. Apollo kivebulaya.
* Favourable climate in Buganda characterized by reliable rainfall and sunshine greatly favored the missionaries making them spread the gospel.
* The raise of independent church movement in Uganda known as African Greek orthodox churches greatly involved the Baganda to join Christianity hence its spread.
* The missionary station their headquarters in Buganda e.g. at Namirembe hill, lubaga churches

**13 CH**

**b)**

* Poverty among Christian
* Need to see miracles which are rare in some churches
* Delayed Parousia
* Little faith of people
* High moral decay among people
* Increased urge for material wealth by Christians
* Hypocrisy among people
* Harsh conditions in some areas
* Abuses from some Christians
* Mushrooming of churches lead to stiff competition for Christians
* Inadequate theological training
* Influence of western world teachings and philosophers e.g. on homosexuality
* Conflict between youth and church administrators
* Indiscipline among youths in form of indecent dressing
* Divisions among Christians and even gospel preachers
* Bias prejudices and discrimination among people
* Poor transport in form of bad roads especially in remote areas.
* Negative government interference in church activities

**10 PS 2 SH**

1. **To a large extent**

* There is a rapidly growing African population in the church compared to the small population of the whites.
* Africans have become church leaders replacing the white missionaries hence indigenizing the church. E.g. Arch Bishop Cyprian Kizito Lwanga of the Catholic Church in Uganda.
* There is use of local languages during worship in the church today like luganda, Kiswahili etc hence Africanizing the church.
* There is also playing of African music dance and drama and singing of African songs during church worship.
* Christians today worship from any place like from markets, on streets and play grounds thus indigenizing Christianity.
* Many Africans are serving as missionaries moving from one place to another spreading the gospel.
* During baptism, African names are given to those being baptized thereby Africanizing the church.
* Circumcision, an African practice is still being practiced by the Christians and it’s allowed by the church.
* There is recognition of any day as a day of worship besides the Sabbath brought by the missionaries.
* African items such as chicken, goats, cows etc. are offered to the church hence Africanizing the Christianity.
* The church in East Africa recognizes customary marriage to the extent that without it the couple cannot be wedded in church.
* In the church today, there is still use of African music instruments such as drams, xylophones etc hence indigenizing Christianity.
* Christians also dress in African wears and go for church services e.g. they put on kanzus, gomesi, Mushnana etc hence Africanizing the church.
* Religious books like Bibles have been translated into local languages an evidence that the church has been indigenized.
* **However**, there are still some European elements in the church of East Africa as shown below.
* Many African Christians prefer to use European Christian name like Stephen, Getrude, Helen, James, Samuel, Simon, Richard etc.
* Many African Christians believe in one God instead of the gods.
* There is belief in Jesus Christ among Africans who is not an African.
* Most churches in East Africa use European music instruments like keyboards, Guitars etc. during worship
* Africans believe in the resurrection of the dead which is a foreign idea.
* African Christian so much believes in the Bible which is a foreign book.
* Most African Christians believe and go to a specific house/building called a church for worship which is also foreign.
* Monogamous marriages are highly emphasized in church rather than the polygamous marriages.
* There is increased celebration of Christmas and Easter days by Christians an idea that came from Europe.
* There is taking of the Holy Communion i.e. sharing of the body and blood of Jesus by African Christians.
* There is giving of money as offertory in the church which is foreign.
* There is a lot of foreign church funding from European countries like America, Britain etc.
* Foreign languages are still being used during church services especially English.
* Church leaders like Reverends, priests, Bishops and Arch Bishops put on robes which originated from Europe.
* There is use of foreign objects like rosaries during worship by the Africans especially the Catholics.
* The world heads of Churches are whites and Africans Christians believe in them so much.eg the pope for the Catholic Church. **13 CH+ 2 SH**

**10 CH**

1. **a) Account for the revivalism in church today**

* Desire for some people to be independent of others has made them run away from their traditional churches to form their own.
* Rigidity and conservation of the mother churches like the catholic church which refuses priests to marry has led to the rise of divisions in the church today.
* Limited hopes for promotion and personal career development in some churches has made some Christians to break away and form their own churches.
* There is segregation and discrimination especially in the main stream churches basing on sex, wealth and education level which has also contributed to division.
* Decline in the faith of Christians in most churches has made those who are faithful to start their own churches.
* Failure of some churches to appropriately handle social problems and challenges like sickness, poverty, etc. among Christians has also led to divisions.
* Sexual immorality among Christians and church leaders has irritated many people forcing them to start their new churches.
* Influence and support from American and European Pentecostal churches that financially fund the east Africans to build churches has led to the divisions.
* Desire of some Christians to amass wealth and become rich like the whites has influenced them to start churches.
* Misinterpretation of bible scriptures/false preaching which are so common in many churches today has resulted into divisions.
* Absence of power of holy spirits which evidenced by lack of visible miracles especially in traditional churches has led to the new religious movements.
* Desire for leadership post by many people has influenced them to form their own churches in order to become leaders.
* Boring worship especially in mother churches has made many youths to run away from them and join the rival churches hence the divisions.
* Presence of false miracles especially in many Pentecostal churches has made some genuine Christians to run away from such church.
* Misunderstandings/conflicts among church leaders have made the followers confused and end up dividing themselves over who is right and who is wrong.
* Exploitation of Christians by the church leaders who demand for a lot of money from the followers to perform miracles for them has led to divisions.
* Influence of politics in the church has made some Christians to break away because they do not support the candidates their church leaders’ campaign for.
* The coming of false preachers /illuminatism has left many Christians to confused about the status of their pastors making some to break away.
* Differences in the teaching beliefs and practices of different Christian sects in matters like sabbath day, baptism etc. has led to divisions. **13 SH**

**b) Weakness of the revival movement today**

In many Pentecostal churches, people give insincere/false testimony to the public in order to bring more people to the church.

* There is also forced public convection/repentance of sins in order to get favour and sympathy from the Christians.
* Most leaders of the Balokole are not trained in Bible interpretation especially in Uganda and this has led to wrong Bible interpretation.
* The revival movement is against some African practices like polygamy, bride prices, African medicine etc which the independent churches had accepted.
* The movement has failed to bring about complete discipline among its fallowers i.e. most of the Balokole fornicate, steal, practice adultery etc.
* Between 1960s, and 1970s, there was a break away of the “Bazukufu” (Re-awake) from the balokole which weakened and discredited the balokole movement
* Christians in the revival movement have always been reported to have committed sexual sins during the fellowship meetings organized at night
* Church leaders of the balokole tend to involve themselves in politics by campaigning for political candidates during preaching. This has ended up dividing the church.
* The movement has a weakness of over condemning the bad behaviors of people likes drinking and smoking at the expense of emphasizing the positive goodness of God’s love and grace.
* The movement advocates equality of all people in the society and this has threatened the authority of traditional leaders.
* The colonial authorities also had negative attitudes towards this movement in Uganda because of emphasizing equality which threatened colonial rule.
* The movement is known for having unexemplary church leaders who practice adultery and take away husbands of their Christians which has promoted immorality.
* The movements aim at getting many followers which has brought all sorts of people with bad behaviours in the church like prostitutes, homosexuals etc and this has spoilt the image of the church.
* Some born again Christians have turned the church into a business were by they ask for money from the Christians to pray for them and perform miracles.
* The movement is also known for forging miracles by pastors in order to gain prestige and popularity.
* Some church leaders of the Balokole use magic/satanic powers (illuminatism) in their churches which has discredited the Balokole movement.
* There are a lot of conflicts and misunderstands among born again churches based on different bible interpretations, miracle performance etc e.g. pastor Ssempa and male one time accused pastor Kayanja of homosexuality.
* Some pastors of born-again churches tend to be proud of themselves. Actually, some praise themselves and their powers other than praising God. **10 CH 2 SH**

1. **a) Causes of man’s evasion today**

* Bad examples form religious leaders.
* Embezzlement of church money by religious leaders
* Hard economic life (poverty)
* Harmful philosophers whose teaching e.g creation say that God did not create man.
* Boring teaching in the church
* Some people believe or think that Christianity is a white man’s religion, so religion is for white man not for blacks
* Absence of miracles in church.
* The delay of the second coming of Jesus
* Some people believe that Christianity is full of does and don’ts eg. Don’t steal etc
* Existence of magic and witch craft as many people look for solution form those places
* After one failing to get what he/she expected from the religion
* Failure to achieve one’s goal
* Misfortunes some times make people to believe that God is not there and not seen caring e.g accidents
* Some people have got weaker faith and are easily taken up by worldly pleasures
* The suffering of good people while evil ones prosper
* The long non-answerable prayers from God
* Luck of physical existence of God
* Pear influence from Pegan families
* Failure to pass examinations (failure in life), business etc.
* Frustrations e.g. losing the beloved ones like father
* Breakdown of families
* Invisible nature of God
* Trust in money and material things **13 PS**

**b) How should Christians use the spiritual gifts today**

* To preach the word of God to all man kind
* To heal the sick from their sickness
* To perform miracles like making the lame to walk, curst evil spirits from people
* To guide and counsel those who need it
* To help others like the needy members in the church by meeting their needs
* To compose the religious hymns
* To read and interpret scriptures for others
* To sing and dance for God
* To speak in tongues to help others receive God’s message and mediate on him
* To live prayerful lives and encourage others to pray regularly.
* Live exemplary lives e.g. loving, curing
* To exercise love for others in community
* To interpret the message. **10 PS 2SH**

**Similarities:**

* Both are monotheistic religions faith.ie they believe in one God.
* Both believe in God’s messengers.
* Both believe in Holy Scriptures.
* They both have holy places of worship.ie Muslims have mosques and Bahai has temples
* Both believe in Life after death i.e. resurrection of the spirit.
* Both believe in the Judgment day.
* Both emphasize justice in society
* Both religions fast during certain periods.
* Both discourages taking of alcoholic drinks and drugs
* Both emphasize unity in worshipping places.
* Both have religious symbols like stars; moon etc. for Muslims and Bahai have the ring stone symbol.
* Both religions discourage gambling and it can lead to disaster.
* Both discourage divorce and encourage gambling and it can lead o disaster.
* Both discourage divorce and encourage permanence in marriage.
* Both emphasis morality and discourage immorality like adultery and fornication.
* Both conduct pilgrimages to holy places e.g. Muslims to Mecca and Bahai to Israel. Differences:
* Bahai faith emphasizes equality of man and woman where as in Islam, men are superior over women.
* Muslims fast for 30 days where as in Bahai they only fast for (19) nineteen days.
* Islam believes that Muhammad is the last prophet of all where as in Bahai faith is Bahaullah.
* Islam allows believer to participate in politics whereas Bahai faith forbids its followers from engaging in partisan politics.
* Bhai emphasis monogamy while Islam tolerates polygamy
* Bahai followers worship in temples while Muslims worship in mosques.
* Bahai is considered to be one of the youngest religions whereas Islam is considered the oldest religion in the world.
* The Bahai faith believes in Al-Aqdas as their sacred book where Islam believes in the Quran.
* Bahai faith forbids women to wear hijab whereas Islamic faith encourages women to put on veils and Hijab.
* In Islamic faith, they pray five times a day while Bahai pray three times a day.
* In Bahai, they fast during the last month of their Calendar while Muslims fast during the month of Ramadhan. **8S 7D**

**b)**

* The strong African culture has made it hard for Africans to join the Bahai faith which is foreign.
* The influence of Christianity in East Africa that came earlier has also limited the followers of Bahai faith
* The influence of the Islamic faith on East Africa especially at the coast also explains why Bahai has few followers.
* Bahai faith lacks aggressive evangelist in East Africa to spread it hence having few followers.
* Limited offer of social services by the Bahai evangelists to the local people has also limited its followers.
* Bahai’s strong stance against taking of alcohol which is enjoyed by many Africans also accounts for the few followers.
* Bhai faith has limited charity services for others especially the non Bahai followers which have limited its converts.
* Bahai respects all other religions as true and right in their own sense thus limiting its converts.
* The activities of Bahai were disrupted by President Idd Amin Dada of Uganda when he banned the faith in 1977.
* Some people say that Bahai is a religion for the primitive people hence discouraging many people from joining it.
* The faith was introduced late in East Africa when Islam and Christianity had already spread.

**8 CH 2 SH**

1. **a) Examine the areas of conflict that exist among Christians in the society today**

* There are conflicts based on differences in politics
* There are also conflicts based on differences in the interpretation of bible scriptures
* There are conflicts based on marriage e.g. catholic church is against marriage for church leaders yet other churches allow their leaders to marry
* Christians conflict over the right day of worship, some say that it’s a Sunday while others say it is a Saturday
* They conflict over food regulations or prohibitions. That is, Adventists discourage eating of certain foods like pork yet other Christians eat.
* They conflict over the right form of baptism
* They conflict over the right dressing code of Christians
* There are conflicts over religious objects in the catholic church like rosery, jesus on the cross, Mary’s grotto etc.
* There are conflicts among Christians based on spiritual gifts like performance of miracles, speaking in tongues etc.
* Christians conflict over wealth and material property
* There are conflicts over qualifications to become a church leader. That is, some Christians say that church leaders should study while others say that inspiration from the holy spirit is enough.

**13 PS**

**b) In what ways can harmony be maintained in the society**

* People should have social concern for one another
* People should have respect for one another
* People should forgive one another
* They should love one another in the society
* People should pray for God’s guidance
* Peace talks should be held to settle disputes among people
* People should work with the law enforcement officers like the police to report any misconduct
* There should be respect and promotion of cultural values among people
* People should understand each other in order to live peacefully
* They should work hard to get what they want in order to avoid jealous and envy in the society
* People should be morally upright in the society in order to live in harmony with others.

**8 PS 2 SH**

**END**