

## **KAMSSA 2022 CRE 1**

### **1 a) What were God's intentions of creating woman for man according to Genesis 2:18.**

- God intended to get for man a suitable companion since there was no suitable companion among all the other creatures that he had created.
- God intended to show that marriage should be monogamous since he created one woman for the man.
- He intended to show that marriage should be permanent.
- God intended to show that marriage is divine.
- God intended to show that marriage is divine.
- God intended to show that it is normal for man and woman to come together in marriage.
- God intended to get somebody to complement the man.
- God intended to show that man needed company.
- God intended to show that he was initiating marriage.
- God intended to show that marriage should be with a member of the opposite sex.
- God intended man to have a helper and somebody to support him.
- God intended man to have a person he is equal to.
- God intended to get a person who is of the same flesh as man
- God intended man to be happy or get somebody to make man happy.
- God intended to get somebody to make the man complete.
- God intended to show that it is necessary for man to be in a relationship.

### **b) Show the relevance of the above intentions to Modern Christians.**

- Modern Christians should accept marriage as normal since it was initiated by God.
- Modern Christians should bring joy to one another in marriage since the man became happy after seeing the woman.
- Modern Christians should marry members of the opposite sex.
- Modern Christians should promote equality of men and women.
- Modern Christians should love one another in marriage.
- Modern Christians should co-operate in a marriage relationship.
- Modern Christians should respect marriage relationships.
- Modern Christians should complement one another since the man and woman were made to complement one another.
- Modern Christians should encourage marriage among people.
- Modern Christians should have only one partner in marriage.
- Modern Christians should stay permanently in marriage.
- Modern Christians should give company to one another in marriage.
- Modern Christians should go ahead and marry since marriage is a divine institution.
- Modern Christians should marry people who are suitable for them since God got for the man a suitable companion.

### **2 a) Account for Moses' announcement of the death of Egyptian first born in Exodus 11.**

- He wanted to show that he was a true messenger of God.
- He wanted to show the faithfulness of God to his promises.
- It was intended to end Israel's suffering in the land of Egypt.
- It was intended to show that Israel was a chosen nation of God.
- Because God wanted to show that He is the source of life.
- Moses wanted to reveal the universality of God i.e. He is not limited to a particular tribe or race.
- He wanted to pave way for the liberation of the Jews from the land of Egypt.

- It was intended to show God's love towards Israel.
- He wanted to show the importance of monotheism.
- Moses wanted to create unity among the Israelites.
- He wanted to end pharaoh's arrogance.
- He wanted to show both Israelites and Egyptians that Yahweh was omnipotent thus his power was above those of Egyptian gods.
- Because Pharaoh had completely ignored God's warnings.
- Moses wanted to show the omniscience of God e.g. He knew the suffering the Israelites they were going through.

**b) Discuss the nature of God as revealed in the Exodus event?**

- He is a miraculous God e.g. He gave Moses power to pave a way in Red sea.
- He is a warrior e.g. He fought for Israelites in the desert against the Amalekites.
- He is a protector e.g. He protected Israelites in the desert.
- He is a loving e.g. He gave Israelites good leader Moses.
- He is a provider e.g. He provided food for Israel.
- He is a powerful God, He made away in the Red sea.
- He is a punishing God e.g. He punished those who worshiped the Golden calf.
- He is a holy God thus tolerates no sin.
- He is omniscient; He knew what was happening in Egypt and in wilderness.
- He is a faithful God e.g. fulfilled all the promises He made to Abraham

**3a) Explain the intention of food taboos given to the Israelites in Leviticus 11.**

- To show that Israel was a divinely elected nation
- To show purity among the Israelites
- To strengthen faith among the Israelites
- To control greed among the Israelites
- To show God's holiness.
- To protect them since some animals were poisonous.
- To increase their faithfulness.
- To promote and preserve their culture
- To test Israel's obedience to God
- To differentiate between the holy and unholy.
- To show that the Israelites were different from other nations.
- To increase their faithfulness to God
- To increase their intimacy with God.
- To promote unity among the Israelites as a nation.

**b) Discuss the New Testament teaching on food prohibitions.**

- Jesus taught freedom to people to eat all types of food.
- To Jesus, food has no harm to a person of faith.
- What spoils a person come from his/ her heart but not food according to Jesus
- In Mark 7 Jesus declared all foods worthy for human consumption.
- To Jesus, evil thoughts are the ones that make a person bad, not eats
- Faith makes one right with God, not foods

**4a) Explain the meaning of the Israelites being God's chosen nation.**

- It meant they had entered a special communion with God.
- It meant they were set apart for the service of God as priests
- They were God's special people
- They were to share in the promises God made to Abraham

- It meant the Israelites were God's privileged people.
- It meant the Israelites were to worship God.
- It meant that the Israelites were to be guided by Yahweh.
- It meant the Israelites were to obey laws given by God.
- It meant that the Israelites were unique from other nations.
- It meant the Israelites were given to choose between blessings and curses.
- It meant the Israelites were chosen by God's will.
- It meant the Israelites were to be exemplary to other nations in the world.
- It meant that the Israelites were to observe monotheism.
- It meant the Israelites were to offer sacrifices to God.
- It meant the Israelites were to make God known to other nations.

**b) How did the Israelites disappoint God when they reached in the promised land?**

- They became syncretic.
- They worshipped Baal for material wealth and prosperity.
- They became disobedient
- They were involved in temple prostitution.
- They were involved in insincere worship.
- They abandoned the covenant and its obligations
- They demanded for a human king.
- They despised God's messengers eg prophet Jeremiah was beaten.
- They built pagan altars on the whole land.
- They shed innocent blood.
- They carried out injustices in business eg selling expired goods.
- They sold the holy land to foreigners.
- They were involved in foreign alliances.
- They consulted false prophets.
- They married foreign women.

**5a) To what extent was Samuel a reformer in Israel?**

- To a bigger extent Samuel was a reformer in Israel because of the following reasons;
- He was a national judge who settled disputes according to the covenant demands.
- He organized Israel's leadership making other nations to respect them.
- He improved their moral fiber.
- He offered guidance and counseling.
- He was a prophet.
- He contributed to the military of Israel.
- He made his contribution to the priestly office.
- He was a great military leader.
- He encouraged revival of the Sinai covenant.
- He provided Israel with a king after their demand.
- He mediated between Israel and Yahweh which brought fear for God among people.

To a smaller extent however, Samuel had limitations which made him fail to reform Israel as follows;

- Israelites demanded for a king because of the weaknesses of Samuel's sons.
- He failed to increase the discipline of his sons
- Samuel sabotaged the work of Saul the first king of Israel.
- Samuel became inefficient as a priest when he delayed in his duties.

**b) Compare and contrast Samuel and Moses as shown in the Old Testament.**

- Both Samuel and Moses received God's call.

- Both were mediators and God's spokes men.
- Both encouraged monotheism
- Both were inspired by Yahweh.
- Both acted as judges
- Both were liberators, Moses liberated the Israelites from Egypt and Samuel liberated them from moral, religious and social misconduct.
- Both were Yahweh's own choice.
- However, Moses was a law giver while Samuel upheld the laws Moses gave.
- Samuel was a King maker while Moses was under federation.
- Moses was killed by God while Samuel died of a natural death.
- Moses rescued the Israelites from the Egyptian slavery while Samuel rescued people from religious disorders.
- Moses was called by God when he was in exile while Samuel was called when he was at the religious sanctuary of Shiloh.
- Moses was old when God called him while Samuel was young at the time he was called.
- Moses participated in the covenant making process while Samuel was implementing the already made covenant.
- Moses only advised in the carrying out of priestly duties while Samuel was charged with the duty of guiding the first king of Israel.

**6a) Account for the rejection of Saul as a King of Israel by God.**

- He failed to carry out the act of Herem against the Amalekites as God had commanded.
- Showed disrespect for Yahweh when he spared Agag
- Committed a sin of apostasy
- He was a liar.
- Abused the priestly office
- He was impatient
- He was proud.
- He lost trust in God.
- Showed lack of faith in God.
- He was envious of David.
- Threatened and plotted to kill David.
- Practiced necromancy.
- He was a coward.
- He had no respect for prophet Samuel.
- He was unexemplary
- He killed God's priests at Nob.

**b) What insights do Political leaders draw from Saul's rejection?**

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|---------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| • Political leaders should have trust in God.     | • Observe fundamental human rights.                |
| • Should be exemplary in administration.          | • Respect religious leaders.                       |
| • Should respect God.                             | • Should follow the constitution of their society. |
| • Should promote justice                          | • Should repent their sins.                        |
| • Should respect human life                       | • Should promote monotheism.                       |
| • Have faith in God.                              | • Should speak the truth.                          |
| • Should listen to advice from religious leaders. |                                                    |
| • Should be obedient to God.                      |                                                    |
| • Should work with patient.                       |                                                    |

**7a) Examine the ways Solomon turned away from God through his polygamous marriage.**

- By marrying many women Solomon broke the law that a king of Israel was not to have many wives Deut. 17:14
- Solomon married many foreign women thus breaking the law against marrying foreign women. These women made him turn away from God
- He refused to listen to God even when God warned him about his unfaithfulness.
- Solomon was unrepentant.
- He was not exemplary to his subjects.
- He was a very extravagant king especially because of his large family.
- He was too luxurious which led to the suffering of God's people.
- Solomon defiled God's holy land with foreign and pagan gods when he allowed his foreign wives to continue worshipping their gods in Jerusalem.
- Solomon built worshipping places for the gods of his wives which promoted paganism.
- Solomon worshipped the gods of his wives and in so doing encouraged syncretism.
- Solomon was not faithful to God as his father David had been.
- He also built worshipping places where all his foreign wives could burn incense and sacrifices to their own gods.
- He was involved in alliances with other kingdoms (marriage alliances) which was against God's commands.

**b) Discuss the foundation that David laid and made Solomon famous.**

- David gave instructions to Solomon to fear the Lord in order to succeed.
- David was an efficient administrator which Solomon copied.
- David made a treaty with Tyre from which Solomon benefited.
- David conquered territories which were endowed with minerals that Solomon exploited.
- David weakened neighbouring states which gave peace to Solomon's reign.
- David is the one who conquered Jerusalem which Solomon made magnificent.
- David passed on his musical skills to Solomon.
- David had already united the tribes of Israel, Solomon just maintained the unity.
- David is the one who conceived the idea of building a temple for God.
- David eliminated Saul's relatives who would have become a problem to Solomon's reign.
- David had already introduced taxes in Israel.
- David set the pace of polygamy for Solomon.
- David identified wrong elements for Solomon.
- David ordered for the anointment of Solomon.
- David had already transferred the covenant ark to Jerusalem.

**8a) Account for Elijah's condemnation of King Ahab when he grabbed Naboth's vineyard.**

- Ahab had devoted himself to doing evil in the Lord's sight.
- Ahab was selfish and had wanted to extend his land.
- Ahab had allowed his wife to plan for the murder of Naboth which was against the Ten Commandments.
- Ahab was greedy and did not appreciate the wealth God had given him.
- Ahab showed more trust in his wife Jezebel more than God.
- As a king, Ahab was not exemplary to his subjects.
- He was not contented with what he had.
- Ahab had lacked respect for people's property.
- Ahab was unjust to Naboth by grabbing his vineyard.
- Ahab had violated the covenant laws and obligations by grabbing Naboth's vineyard.
- Ahab had admired another man's property breaking the Ten Commandments.
- Ahab had allowed Jezebel to accuse Naboth falsely.

- Ahab had allowed his wife to lead others into sin.

**b) What can today's leaders learn from this incident?**

- Today's leaders learn to be contented with what they have unlike King Ahab who was not contented and grabbed Naboth's vineyard.
- Today's leaders learn to respect their people's property unlike Ahab who lacked respect for Naboth's vineyard and grabbed it.
- They also learn to obey God's commandments unlike Ahab who admired Naboth's vineyard and grabbed it which was against the ten Commandments of God.
- Today's leaders learn to respect God's messengers unlike Ahab who referred Elijah to as his enemy when he saw him.
- They should also ask property from God if they need it unlike Ahab who grabbed Naboth's vineyard and never requested for God's providence.
- Today's leaders learn to be fearless in carrying out their duties just like Elijah who condemned Ahab for his evil deed without fear.
- Today's leaders should correct evils in society just like Elijah condemned Ahab for grabbing Naboth's vineyard.
- They should accept responsibility just like Elijah accepted and he brought news of condemnation and disaster to Ahab's family.
- Today's leaders learn to aim at service other than personal gains unlike Ahab who aimed at personal gains and grabbed Naboth's property.
- Today's leaders learn to talk the truth just like Prophet Elijah condemned King Ahab for his evil deeds.
- They should be fair in treating their subjects unlike King Ahab who allowed his wife Jezebel to plot for the killing of Naboth.
- Today's leaders learn to promote justice in their society unlike Jezebel who promoted injustice and accused Naboth falsely.
- They should control their marriage partners unlike Ahab who failed to control his wife Jezebel and plotted for the killing of Naboth.
- Today's leaders learn to be humble when in wrong just like Ahab was humbled before God after receiving condemnation from Prophet Elijah.
- They should be exemplary to those they lead unlike King Ahab who was not exemplary by grabbing Naboth's vineyard.

**9a) Discuss the characteristics of the Non-professional prophets in Israel.**

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|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| • They received calls from God.                                                           | • They spoke as they were convicted by God.                          |
| • They received messages in a personal revelation from God.                               | • They attacked sin wherever it occurred.                            |
| • Received visions from God.                                                              | • They spoke to please God not people.                               |
| • They communicated God's message in a number of ways e.g. poetry, vivid, utterances etc. | • They encouraged repentance.                                        |
| • They spoke with authority as if it was God Himself.                                     | • They lived a moral life.                                           |
| • They used other verbal forms e.g. songs, sermons and metaphors in spreading God's word. | • Their messages were in line with the covenant way of life.         |
| • They were brave.                                                                        | • They never prophesied for personal gains.                          |
| • They worked under God's guidance.                                                       | • They never looked for God's messages but messages looked for them. |
| • They emphasized monotheism.                                                             | • Their messages were not fixed and final.                           |
|                                                                                           | • Their messages came to pass.                                       |
|                                                                                           | • They had a spirit of discernment.                                  |

**b) Explain the role of prophets in the history of Israel.**

- Passed on God's messages to the people.
- Gave people messianic hope.
- Predicted the future.
- Custodians of the Mosaic law.
- Performed miracles.
- Acted as advisors and consultants.
- Reminded people of God's love
- Preserved God's message into writing.
- Warned people about the dangers of sinning.
- Promoted monotheism.
- Encouraged obedience to the Sinai covenant.
- Encouraged people in times of problems like wars.
- Presided over religious functions like the Passover.

**10a) Narrate what Isaiah saw in the year King Uzziah died.**

- In the year king Uzziah died Isaiah saw the Lord. He was sitting on his throne high and exalted.
- The lord's robe filled the whole temple.
- The lord was surrounded by heavenly creatures each of which had six wings.
- The creatures were singing praise to God saying "Holy, Holy, Holy, the lord almighty holy! His glory fills the world.
- The voices from creatures made the foundation of the temple shake and the temple became filled with smoke.
- Isaiah realized his sinfulness by saying that am lost, for I am a man of unclean lips...."
- One of the heavenly creatures flew to Isaiah holding a burn coal, and touches Isaiah's lips.
- This showed the purification and forgiveness that Isaiah had been offered.
- Isaiah heard the lord ask "whom shall I send? And Isaiah said "send me".
- Isaiah was then commissioned to go and speak on behalf of God.
- Isaiah was told that his task was going to be difficult. The people would not listen to him.
- Isaiah asked God for how long he was to preach to people who would not hear.
- He was told that he was to go on preaching until judgement befell the land.
- He was how ever told that after judgement, there would be a remnant.
- It is in this remnant that a new beginning would be made.

**b) Discuss the nature of God according to the call of Isaiah?**

- God is holy- creatures were singing holy, holy, holy! The Lord almighty is holy.
- God is powerful- He was sitting in His throne high and exalted.
- God is universal- His glory fills the world
- God is loving and caring- warns people about the impending judgement.
- God demands holiness- Isaiah was purified.
- God is a judge- people were to be punished for their sins.
- God is omniscient- He knew people would not realize their sins.
- He is merciful- talks about the remnants.
- God is forgiving- forgave Isaiah's guilt.
- God is great- He was surrounded by six winged creatures.
- He is a God of instructions- Instructed Isaiah to go and proclaim His message.
- God of hope- stump of a tree signified the new beginning.

**11a) Examine the message of encouragement Amos gave the Israelites despite their sinfulness.**

- Amos said that the Lord was going to give a chance to re-build the cities and towns of Israel.
- Amos said that God was going to spare the descendants of Jacob.
- Amos said that mountains will drip sweat swine despite the sins of the Israelites.
- Amos said that God was going to protect the Israelites from their enemies.
- Amos said that God will turn their gloom into joy in case they repented their sins.
- Amos said that the day of the Lord will be a day of victory in case the Israelites turned to God.

- Amos said that the land of Israel will produce much corns.
- Amos said that the Israelites will go back to their land with God's assistance.
- Amos said that the Israelites will enjoy the fruits of their work.
- The mere fact that God sent Amos to warn the people shows God's love for his people.
- Amos said that God will restore the kingdom of David.
- In the vision of locust and fire, Amos pleaded with the Lord and God changed his mind and withdrew his punishment on the people.
- Amos said that grapes in Israel will grow faster than the wine can be made.
- Amos said that God promised to plant his people on the land that I gave them not pulled out again.

**b) What is the relevance of Amos' overall message to Modern Christians?**

- They should love all people.
- They should pray for forgiveness.
- Should use their wealth to build God's kingdom
- Should be merciful to God's people
- Should demonstrate sincere worship.
- Should repent.
- Should practice monotheism
- Should practice justice
- Should boldly defend the gospel.
- Should prepare for God's judgement day.
- Should demonstrate religious reformation.
- Should carry out missionary journeys.
- Should intercede for sinners.

**12a) How did the Job's friends increase his pain during the period of suffering?**

- They indicated that Job was responsible for his suffering for he could have oppressed the poor.
- Eliphaz said that Job had sinned against God and that's why God is punishing him.
- Eliphaz challenged Job and asked him to mention any case where a rebellious man had ever met with disaster.
- They asked Job to repent of his sins because the Lord was unhappy with him.
- They harassed Job and blamed him for self-righteousness.
- They disagreed with Job that he had committed no sin. To them even if Job had not sinned his children must have sinned.
- Eliphaz blamed Job for having complained against God that Job was weak that's why he was complaining against God. Job 4
- Eliphaz blamed Job for complaining bitterly against God. He informed him that no man has never made mistakes before God. Job 4
- Eliphaz challenged Job to look back into the Israel of history. "Think back now, name a single case where a righteous man met with disaster..." he informed him that according to the history all good men received rewards while the wicked met disaster. Job 4:7
- In Job 4:7-11 Eliphaz continues to attack Job and charged him of hypocrisy and impatience which increased Job's pain.
- Eliphaz continued to haunt Job that Job was paying for the wages of his sins which increased his suffering Job 5:2
- Eliphaz also told God was a forgiving father as well as a source of morality meaning Job done sinned against God to be in such a situation.
- Eliphaz said that man was responsible for all his suffering and therefore, Job deserved the suffering he was facing.
- Eliphaz blamed Job for referring to him as unjust.
- In Job 34, Elihu instead of consoling Job he challenges him of stubbornness and speaking bad words about God.
- Bildad summed up Job's words as being meaningless and referred to them as a "windy speech"



- Bildad said that if Job was innocent as he claimed, then his children could have sinned against God and they deserved the punishment. Job 8:1-4
- Bildad maintained that God is full of justice, never twists justice and never fails to do what is right. Job 8:3
- Like Eliphaz, Zophar, Bildad, Elihu branded Job as a sinner and asserted that Job's suffering is just a punishment from God for the sins he had committed.
- Zophar advised Job to abandon the claim that he was innocent because it was a mockery of God.
- He also advised Job to face squarely and trace everything from his memory to face where he sinned against God which also caused Job more pain.
- They asked Job to repent for his sins because the Lord was unhappy with him. This also increased Job's pain.

**b) Discuss the nature of man according to the book of Job.**

- Man is weak by nature for example when Job developed sores all over his body, he complained and his friends also broke down after seeing his bad condition.
- Man's understanding and knowledge of God is inadequate for example Job wondered about God's ways after seeing the wicked prospering yet him, a righteous man suffered.
- Human nature finds out the cause of any effect; for instance, Job's friends tried to blame him that he had sinned by oppressing the poor which was not the case.
- Man is God's creature, so he should pray during times of joy and sorrow just as Job conducted himself.
- Man does not accept the responsibility of sin by nature, for instance even if Job had sinned against God he would not accept.
- Man is emotional by nature, for example Job lost his temper before God because he had suffered for long.
- Man has limited understanding, for instance Job and his friends failed to find out the cause of his suffering.
- Man suffers by nature, for instance Job was subjected to suffering of all circumstances for i.e. he lost all his animals and developed a skin disease.
- Man is caring and loving by nature for instance Job's friends felt pity and encouraged him to endure all his suffering.
- Man is faithful to God, for example Job was faithful to the extent that God knew and however much he suffered he never cursed God.
- Man is vulnerable to sin, for example within a short time of Job's suffering; his wife encouraged him to sin against God by cursing Him.
- Man is mortal i.e. he can die, Job wished to die during the terrible suffering he was going through.
- Man is dependent on God by nature, for example Job acknowledge God as being the giver and taker of everything.
- By nature, man tends to separate from each other in times of difficult for example the wife and friends of Job deserted him during his suffering.
- Man fears suffering by nature for instance this is proved by the way Job complained to God to the extent of cursing the day he was born.
- Man is inconsistent by nature, for instance Job had maintained his faith but eventually lost it to the extent of blaming God.

**END**