**CREP245/1 (THE OLD TESTAMENT)**

1. **a) Comment on the inconsistencies found in the two creation stories.**

**b) Account for the occurrence of such inconsistencies as found in the two creation stories.**

*(a) The following are the inconsistencies found in the two creation stories.*

* In Gen1, man was created last while in Gen2, He was created first before other creatures.
* In Gen 1 God created in a sequence of days while in Gen 2, he created everything at once.
* In Gen1 male and female were created at once, in Gen2 man was created first and then woman later.
* In Gen 1 God used commands in creating while in Gen2 he was practical, he created by molding.
* In Gen 1 man was put in universe while in Gen 2 he was put in Garden of Eden.
* In Gen 1 man was created with life while in Gen 2 the man was at first lifeless until God breathed life-giving breath into him.
* In Gen 1 man was created in the image of God while in Gen 2 he was created from soil.
* In Gen 1 God showed happiness with what he had created while in Gen2 God was reserved in his emotions.
* In Gen 1, the naming of the creatures seems to have been done by God while in Gen2 the created things were brought to the man for naming.
* In Gen 1, the earth was one of the things that were created while in Gen 2 the earth seems to have been in existence by the time the things were being created.
* In Gen 1, man had freedom to do whatever he created while in Gen2, he was given restrictions.
* In Gen 1, man was given the gift of immortality while in Gen2 the gift of immortality was conditional.

**(b) The following account for the inconsistencies found in the two creation stories.**

* The stories are inconsistent because they seem to have been written by two different writers.
* The writer of the two stories seems to have got their information from two different sources that is to say, Genesis 1 from the priestly source and Gen 2 from a Yahwist source.
* The two stories seem to have been written at two different periods of time.
* The two stories are inconsistent because the aims of writing of the stories were different.
* The two stories are inconsistent because places from where the stories were written seem to be different.
* Gen 1 seems to have been written in a hurry while Gen 2 the writer took his time and gave a detail that is why the stories are inconsistent.
* The writers seem to have come from different background thus the stories being inconsistent
* Gen 1 was written to instill faith while Gen2 was written to develop man’s attitude towards work and that is why the stories are inconsistent.
* The circumstances surrounding the writers seem to have been different.
* The two writers seem to have addressed their stories to different audiences.

1. **(a) Account for Moses’ negative response to the call of God in Exodus 3.**

**(b) How can the call of Moses be of help to Christians today?**

* Moses was a nobody since he was just a shepherd looking after the flock of his father-in-law.
* Moses did not know the name of God who was calling him.
* Moses saw task before him as too big.
* Moses had murdered somebody while still in Egypt. He was a wanted man in Egypt.
* Moses knew the strength of the Egyptian since he had ever lived in the Egyptian palace.
* Moses had no answer to give to the Israelites if they asked him any questions.
* Moses had never had experience with God Yahweh.
* God appeared to Moses in mysterious f0Rm where the bush was burning but the grass was not being eaten up.
* It had been long time since God last appeared to his people the Israelites.
* Moses thought that he could not manage the responsibility before him.
* Moses just did not want to take up the responsibility and told God to send somebody else.
* Moses was a poor speaker, slow and hesitant.
* Moses did not want to leave his family.
* Moses did not want to return to Egypt.

(b) **Moses’ call can help Christians today in the following ways:-**

* Christians today should have faith in God just like Moses who later believed in God.
* Christians today should have love and concern for others just like Moses had concern for the Israelites and accepted to go and rescue them.
* Christians today should be ready to meet God anywhere the way Moses met God in the desert where he did not expect him.
* Christians today should respect holy places just like Moses respected the place where he met God and removed his sandals.
* Christians today should help others who are in suffering just like Moses accepted to go and help the Israelites.
* Christians today should treat others fairly unlike the Egyptians who were oppressing the Israelites.
* Christians today should seek clarifications and ask questions when in doubt just like Moses asked to know the name of God.
* Christians today should fulfill the promises they make just like God was sending Moses to fulfill the promises he had made to Abraham.
* Christians today should humble themselves before God unlike Moses who tried to argue with God and he annoyed God.
* Christians today should carryout God’s work just like Moses accepted to do God’s work.
* Christians today should be courageous in doing difficult tasks just like Moses accepted to go and face the Egyptian king.

**3 (a) Examine the significance of the food laws that were given to the Israelites .**

**(b) How did Jesus deal with people of his time who were considered unclean?**

*(a) The following was the significance of the food Laws that were given the Israelites.*

* The laws were to show that Israel was a holy nation.
* They were to guide and govern the life of the people of Israel.
* The law signified that God is holy and had to be approached in holiness.
* The law preserved the people relationship with God.
* The law showed which foods were fit to be eaten and thus holy.
* The law checked on the obedience of the people of Israel.
* They helped the Israelites in their approach to God.
* The law showed that the Israelites were a special people of God.
* The law differentiated the Israelites from other nations or showed that the Israelites were different from others nations
* The law promoted unity and togetherness of the Israelites showing that they were one people of God.
* The law governed the behavior of the people of Israel
* The law helped to control greed among the Israelites
* The law helped to promote faith in God as the provider.

*(b****) Jesus dealt with the people of his time who were considered unclean in the following ways.***

* He had sympathy for such people and would then go on and help them.
* Jesus felt pity for such people.
* He touched the eyes of the two blind men.
* Jesus healed some of the unclean pp of his time like, he touched the eyes of the two blind men.
* Jesus healed some of the unclean people of his time like, he healed the paralyzed man.
* He forgave the sins of some of the unclean people
* Jesus associated with all sorts of unclean people.
* Jesus told the lepers to present themselves to the priest so that the priest would examine them.
* He showed love to unclean people of his time
* Jesus shared meals with some unclean people like, he shared a meal with tax-collectors.
* Jesus said that he came for those who were sick and not those who were healthy.
* He would order evil spirits out of people who were considered unclean.
* Jesus welcomed unclean people to the kingdom of God.

**4 (a) Discuss the views that the Israelite disappointment of God in the Promised Land was inevitable.**

**(b) In what ways do Christians disappoint God today?**

*The Israelites disappointed of God in the Promised Land was inevitable because of the following reasons:*

* There was lack of stable leadership after the death of Joshua leading the Israelites to disappoint God.
* The Israelites failed to carry out the act of Harem.
* The Israelites change of occupation from pastoralism to settled agriculture.
* The Canaanite way of life and religion was more attractive and more relaxed that the Israelite way of life and the Israelite region.
* The similarities between the Israelite and Canaanite religion especially in the title of their gods.
* The Israelites were sometimes defeated and forced to follow Canaanite rituals.
* The intermarriages between the Israelite and Canaanites
* God taking long to answer prayers of the Israelites
* The Israelites laws being too restrictive with many don’ts
* The Israelites sometimes took God for granted knowing /thinking that God would always be there for them
* The Israelites reached a time when they lacked faith in God.
* A new generation of Israelites came up bad did not know much about what their ancestors had agreed with God.

**(b) In what ways do Christians disappoint God today?**

* Some people leave God and turn to the worship of other gods.
* Others visit shrines to consult with the spirits.
* Some promote hatred, enemity and divisions.
* Others are murderers and fail to respect the lives of others
* Some are involved in corruption and embezzlement of public funds.
* Some are liars
* Some misinterpret the bible and the scriptures.
* Some practice exploitation and oppression of others.
* Some are proud or practice pride
* Some encourage tribalism and nepotism
* Some are land-grabbers and chase the poor from their land
* Some are jealousy of others
* Some are greedy hence accumulate wealth at the expense of others.
* Some encourage and promote divorce.
* Some practice sexual immorality.
* Some misuse drugs.

**SECTION B: (HISTORICAL BOOKS)**

**5 (a) To what extent was kingship a blessing in the history of the Israelites?**

**(b) What lessons can political leaders today derive from the institution of kingship in Israel?**

*(a) To a smaller extent, kingship was a blessing in the history of the Israelites*

* It led to the bringing of the Israelites together in unity.
* It led to the defeat of Israelites enemies by the Israelite kings.
* It led to the extension and expanding of the Israelite borders especially during the time of David.
* It led to the building of the first temple in Israel by king Solomon
* It led to the Israelites getting a capital city of Jerusalem- This city had been under the jobsites
* There was promotion of trade in Israel thus economic growth
* It led to the building of a national army in Israel
* Justice was promoted during the reign of David and Solomon.
* It led to the building of cities in Israel
* There was promotion of Israelites heritage by the development in music

**However, to a larger extent it was not a blessing, instead it was a curse**

* From the beginning of the monarchy, Samuel had warned of the people about the problems of kingship.
* Kingship led to oppression of the people through forced labor and over taxation.
* It led to the people of Israel into Idolatry and worship of other gods like, during the reign of king Solomon and king Ahab
* It led to the building of pagan altars in Israel
* It led to intermarriages with foreigners
* Bad worship was introduced in Israel
* It led to people turning away from God
* It led to selling of Israelites land by Solomon
* It led to the division of the nation of Israel into two.
* It led to king taking people’s land and people’s viewer
* It led to foreign alliances which came with negative consequences
* It led top people and kings of Israel being taken to exile.
* It led to the bringing of foreign cultures in Israel.

***(b) What lessons can political leaders today derive from the institution of kingship in Israel?***

* *The following is what political leaders today can derive from the institution of kingship in Israel;*
* Political leaders today should promote unity just like the kings in Israel like David promoted unity in Israel.
* Political leaders today should defend their countries from foreign attacks just like the kings of Israel like Saul defended the Israelites in Israel
* Political leaders today should promote the building of religions places just like the kings of Israel like Solomon who built a temple in Israel
* Political leaders today should promote trade with other countries just like kings of Israel like Solomon promoted trade with other countries.
* Political leaders today should promote justice in their countries just like the kings of Israel like Solomon who promoted justice in Israel
* Political leaders today should develop cities and towns in their countries just like the kings of Israel like Solomon who developed cities in Israel.
* Political leaders today should tax their subjects fairly unlike Solomon who overtaxed the people of Israel.
* Political leaders today should promote the worship of one God unlike some of the kings of Israel like Ahab who promoted the worship of many gods.
* Political leaders today should marry religious wives unlike some of the kings of Israel like Solomon who married pagan woman
* Political leaders today should respect the property of their citizens unlike some of the kings of Israel like Ahab who took Ahab’s vineyard.
* Political leaders today should respect the lives of their citizens unlike some of the kings of Israel like Saul who murdered the priests of Nob
* Political leaders today should work to please God unlike some of the kings of the Israel like Solomon who annoyed God
* Political leaders today should be contented with what they have unlike some of the kings of Israel like David who admired Uriah’s wife.

**6(a) Nathan said to David you are that man ……..”2 Samuel 12:7**

**Comment of the circumstances that made Nathan to pronounce the above to King David.**

**(b) How can David’s failures assist political leaders in their work today?**

* David had committed sin of adultery and then killed Uriah.
* This is when Nathan went to him and told him a parable.
* Nathan told David that there lived in the same town two men one rich and the other poor.
* The rich man had many cattle and sheep while the poor man had only one lamb
* The poor man loved his only lamb so much that he would feed it from his own cup.
* The lamb was like a daughter to the poor man.
* When the rich-man got a visitors he took the only lamb of the poor-man and slaughtered it for the visitors
* David was annoyed with the rich-man
* David said that the rich-man should pay back with his life/he ought to die.
* He said the rich man should pay four times as much as he took.
* Nathan told David that he was the rich man
* That he had taken the only one of Uriah and then killed.
* Nathan went ahead and announces judgment on David
* He said that in every generation, one of David’s descendant would die a violent death
* He said that God was going to make someone from David’s own family to bring trouble in him
* That God was going to get David’s wives and give them to another man.
* This man would play sex with them in broad day light for all to see
* David realized his sin and repented.

***(b*) Political leader should respect *the laws of their countries unlike king David who broke the Israelites laws***

* Political leader should promote justice to others unlike David who showed injustice.
* Political leader should respect the lives of others unlike David who murdered Uriah
* They should be contented with what they have unlike David who admired another man’s wife
* They should always be active in their work
* They should fulfill their responsibilities
* They should be repentant and accept the wrongs that they do
* They should accept advise from religious leaders
* They should be sincere in their work
* They should be faithful in their marriages
* They should serve in the interests of the people
* They should respect other people’s wives
* They should be monogamous
* They should protect the people they lead.

7. **To what extent did King Solomon live up to the expectations of the Covenant faith?**

To a smaller extent King Solomon lived up to the expectations of the covenant of faith.

* When God asked him what he wanted, he asked for wisdom to rule the people well.
* Solomon excelled in wisdom beyond that of any other person.
* Solomon was a good judge and he promoted justice in Israel.
* Solomon built the first temple to the Lord in Israel thus promoting the worship of Yahweh.
* He engaged in building programmes like, he built palaces in Israel.
* Solomon also rebuilt cities in Israel which were in like, Hazor, Megiddo and Gezer.
* He promoted trade between Israel and other nations.
* He built a port at Ezion -Geber where the copper refineries were situated.
* Solomon beautified and modernized the city of Jerusalem.
* He was a greater composer. He composed 3000 proverbs and 1000 songs.
* He re-organized the internal administration in Israel by dividing the nation into 12 tax districts.
* Solomon’s reign was a very prosperous one. During his reign, silver was a common as stones
* He brought fame to Israel- many Kings and rulers visited Israel bringing with them a lot of wealth in form of gifts.

***However, to a larger extent, Solomon did not live to the expectations of the Covenant Faith,***

* Solomon married foreign women against which the Israelites had been warned.
* These foreign women made Solomon to turn away from God.
* Solomon allowed his foreign wives to continue worshipping their gods in Jerusalem thus defiling God’s holy Land.
* He even built worshipping places for the gods of his foreign wives thus engaging in paganism.
* Solomon went ahead and worshipped the gods of his foreign wives.
* Solomon promoted forced labor and so oppressing the Israelites.
* He overtaxed the people of Israelites to finance his building programmes.
* Solomon was polygamous thus going against the covenant faith in Deut 17:14.
* Solomon lived in luxury at the expense of the majority of the Israelites.
* He was a murderer thus breaking the law that “Thou shall not murder”.
* He gave away Israelites land to pay his debts
* He accumulated a lot of wealth in a way that was not simplicity of a servant of God.
* Solomon committed adultery when he had 300 concubines.
* Solomon promoted regional imbalance when he developed the south at the expense of the North.
* Solomon was unrepentant and disrespectful to God. Even when God commanded him to stop worshipping false Gods, he did not listen and he refused to change.

**SECTION C: PROPHETIC AND WISDOM BOOKS**

**8. (a) Discuss the characteristics of true prophets of Israel.**

* True prophets always received the message directly from God. It is God who gave them the message they preached for example (Amos 7, 8)
* They always preached what the people were meant or supposed to hear not necessarily what the people wanted to hear.
* Their messages always came to fulfillment whatever they preached always came to pass. For example Elijah foretold the 3years drought in Israel
* They always performed their duties free of charge. They were not paid for their work.
* They were called by God and always accepted God’s call. Even when they tried to resist they eventually accepted.
* They always upheld the covenant faith and stood in the tradition of Moses.
* They worshipped only the one true God Yahweh.
* Their preaching always carried a message of doom-destruction.
* Their messages of doom were not final. If the people repented God would change his mind and hence their messages also carried a message of hope and restoration.
* They always preached about the evils of the people and especially the kings.
* Their messages were received badly by the people and they were always persecuted. Initially they could not be believed by the people but later the people had to believe them.
* Because of their message they were always enemies to the kings of their times.
* They emphasized holiness and always called upon the people to be holy.
* They always preached God’s message without fear. They always preached courageously with authority.
* They were mediators between God and the people. They could deliver God’s message to the people and then send back people’s responses to God.
* They always moved out to people to announce God’s message instead of waiting for people to come to them.
* They were not professional. They did not train to become prophets but were simply called to their work by God.
* They could tell what was going to happen and also interpreted God’s messages like attacks from enemies, God’s punishment e.t.c.

**(b) Analyze the challenges true prophets faced during their ministry**

* Prophets in Israel were faced with opposition from the false prophets.
* Prophets in Israel were unpopular among the people for example Jeremiah.
* Prophets in Israel lived an isolated and lonely life for example Elijah commonly lived a lonely life.
* Prophets in Israel were often told to do hard things and perform unusual acts for example Isaiah being told to walk naked.
* Prophets in Israel were sometimes denied social life for example Jeremiah was told not to marry and attend feasts.
* Prophets in Israel were often ridiculed ignored and insulted by the people for example Jeremiah and Elisha.
* Sometimes prophets could be silenced and stopped from prophesying and keep quiet for example Amos.
* Their work could sometimes be destroyed for example Jeremiah whose scroll was destroyed and burnt.
* Sometimes people could take their work for fun and entertainment.
* Prophets in Israel could be persecuted and tortured by the kings and priest.
* Some prophets were even killed like in the times of Ahab, Jezebel killed many prophets of God
* Prophets in Israel faced a challenge of pagan cultures, practices and religious beliefs.
* Prophets in Israel were looked at traitors for example Jeremiah. was seen as a traitor by fell Israelites during the temple sermon.
* Their calls often came in a threatening way for example Ezekiel.
* Prophets in Israel were often challenged by God while young Isaiah feared the call of God because of his sinfulness.
* Prophets in Israel walked long distances and even felt hungry, weary and thirsty for example Elijah.
* Prophets in Israel faced public humiliation and often embarrassed for example Micaiah was slapped by Zedekiah and Jeremiah was humiliated.
* Prophets in Israel faced a problem of people’s stubbornness and indifference towards God’s message.
* Prophets in Israel were stopped from entering God’s temple for example Jeremiah by the priest pushhur.
* Prophets in Israel were often imprisoned and starved for example prophet Micah.
* Prophets in Israel were falsely accused of being money minded for example Amos by Amaziah
* Prophets in Israel were sometimes beaten e.g Jeremiah.
* Prophets in Israel were imprisoned e.g Micah / Jeremiah.
* People refused to repent

**9 . “King Ahab of Israel and King Ahaz of Judah were notorious leaders to the people.” Justify the statement.**

**King Ahab;**

* He married a foreign woman Jezebel the daughter of king Ethbaal of Sidon.
* He built a temple of Baal in samaria and made an altar for him.
* He put up an image of the goddess Asherah.
* He took over Naboth’s vine yard and later killed him.
* He allowed his wife Jezebel to bring false prophets in Israel that is to say he imported 850 false prophets.
* He lacked trust in God because during wars he could consult false prophets instead of God.
* Ahab was unrepentant hence leading to the drought.
* He promoted temple prostitution where people used to abuse the temple.
* God commanded Ahab to attack Syria and kill king Benhadad but instead he scared him.
* He promoted scyretism where he begun worshiping idols alongside God which was against the covenant of God.
* He was not exemplary as he practiced apostary where he completely abandoned the true worship of God.
* Ahab disrespected God’s prophet Elijah when he told him that he was the worst trouble maker in Israel.
* He allowed his wife Jezebel to kill God’s prophets.
* He removed the plat form for the royal throne and closed up the king’s private entrance to temple in order to please the emperor of Assyria.
* He practiced polytheism the worship of pagan gods.
* He worked with evil priests to frustrate the covenant faith.
* He built pagan places of worship in every city and town of Judah.
* He offered sacrifices and burnt incense at pagan places of worship on hills and shady trees

**King Ahaz**

* He imitated the disgusting practices of pagan countries whom the Lord had driven out.
* He did not follow the example of his ancestor David and instead chose to do what was not pleasing to the

Lord and followed the bad examples of the kings of the north.

* He formed pagan alliances. While at war with Syria and Israel he requested for help from Tiglath pileser the Assyrian emperor and yet he was supposed to depend on God.
* He copied pagan worship by making the priest to build an altar similar to the one he saw in Damasscus.
* He carried out divination and even ordered the priest to keep the bronzen altar of the Lord for his divination.
* He offered his own son as a burnt offering to idols imitating the pagan practices of the people that the lord had driven out of the land as the Isrealites advanced.
* He burnt the animals and grain offering on the new altar he had copied from Damascus.
* He ordered the priest to begin using the altar for the sacrifices to the lord.
* He took all the temple equipment and broke them into pieces.

**10.a)**  **Account for Amos’ condemnation of Israel’s neighbors.**

**b) How relevant is Amos message to Christians today?**

* The following accounts for Amos’ condemnation of the neighbors of Israel
* Amos condemned the people of Syria because they treated the people of Gilead with savage cruelty.
* The people of Philistia had carried off a whole nation and sold them as slaves to Edom.
* The people of Tyre had carried of a whole nation into exile and they did not keep the treaty of friendship.
* The people of Edom had hunted down the Israelites and showed them no mercy.
* They also could not let their wars could rip open pregnant women.
* The people of Moab had dishonored the bones of the King of Edom by burning them to ashes.
* The people of Judah had despised God’s teachings and not kept his commands.
* Amos condemned other nations because he wanted to show that God is universal that is to say,. a God of all nations.
* He wanted to show that God’s salvation was for all nations.
* He wanted to show that God’s / Yahweh’s Omni-presence in the world.
* Amos wanted to show that God’s salvation was for all nations.
* He wanted to show that all sins is punishable, whichever nation commits it.
* He wanted to show that the Israelites had sinned even more and were to be punished.
* Amos wanted the Israelites to realize their mistakes and repent and turn to God to avoid his wrath.
* He wanted to present God’s concern for all the oppressed of the world.

**b) Christians today should worship only one God since he is a universal God.**

* + They should be humble themselves before God since he can humble all nations.
  + They promote justice in society unlike the neighbors of Israel that were unjust to others.
  + They should live holy lives because the God they serve is Holy.
  + They should be fair to all people regardless of their locations and backgrounds.
  + They should be ready to change from their bad behaviors unlike Israel’s neighbors who were sinning again and again.
  + They should protect the rights of the oppressed unlike Israel’s neighbors who were oppressive to others.
  + They should condemn evils in society just as Amos condemned the evils of others nations.
  + They should respect the lives of others unlike Israel’s neighbors’ who would rip open pregnant women.
  + They should obey the Lord’s commands unlike the people of Judah who disobeyed his commands.
  + They should live in peace with neighbors unlike some of Israel neighbors’ who were at war with others.
  + They should be faithful to God in all they do.

**11.a).** **Comment on what Isaiah experienced during his call**

**(b) What is the relevance of Isaiah’s experience to Christians in Uganda today?**

* Isaiah was in the temple when he got his call.
* He saw the lord sitting on his throne, high and exalted.
* The Lord’s robe filled the whole temple.
* Isaiah saw the lord surrounded by heavenly creatures each of which had six wings.
* The creatures were singing praises to God saying “ Holy, Holy, Holy – The Lord almighty is holy and his glory fills the world”
* Their voices made the foundations of the temple shake.
* The temple became filled with smoke.
* Isaiah realized his sinfulness and how he was not worthy being in God’s presence
* He also realized that he was living among people who were sinful.
* One of the heavenly creatures flew to Isaiah carrying coal and touched Isaiah’s lips.
* This showed the purification and forgiveness that Isaiah had been offered.
* Isaiah heard the Lord ask as to whom he would send
* Isaiah accepted to be sent.
* Isaiah was then commissioned to go and speak on behalf of the Lord.
* Isaiah was told that his task was going to be difficult. He was to talk to difficult people.
* Isaiah asked for how long he was to preach to people who would not listen.
* God told him that he was to continue preaching until judgment fell on the land.
* He was also told that after judgment, those would be a remnant, some people would remain.

**b) The following is the relevance of Isaiah’s experience to Christians in Uganda Today.**

* Christians in Uganda today should accept to be sent by God just as Isaiah accepted God’s mission.
* Christians in Uganda today should attend church services just like Isaiah was in the temple by the time of his call.
* Christians in Uganda today should be obedient to God just as Isaiah obeyed God’s commands.
* Christians in Uganda today should sing praises to God just like the creatures were singing to God.
* Christians in Uganda today should accept their sins just like Isaiah accepted his sins.
* Christians today in Uganda should depend on God just like Isaiah depended on God for guidance.
* Christians in Uganda today should accept cleansing from God however difficult it is.
* Christians in Uganda today should ask from God anything that they do not understand.
* Christians in Uganda today should continue preaching even when they meet challenges.
* Christians in Uganda today should take up difficult roles in the ministry.
* Christians in Uganda today should proclaim God’s judgment in sinners.
* They should also give messages of hope to others.

**12 a).** **Analyze God’s intentions of allowing Satan to make Job to suffer.**

**b) Comment on how people with incurable disease are handled by the society today.**

* The following were the Lord’s intensions of allowing Satan to make job to suffer.
* It was to show that God is the creator.
* It was to show that God is powerful and above everything.
* It was to show that even the righteous can suffer or the innocent can suffer.
* It was to show that suffering is part of life.
* It was to test Job’s faith and righteousness.
* It was to show that God is the source of life- he did not allow Satan to take Job’s life.
* It was to show that God is the source and giver of everything including wealth.
* It was to show that human knowledge of God is inadequate – man cannot fully understand God.
* It was to show the danger of spiritual pride.
* It was to show that human beings cannot fully understand suffering or why people suffer.
* It was to show that God is the supreme being – above everything else.
* It was to confirm that life is mysterious and difficult to understand.
* It was to show how bad Satan is and how he does not wish righteous people well.
* It was to show that trials and temptations are part of life.
* It was to show the nature of God- he is the source of blessings, caring, loving the controller of all events.

1. **Some are handled relatively by being isolated.**
   * + Some are looked at as immoral, unfaithful and adulterers.
     + Others are mocked and abused.
     + Some people back bite them and talk negative words behind their backs.
     + Some are denied jobs and denied treatment thinking that they are going to die.
     + Some are seen as a burden to their relatives and friends and society.
     + They are hidden from society.
     + Positively they are given medicine.
     + Some people sympathize with them and give them help like clothing and food.
     + Some are given counseling.
     + Some are provided for and given homes.
     + They are taken to health centers.

**-END-**

**CRE P245/2 (THE NEW TESTAMENT)**

**Section A: The Period of The Early Church**

1. **“There were important similarities in the sermons preached by the apostles during the early church.”**
2. **What were these sermons about?**

* The coming of Jesus to the world fulfilled the Old Testament scriptures like,, in Isaiah 53 about the suffering servant of God.
* Jesus originated from Nazareth and was born of the Holy Spirit by the Virgin Mary
* Jesus was a descendant of King David whose dynasty was to last forever
* Jesus was the promised messiah through whom reconciliation between God and mankind would be achieved.
* Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist in river Jordan
* Jesus received the Holy Spirit from God in form of a dove during baptism
* Jesus taught the message of Kingdom of God by use of parables e.g the parable of the sower.
* Jesus performed miracles and other good deeds for mankind like, raised jairus’ daughter.
* Jesus associated with all categories of people in the Jewish society e.g lepers.
* Due to Jesus’ good deeds for mankind, the Jewish religious leaders became jealous of him
* Jesus was arrested by the Jewish religious leaders and handed him over to Pontus Pilate
* Pilate tried Jesus and sentenced him to death by crucifixion.
* Jesus died on the cross and was later buried in a grave
* But on the third day Jesus resurrected from death in fulfillment of the scriptures about the suffering servant of God
* The risen Jesus later appeared to some of his disciples e.g Thomas.
* The risen Jesus promised to send the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles
* The risen Jesus commissioned the apostles to go out and preach the gospel throughout the whole world.
* The risen Jesus ascended into heaven where is now seated at the right-hand side of God the father.
* Jesus will come back again in glory to judge the living and the dead
* The apostles went out and called upon people to hear and believe Good News about Jesus
* The apostles called upon people to repent of their sins in order to be forgiven by God
* The apostles emphasized those who repented of their sins should accept baptism in order to receive the Holy Spirit
* The Kerygma emphasized that Jesus was the son of God
* The Kerygma emphasized the importance of faith in Jesus as the only condition for salvation
* The Kerygma emphasized the Trinity that is to say,., God the father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.

**b) Why were these sermons not put into a written format soon after Jesus’ resurrection?**

* The influence of the rabbinic culture among the Jews where a good student was one who stored information in the mind
* **E**yewitnesses of Jesus were still alive with first-hand information about the gospel
* **A**postles were busy preaching the gospel to different provinces of the Roman Empire
* The size of the church was small numerically and geographically
* **H**oly Spirit hardly inspired apostles to write the gospel
* The apostles were still poor and could hardly afford the writing materials
* Christians expected the imminent second coming of Jesus hence believed they were the last generation on earth.
* Many people in early days of Christianity between AD 33 and AD 64 were still illiterate
* Many apostles were still illiterate in the early days of Christianity e.g Peter the head of the church
* Jesus hardly wrote any information about his ministry, so apostles followed the example of their master.
* Jesus hardly instructed apostles to write down the gospel but to preach the gospel orally throughout the whole world.
* The oral method was still the commonest method of spreading information between AD 33 and AD 64
* Writing materials were expensive yet the apostles were poor e.g
* The apostles had strong memories about Jesus’ ministry hence depended upon memorizing the gospel
* The early church still depended upon the Old Testament scriptures that were normally referred to in worship
* Scribes had the right to put Jewish scriptures in writing yet they were opposed to Christianity

1. **“The oral proclamation of the gospel was effective during the apostolic period” Comment**

* Yes, the oral method of proclamation of the gospel was effective / advantages in the early church in the following ways;
* It was the commonest method of spreading information by then between AD 33 and AD 64
* Firsthand information about the gospel was preached by apostles
* It was in line with Jesus’ method of preaching the message about the Kingdom of God
* The gospel preached orally was a source of information to the writers of the gospels
* It was a cheap method of spreading the gospel since it hardly required writing materials
* It favoured the blind people since the gospel
* It favoured both the illiterate and the literate people
* The listeners to the gospel had the opportunity to ask questions from the apostles
* The Christians who preached the gospel had the advantage of being inspired by the Holy Spirit
* It created personal relationship / interaction between the apostles and the listeners
* It enabled one person to preach the gospel to many people at once
* It was an easy method of preaching the gospel since it largely depended upon strong memories of the eye witnesses
* It allowed a variety of presentation of the gospel to the listeners which avoided boredom and monotony.
* It allowed preachers to come in contact with the persecuted Christians hence comforted them to endure persecution
* It had a multiplier effect advantage that is to say,., one person could preach the gospel to others
* It had the advantage of mobility that is to say,., it required preachers to move from one place to another
* It had the advantage of flexibility that is to say, .any occasion was used to preach.
* It had a charismatic advantage that is to say,., it allowed preachers to exercise different spiritual gifts like,
* It hardly required any storage facility for the gospel since the eye witnesses depended upon their strong memories
* Person to person contact between preachers and the listeners hardly gave any room for mob rejection of the gospel
* **However, the oral proclamation of the gospel was ineffective / disadvantageous in the following ways;**
* The gospel preached orally was subject to exaggerations
* The gospel preached orally was subject to distortions and misinterpretations
* The gospel was subject to false preachers since it lacked any written reference
* The death of apostles meant that they died with firsthand information about the gospel
* The deaf were at a disadvantage
* The gospel was easily forgotten since it depended upon one’s ability to memorize it
* Language barrier that is to say,., it was limited in terms of transferability of the gospel into other languages due to many languages
* It was tiresome in spreading the gospel since it required preachers to move from one place to another
* The preachers easily faced persecution from the enemies of the gospel
* The apostles easily faced opposition from the enemies of the gospel
* It largely depended upon the Holy Spirit inspiration
* There was lack of co-ordination among preachers of the gospel
* The oral method hardly gave room for deeper criticism or scrutiny of the gospel preached to the listeners
* The method depended on good transport and communication system
* The oral method depended upon good political environment; therefore, it was hard to spread the gospel during times of persecution
* The oral method was time wasting since it called for a lot of explanations in order to convince the listeners to accept the gospel
* It depended upon the personality and mood of the preachers; hence preachers with poor personality could bore listeners

**Section B: The Gospels**

1. **a) “On many occasions Jesus concealed his identity as the Messiah according to Mark’s gospel” Justify**

* After Peter confessed Jesus was the Messiah at Caesarea Phillip, Jesus ordered the disciples not to tell anyone about it
* After the evil spirit in a man at Capernaum confessed Jesus was God’s holy messenger, Jesus ordered the evil spirit to keep quiet
* After healing the leper, Jesus ordered the man not to tell anyone about what had happened to him
* After the transfiguration, Jesus ordered Peter, James and John not to tell anyone what they had seen until he would be resurrected
* After healing a blind man at Bethsaida, Jesus ordered the man not to go his village but instead go straight to his home
* After healing the deaf-mute, Jesus ordered the people who witnessed the miracle not to speak about it to anyone.
* After raising Jairus’ daughter to life, Jesus ordered the parents and Peter, James and John not to tell anyone about it.
* After healing Peter’s mother-in-Law, demon-possessed people were brought to Jesus for healing but Jesus could not allow demons say anything about his identity
* At the Lakeside of Galilee, evil spirits recognized Jesus as the Son of God but he strongly ordered them not to tell anyone about it
* Jesus faced various temptations in his mission like, Satan tempted Jesus for forty days in the desert
* Jesus was in the desert alone being tempted by Satan for forty days
* Jesus normally referred to himself as son of man than Son of God.
* Jesus refused to perform a miracle for the Pharisees who had requested for one to believe God had approved of his work.
* Jesus taught about the kingdom of God by parables
* Jesus had a humble / poor family background yet the Jews expected a messiah from a rich family background
* Jesus associated with outcasts in the Jewish society yet the Jews expected a messiah to associate with only righteous people.
* Jesus accepted being baptized by John the Baptist despite being sinless
* At baptism, only Jesus saw heaven opening, the Holy Spirit coming upon him and heard the voice of God declaring him as the beloved son
* Jesus used a colt instead of a horse in the triumphant entry into Jerusalem.
* Jesus’ crucifixion and death on the Roman cross was one way of concealing his messiah ship
* Jesus was a suffering messiah which contradicted with the popular Jewish expectation of a mighty political messiah.
* Pilate asked Jesus whether he was the King of the Jews but Jesus gave an ambiguous response to him “So you say”

**b) Account for Jesus’ concealment of his true identity as the Messiah in the above gospel**

* Jesus wanted to avoid being accused of blasphemy by the Jewish religious leaders
* Jesus wanted to first accomplish his mission of salvation of mankind hence avoided being killed prematurely
* The Jews expected a political messiah to liberate them from the Roman government yet Jesus was a spiritual

messiah.

* Jesus wanted to fulfill the Old Testament scriptures in Isaiah about the suffering servant of God. Isaiah 53:2-3
* Jesus wanted the people to find out for themselves he was the long-awaited messiah of the Jews
* Jesus wanted people to gradually develop genuine faith in him instead of looking for mere miracles from him
* Jesus never wanted to impose himself upon the Jewish people as the Messiah hence avoided pride among the Jews
* Jesus wanted to identify himself with the people he had come to save from their sins and evil
* Jesus wanted to show the difference between him and the religious leaders who normally sought for public recognition
* Jesus was born from a poor family background yet the Jews expected a messiah from a rich family background.
* Jesus was born in a despised town of Nazareth yet the Jews expected a messiah to be born in Bethlehem
* Jesus wanted to avoid confrontation with the Roman authorities who would arrest him and charge him of treason
* Jesus wanted to avoid confrontation with the Jewish religious leaders who would plot to kill him
* Jesus wanted to show his ministry was universal so as to attract all categories of people to the kingdom of God
* He wanted to show his deeds were enough to speak on his behalf as the messiah rather than claiming he was the

messiah

* Jesus’ right time for revealing that he was the promised messiah to the Jews had not yet come
* It could have been due to the slow rate of understanding of his disciples about his personality and mission
* It could have been a divine plan / God’s plan for the salvation of mankind
* Jesus’ hiding his messiah ship was in line with God’s nature of being mysterious
* Jesus wanted to show understanding the kingdom of God was a gradual process

**4a) Discuss the view that according to the gospel of Mark, the kingdom of God is powerful**

* Jesus performed miracles of healing the sick from incurable diseases like, the paralytic.
* Jesus performed a miracle of raising the dead to life e.g raising Jairus’ daughter
* Jesus performed miracles of nature e.g walked on water
* Jesus performed miracles of feeding a crowd e.g the 4000 and 5000 people.
* Jesus performed miracles of exorcism e.g the demoniac at Gerasa
* Jesus cleansed the temple with divine authority and no one dared to attack him for the act.
* During the triumphant entry into Jerusalem, the Jewish crowd sang praises about Jesus and called upon God to bless
* Jesus resisted the temptation of Satan in the desert for 40 days
* Jesus had a unique baptism. Jesus saw heaven opening and the Holy Spirit came upon him in form of a dove
* At Transfiguration, Jesus’ garment turned into sparkling white and beside Moses and Elijah appeared standing beside

him

* The divine voice declared Jesus as the beloved Son of God during his baptism and the Transfiguration event
* At baptism. heaven opened and the Holy Spirit came on him in a dove and divine voice declared him as the beloved

son

* Jesus had authority to forgive sins erg
* Jesus is portrayed as the Lord of the Sabbath like, in the healing of a man with a paralysed hand.
* Jesus resurrected from death
* The risen Jesus appeared to his followers like,, the 11 disciples whom he commissioned the to preach the gospel
* The risen Jesus ascended into heaven where he is now seated at the right-hand side of God.
* Jesus had a unique death from that of ordinary Jews
* At the time of Jesus’ death on the cross, the Jerusalem temple curtain was ripped apart from the top to the bottom
* The confession of the Roman centurion that Jesus was the son of God after witnessing Jesus’ death
* Jesus preached about the kingdom of God with divine authority which normally amazed his audience
* Jesus predicted his death to the disciples and it came true
* Jesus predicted Peter’s denial and Judas Iscariot’s betrayal and they came true.
* Jesus called Simon, Andrew, James and John to serve as disciples and they accepted to follow him without any

hesitation

* Jesus confessed to the high priest that he was the Son of God and messiah and they would see him seated at the

right-hand side of God.

* Jesus claimed the son of man would appear coming in the clouds with power and glory and would send angels to the

four corners of the world to gather God’s people.

* Jesus laid hands upon children to receive God’s blessings
* John the Baptist confessed that the man coming after him was much greater than him, that he was not even fit to untie

his sandals

* John the Baptist confessed he baptized them with water but Jesus would baptize with the Holy Spirit

**b) How can modern Christians witness God’s kingdom?**

* Some Christians can bear witness to Jesus by encouraging baptism
* Through performing miracles in Jesus’ name
* Through making missionary journeys to spread the gospel
* Through preaching the gospel to win people to Jesus
* Through engaging in charitable works
* Through enduring suffering and persecution for the sake of Christianity e.g Uganda Martyrs.
* Through baptizing new converts in Jesus’ name
* By organizing religious conferences and seminars to share God’s word
* By defending the gospel against false preachers hence maintain the truth of the gospel.
* By praying to God to glorify his name on days of Saturday and Sunday.
* By visiting the sick and praying for them
* By celebrating the Lord’s Supper to remember Jesus’ death and resurrection
* By attending church services
* By attending fellowships to share and learn more about Christianity
* Through composing Christian songs and hymns to inspire people
* By celebrating Christian days on the calendar to remember Jesus ‘life e.g. Christmas
* By making pilgrimages to holy places that is to say,., Namugongo shrines
* By laying hands upon Christians to receive blessings from God
* Through repenting and confessing of their sins so that they may be forgiven on the day of judgment
* Through translating the bible into local languages like Luganda and Lusoga
* Through establishing churches in which the gospel is preached to Christians

**5. “The gospel of Mark and John appear to agree concerning the ministry of Jesus Christ” Discuss**

Yes, the gospel of Mark and John appear to agree concerning the ministry of Jesus hence similarities

* Both gospels were written with the aim of instilling faith in the readers
* In both the gospel of Mark and John, Jesus is portrayed as a human being e. g Jesus died and was buried
* In both the gospel of Mark and John, Jesus is portrayed as a divine being e.g he performed miracles.
* In both the gospel of Mark and John, Jesus is presented as the central figure
* In both the gospels, the message of the Kerygma is reflected throughout the gospels
* In both gospels, Jesus is portrayed as a prophet.
* In both the gospel of Mark and John, Jesus is pictured as a miracle worker and a healer
* In both the gospel of Mark and John, Jesus is presented as the Son of God.
* In both gospels, Jesus’ ministry fulfilled the Old Testament prophecies e.g Isaiah 53.
* In both the gospels, Jesus is portrayed as the promised messiah of the Jews
* In both the gospels, Jesus faced hostility from the Jewish religious leaders
* In both the gospels, the disciples expressed lack of understanding / lack of faith in Jesus
* In both the gospels, God’s love for mankind was revealed through Jesus
* In both the gospels, Jesus emphasized the importance of the law of love for one another
* In both gospels, Jesus’ ministry was universal.
* In both the gospels, John the Baptist is portrayed as a fore runner who came to prepare a way for Jesus’ coming
* In both the gospels, Jesus is pictured as a suffering messiahh
* In both the gospels, Pilate sentenced Jesus to death by crucifixion and so Jesus was crucified at Golgotha
* In both the gospels, Jesus died and resurrected from death and appeared to some of his followers
* In both gospels, there is the same chronological order of presentation of Jesus’ ministry
* The gospel of Mark and John both contain similar events about Jesus’ ministry e.g, ministry of John the Baptist

,calling of the disciples whom Jesus teaches, feeding of the five thousand people, Jesus walking on water etc

**However, the gospel of Mark also appears to disagree with the gospel of John hence differences;**

* The gospel of Mark hides Jesus’ messiah ship while the gospel of John openly reveals Jesus’ messiah ship
* The gospel of Mark normally uses the phrase kingdom of God while the gospel of John normally uses the phrases eternal life
* Mark’s gospel refers to the extra ordinary deeds of Jesus as miracles while John’s gospel refers to them as signs
* In Mark’s gospel, a woman anointed Jesus on the head while in John’s gospel, Mary anointed Jesus on the feet
* In Mark’s gospel, Jesus used parables to teach about the kingdom of God whereas John’s gospel Jesus used discourses
* In Mark’s gospel, Jesus chose his own disciples while in John, some of Jesus’ disciples originally belonged to John the

Baptist

* In Mark’s gospel, the cleansing of the Temple is placed almost at the end of Jesus’ ministry whereas in the gospel of John, the cleansing of the Temple is placed at the beginning of Jesus’ ministry
* In Mark’s gospel the cleansing of the Temple is placed after the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem whereas in John’s gospel, the cleansing of the Temple is placed before the triumphal entry of Jesus into Jerusalem
* In Mark’s gospel, Jesus’ ministry was centred in Galilee while in John’s gospel; Jesus’ ministry was centred in Judea and Palestine
* Mark’s gospel presents Jesus’ teaching in narrative approach while John’s gospel presents Jesus’ teaching in

philosophical and theological approach

* The gospel of Mark is short and brief with 16 chapters while the gospel of John is long and detailed with 21 chapters
* In Mark, God’s judgment of mankind will be in the future while in John’s gospel, God’s judgment upon mankind is here and now
* Mark’s gospel contains unique personalities from those of John’s gospel like,, the rich man, while John’s gospel also

contains unique personalities from those of Mark’s gospel like,, Nicodemus, Samaritan woman

* Mark’s gospel contains unique events from those of John’s gospel like,, transfiguration of Jesus, while John’s gospel also contains unique events from those of Mark’s gospel like,, turning water into wine
* John’s gospel was more concerned with a clear duration of Jesus’ ministry having lasted for 3 years while Mark’s gospel was more concerned about the flow of Jesus’ events than the duration of his ministry on earth
* Mark’s gospel refers to Jesus with titles like,, teacher, Lord of the Sabbath while the gospel of John refers to Jesus with titles like, “I AM” the good shepherd
* Mark’s gospel frequently refers to Jesus as son of man whereas John’s gospel frequently refers to Jesus as the Son of

God

* Mark’s gospel ended abruptly at chapter 16:8 while the gospel of John ends with a conclusion and farewell message to the readers
* In Mark, Jesus was physically baptized by John the Baptist while in John’s gospel, the Baptist gave a testimony about the Holy Spirit descending upon Jesus in form of a dove
* In Mark, Jesus is portrayed as a suffering messiah while John’s gospel, Jesus is portrayed as a glorified / victorious

messiah

* In Mark’s gospel, the celebration of the Lord’s Supper coincided with the Passover festival while in John; the Lord’s Supper took place a day before the Passover festival
* Mark’s gospel contains few references to the Old Testament scriptures while John contains more references to the Old Testament

**6. Compare the celebration of the Lord’s Supper in the gospel of Mark and John**

**a) Similarities between Mark and John on the Lord’s Supper**

* In both the gospels, the Lord’s Supper coincided with the Passover feast, although in John it was a day before the

Passover

* In both the gospels, the Lord’s Supper started in the evening hours
* In both the gospels, the Lord’s Supper ended during that very night
* In both the gospels, the Lord’s Supper involved Jesus and the twelve disciples
* In both the gospels, Jesus predicted his betrayal by Judas Iscariot during the Lord’s Supper
* In both the gospels, the Lord’s Supper was actually the last meal Jesus had with the disciples
* In both gospels, the disciples failed to know the disciple who would betray Jesus
* In both the gospels, the disciples expressed lack of understanding towards Jesus
* In both the gospels, Jesus was the initiator of the Lord’s Supper and the central figure
* In both the gospels, the Lord’s Supper involved bread and sauce
* In both the gospels, Jesus made prediction about his own death that is to say,., predicted his own death
* In both the gospels, all the disciples were shocked about the coming death of Jesus
* In both the gospels, Jesus predicted Peter’s denial although in Mark’s gospel it was shortly at Mt Olives
* In both the gospels, Jesus made a sign to identify / reveal the betrayer to the disciples as Judas Iscariot
* In both the gospels, Jesus was referred to as the son of man during the practice of the Lord’s Supper

**b) Differences on the Lord’s Supper in the Gospels**

* In Mark, Jesus inaugurated the Lord’s Supper while in John’s gospel Jesus inaugurated a new commandment of love for one another
* In Mark, the Lord’s Supper coincided with the Passover feast while in John, the Lord’s Supper occurred a day before the Passover
* In Mark, the disciples asked Jesus where to prepare the Lord’s Supper from while in John’s gospel, the disciples and

Jesus were already together having the Lord’s Supper

* In Mark, the Lord’s Supper was prepared in an upper room whereas in John, the disciples and Jesus were already having the Lord’s Supper in a certain place
* In Mark, Jesus only inaugurated the Lord’s Supper for the disciples to carry out after his ascension while in John; Jesus

inaugurated both the washing the disciples’ feet and a new commandment of love for one another

* In Mark, the Lord’s Supper replaced animal sacrifices to God while in John; Jesus replaced the role of a leader to that of being a servant of others.
* In Mark, Jesus talked about a new covenant sealed with his blood while in the gospel of John; Jesus talked about the need for serving one another among the disciples
* In Mark, Jesus only gave a brief teaching to the disciples related to his death while in John; Jesus gave both a lengthy

teaching and farewell message to the disciples related to his death

* In Mark, Jesus identified the betrayer to the disciples by dipping a piece of bread together with him in the dish while in the gospel of John; Jesus identified the betrayer to the disciples by giving a morsel to Judas Iscariot
* In Mark, all the disciples are treated equally during the Lord’s Supper whereas in John’s gospel, special attention is given to the beloved disciples who leaned towards Jesus at the Lord’s Supper and even asked Jesus for the name of the betrayer.
* In Mark, Jesus and the disciples went to Mt Olives after the Lord’s Supper while in John, Jesus and the 11 disciples still

stayed at the same place for further teachings before he would depart from the world.

* In Mark, Jesus told the disciples he would never again drink wine until the new wine in the kingdom of God while in John; Jesus told the disciples he would not be with them much longer and that they would look for him
* In Mark, Jesus warned the disciples about his coming death at Mt Olives shortly after the Lord’s Supper while in John,

Jesus was so troubled in spirit and warned his disciples about his coming death while still at the Lord’s Supper

* In Mark, Jesus predicted Peter’s denial at Mt Olives shortly after the Lord’s Supper while in John, Jesus predicted Peter’s denial at the Lord’s Supper

**7. Discuss the meaning of Jesus’ interaction with the following personalities in the gospel of John;**

**a) Nicodemus**

* It showed not all Pharisees were against Jesus’ ministry since Nicodemus was a Pharisees
* It signified salvation was for all categories of people who came to Jesus at any one time regardless of status and background.
* It meant the messiah ship of Jesus since God sent his Son to be a saviour of the world
* It meant the ministry of Jesus was universal since God sent his son to be the saviour of the world
* It signified the importance of faith in Jesus since whoever believed in him would not die but would have eternal life.
* It meant Jesus was the source of eternal life since whoever believed in the Son would not die but would have eternal

life.

* It implied the love of God for mankind. God loved the world so much that he sacrificed his own Son
* Being born again meant repentance of sins as a condition for entering the kingdom of God
* It showed the importance of baptism as a condition for salvation.
* It showed the importance of the Holy Spirit. No one can enter the kingdom of God unless he is born of water and the Spirit.
* It meant its only spiritual rebirth which can qualify one into the kingdom of God instead of physical birth.
* Nicodemus coming to Jesus at night was an element of symbolism that is to say,., moving from forces of evil and sin to

light

* It pointed towards the death, resurrection and exaltation of Jesus in heaven that is to say,. “ the son of man must be

lifted up”

* It revealed the humanity of Jesus since he referred to himself as Son of man.
* It revealed the divinity of Jesus since he was a teacher sent by God and also came down from heaven.
* Signified the lack of understanding of Nicodemus towards Jesus. Nicodemus failed to understand the meaning of being

born again

* It signified the coming of Jesus to the world was automatically the judgment to the world
* Jesus was the sacrificial Lamb that would bring salvation to mankind.
* It implied becoming a Christian is by God’s grace instead of human efforts that is to say,. the wind blows wherever it

wishes

* It signified Jesus was the son of God. God loved the world that he gave in his beloved Son to die for the sins of

mankind

* Fulfilled the Old Testament scriptures when Moses lifted up the bronze snake on a pole in the desert. Numbers 21:8
* It showed Jesus was the light of the world. The light had come into the world but people loved darkness

**b) The Samaritan woman**

* It signified the ministry of Jesus was universal since the Samaritan woman was a Gentile and Jesus was a Jew
* It signified the divinity of Jesus since he predicted the woman being married to 5 husbands
* It meant the humanity of Jesus since he got tired and thirsty at Jacob’s well and so asked for a drink of water from the

woman

* It meant the equality between men and women that is to say,., had a conversation with the woman yet the Jews despised

women as inferior

* It signified the lack of understanding of the disciples that is to say,., got surprised when they found Jesus talking to the

woman

* It showed the lack of understanding of the Samaritan woman since she failed to understand the life-giving water thinking it

was the same as water in Jacob’s well

* It signified the messiah ship of Jesus since he told the woman that he was the Messiah
* It showed the importance of faith in Jesus. The woman had faith in Jesus at a later stage
* Water in Jacob’s well symbolized baptism hence through baptism would people get salvation from their sins.
* Water in Jacob’s well also symbolized Judaism. Judaism had become ineffective and outdated in solving the needs of the Jews
* It meant the woman became a disciple of Jesus at a later stage
* It meant the kingdom of God is greater than material things of the world
* The “five husbands” the Samaritan woman had been married too had a double meaning that is to say,., implied the woman was too immoral beside referred to the different gods the Samaritans worshipped
* Jesus saying “I AM” reflected the divine voice of God Exodus 3:14
* It revealed Jesus as the source of eternal life since he referred to himself as the life-giving water
* It showed the work of salvation begins amongst the Jews but goes out into the whole world
* The life-giving water Jesus gives symbolized Christianity; therefore, Christianity had come to contain Judaism.
* It revealed Jesus was greater than Jacob one of the ancestors of the Jews
* It signified the need to worship one God in spirit and truth since the time would come when people will worship God in

spirit

* It showed the obedience of Jesus towards the will of God since his food and satisfaction was to do the will of God
* It showed Jesus was the son of God since he referred to God as the father and beside came to do the will of his father

**8a) Examine the importance of Jesus’ washing of the disciples’ feet in John’s gospel**

* The washing of the disciples’ feet signified the love Jesus had specifically for the disciples.
* It showed Jesus was setting a perfect example to the disciples to willingly serve one another as he had served them
* It signified the divine love in the incarnation. Jesus as the Son of God came among men as a man, accepted rejection,

suffering and death of a criminal so that eternal life might be offered to mankind.

* Showed the lack of understanding of Peter. Peter tried to bar Jesus from washing his feet without knowing the meaning of act
* It meant the humanity of Jesus since he was deeply troubled about his coming death, and washed the disciples’ feet
* It meant the divinity of Jesus since he knew the time of his death had come and knew would return to God anytime
* It revealed the messiah ship of Jesus since he confessed, he was the Lord
* It pointed towards the death of Jesus. Jesus took off his outer garment which symbolized that he would die for mankind
* It pointed to resurrection of Jesus. Jesus put his outer garment back on which symbolized that he would resurrect from

death

* The water in the basin symbolized baptism; so, through water baptism would people be made holy
* It implied Jesus was giving the disciples the spiritual cleansing they required before he would return to God.
* It signified Jesus was the Son of God. Jesus knew the hour had come for him to leave this world and go back to the father
* It provided a moment for Jesus to predict his imminent betrayal to the rest of the disciples.
* It fulfilled scriptures in Psalms 41:9 “even my best friend, the one I trusted most, the one who shared my food has turned

against me

* It showed Jesus was equal to God and the same as God.
* It implied Jesus was preparing the disciples for the sacrament of the Lord’s Supper they were about to celebrate
* It signified Jesus was a servant of mankind hence Jesus came to serve by washing the disciples’ feet instead of being

served

* It showed the intimate relationship between Jesus and the disciples.
* It showed the humility of Jesus towards the disciples since he washed their feet
* It implied Jesus was training the disciples in preparation for the future mission of spreading the gospel after his ascension
* It meant the divine origin of Jesus since Jesus knew he had come from God and would also return to God in heaven

**b) Show the significance of the above Jesus’ example to the church leaders in Uganda today**

* It teaches church leaders to be humble while serving Christians as Jesus humbled himself by washing the disciples’ feet
* It helps church leaders to have love and mercy for Christians they lead as Jesus showed his love by washing the disciples’

feet

* It encourages church leaders to be exemplary to Christians as Jesus set an example for the disciples to wash one

another’s feet.

* It encourages church leaders to work as servants of Christians as Jesus worked as a servant of the disciples
* It encourages them to serve one another as Jesus emphasized serving one another
* It reminds them to have intimate relationship with Christians they lead as Jesus had an intimate relationship with the

disciples.

* It urges them to accept to suffer and die for the sake of Christians as Jesus knew his hour to suffer had come but willingly

accepted

* It helps them to accept that there are traitors among Christians they lead.
* It helps church leaders to seek for guidance from God and allow God to lead them in their leadership as…
* It makes them to train their followers for the future mission ahead of them as Jesus trained the disciples for their future

mission

* It encourages church leaders to guide and correct their followers who go wrong as Jesus guided Peter to accept washing

his feet

* It makes the clergy to tolerate Christians who may work against their missions as Jesus tolerated Iscariot whom he knew

would betray him.

* It helps religious leaders to treat all their servants equally including those who may go against their work…
* It encourages church leaders to continue doing the will of God for mankind despite the hardships they may face…
* It teaches them to encourage their followers to repent their sins in order to be forgiven or encourage Christians to withdraw from their evil plans…
* It reminds them to organize fellowship meals / Lord’s Supper for Christians as Jesus prepared the disciples for the Lord’s

Supper

* It teaches religious leaders to respect and honour Jesus as the messiah since he accepted before the disciples he was the Lord.
* It encourages religious leaders to maintain their faith in Jesus as they lead Christians instead of being unfaithful towards

God

* It helps church leaders to guard against the influence of Satan since Satan had entered the heart of Judas Iscariot to

betray Jesus

**Section C: Letters / Epistles**

**9a) Comment on Paul’s teaching on the rights and duties of an apostle in first letter to the Corinthians**

* Paul argued he had the right of being an apostle since he had seen the risen Jesus although other people doubted him.
* Paul said he had the right to be a free man, freed from the demands of the Jewish Law.
* Said he decided to subject himself to the demands of the Jewish Law in order to win people to Jesus
* Said he had the right to be catered for by Christians just like the other apostles were catered for by the church
* Argued he decided to work for himself by making tents so as to earn a living and finance his apostolic work
* Said he had a right to have a wife like the other apostles, but he decided to live a celibate life.
* Said he had the right to be given food and drink for his work as an apostle but he decided to meet his personal needs.
* Said he had the right to earn living from the church but he decided to work for himself instead of depending on the church
* He quoted the Law of Moses; an animal had a right to be given food while at work
* Argued the men who work in the temple were entitled to get food in the temple and even those who offer sacrifice in the

temple were entitled to get a share of the sacrifices

* Reminded Christians the Lord commanded those who preach the gospel should get a living from it but he decided to

forego getting a living from church

* Paul used the following examples to show how much he had sacrificed his apostolic rights and privileges namely;

**a) What soldier pays for his own expenses in the army?**

* 1. What farmer does not eat the grapes from his vine yard?
  2. What shepherd does not drink the milk from his sheep?
* Argued that he was not writing to claim for his apostolic rights and freedom.
* Claimed he would first die so as to claim for his rights and freedom.
* Argued he decided to endure everything in order not to become a stumbling block to the spread of the gospel.
* Paul claimed his first priority / duty was to preach the gospel without claiming for his privileges or rights.
* Argued that it would be terrible for him if he did not preach the gospel.
* Paul said he preached the gospel as a matter of duty not as a matter of free choice where he could expect to be paid

salary.

* Said the pay he gets was the privilege of preaching the gospel without charging for it and without claiming for his rights
* Paul said he did not enjoy his rights and privileges because he wanted to win people to the kingdom of God.
* Paul made himself every one’s slave / servant so as to win them to the kingdom of God.
* Paul said when he was among the Jews; he lived like a Jew in order to win them to the kingdom of God.
* Paul argued when he was among the Gentiles; he lived like a Gentile in order to win them to the kingdom of God
* Paul argued when he was among the weak in faith; he lived like them in order to win them to the kingdom of God.
* Paul claimed he became all things to all men so that he could save them by whatever means possible.
* Paul compared the self-discipline he went through with the discipline that an athlete must follow so as to win a prize.
* Paul said however, he disciplined himself for the sake of winning a heavenly reward in glory with Jesus Christ.
* Paul compared the self-discipline he went through with the discipline of a boxer who does not waste his punches anyhow.

**b) In what ways can modern Christians serve God?**

Christians can serve God in various ways:

* Through preaching the gospel to win people to God
* Through baptizing new coverts in Jesus’ name
* Through charitable works / helping the needy people in society
* Through testifying about Jesus’ good deeds for mankind
* Through composing Christian songs to promote his name
* Through carrying out missionary journeys to spread the gospel
* Through visiting the sick and praying for them
* Through performance of miracles in Jesus’ name
* Through writing Christian magazines, novels and articles in news papers
* Through being ordained as Priests and Nuns.
* Through carrying out holy journeys.
* Through celebrating Christian days like Easter Sunday.
* Through organizing fellowships.
* Through reading the Bible.
* Through giving offertory in Church.
* Through taking up leadership roles in Church like head of laity.

**10a) Why did Paul rebuke Peter at Antioch in the letter to the Galatians?**

* It was because Peter had withdrawn from sharing in a meal with the uncircumcised Gentile Christians
* It was because Peter acted in a cowardly manner, he was to fear God alone instead of the Judaisers
* It was because Peter’s act was a bad example towards other Christians in Antioch e.g Barnabas
* Peter’s act seemed to win man’s approval instead of God’s approval
* Peter’s act could hinder the unity between the Jews and the Gentiles in church
* It was because Peter’s behaviour was discriminating against Gentile Christians yet all people were equal in union with

Jesus

* Paul wanted to defend the gospel of faith alone as being true yet Peter’s act seemed to be in favour of the Law and

circumcision.

* Paul wanted to defend his apostleship as being genuine
* Peter’s act showed him as a hypocrite, it had been agreed Gentiles need not to oblige to the Law and circumcision but

faith in Jesus

* It was because Peter’s act seemed to be supporting the Law and circumcision to be more important than faith in Jesus
* It was because Peter’s behaviour manifested his lack of genuine faith in Jesus Christ
* It was because Peter’s behaviour was supporting circumcision as being more important for one to become a real Christian
* It was because Peter’s act was forcing Gentiles to behave like Jews hence imposing the Jewish culture upon Gentile

Christians

* It was because Peter had gone astray from the path of the gospel truth about Jesus
* Paul wanted to restore the gospel truth and bring Peter back to the true gospel about Jesus
* Peter’s act was abusing the real meaning of the meal which was intended to promote the love for one another among

Christians

* Peter’s behaviour showed he had failed to exercise Christian freedom since he seemed to be under the influence of the

Law

* Peter’s act meant he was still being enslaved by the Law like other Jews yet Christ died to set mankind from the Law.

**b) Show the causes of conflicts between church leaders and their followers in churches in Uganda**

* The cause of conflicts between church leaders and their followers may be over the misuse of church funds
* In case the clergy gets involved in politics which is regarded as a dirty game
* In case of differences in political ideologies
* In case of misinterpretation of the gospel for selfish reasons
* In case a church leader indulges in sexual immorality
* In case the church leader uses a rude language towards the congregation
* In case a church leader gives a false prophesy to the congregation
* In case a church leader is poor at time management
* In case a church leader practices hypocrisy towards Christians
* In case a church manifests pride
* -In case Church leaders sell Church property like land.
* In case a church leader involves in false teachings
* In case the church leader has over stayed in church
* In case a church leader promotes bad foreign influence upon Christians
* In case Christians dress indecently.
* In case Christians practice religious syncretism.
* In case Christians are involved in drug abuse.
* In case Christians fail to give Church dues like tithe.

**11a) Analyze James teaching concerning prejudice**

* James advised Christians to treat all categories of people equally instead of discriminating the poor on outward

appearance

* Gave an example of a rich smartly dressed man who went to church but was also followed by a poor man dressed in

ragged clothes

* James showed how the church ushers gave more respect to the rich man by giving him the best seat while the poor man

was ordered to either to sit on the floor or remain standing

* James condemned such behaviour as prejudice / favouritism since it was based on outward appearance especially wealth.
* James regarded this act as false respect for worldly wealth which was even temporary.
* James said such discrimination made Christians guilty of creating distinctions and making judgment based on evil motives.
* James said God chose the poor Christians of the world to be rich in faith but wandered why they were despised
* James said God chose the poor Christians to inherit his kingdom but wandered why they were despised
* James encouraged Christians to get rid of partiality / favouritism as they exercise their faith in Jesus Christ.
* Argued the rich whom they gave respect were the very people who oppressed the poor by dragging them to courts of law.
* Reminded Christians the rich they gave respect were the very people who spoke evil of the good name of the Lord
* James advised Christians to practice the law of love for one another as one loved one’s self James claimed if one loved

the poor it was equivalent to obeying the law of the kingdom.

* James emphasized treating people according to their out-ward appearance was a sin against God.
* James claimed whoever breaks one commandment of God is guilty of breaking all of them since the same God who said do not commit adultery was the same God who said do not kill.
* James reminded the rich people to speak and act as people who will also be judged by Jesus Christ.
* James emphasized all people are equal before God, so there was no need to discriminate against the poor.
* James said God will not show mercy to those who judges others without mercy, so mercy should triumph over judgment

**b) How applicable is the above teaching to the church today?**

* Christians should respect one another regardless of sex, race and economic status since all people are equal before God
* Christians should treat all categories of people equally as James emphasized all people were equal before God
* Christians should promote the law of love for one another as James advised Christians to promote the law of love for one another
* Poor Christians are called upon to maintain their faith in God since God chose the poor to be rich in faith
* Poor Christians are called upon to hope for the inheritance of the kingdom of God since God chose the poor to inherit his kingdom
* Christians ought to accept the poor people in their homes and public places since all people are equal before God
* Christians ought to use their wealth to bring happiness to the poor instead of oppressing and exploiting them
* Christians should make judgment based on good motives instead of evil motives and outward appearance
* Christians should glorify the good name of the Lord instead of speaking evil of God’s name
* Christians are called upon to live exemplary lives by respecting all laws of God since God is the giver of all laws.
* Christians should pass judgment upon others with mercy since God will not show mercy to those who judge others without mercy.
* Christians should trust more in God’s providence / spiritual wealth than material wealth which is temporary.
* Christians should treat the poor with fairness in society as James advised Christians to treat the poor fairly
* Christians should promote unity and togetherness in church instead of creating distinctions between the poor and the rich
* Christians are called upon to work for peace, harmony and justice in society instead of oppressing and exploiting the poor
* Christians are called upon to be cautious of what they speak and do lest they face God’s judgment at the end of the times

**12a) Comment on Peter’s instructions to the elders of the church and the flock**

* Peter referred to himself as an elder who witnessed the sufferings of Christ and was waiting to share in the glory that

would be revealed at Christ’s return

* Peter advised church elders to become shepherds of the flock God gave them.
* Peter advised the shepherds to take care of the flock willingly as God wanted it
* Peter encouraged shepherds to do their work with the desire to serve God instead of the desire to be paid.
* Peter encouraged the shepherds to lead the flock of God by good example.
* Peter advised the shepherds to serve the flock faithfully and without arrogance
* Peter reminded the church elders to be like shepherds under the chief shepherd Jesus Christ
* Reminded elders when the chief shepherd appears, they will receive the glorious crown which will never lose its brightness

**To the Flock / Youths**

* In the same way Peter advised the younger men / youths to submit towards the church elders.
* Peter advised the youths to exercise humility among them under God’s mighty hand
* Peter encouraged the youths to serve one another.
* Peter used a scripture to remind the flock that God resists the proud but shows grace to those who are humble.
* Peter advised the youths to put away their worries to God and be committed to him because he cares for them.
* Extorted Christians to be on the guard and resist the devil because the devil was roaming around like a lion looking for a

victim

* Peter equates the work of the devil with tempting Christians to be unfaithful to Jesus Christ
* Peter advised the flock to become firm and maintain their faith in God in order to resist the devil
* Peter reminded Christians that other Christians were suffering too, so they were to endure the suffering
* Peter assured Christians that suffering was for a short while hence they were to endure it
* Peter said after suffering, they will be called by God to share his eternal glory in union with Christ who will make them

perfect

**b) How can Peter’s appeal to the shepherds and the flock be applied in modern times in Uganda?**

* Church leaders should do work with the desire to serve God as Peter advised elders to do work with the desire to serve

God

* Church leaders should desire to work freely / volunteers instead of working for pay as Peter advised church elders to have

the desire to serve freely

* Church leaders should lead God’s flock by good example as Peter advised church leaders to lead the flock by good

example

* Church leaders should take care of the flock as God wants as Peter advised the elders to take care of the flock as God

wanted

* Religious leaders should lead the flock with tender care as Peter advised the shepherds to lead the flock with tender care
* Church leaders should hope for a reward when Jesus returns as Peter reminded shepherds, they would receive a reward

when Jesus returns.

* Religious leaders should be humble towards the flock as Peter advised the shepherds to be humble towards the flock
* Church leaders should do their work faithfully as Peter expected the shepherds to do their work willingly as God desired
* Religious leaders should be servants of the flock instead of being bosses as Peter advised elders to be servants of the

flock

* Christians are called upon to respect church elders as Peter advised the flock to respect the church elders
* Christians should submit towards religious leaders as Peter advised the young men to submit towards the elders
* Christians are called upon to humble themselves since God resists the proud but welcomes the humble
* Christians are called upon to serve one another as Peter advised the youths to serve one another
* Christians should be firm and maintain their faith in God as Peter encouraged the youths to be firm and maintain their faith

in God

* Christians should have trust in God and put their worries to God since he cares as Peter advised the youths to put away

their worries to God

* Christians should accept suffering as part and parcel of Christian life as Peter told the youths that suffering was for a little

while

* Christians are called upon to be on guard and resist the devil as Peter advised the youths to be on guard and resist the

devil

* Christians should continue enduring suffering after all other Christians in the world are also suffering as Peter reminded

the youths that other Christians in the world were suffering too

**-END-**

**P245/3 CHRISTIANITY IN THE EAST AFRICAN ENVIRONMENT**

**SECTION A: AFRICAN RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE AROUND 1844.**

**1a) Examine the traditional African understanding of death.**

* They believed that the dead continued to live even after death that is why they were buried with property.
* They understood death as transition from the physical to the spiritual world.
* They understood that death was a will of God that is to say; God wished any one to die.
* They believed that the dead turned out to become ancestors after their demise.
* They understood the death of an elderly as mere rest.
* They believed that it was abnormal for young child to die, so they attributed the death of the young to witchcraft.
* They understood it as a mere passage to the next world, so they hardly feared death.
* They believed that death was a normal phenomenon that is to say, everyone had to die.
* They mourned for the dead because they were being separated from their loved ones.
* They believed that the dead had to be celebrated since it was just a change of life.
* Suicide was treated with disbelief and disrespect and they believed it was a bad omen to the family and society.
* They believed the dead were still part of the family and could be invited whenever there was need for them to be called.

**Note**: *understanding of death is completely different from the treatment and how the dead were remembered and the traditional understanding of life after death.*

b) **What is the Christian teaching on life after death?**

* Christianity teaches that those to attain eternal life are already written in the book of life.
* Teaches that the quality of life one lives before death determines life after death.
* It teaches about the judgement of sinners and the righteous.
* It also teaches about being born again as a preparation for life after death.
* Christianity teaches that unending life is here and now.
* It teaches that sinners will go to hell and the righteous will go to heaven.
* It teaches that the righteous will rule forever with Jesus Christ in glory.
* That when the end times come, a trumpet will be blown and the dead will rise to life in order to be judged

according to their actions.

* It teaches that the Holy Spirit is a guide towards attaining unending life.
* Christianity teaches that we are not of this world but by passers.
* It teaches that if one believes in God and his son Jesus Christ, he/she will inherit the kingdom of God.
* That those who believed in God and his son Jesus Christ will resurrect after death.
* It teaches that death is transition from the physical world to the spiritual world.
* It teaches that being baptized in the name of the father, son and the holy spirit prepares one for life after death.

**2.‘’Religion and African traditional people were inseparable’’ Discuss.**

Yes! Religion and African traditional people were inseparable in the following ways;

* + African traditional people believed in God as the creator like, the Baganda of central Buganda called Him Katonda .
  + They prayed to God.
  + They also worshipped their creator.
  + They believed in small gods who were assistants to God. Like, Muhigo god in charge of hunting among the Bunyoro.
  + They had music, dance and drama to appease the divine beings.
  + They had places to worship like, shrines where they could meet with their gods. Example Kasubi tombs in Buganda.
  + They had religious leaders who presided over different religious functions like,, Budhagali on Budhagali falls jinja eastern Uganda.
  + Africans also gave offerings in form of grains, milk to appease divinities.
  + They also gave sacrifices for the same cause. Like,, the Karamojong sacrificed a black bull to the god hence were

inseparable with religion.

* + Africans had poems and riddles which had religious meaning in them.
  + They gave names to people which had godly attributes like,, Karuhanga from the western parts of Uganda.
  + Africans evoked divine beings to always be part of their celebrations like,, during marriage ceremonies.
  + They also poured libation to quench the thirsty of the divine beings.
  + Africans believed in physical features such as trees, forests, mountains which they knew possessed divine powers like,, Nakayima free in Mubende district.
  + They had art symbols which also had religious significance such as beads, skins etc.
  + They had religious objects which they believed possessed divine powers. These include drums, stools, sticks etc like,,

Ggwangamujje drum in Buganda sounded in case of any emergency.

* + Africans considered marriage to be a blessing from God hence religious.
  + They also dedicated the newly born babies to the gods for blessing hence religious.
  + Africans ensured virginity which was only supposed to be broken in marriage for purpose of blessing from ancestors.
  + They also believed in spirits and ancestors where the dead relatives of the family could pray through them.
  + Africans regarded sex to be holy and any form of sex misuse could be punished by gods and elders like, a mukiga girl

who broke her virginity would be thrown in the river kisizi to act as an example to the rest of the young girls.

* Africans emphasized morals which was considered as religious. Like,, in Buganda of Uganda a daughter in law could

hardly shake hands with the father-in-law to avoid immorality.

* Every family had a god they worshipped and this was introduced to others by the head of the family.
* They believed in life after death hence being religious.
  + Carried out initiations rituals which were religious like,, FGM (female genital mutilation) among the kikuyu of Kenya which involved shedding of blood to appease ancestors.
* Had religious celebrations like,, the appearance of the new moon.

**However, in some cases, Africans could behave irreligiously in the following ways:**

* Some practiced witchcraft
* Some practiced cannibalism like,, segeju of Tanzania and bakiyende in Bugisu eastern Uganda.
* Some practices sexual immorality such as incest.
* Others gave harsh punishments like,, killing of a girl who fornicated among the bakiga of west Uganda.
* Some communicates uttered vulgar language like,, during twin intuition among the Baganda of up.
* Elders could cause people and this could affect them in one way or the other.
* Some of the initiation practices were in human to Africans hence not religious like,, the female genital mutilation of the girls in Sebei in up.
* Others practiced human sacrificial clan called the Basingo clan.
* The treatment of women was never religious as they were regarded inferior to men.
* In some communities there was sland grabbing and cattle rustling.

**Note:**

You can include other evils done by Africans but to a large extent, they were religious.

**3a) Comment on the position of women in the African traditional society.**

* They were regarded as sexual objects.
* They were battered by the husbands in case of any mistake.
* Denied a right to inherit property.
* Producing one sex children was blamed on women.
* Women were mourned for a short time in case of death.
* Children belonged to men’s side.
* They were considered as men’s property.
* Denied leadership positions in the community
* Considered as a bad omen in the society
* Denied right to initiate divorce
* Forced to marry men without their consent like,, Karamajong of north Uganda
* Little compensation in case of murder of a woman
* Childlessness was blamed on women in the home
* Denied a right to speak in public
* The birth of a boy was celebrated more than that of a girl.
* Were denied a right to enjoy certain food stuffs like,, chicken was a taboo to Baganda women of central Uganda.

**b. How have women emancipation movements uplifted the status of women today?**

* Reduced on the rate of sexual abuse and harassment especially rape and defilement.
* Has increased on the number of girls in schools and institutions of learning.
* Provided employment opportunities which has increased on family income.
* It has increased on the number of women in politics like,, Rebecca Kadaga.
* It has promoted family stability due to some men fearing to lose their property in case of divorce.
* Enabled women to talk in public’s hold political rallies than before.
* Enabled women to participate in religious affairs such as preaching like,, Pr. Imelda Namutebi of liberty worship centre.
* Has reduced on the rate of early marriages.
* Has reduced on domestic violence and women beating by their husbands.
* Has promoted leisure industry since women are key players in the music industry, hand craft etc like,, Judith Babirye a

musician in Uganda.

* Women are liberated from harsh cultural practices like,, female genital mutilation among the Sebei/ kikuyu of Kenya.

**SECTION B: CHRISTIANITY: ITS IMPACT AND INTERACTION**

**4. Assess the factors that were responsible for the fast spread of Christianity in East Africa**

**“The question needs a candidate to give the factors that facilitated and those that hindered”.**

* + The coming of missionaries in big numbers.
  + The role of chattered companies like, IBEACO in Uganda that helped the CMS.
  + Improved transport and communication like,, the construction of the Uganda Kenya railway eased mobility.
  + The role of Bombay Africans. Like, David Koi
  + The establishment of churches like, Namirembe Cathedral in Uganda.
  + The role played by European nations in form of security.
  + The hospitality of the people of East Africa like, in Buganda where they freely mixed with miss.
  + The befriending of African chiefs and leaders.
  + The abolition of slave trade and slavery in E.A.
  + The role of African evangelists such as Apollo Kivebulaya in Buganda.
  + The translation of scriptures into local languages like,, Ludwig Kraft translated the New Testament in Kiswahili language.
  + The giving out of gifts to Africans that inspired them to accept Christianity.
  + Introduction of western education that taught Africans how to read and write through plenty of schools like,, King’s college

Budo.

* + The establishment of health centres in East Africa like,, Mengo hospital in Uganda by the protestant church.
  + Learning local languages
  + The signing of treaties of the Anglo – Zanzibar treaty between the missionaries and Bagash Ibin Seyyed.
  + The death of Christian convents in East Africa. Like,, the Uganda Martyrs.
  + The occurrence of religious wars like,, the Wafransa – Wangereza wars of 1890 – 1892.
  + The establishment of independent churches in East Africa. Like,, Namiyo Luo church in Kenya.
  + The slow rate of Islam in East Africa helped Christianity to penetrate easily.
  + The influence of revival movement in East Africa.
  + Colonialism of East Africa that helped Christianity to flourish.
  + Africanizing the church was a factor
  + Distribution of Christian literature to new convents such as Bibles.
  + The teaching against African traditional religious practices like,, human sacrifice.
  + The commissioning and role of African catechists.
  + The testimonies that were given by the new converts about their new life in Christianity inspired many Africans to convert

to Christianity.

**However other factors hindered the spread of Christianity in East Africa.**

* + The activities of slave trade
  + The deep-rooted African culture
  + The few numbers of missionary groups to cover the vast area of East Africa
  + The existence of Islam in East Africa
  + Hostility of some African leaders like,, Kabalega of Bunyoro
  + The existence of African traditional religion
  + Tropical disease which cleared many lives of missionaries
  + Tropical climate which was unfavourable to E.A.
  + Missionaries being agent’s colonialism
  + The persecution of Christian convents like,, Uganda martyrs
  + Poor medical services in East Africa
  + The presence of fierce wild animals like,, man eaters of Tsavo in Kenya
  + Wide spread of illiteracy
  + Poor transport and communication networks in the remote areas
  + Division amongst the different religious groups

**5. Examine the role played by the Bombay Africans in the spread of Christianity in East Africa.**

* + In many ways Bombay Africans activities and influence in E.A contributed to the spread of Christianity in E.A and the

following are the ways how they played a role in spreading Christianity.

* + The Bombay Africans knew very well the interior of East Africa particularly their native place a factor that enabled them

easily traverse the interior and spread the gospel.

* + Bombay Africans had knowledge of the African likes and dislikes and where to begin from.
  + Bombay Africans carried out missionary journeys to the coastal communities for example William Jones spread the gospel in Taita.
  + Bombay Africans presented the church to coastal Africans as they were in India and therefore institution worth joining.
  + Some of the Bombay African played a role of mediation service between Africans and European missionaries for example William jones
  + They were easily and more acceptable by the coastal African communities compared to the whites and their gospel.
  + Bombay Africans being converts to Christianity inspired other Africans to join Christianity.
  + They worked hand in hand with missionaries complementing one another in the spread of the gospel for example David

George from Bombay as a catechist closely worked with Rebman at Rabai-Mpya.

* + They knew some of the African languages.
  + Some worked among the freed slaves at Frere town to whom they preached hope and salvation in Jesus Christ.
  + Some of the Bombay Africans served as church leaders administering church activities like,, David George was a catechist at Rabai and William Jones a pastor and Deacon.
  + Some also helped missionaries to adventure into the interior of East Africa for gospel transmission.
  + Bombay Africans also had respect for some African cultures such as circumcision among the Kikuyu which inspired and gave Africans confidence to join Christianity.
  + Some of the Bombay Africans encouraged the formation of Christian educational centres e.g St. Paul’s theological college – Limuru.
  + Some of the Bombay Africans opened up church stations in the East African interior such as Sagula mission in 1883 and the Stevesta mission – 1882 which served as evangelical centres.

**However, they faced some challenges as seen below;**

* + Language barrier
  + Stiff competition from Islam and other religion
  + Some were mistaken to be European collaborators who wanted to colonize the East Africa.
  + They suffered from racial segregation from the missionaries as they were leaders.
  + Some communities didn’t welcome the Africans and so they became hostile to them.
  + They encountered geographical barriers in their work.
  + Some of them suffered from tropical diseases.
  + They faced a problem an of inadequate facilitation to do their work effectively.
  + They were faced with conservative African cultural beliefs which made many Africans not to get converted to Christianity especially the Nandi.
  + They were very few in number hence were over worked and suffered from fatigue.
  + They were always unhappy due to the missionary harsh and hostile treatment.
  + The Bombay Africans were highly frustrated by the poor rewards and remunerations given to them by the missionaries.
  + Missionaries had little trust in Bombay Africans in that those in offices where highly monitored and supervised which

annoyed them.

* + Missionaries and Bombay Africans conflicted over some African cultures for example Bombay Africans supported

circumcision which the missionaries opposed.

**6a) Analyse the circumstances that led to the death of the Uganda Martyrs**

* + The belief that Buganda’s independence would be taken away by foreigners coming from East.
  + Mwanga’s too much authority also led to death of the Uganda martyrs.
  + It is believed that the killings were part of annual traditional norms of sacrificing to the ancestors.
  + They were killed due to Buganda’s fight against the spread of European culture into the kingdom.
  + The death of Muteesa 1 in 1884 who had peacefully handled the disagreement left behind a power of vacuums.
  + The rise to power of a young king called Mwanga after the death of Kabaka Muteesa 1, this new king lacked knowledge on

how to make right decisions.

* + It was also believed that Mwanga was ill advised by his own traditional minister (kattikiro) to kill the martyrs.
  + The influence of the foreign religious teachings that made the pages stop worshipping in the shrines which made Mwanga

annoyed.

Mwanga’s desire to have control over all groups in the kingdom.

* + - Suspicious that the CMS was working with General Gordon to come and take over Buganda made Mwanga to hate Christians hence killing them.
    - Mwanga feared to become a mere subject to the missionaries and avoid such situation he had to scare them by killing some of them.
    - The Christian teachings that emphasized equality made many Buganda not to respect the king seeing him as equal to them.
    - The influence of the Arab Muslims at the king’s palace who always told the king that missionaries were agents of European colonialism.
  + It is also believed that some martyrs died because of some grudges with seniors.
  + The strong belief that Christians had in life after death and resurrection of their bodies forced many pages to accept death.

**6.b) Explain the significance of their death in Uganda today**

* + The killing of Uganda martyrs helps to make Christianity popular within and outside Uganda.
  + The death of Uganda martyrs helps to reduce tension between Catholics and Protestants.
  + The massacres help the church to get many sympathizers which has led to expansion.
  + It encourages Christians to endure persecution.
  + Churches have been planted after the Uganda martyrs.
  + It encourages many people to convert to Christianity.
  + Many schools have been named after the Uganda martyrs.
  + Helps the Christians to believe in life after death.
  + It helps to strengthen the believe in God.
  + It shows the need for having faith in God.
  + It has promoted the celebrations of Uganda martyrs every 3rd of June at Namugongo.
  + Many Christian children have been named after the Uganda martyrs.

**7. Examine the Christian support in the struggle for independence in East Africa**

* + The church taught people that it was their duty to struggle for independence.
  + Christians formed independent churches that preached against colonialism.
  + Christianity put up schools that taught Africans their rights to freedom.
  + Christian schools produced fore runners of independence like Nyerere of Tanzania, Tom Mboya of Kenya etc
  + Church condemned the oppression of Africans by the whites.
  + Christianity awakened Africans of their rights which were abused by colonialists.
  + Political parties were first formed basing on Christianity like,, DP in Uganda
  + The church called for unity and love among Africans.
  + Some churches even financed the early political party activities.
  + Christianity mobilized the Africans and bought them together.
  + It called upon Africans to have love for their nations.
  + It condemned the colonial exploitation of the Africans by the whites.
  + Produced African elites who wrote articles in newspapers against colonialism.
  + Christian missionaries improved on transport making it easy for the nationalists to mobilize.

1. **In what ways is the church promoting human rights in the society?**
   * By calling for love among people.
   * By openly condemning dictatorship and abuse of people’s lives.
   * Through monitoring elections to ensure free and fair elections.
   * By sensitizing the masses on their rights and freedom.
   * By engaging in the position of social service like, education and health
   * Through carrying out charity works towards the needy.
   * Through engaging in the peace talks to end war like, Rev. Fr. Baptist Odama.
   * Through providing employment to the citizens to improve their standards.
   * Through advising political leaders on how to cater for people’s rights.
   * Through praying for the country to have good leaders.
   * Through condemning the removal of the presidential terms limit.
   * Promoting monogamous marriages.
   * By condemning women battering by their husbands.

**8. Assess the role of colonialism in the growth of the church in East Africa**

* + Colonialism favoured the spread of Christianity in east Africa in the following ways;
  + The colonial government legalized Christianity and made it the official religion in east Africa.
    - The colonial government also gave missionaries freedom of movement which enabled them to move to different places spreading the gospel.
    - Colonialists convinced their home governments to send money to Christian missionaries which facilitated the gospel spread.
    - Colonialists agreed never to interfere negatively in the activities of the missionaries which gave them freedom to spread Christianity.
  + They financed the missionary provision of education to the Africans attracting many like church.
  + They also funded the missionary provision of health services which brought more people in the church.
    - Colonial government linked the miss to the local political and cultural leaders which enabled the missionaries to penetrate the local leaders with the gospel.
  + Provided missionaries with security in areas of hostile tribes which enabled them to preach in the hostile areas.
    - Colonialists helped the missionaries in the fight against slave trade and slavery which attracted more Africans to the church.
    - They constructed roads and railway lines which facilitated missionary movements into the interior through the spread of Christianity.
    - Helped missionaries in the development of legitimate trade which influenced the development of cash crop agriculture which inspired many Africans to convert to Christianity.
  + Colonial government in E.A fought and weakened Islam hence favouring the spread of Christianity.
    - Colonialists put up administrative centres which later turned into missionary centres where the missionaries based to spread the gospel to other areas.
    - They legalized the church in its affairs and Christianity became the state religion like,, in Buganda by the British government.

**However, the same colonial activities hindered the spread of Christianity in the following ways;**

* + - They helped countries which they were interested in only like,, in Uganda the British helped the CMS (protestant miss)
    - The freedom of movement granted by the colonialists created unhealthy competition and clashes between the Catholics

and protestants which spoilt the image of the church.

* + - Colonialists criticized missionary services which negatively affected the growth of Christianity. that is to say, they portrayed missionary education as being theoretical but not practical.
    - Colonialists later took even the control to education from missionaries which made Africans leave missionary schools and went to colonial schools.
    - They further took over health services which made Africans turn to them because they got the best services from them than in mission health centres.
    - Colonial wars of conquest in E.A like, Maji Maji rebellion in Tanganyika, Nandi and Hehe in Kenya created insecurity which hindered missionary work of spreading Christianity.
    - They partly contributed to the religious confusion in E.A which hindered the gospel spread like,, religious wars in Buganda.
    - Colonial interests also led to the killing of Bishop Hannington an event that made some people especially in Buganda fear to join Christianity.
    - Colonialists took away African land and exploited the minerals of the east Africans which made them hate all European including the missionaries.
    - They further forced the Africans to work on their plantations for free which annoyed them hence hated all whites including missionaries.
    - They over taxed the East Africans yet they were buying their products cheaply which limited the number of converts hence hindering the spread of Christianity.
    - They refused to open up unproductive areas of East Africa to the missionaries such as Turkana and Karamoja areas which hindered the spread of Christianity in those areas.
    - They always conflicted with the colonialists due to their capitalistic interests and this limited cooperation between the two groups thus hindering the spread of the church.

9. “**African traditional religion has been eroded by the introduction of Christianity’’, Discuss**

* + - Show how Christianity has eroded African culture in the following ways:
    - African names such as Kiwanuka have been replaced with Christian names such as Livingstone.
    - African music, dance and drama have been replaced with Christian Western music, dance and drama.
    - Shrines which were African worshipping places have been replaced with the construction of churches as worship places.
    - African polygamous marriages have been replaced with the Christian monogamous marriages.
    - African sites of passage such as circumcision have been replaced with Christian baptism.
    - Burial rituals have changed and are now conducted in a European fashion or ways.
    - Religious leaders undergo Christian training unlike in the past where they were just possessed and inspired by gods.
    - Monotheism has replaced polytheism
    - Manipulating of divine beings has changed to requesting of blessing due to coming of Christianity.
    - African religious leaders such as medicine men, foretellers, rain makers, have been replaced by Bishops, reverends, priests, pastors.
    - Belief in ancestral spirits has been replaced with the belief in Jesus Christ due to the coming of Christianity.
    - The African dressing code has been eroded and replaced with the western dressing fashions.
    - African languages have been replaced with European languages due to the coming of Christianity.
    - The offerings and sacrifices to divine beings has been eliminated and replaced with giving offertory and tithes in churches.
    - The African religious objects such as drums, beads, sticks and stools etc have been replaced by Christian religious objects such as the cross, rosary, bible etc.
    - African music instruments such as drums, xylophones have been replaced with European instruments like,, Guitars, jazz, keyboards.
    - African medicines/ herbs have been replaced with prayers and western drugs due to Christianity.
    - The African extended families have been replaced with the western nuclear families.
    - African informal education has been replaced by formal education.

**However, African traditional religion and culture still prevail up to now despite the presence of Christianity as shown below.**

* + - Shrines are still present in many homes of the Africans.
    - Many Africans still worship the small gods alongside God the creator
    - Polygamous marriages are also in existence in many Christian homes
    - Traditional burial rites and ceremonies still prevail in some home of people today
    - People today are given traditional African names like Musoke etc
    - People still believe and respect their ancestors and traditional ancestral burial sites.
    - African herbs are highly taken today by Africans hence existence of African culture and religion.
    - Animal sacrifices of goats, chicken, sheep etc are still being made to the gods by many African today.
    - African today still believe in sacred places like rocks, mountains etc where gods stay. Like,, Nakayima tree and Mubende rocks in Uganda.
    - Great respect is still being given to African religious leaders like the foretellers, mediums, etc thus the presence of African culture
    - The existence of clans and totems and people’s strong belief in them there is presence of customary marriages alongside church marriages.
    - Initiation rites such as circumcision are still being practiced by many Africans like the Bagishu of eastern Uganda.
    - Many people associate disaster like floods, death etc to the annoyance of the divine beings hence existence of African religion.

**10. To what extent did traditional leaders contribute to the spread of Christianity in Buganda?**

**To a smaller extent traditional leaders contributed to the spread of Christianity in Buganda in the following ways:**

* Leaders like Muteesa invited missionaries in Buganda
* Some acted as collaborators and this collaboration brought the gospel nearer to the people
* Kabaka Muteesa 1 gave missionaries land to establish infrastructure like,, churches
* Some converted to Christianity
* They allowed their subjects to listen to Christian teachings
* Some leaders like Kabaka Mwanga fought against missionaries this hostility made the missionaries more determined to preach the gospel
* The hospitality of the Buganda leaders where missionaries were welcomed and given accommodation in the palace
* Some chiefs who had converted to Christianity started independent churches
* Kabaka Mwanga re-invited them back to Buganda
* Kabaka Muteesa 1 allowed agents of Christian teachings to move outside the court which helped them to move beyond Uganda.
* Confined missionaries inside the royal capital or the royal court allowing missionaries to interact with people.
* They sparked off the killing of the Uganda martyrs which increased Christian impact in Buganda.

**To a larger extent other factors contributed to the spread of the Church in the following ways:**

* Translation of scriptures into Luganda
* Conversion of some court pages and chiefs to Christianity
* The 1885-1886 massacre of Christian converts and the Uganda martyrs
* Islam never took firm roots in Buganda as it concentrated more on trade
* Baganda naturally were hospitable and social people who gave the missionaries a warm welcome and freely interacted with them
* The centralised system of administration in Buganda eased transmission of Christianity.
* Baganda lived a sedimentary way of life (settled life) which helped the missionaries reach out to them
* Missionaries established institutions which provided free and essential services to people of Buganda. Like,, schools and hospitals.
* Many Christian groups in Buganda
* Willingness of the Baganda to offer land to the missionaries
* Buganda had a good developed transport and communication networks which eased movement of missionaries.
* Missionaries gave gifts to Baganda and Kabaka
* Emergency of local evangelists who were easily acceptable to fellow Baganda like,, Apolla Kivebulaya.
* Emergency and existence of independent church movements in Buganda.

**SECTION C: CHRISTIANITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY ENVIRONMENT.**

**11a). Analyse the Salient features of Judaism religious faith**

* It is characterised by commitment to traditional Jewish laws and customs including observance of sabbath.
* Jews emphasise prayers to God
* Most prayers in traditional Jewish services can be recited in solitary places.
* Female jews are given their due respect ie. They are equal to men and even read the Torah
* Temples use musical accompaniments and have mixed choirs
* A special dress code called Kippah is worn by Jews while praying, reciting blessings or studying Jewish religious text by Jewish men
* Shabbat the weekly day of resting from work after Friday night to Saturday commemorates God’s Day of rest after six days.
* On Friday the woman of the house welcomes the sabbath by lighting two or more candles and reciting a blessing.
* The activities banned on sabbath include such actions like lighting fire, writing using money etc
* Congregations remove their shoes before entering the synagogue
* Jewish holidays celebrate landmark events such as the exodus from Egypt and giving of the Torah
* Synagogues/ temples are Jewish houses of prayer and study
* Judaism has food prohibitions applying to animal-based foods eg the pork
* Do believe in prophets as messengers of Yahweh
* Do believe that the creator, Yahweh is the guide of everything that has been created.
* Believe in the Torah that was given to Moses and believe that has been created.
* Do believe in the coming of the messiah
* Teaches and emphasises monotheism
* There is respect for prophet Moses other than Jesus Christ.
* Encourages sacrificing to God as opposed to Christianity
* Encourages polygamous marriages
* Fasting is strictly observed.
* Emphasises washing of hands before eating up to the Elbows.

**b). Explain Judaism understanding of God.**

* God is alone and has nothing equal to him
* He is personal that is to say, He exists for everyone who searches for him
* God is the creator of all things in the universe
* He has no beginning and end
* God is almighty meaning that he is powerful
* God cannot be directly accessed but he can be reached through prayers and serving
* God is omniscient
* He is imperishable
* God is omnipresent.
* He is known to be all loving to everyone

**12.Compare baptism with circumcision**

**Similarities**

* Both are religious practices
* Both are presided over by experienced leaders
* Both involve celebrations
* Both rituals have witnesses
* Both graduates the initiate from one level to another
* They both involve giving initiates gifts
* Both involve casting of blessings by the leaders
* Both call for unity and harmony
* Both rituals are done on boys and girls
* Both rituals are done communally
* Both are done both on the young and old
* Both rituals need preparation of the initiates before they are done.

**Differences**

* Baptism is formal while circumcision is informal
* Baptism initiates one into the kingdom of God while circumcision initiates one onto the society.
* Baptism is peaceful while circumcision is painful
* Baptism involves sprinkling of holy water while circumcision involves shedding of blood.
* Baptism is done on all ages while circumcision majorly on adolescents
* Baptism is done by trained religious leaders while circumcision by experienced elders
* Baptism has a certain attire while circumcision is free
* Baptism is majorly done in church while circumcision is done from home
* In baptism, one acquires a new name while circumcision one retains the old name.
* Baptism is inspired by the holy spirit while circumcision by spirits and ancestor

**CHRISTIAN APPROACHES TO SOCIAL AND ETHICAL ISSUES P245/4**

**SECTION A: SEX, MARRIAGE AND FAMILY**

**[1a] Justify the view that sex education limited the vice of sexual immorality in African Traditional society.**

* Sex education refers to the ways and means through which knowledge about sex and sexuality is transmitted or passed on by the elders to the young, in preparation for their roles and responsibilities in marriage and adulthood stage. It’s true, sex education limited sex abuse through the following ways.
* Sex education exposed the children to better knowledge about sex, the right age got the appropriate knowledge, and this helped the young to appreciate the proper use of sex in society.
* Sex education emphasized that sex was meant only for married adults, therefore the young in society were able to abstain from sex until marriage.
* Sex education emphasized that sex was a secret, that’s why it was enjoyed in the wee hours when children were asleep. This limited the exposure of sexual acts to the young, thereby enabling the young grow up morally.
* Sex education emphasized the use of proper language towards sex issues, this limited vulgar language that could have led to sex misuse.eg in Buganda and they used akasolo to refer to male sexual organ.
* Sex education emphasized virginity, the rewards given to the virgin girls motivated the other girls to abstain from sex until marriage.
* The taboos and myths under sex education scared the people from misusing sex in society. These taboos indicated the dos and don’ts with regard to use of sex. The myths among the Bakonjo, such as the boys had a kissing cobra in between their legs and that the girls had burning fire in between their legs prevented sexual immorality because the people were scared.
* Sex education limited or even barred free mixing of boys and girls, it emphasized sleeping separately of both sexes at teenage age. This limited occurrences of incest.
* Girls were taught to sit properly and not to climb trees, this made them to value the sacredness of sex, and limited the exposure of genitals that could cause sexual arousal.
* The puberty rituals performed during sex education prepared the young for proper use of sex and caused sex satisfaction in marriage, this limited the occurrences of sex miss use. For example in Buganda the girls had bush schools [okukyalira ensiko], where the paternal aunt ensured that the girls pulled the labia to the required length for sexual satisfaction in marriage.
* Sex education emphasized the initiation of the young into adulthood, so as to prepare them for sex. No one was expected to engage in sex before initiation rituals. Certain rituals controlled sex urge and therefore limited sexual immoralities in society. For example, among the Sabin, the girls under went genital mutilation, this controlled the sexual urge.

**[b] Examine the Christian teaching that can curb the high rate of sex deviation in Uganda today.**

* Christianity teaches that, at the beginning God created them male and female, therefore, those involved in homosexuality should consider taking on heterosexuals relations in marriage, or else they risk to be punished by God, For example God punished the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah by using burning Sulphur for engaging in homosexuality.
* Christianity teaches that sex should be in monogamous relations, because God created one man and woman, Paul teaches that every man should have his own wife. Therefore those intending to engage in polygamous sexual relations should take on one wife for sexual satisfaction. Polygamy led to the downfall of great men of God in the bible. For example King Solomon had 700 wives and 300 concubines, this eventually led to his downfall.
* -Sex is for procreation, God commanded man to multiply and fill the earth, and those involved in prostitution should consider to have sex with the purpose of procreation.
* -Christianity teaches that sex is meant to be in marriage relations. In Genesis, it is stated that a man shall leave his father and mother and join his wife. Paul teaches that due to sexual immorality, every man should have his own wife. Therefore, those burning with lust should consider to marry instead of engaging in fornication, prostitution, masturbation.
* -In the Ten Commandments, it is stated that thou shall not commit adultery, therefore the adulterous should consider being faithful in their marriage relationship, and keep the marital bed holy or else they risk to be punished by God. For example God punished King David for committing adultery with Bathsheba, Uriah’s wife, by letting their first son fall sick and die.
* -Christianity teaches that sex is based on love, this is reflected in the book of Songs of Songs, those involved in rape cases should consider to respect ones emotions towards the use of sex instead of forcing the other partner.
* -Christianity teaches that sex in marriage is a remedy to sexual immorality, therefore those in marriage should fulfill their conjugal rights so as to satisfy their sexual urge and avoid falling into temptation. Paul states that a woman’s body belongs to the man and a man’s body belongs to the woman.
* -Christianity teaches that the body is the temple of the Holy Spirit, it should be used for the glory of God. Those involved in the acts of fornication, prostitution, homosexuality, should consider to respect the body and use it to serve God and glorify the name of God.
* -Christianity teaches that God is pleased with a sinner that repents than one that dies in sin, therefore sexual perverts are called upon to repent and turn to God, who forgives. For example Jesus saved the woman caught in adultery and told her to go and sin no more.
* -Christianity teaches that sexual perverts such as the adulterous, prostitutes, homosexuals, shall never inherit the kingdom of God, therefore those involved in sexual immorality should consider turning to God so as to get a chance to inherit the kingdom of God.
* -Christianity teaches one to have self-control over their bodily desires and orgies. Therefore those involved in sexual immorality should pray to God for the gift of self-control so as to be able to resist sexual temptation. In the Old Testament Joseph resisted the sexual temptation from Potiphar’s wife who was ready to seduce him into sex.

**[2a]. Analyse the challenges related to the period of puberty and adolescence**.

* -Puberty is the process of physical changes through which a Childs body matures into an adult. It is between the age 7 and 13 years. Adolescence is a transitional phase of growth and development between childhood and adulthood. It is between the ages of 10 and 19 years. The following are challenges attached to puberty and adolescence age.
* -challenges at puberty and adolescence, ensure to explain the points below.
* -Teenage pregnancy.
* -Teased about body structures like, The breasts of girls.
* -Hanging around with bad peers in search for identification.
* -Lack guidance and counselling from elders, and therefore lack sex education.
* -Irritated or disturbed by the body changes, especially girls during the monthly periods.
* -Some are raped, defiled and sexually harassed.
* -Sexually transmitted diseases or venereal diseases, passed from a person to another through unprotected sex and genital contact, these include Gonorrhea, Syphilis, HIV, and Hepatitis B among others.
* -Child marriages which are justified by parents on grounds of protecting their daughters against premarital sex and pregnancy, however some parents just need bride wealth and hence force their children to marry.
* -School dropout due to teenage pregnancy and early marriages.
* -Alcohol and Substance abuse, the percentage of substance abuse has increased due to curiosity and peer influence.
* -Poor personal hygiene is a sign of self-neglect, indicating the inability/unwillingness to attend to one’s personal needs such as bathing, washing, and failure to change sanitary towels at the right time. The habit of sharing clothes such as panties, bra, beds and beddings.
* -Indiscipline is on the rise, the adolescents do not control their behavior or obey rules, they disrespect authority, fight, steal, use vulgar language, bully, involve in strikes, absenteeism, late coming, escaping from school, missing and dodging school activities and assignments.
* -Failure to control their emotions and end up engaging in fornication.
* -Rejection by fellow peers.
* -Denied chances to express themselves.

**[b]How can the church and government support those at the puberty and adolescent age?**

* The church and government can help the adolescent through the following ways.
* The church can pray for the adolescents for Gods guidance and protection upon them and also to be able to withstand the challenges of adolescence.
* The church can give guidance and counselling to the adolescents to enable them have self-control over their emotions.
* -The church should give the adolescents Christian instructions in order to ensure that they grow in faith and strength.
* -The church should discipline the adolescents who may go astray by using corrective measures. This will enable the adolescent to grow into responsible citizens.
* -The church should try to understand the development in the adolescents by treating them in love and caring way. This will enable the adolescent to feel accepted in the society for what they are.
* -The church should allow the adolescents to mix and interact with others but with some careful caution.
* -The church should provide the adolescents with socialization facilities like play grounds, Christian music for leisure.
* -The government should ensure that there are institutions and a systematic way of providing sex education to those at puberty and adolescence.
* -The government should punish the elders/adults who take advantage of the adolescents and exploit their innocence.
* -The government should promote children’s rights in society. This will enable the children to enjoy the adolescent age without any trouble.
* -The government should initiate clubs in schools and society. These clubs can be a source of guidance to the adolescents. Forex ample, the president initiated PIASCY- Presidential Initiative on Aid`s Strategy for Communication to youth.
* -The government should censor unethical information produced through music, magazines, pornographic literature, this will protect the adolescent from immorality in society.

**[3a]. Account for the limited cases of divorce in African Traditional society as compared to the modern Society.**

* -Divorce refers to a dissolution /end of a marriage. The following are the reasons for the limited cases of divorce in African Traditional society as compared to today.
* -In Ats marriages were communally conducted, therefore the community advised the couple while today some young people just elope and with time divorce because they have no one to advise them.
* -In Ats people married from within their cultures, tribes, this created unity while today because of mixed marriages in terms of religion, tribe and culture, there is a lot of disagreements leading to separations and divorce.
* -Sex education was compulsory in Ats, this prepared the young for their roles and challenges in marriage while today, many young people miss out on sex education and therefore go for marriage unprepared.
* -In Ats parents and relatives played a very significant role of choosing a marriage partner, this made children to respect the partners while today children choose marriage partners by themselves and can end the relationship any time.
* -In Ats, polygamy helped to solve the problems of bareness, boredom, sickness and pregnancy while today because of monogamy in case of bareness and sickness, the marriage is likely to be unstable leading to divorce.
* -In Ats unfaithfulness or sex abuse was highly punished, this ensured stability of marriages while today due to permissiveness many married people engage in adultery, and this affects marriage stability leading to divorce.
* -In Ats the payment of bride wealth sealed marriages, while today, the payment of bride wealth is optional, many elope, cohabit, all these lead to marriage instability.
* n Ats marriages were attached to blessings from the ancestors and gods, this made people to keep their marriages stable due to fear of the gods and ancestors cursing them while today many people are irreligious, this makes marriage unstable.
* In Ats marriage was compulsory, there was no room for staying single, while today marriage is optional, this has encouraged some people to divorce and stay single.
* -Marriage in Ats enabled one to become an adult and attain responsibility, while today marriage is taken lightly because of permissiveness therefore some may opt to end marriage easily.

**[b]As a Christian, comment on the view that divorce should be legalized in modern society.**

* -NO, Divorce should not be legalized because of the following.
* -In Genesis, it is stated that a man shall leave his father and mother, join his wife and the two shall become one, so no room for divorce.
* -Divorce is a sin, in Malachi, it is stated that God hates divorce. [Malachi 2:13].
* -Prophet Malachi teaches that it is through marriage that children born become Gods people. Paul states that marriage makes children to be of God and therefore no divorce.
* -In the New Testament, Jesus condemns divorce and states that what God has joined together no man should put asunder/separate. [Mark 10:1-9].
* -St. Paul emphasizes permanence in marriage by teaching that a man should not leave his wife, and a wife should not leave her husband.
* -Christianity calls for love, patience and tolerance. Love keeps no record of wrong, so instead of divorcing, the partners should practice the virtue of love other than hate.
* -Christianity emphasizes forgiveness, for all have sinned and fallen short of the glory of God. The hurting partner should forgive and keep the marriage.
* -Christians are the light of the world and salt of the earth so they should respect the divine institution of marriage by keeping to their marriages to act as an example in society.
* -It’s through marriage that responsible parenthood is achieved, divorce is a cause of responsible parenthood, so parents should keep their marriages permanent.

**[4a]Analyse the role of the government and the church in supporting women emancipation.**

* Women emancipation refers to the efforts or social schemes by the government, women, non-governmental organizations, and other concerned people to free women from all types of bondages and social political and economic exploitation.
* The government is Implementing set laws in support of women like equal division of property.
* The government observes the international womens day.

The government is supporting girl child education through policies of universal education.

* The government is ensuring that all institutions become gender sensitive, giving opportunity to the girl child and women.
* The government is promoting human rights of women such as the right for women to own property.
* The government condemns harsh/ rigid/ traditions that endanger the life of women. The genital mutilation of the girls among the Sabin.
* The church is ordaining women as reverends and pastors

The church organizes seminars, workshops and conferences to sensitise masses to recorgnise the work of women in society.

* The church is opening up schools for girls.
* Church leadership is given to women to head the church.
* The church sets up organisations to uplift the status of women, such as mothers union, young women Christian’s association set up by the Anglican Church,

**[b]. What Christian teaching can one use to support the rights of women in the family?**

* The creation stories teach that God created both men and women in his image, therefore both sexes should be given

equal opportunities in the family.

* Christianity teaches that at creation, God blessed both sexes to be fruitful, multiply and fill the earth. Therefore women

should be given the chance to procreate as long as they are able to care for the children.

* The Decalogue calls for obedience to both the parents, “honour your father and mother”, therefore in the family

children should equally respect their mothers.

* The two sexes were created for mutual love, help and companionship, therefore the womens rights to be loved should

be respected in the family.

* The book of songs of songs indicates a fine picture of a good relationship between a man and a woman, this supports the right to a peaceful marriage in the family.
* -The Old Testament teaches that women played areligious role in the society of Israel and prayed to God for intervention. Therefore, women should be given the right to worship and pray for their families, for example, Hannah, Esther, and Deborah.
* -In Deuteronomy, any man found seducing a virgin girl, was punished and made to pay a fine, therefore a woman’s right to sexual consent should be respected.
* -The Old Testament teaches that women were given the chance to decide to marry, this gives women the freedom of choice of a marriage partner as indicated in the relationship between Rebeca and Isaac.
* -The New Testament teaches that Jesus uplifted the status of women by associating with them, therefore women should be given the chance to express themselves in the family, like, Jesus talked to the Samaritan woman.

**SECTION B: WORK, LEISURE, AND MONEY.**

**[5a]. Account for the continued labour exploitation in East Africa.**

* -Labour exploitation is the deliberate denial of workers’ rights and entitlements. This has been caused by the following.
* –The high rate of unemployment has caused many to work under exploitation for fear of losing their jobs.
* -The failure of some governments to set a minimum wage.
* -Weak labour courts, errant employers are not prosecuted.
* -Low education of the workers, this subjects them to the mercy of the employer.
* -Greed of employers who might want abnormal profits and dodge paying workers
* -Tribalism, one may be paid less just because he is from a different tribe.
* -Gender, Some bosses may take advantage and pay less to the women, because they are a weaker sex.
* -Race, some races are often exploited especially the black race,
* -The lack of strong trade unions, has left most workers prone to exploitation.
* -The ignorance of some workers about their rights, these end up being submissive to win cheap popularity.
* -The age of workers, children are exploited because they cannot bargain, especially the house girls and boys.
* -The desire to sustain labour, they pay little wages and salary so that employers do not quit.
* -Poor work ethics
* -Permissiveness

**[b]. What bible teaching under labour relation can one use to offer advice, to those faced with such a challenge?**

* The bible teaches that all who are under the yoke as slaves are to regard their masters as worthy of honour. Therefore those under labour exploitation are to respect their masters so as to bring glory to God.
* -Paul teaches that those with believers as their masters, must serve them all the more, therefore those under labour exploitation should continue to obey their masters who are believers and not to disrespect them.
* -Paul states in Galatians that there is nor Jew or Greek, neither slave nor free man, therefore, those faced with labour exploitation should realise that we are all one in Christ.
* -The bible teaches that those who work render service to God and not to men, therefore those under labour exploitation should continue to work, knowing that whatever good thing each one does, he/she will receive back from God.
* -Peter teaches servants to be submissive to their masters not only to those who are good and gentle but also to those who are unreasonable, this calls upon those under labour exploitation to bear the hard conditions for the sake of God.
* -The bible teaches that believers are to serve their employers completely, therefore those under labour exploitation should do whatever task is assigned to them, completely fulfilling all the assignments.
* -The bible teaches that workers have to serve their employer eagerly and in sincerity of heart, therefore those under exploitation should serve voluntarily, not grudgingly, about work load, poor conditions.
* -Christianity teaches workers are to serve their employers honestly and not by way of eye service, therefore those under labour exploitation are to serve faithfully and with sincerity so as to reflect Christ at work.
* -The bible teaches that workers are to serve their employers humbly and not as men pleasers, therefore those under labour exploitation should continue to humble themselves before their bosses.
* -The bible teaches that workers are to serve their employers spiritually, doing the will of God from the heart, those under labour exploitation should realise work is sacred and should turn up each day to do the will of God and work hard.
* -St. James teaches that the greatest pay is in heaven. The workers under exploitation should work for the kingdom of God and not just for mere pay.
* -In the bible, James teaches to pray at all times, those under labour exploitation should turn to God in prayer for justice, like, the Israelites in Egypt turned to God.

**[6a] Analyse the challenges trade unions face in developing countries.**

* -Trade unions are the associations of workers which aim to protect the rights of the workers. The following are the

challenges of trade unions.

* -Poor leadership and management, where by some of the educated leaders may want to subject the other workers to their views.
* -Corruption and bribery, some leaders embezzle the funds and accept bribes from the employers
* -Unhealthy competitions among members of the union, this in most cases defeats the cause of the struggle.
* -At times there is a communication gap between the union leaders and the workers.
* -Some members have selfish motives, and use the trade unions for their political ambitions, this can easily create political unrest.
* -Some members are not loyal to the association, they are irregular in submitting payments and have no faith in it.
* -Some trade unions demand for unreasonable terms, this ruins the relationship between employers and employees.
* -Some trade unions can at times sanction a strike which may cause the destruction of the employers’ property.
* -The governments sometimes undermine the role of trade unions in society.
* -Some trade unions lack capital to facilitate their activities.
* -Trade union leaders are subjected to threats from the state.

**[b] As a CRE student, what advice can you give to trade unions?**

* -The trade unions should do the following.
* -Trade unions should abide by the laws of the state when conducting their activities.
* -Trade unions should give moral and professional guidelines to the workers.
* -Trade unions promote the rights of workers, such as the rights to fair pay.
* -The trade unions should ensure that there is harmony, and a good working relationship between the employers and

employees.

* -The leaders of the trade unions should dedicate their activities to God through prayers.
* -The trade unions should endeavor to work hand in hand with the state, so as to achieve the well-being of the workers.
* -The trade unions should use the safest/ peaceful means, such as negotiations with the state to achieve their aims.
* -Trade unions should call upon the workers to be honest, reliable, transparent and responsible while at work.
* -Trade unions should enable the workers to improve on their skills and talents given by God to mankind. This will help the workers to provide better service to society.

**[7a]. Analyse the importance of leisure in African Tradition society.**

* -Leisure is free time at ones disposal to use as one wishes without being bound by necessity. The following was the

importance of leisure in ATS.

* -Leisure promoted intelligence through the performance of riddles, poems.
* -Leisure provided entertainment through the various activities.
* -Leisure provided time for charitable acts, such as helping those in need, the elderly, and sick.

-Leisure time enabled people to find solutions to societal problems as they gathered at beer parties, they discussed different issues for benefit of the society.

* -Leisure promoted talent and skill development, at this time people engaged in different activities.
* -Leisure promoted discipline in society through the informal education that was given especially to the young.
* -Leisure promoted productive work as people got involved in activities of weaving.
* -Leisure promoted unity and friendship in society, the people gathered during leisure activities.
* -Leisure enabled the preservation of cultural norms and traditions, it was during this time that people got involved in cultural activities like initiations, circumcision of the boys among the Bagisu.
* -Leisure provided time to worship, it was during their free time that they sacrificed to the gods and ancestors.
* -Enabled one to rest and restore lost energy.
* -Promoted creativity, and innovation as they engaged in different activities.
* -Leisure activities provided food, through hunting, people got what to eat.

**[b]. Examine the value of leisure to modern Christians.**

* -Leisure enhances spiritual development through personal meditation and reflection, just as Jesus went to lonely places to pray.
* -Leisure enables one to rest, this because after creation God rested on the seventh day, Jesus rested on a pillow in the Boat.

-Leisure enables one to improve and strengthen social relationships, this is because in the bible queen of Sheba visited king Solomon, Jesus in the N.T, visited Mary and Martha the sisters of Lazarus.

-Leisure enables one to attend community celebrations and identify with the community. In O.T, the Israelites joined together to celebrate the Passover and in the N.T, Jesus attended the wedding at Cana.

-Leisure enables one to develop their talents, this is because God has given man different skills and talents to use for entertainment, and David played the harp for King Saul.

* -Leisure enables one to worship God, in the O.T. God commanded the Israelites to observe the day of Sabbath as a day of worship.
* -Leisure enables one to have self-improvement by acquiring knowledge and wisdom, in the O.T, the scribes used their free time for self-improvement by studying the word of God.
* -Leisure is one of the activities of life, in Ecclesiastes, it is stated there is time for everything, time for joy and sorrow.
* -Leisure enables one to perform charity activities for the glory of God, Jesus after preaching, healed and fed the hungry.

-Leisure enables one to enjoy the company of children, this is because Jesus spared time to be with children and rejoiced with children.

**[8a]To what extent is the government responsible for the increasing corruption in Uganda?**

* -To a small extent, the government is blamed for the increasing corruption in Uganda as discussed below.
* -The government is quite soft and lenient to those who misuse public funds.
* -Corrupt government officials are allowed to continue serving.
* -National resources are diverted to some other useless programs.
* -Some projects are left incomplete yet big sums of money has been spent.
* -The government tampers with the constitution to suit their personal aspiration.
* -There is open bribery in the parliament which is supposed to be the house of regulations and laws.
* -To large extent there are other causes of corruption as discussed below
* -Greed for riches, some will do anything to get money.
* -Low wedges and salaries, workers accept bribes.
* -Lack of job security, this makes people to amass wealth within a short time.
* -High cost of living forcing people into acts of bribery.
* -Moral decay, people are no longer ashamed to be labelled as corrupt.
* -Low religious conviction, and virtues of honesty are lost
* -Too much demands from the family, tempts one to embezzle so as to provide
* -Cover up for crime, no one is willing to report the corrupt.

**[b] How does the church curb corruption today?**

* -The church covers up for crime through the following ways.
* -The church prays.
* -The church is offering guidance and counselling about the dangers of corruption
* -The church leads by example for other institutions to follow by giving accountability of church funds.
* -The church provides chance for the corrupt to repent.
* -The church condemns the act of corruption in society as an evil act.
* -The church is preaching the virtue of honesty at work
* -The church is calling upon workers to be content and give thanks to God for the provisions available instead of stealing.
* -The calls upon workers to consider service beyond self for the good of society.
* -The church is calling upon workers to trust in Gods provision and consider working for spiritual wealth other than earthly wealth, at the right time God can provide.

**SECTION C: LAW AND ORDER.**

**[9a] Account for the increasing lawlessness in modern society as compared to African Traditional society.**

* -Lawlessness refers to a state of disorder due to disregard of established rules and regulations. The following are the reasons for increasing lawlessness today as compared to ATS.
* -Lenient punishment given to those that bleach the law while in ATS severe punishments given scared the would be criminals.
* -Irreligiousness causing people to commit crimes without the fear of God while in ATS, the people were religious and feared to annoy the gods and ancestors.
* -Poverty, forcing people to steal, kill while in ATS there was communal wealth which enabled people to access basic needs.
* -The Mass media has exposed society to a lot of immoral habits that lead to lawlessness while in ATS all communication and source of information was controlled by elders, this limited misinformation.
* -The ineffective implementation of laws, gives room to people to break laws by involving in mob justice, while in ATS failure to obey the taboos, there was a curse attached.
* -The increasing use of drugs and intoxicants, lowers peoples reasoning, hence becoming lawless by fighting while in ATS consumption of drugs was closely monitored and limited to only adults.
* -Lack of responsible parenthood, has left children to become street children and social misfits while in ATS responsible parenthood was a must, so children were catered for by even the community.

**[b]Under what circumstances should a Christian contradict with state laws?**

* -Largely the Christians should obey state laws, but under the following circumstances a Christian may contradict with the state laws.
* -If the laws deny one the right to worship and promote the worship of idols, this contradicts the Christian teaching to practice monotheism, in O.T, Meshach, Shadrach and Abednego objected the worshiping of the golden statue that had been put up by Nebuchadnezzar.
* -If the laws uphold capital punishment, this contradicts the teaching that thou shall not kill, life is a gift from God.
* -If the laws disregard the underprivileged like the lame, children, orphans, strangers, Jesus associated with all out casts and welcomed children.
* -If the laws legalise abortion, this is murder and contradicts the command of God to go forth and fill the earth.
* -If the laws condone civil wars, Christians are called to work for peace.
* -If the laws promote discrimination, this contradicts the Christian teaching of fair treatment of all. James condemns discrimination.
* -If the laws promote sexual immorality, like legalizing prostitution, homosexuality, to Christian’s sex is sacred and it should be between man and woman in marriage. Those that practiced homosexuality were punished by God, Sodom and Gomorrah.
* -If the laws condone any form of exploitation, this is condemned in the bible, God punished those that exploited others.

**[10a] Examine the purpose of punishment in the present situation.**

* -Punishment refers to a negative reward/re-enforcement given to an offender. The following is the purpose of punishment.
* -For retribution
* -A deterrent measure
* -To enforce discipline
* -To calm down the offended.
* To induce a sense of responsibility
* -To maintain law and order.
* -To free society from negative influence.

**[b]Discuss the Christian view on punishment.**

* -Christians condemn punishment because of the following views.
* -Jesus taught to forgive those who hurt us.
* -Christianity emphasizes love, to have love for even the enemies.
* -Christians are to pray for those that persecute them instead of cursing them, Jesus prayed for those that crucified him.
* God is the only true judge and all judgement should be left to him, punishment is at times arrived at through wrong judgement.
* -Capital punishment denies one the right to life, yet life is a gift from God.
* -Retribution is wrong, because revenge is for the Lord.
* -In the O.T, the Israelites were taught to let God deal with their enemies. God was to take vengeance on them.
* -Christianity encourages reconciliation among conflicting parties instead of punishment.
* -However Christians support punishment basing on the following.
* -Christianity teaches that the state has the right and duty to punish criminals [Romans 13:4-6, 1st PETER 2:14]
* -God promises to punish sinners [Deuteronomy 32:35]
* -Punishment for discipline, spare the rod and spoil the child.
* -Punishment should be done with love, God punishes and disciplines those he loves.

**[11a] Analyse the dangers of prejudice in modern society.**

* -Prejudice refers to a preconceived opinion that is not based on reason. The following are the dangers of prejudice.
* -Prejudice has led to the exploitation of the weak communities by those in power.-Prejudice has caused unemployment of those purported to belong to a wrong group.
* -It has led to civil wars were the deprived communities take up arms against the oppressors.
* -It has caused divorce especially in mixed marriages where partners disagree because they belong to different religions, tribes.
* -The weak communities continue to be exploited by the powerful communities.
* -The female sex has been denied some opportunities because of the preconception that they are a weaker gender.
* -It has caused hatred between communities and reconciliation seems impossible, the Israelites and Arabs.
* -Created disunity, people are dived according to economical social and religious lines.
* -It has made some people to lose confidence because the feel inferior.
* -It has led to abuse of human rights especially of the inferior community.

**[b] As a Christian what advice could you give to those practicing prejudice?**

* -They should practice love for all.
* -They should treat all humanity equally because all are made in the image of God.
* -They should forgive those who hurt them if the prejudice is as a result of past events.
* -They should repent and turn away from such an act.
* -They should associate with the disadvantaged just as Jesus talked to sinners.
* -They should read the scriptures about prejudice, this will enable them to appreciate the value of others in society.
* -They should offer charity to the poor and help them out of poverty, instead of oppressing them.
* -They should pray for Gods spirit to teach them to be patient and tolerate others.
* -They should treat people with fairness, knowing that we are all one in Christ.

**12a] Examine the obstacles to International peace.**

* The mistrust and fear which continue to exist between various countries because of existing manufacturing deadly weapons. In super power countries like USA, China, Iran.
* The USA influence in the Middle East which has always been seen as supporting Israel against the Arab world has made countries like Iran fail to disarm.
* The fear to practice deception and keep secret stocks of weapons in sufficient quantities by other countries to overcome any external aggression.
* -Many small countries feat attack from the neighbours and are therefore unwilling to disarm.
* -The tension between the different countries subscribing to the different ideologies that is capitalism V Communisms.
* -The lack of respect from the so called developed countries of the West towards developing countries.
* -The development of the era to terrorism in the world has made these countries manufacture these arms for self-defense.
* -The desire to be counted among the super powers of the world.
* -Anxiety in poorer or smaller countries that may be dominated or oppressed economically by richer and stronger countries.
* -Greed for power
* -Selfish interests of colonizing other countries.

**[b]Discuss the bible teaching on peace.**

* -The Bible teaches that the fruit of the Spirit is love, joy, peace, forbearance, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control. Against such there is no law (Galatians 5:22-23).
* -The Bible teaches that blessed are the peacemakers for they will be called children of God (Mathew 5:9).
* -The Bible teaches that God will keep in perfect peace those whose minds are steadfast, because they trust in him (Isaiah 26:3).
* -The Bible teaches that the Lord gives strength to his people, and the Lord blesses his people with peace (Psalm 29:11).
* -Paul teaches if it`s possible as far as it depends on you, live at peace with everyone (Romans 12:18).

The Bible teaches that the God of peace will soon crush Satan under your feet. The grace of Lord Jesus be with you (Romans 16; 20).

* -The Bible teaches that those who love God`s law have great peace and nothing can make them stumble (Psalm 119:165).
* -The Bible teaches that the Lord establishes peace for mankind and all they have accomplished he has done for them (Isaiah 26:12).
* -The Bible teaches that all those who are weary and burdened should go to the Lord and he will give them rest (Mathew 11:28).
* -The Bible teaches that God is not a God of disorder but of peace as in the congregation of the Lord`s people (Corinthians 14:33).
* -The Bible teaches that mankind must turn from evil and do good, mankind must seek peace and pursue it (1st Peter 3:11).
* -The Bible teaches that God has said these things for mankind, that in him he may have peace. In the world he will have tribulation. But take heart; I have overcome the world (John 16; 33).

**GOD BLESS YOUR REVISION TO THE POINT OF GREAT SUCCESS**.