STANDARD KOLFRAM IN USE

ABRIDGED CURRICULUM

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
LETS DISCOVER OUR POTENTIALS
KAMPALA

4

LET'S DISCOVER OUR POTENTIALS

COVERING PRIMARY FOUR SYLLABUS

NAME:.....

SCHOOL:.....

CLASS: .....

ALWAYS USE KESK PRODUCTS SUCH AS SCHEMES OF WORK BOOKS, LESSON PLAN BOOKS, WORKBOOKS, SCHEMING FRAMEWORKS, LEARNING CHARTS, LESSON NOTES AND PLE REVISION BOOKLETS FOR QUALITY LEARNING OUTCOMES

OTHER EDU-RELATED SERVICES AVAILABLE

(All E-services) online Application, secretarial, photo and videography services, printing T-shirts, and sign posts, engraving furniture, exercise books, UNEB registration, Identity cards production and lot of paper services

FOREWORD AND RECOMMENDATION

COVID 19 pandemic caused a disruption in our education system and made learners missed schooling for two years of 2020 to 2021 schooling period. This has created a need to rethink what and how learners will be taught when schools open.

The Kolfram Educational Services Kampala has developed a series of teaching materials for pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in Uganda. These materials are prepared in accordance to the abridged curriculums right from primary two up to senior six.

"**Special thanks go to the board of directors, managers and staff of Kolfram Educational Services Kampala for the great work done**."
Congratulations

This material presents a selection of priority learning competences and concepts, along with psychological support, which should be focus of instruction in the 2022 school year in order to achieve learning recovery.

This material is not a departure from the existing old curricula for this level but is a modification of the same with a purpose of recovering the lost learning time with maximum learning loss. They have been packed for all primary and secondary classes in Uganda including **pre- primary**, **primary one**, **senior one** and **senior five** that are still using the old standard curriculums.

I therefore, recommend this material and ask all stake holders, educational fraternity to support its implementation as a strategic intervention towards the mitigation of the effects of COVID 19 pandemic on the education system. The effective implementation of this material by the implementers will be a great milestone towards the recovery of lost learning time and giving hope and confidence to learners and teachers.

HON. Janet K. Museveni
First Lady and Minister for Education and Sports

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

- I'm very grateful to the Almighty God the Most High who enabled us to accomplish the mission and publish this book.
- Similarly, we wish to express and convey our gratitude to all those who contributed to the production and reproduction of this book, materially, spiritually and professionally. Thank you very much.
- Lastly we do sincerely regret any error, mistakes or incorrect writing in a paragraph which may be found in this book; it could have cropped up unknowingly.

- All rights to photocopy, print, reproduce or duplicate this material found herein are strictly reserved.

Special thanks to:

1. Mr. Makumbi Diriisa Wasswa,(headteacher Kitagobwa UMEA primary school- Butambala)
2. Mr. Okol Charles (Head teacher Acuta Primary School- Oyam)
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5. All the Kolfram Educational editorial team not forgetting to mention

- ✓ Okol Dicken Okol(Okol Kole)
- ✓ Wanda Gerald
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- ✓ Mwesigye Samuel
- ✓ Muwonge Ramathan,
- ✓ Sumbatala Hawah among others.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR NCDC- UGANDA

Dear reader, having gone through this book reasonably, I strongly recommend you to adopt its implementation with confidence as it covers a wide range of everyday real life experience carefully selected for this level in accordance to the abridged curriculum.

Dr. Grace K. Baguma
DIRECTOR,
NATIONAL CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT CENTRE

PREFACE

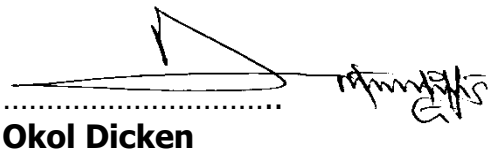
The Standard Kolfram in Use; Abridged Curriculum, Religious Education pupil's notebook **4** is purely based on the New revised Primary four Syllabus 2021.
It is one of the **60** books set in the same series set to solve the challenges caused by Covid 19 pandemic in teaching and learning in primary and secondary schools. Other books in the series cover all the classes and other subjects which do exist in Ugandan schools.

Features of this book

- This book is simple and easy to use instead, it is learner friendly.
- Topics and explanations have been simplified to suit the level and the age of the learners.
- The topics and subtopics in this book have been logically and systematically arranged to guide learners in their own revision time.
- The languages used in the book are learner friendly.
- The workbook contains a number of assessment exercises and tests which guides both the teachers and the learners using the book in preparation for the examinations.
- Most relevant contents from other lower classes have also been included in the book to recover and relate the lost lesson.
- Spaces for answering a lesson activities are provided in the book.

We hope the content in this book will not only amuse or attract the users, but also play a tremendous role in solving the teaching and learning problems in Religious Education in both urban and rural private and government primary schools in Uganda.

First published in 2022



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Okol Dicken
Head of education department
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KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA
"Let's Discover Our Potentials"

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TOPIC 1: TRADITIONS

LESSON 1

Customs and practices in the traditional society.

A custom

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

Customs are divided into three main **groups** namely;

- Behavior
- Worship } Practices
- Language

A practice

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

Examples of traditional practices and customs

Children welcoming a visitor

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

Importance of traditional customs and practices

1. They teach responsibility.
2. They help people to be gentle.
3. They instill good behavior and morals
4. They promote culture unity in an area.
5. They lead to development.

People who teach us customs

1. Parents
2. Teachers
3. Religious leaders
4. Heath workers
5. Elders
6. Grand parents

ACTIVITY

1. What is custom?

   _____

   _____

2. Mention any **two** main groups of customs.

   i) _____

   ii) _____

3. State any **two** examples of common traditional practices and customs.

   i) _____

   ii) _____

4. Mention any **two** importance of traditional customs and practices.

   i) _____

ii) _____

5. Name any **two** people who teach us customs.

i) _____

ii) _____

LESSON 2

SCHOOL CUSTOMS

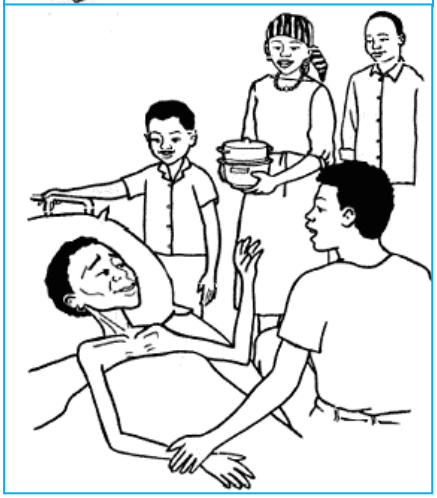
School customs are the acceptable behaviors at school.

Examples of school customs

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

Some of the Jewish Customs

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



Other Customs we meet

Customs in our homes

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

Christian practices.

1. Giving offertories
2. Confirmation
3. Baptism
4. Holy Communion
5. Fasting
6. Marriage
7. Repentance
8. Worshipping

Reference: Acts 2:44 – 46

John 2:1-12 (The wedding at Cana)

The importance of Christian practices.

1. They strengthen people's faith
2. They create a good relationship between God and people.
3. They create blessings.
4. They make God happy.

ACTIVITY

1. What are school customs?

_____

_____

2. Mention any **two** examples of school customs
   i) _____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** examples of the Jewish customs showed by Jesus Christ.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
4. Who washed His disciples' feet?
   _____
   _____
5. State any **two** common customs we practice at home.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
6. Define Christian practices.
   _____
   _____
7. State any **two** importance of Christian practices.
   i) _____
   ii) _____

LESSON

TRADITIONS

NAMES OF GOD

1. God has different names.
   Some people call him Ruhanga, Katonda, Kibumba.

Why God is called the following names; creator, father, Almighty

- God created everything in the Universe or world; so we call him **Creator.**
- God loves us like a father, loves his own child; so we call him **Creator.**
- God has all the power over all the things He created; so we call him **Almighty.**
- We call God different names all of which teach about his nature.

Community Values:

Community values are a set of rules in a community.

Values at school

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

Some of them are:

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

Importance of values in society

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

LESSON

Importance of customs in our society

Read; John 13:4-17

(a)**Greeting;**

- Creates friendship

- Sign of respect
- Makes people feel happy.

(b) **Paying bride price/wealth;**
- Sign of thanks you to the girl's family.
- Sign of responsibility.
- To stabilize marriage.

(c) **Naming children;**
- For identification
- Creates unity among clan members.

(d) **Welcoming visitors;**
- To show respect.
- To create friendship.

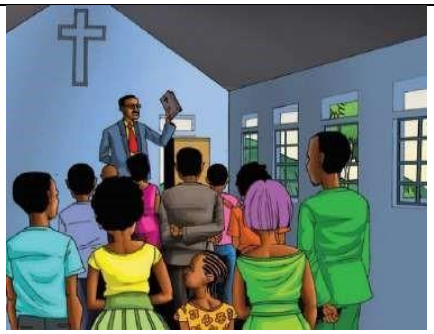
(e) **Mourning for the dead;**
- Way of showing sorrow.
- Sign of love for the dead.

Christian Customs

1. Christian customs help to unite us in God's family

Examples of Christian customs

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

		
Baptism	Marriage	praying

Importance of baptism in Christian family

1. To wash away the original sin.
2. To bring us into God's family.

Other customs we meet

1. Each society has its own customs e.g.
The Baganda bow down before their Kabaka.

Why should we respect other people's customs?

1. To fit in every society.
2. To live happily with other people.
3. To learn the behaviour of other people.

TOPIC 2: MESSENGERS OF GOD

A messenger

This is a person who carries message from one person to another.

A messenger of God is a person who carries messages from God to people.

Examples of God's Messengers

1. Angels (Gabriel)
2. Prophets

Who are angels?

- ✓ Angels are heavenly messengers of God.
- ✓ A prophet is an earthly messenger of God.

Qualities of God's messengers

1. They speak the truth.
2. They don't work for money
3. They can predict the future
4. They preach the word of God
5. They are God fearing.
6. They blame sinners

(Ref. Genesis 18:1 – 15, 1 Samuel 3 1-21, Isaiah 6:1 – 8)

ACTIVITY

1. Who is the messenger of God?

   _____

   _____
2. Mention any **two** examples of God's Messengers.

   i) _____

   ii) _____
3. Who are angels?

   _____

   _____
4. Mention any **one** example of angel.

   _____
5. Who is a prophet?

   _____

   _____
6. Mention any **two** qualities of God's messengers.

   i) _____

   ii) _____

LESSON

Other examples of God's Prophets (Messengers)

1. Ruth
2. Samuel
3. Ezra
4. Nehemiah
5. Esther
6. Nahum
7. Malachi
8. Jeremiah
9. Ezekiel
10. Daniel
11. Hosea
12. Joel
13. Habakuk
14. Haggai
15. Amos
16. Obadiah
17. Micah
18. Zephaniah
19. Elisha
20. Elijah (went to heaven alive)
21. Jonah (swallowed by a fish)

ACTIVITY

1. Mention any **two** examples of God's Prophets.

i)_____
ii) _____

2. Name the God's messenger who went to the Heaven alive.
_____
_____

3. Name the God's messenger who was swallowed by the fish.
i) _____
ii) _____

4. Mention any **two** female prophets of God.
_____
_____

5. Apart from using prophets, mention any **two** other ways God can still communicate to his people.
i) _____
ii) _____

LESSON

Communication between God and His people

Communication is the sending and receiving of messages.
God communicate to us and we also communicate to God.

Qualities of good communication

1. Free from any offences /ideas/ languages
2. Freedom to communicate
3. Promotion of family welfare and values
4. Tolerance of those considered to be enemies
5. Does not cause people to violent
6. Reasonable control by authorities for the common good

Benefits of good communication

1. Promotes cooperation
2. Creates peace and harmony
3. Encourages support of one another
4. Spreads the gospel

Other ways how God communicates to His people

1. Through visions
2. Through dreams
3. Through Holy Books
4. Through miracles
5. Through signs e.g. rainbow, dove
6. Through creations
7. Through religious leaders

EXERCISE

1. What is communication?
_____
_____

2. State any **two** qualities of good communication.
i)_____
ii) _____

3. Mention any **three** benefits of good communication.
i)_____
ii) _____

4. State any **three** ways how God communicates to His people.
i)_____
ii) _____

Different ways how people communicate to God

1. Through prayers
2. Though singing gospel songs (Isaiah 6 1- 10
3. Through reading Holy books (Isaiah 6: 1 – 10, Jonah 1and 3)

Reasons why people communicate to God

1. To thank God
2. To worship , praise or adore Him
3. To ask for our needs
4. To ask for forgiveness
5. To ask for help
6. To strengthen our faith
7. To be blessed by God
8. To promote peace and unity
9. To cultivate good morals

1. What is communication?

   _____

   _____
2. State any **two** reasons why people communicate to God

   i) _____

   ii)_____
3. Mention any **two** religious leaders through which God communicate to us.

   i) _____

   ii)_____
4. State any **two** ways through which people communicate with God.

   i) _____

   ii)_____
5. Suggest any **two** ways we can worship God while in the church.

   i) _____

   ii)_____

LESSON

ELIJAH AS A MESSENGER

(2 Kings 1:1-15, 1 Kings17:1-2)

- Elijah was also called the prophet of fire because he could call fire from heaven.
- He restored the true worship in Israel.
- He destroyed the 450 false prophets of **Baal** on **Mt Camel.**
- Elijah stopped rain for 3½ years.

- He was taken to heaven alive by horses of fire.
- Elijah was succeeded by **Elisha**.

Angels as God's messengers

(Read**:** Luke 1:26-38)

2. **Angel Gabriel** brought the message to **Mary** about the birth of Jesus Christ.

Messages about Jesus from God's messengers

(a)**Prophet Isaiah** (Isa 53)

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

(b) **Prophet Micah** (Micah 5:2)
He said that Jesus would be born in the town called **Bethlehem**.

(c) **Prophet Zechariah** (Zech 9:9)

- He also said that Jesus would go to Jerusalem on a donkey. (a colt)

(d) **John the Baptist** (Mark 1:4-8)

- He was the last prophet in the Bible
- He prepared for the coming of Jesus Christ.
- He advised people to get saved by baptism in river Jordan
- He baptized Jesus at **River Jordan**.

JESUS' BAPTISM

Lessons about Jesus from special messengers

Isaiah:

Prophet Isaiah foretold the birth of Jesus. He referred to him as the "Messiah" meaning a Redeemer (savior)

EXERCISE

1. Why was Elijah called the prophet of fire?
   _____
2. Name the angel that brought the message to Mary about the birth of Jesus Christ.
   _____
3. Mention any **two** prophets who talked about the coming of Jesus.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. In which town was Jesus born?
   _____
5. Name the last prophet in the Christianity according to the Bible.
   _____
6. Who baptized Jesus at River Jordan?
   _____

LESSON

Prophecies and fulfillment

Characteristics of God's true prophets

1. They speak the truth.
2. They don't work for money.
3. They can tell the future.
4. They preach the word of God referring to the Bible.
5. They condemn (blame) sinners.

(Gen: 18: 1 – 15, Sam 13: 1- 21, Kings 17: 1 – 24)

Common prophets in Christianity and what is known of them

Examples of prophets

1. Elijah – Preached trust and true worship
2. Samuel – Anointed David as a king of Israel
3. Amos – Preached Justice, repentance and God's judgement
4. John the Baptist – Preached repentance in preparation for the coming of the messiah.
5. Isaiah- preached about the coming of the messiah.
6. Hosea – Preached forgiveness and hope.
7. Jeremiah – Preached hope for the future and new covenant.
8. Jonah – Preached repentance to the people of Nineveh.
9. Joel – Preached repentance to the people of Judah.
10. Micah – Preached against oppression of the poor.
11. Malachi – Encouraged people to give offerings to God.
12. Elisha – Preached against injustice, immorality and misuse of power.

Prophets who prophesied the coming of Jesus

Isaiah 40: 1 – 10 (the messiah - the redeemer)
Micah 5: 2 (Great is Bethlehem)
Luke 3: 3 – 6

EXERCISE

LESSON

John the Baptist

- He advised people to get saved by being baptized in river Jordan.
- He used to stay in the desert of Jordan feeding on wild honey.
- He baptized Jesus as well.
- His message was; "Turn away from your sins because the kingdom of God is near".

Events of the first Christians

- The birth of Jesus is announced.
- Angel Gabriel appeared to a virgin girl named Mary. The girl by then was engaged to a carpenter named Joseph.
- The angel told her that she was blessed with a baby boy who was named Emmanuel.
- Emmanuel means, "God is with us". (matt: 1:22)
- Jesus was born in Bethlehem from a stable. The three wise men from the east were led by a star to see baby Jesus (Matt 2:1). The angels informed the Shepherds about the birth.
- Joseph and Mary ran to Egypt to save baby Jesus from King Herod who wanted to kill Him. (Matt: 2:1)
- Young Jesus lived with his parents in Nazareth where they used to go to church together. (Luke 2:22)

EXERCISE

1. "Turn away from your sins because the kingdom of God is near".
   (a) Who said the above statement?
   _____
   _____
   (b) To whom was the statement said?
   _____
   _____
2. Why did Angel Gabriel appear to Mary?
   _____
   _____

3. Who was the mother of Jesus?

_____

_____

4. Who was the earthly father of Jesus?

_____

_____

5. Which name means, "God is with us"?

_____

_____

6. Name the King who wanted to kill baby Jesus.

_____

_____

LESSON

Three wise men who welcomed Baby Jesus were Melchoir, Balthazar and Gasper. They were all called the Magi. The word Magi comes from a Greek word **Magoi** which means the wise men.

Gifts of the magi and their importance

Gift	**Importance**
Gold	symbol of kingship on earth
Frankincense (perfume)	Was a symbol of priesthood
Myrrh (Oil)	For anointing Jesus as a King

Activities done by Christians during the Christmas season

1. Making and sending Christmas cards
2. Making Christmas special wears.
3. Singing Christmas carols
4. Acting Christmas plays (visit of Gabriel to baby Jesus in a manger, visit of angel with shepherds to the coming of wise men)
5. Attending feasts
6. Visiting the sick, old and friends.
7. Attending Christmas seminars.

Importance of celebrating Christmas

1. It strengthens faith.
2. It units Christians
3. It reminds us of Jesus our savior.
4. It's a season of forgiving and repentance.
5. It teaches sharing
6. It promotes peace
7. It pleases God
8. People get new friends during Christmas.

EXERCISE

1. On which day was the Jesus born?

_____

2. Who is the mother of Jesus?

_____

3. What name is given to the three wise men who welcomed baby Jesus?

_____

4. Name the **three** wise men who welcomed Baby Jesus.

i)_____

ii) _____

5. How important was the position of the bright shining star to the Magi?

_____

6. Name the king who wanted to kill Baby Jesus.

_____

7. Why did the above named king want to kill baby Jesus?

_____

8. How important was the gold as the gift given to baby Jesus?

_____

9. Apart from gold, mention any two other gifts that were given to baby Jesus by the Magi.

i)_____

ii) _____

TOPIC 3: GOD CONTINUING LOVE FOR HIS PEOPLE

LESSON

THE CREATION STORY

(Genesis 1:1-27)

- To create means to make something exist or happen.
- The word **creation** can also mean the earth and all things in it.

What does the word Genesis mean?

Genesis means **the beginning**.

- In the beginning, God created the **universe**.
- The **universe** are the things like the sky, the moon, the stars, the earth and all things on it like; water, plants animals , mountains etc.
- God took **six days** to create the universe.

Activity: Reading the story of creation.(Gen 1: 1-27)

The order of creation

DAY	CREATION
First day	Light
Second day	The sky
Third day	Land, sea and plants that grow on the land
Fourth day	Sun, moon and stars
Fifth day	Birds, fish and other aquatic animals
Sixth day	All land animals and man
Seventh day	A day of rest

Reasons why God made man in His own image and likeness

1. To worship Him
2. To look after God's creation
3. To procreate (to continue with the work of creating)

Ways man was created differently from other creatures

1. Man has a more developed brain than other creatures.
2. Man was created in God's image unlike other creatures.
3. Man was created physically by God while other creatures were created by the power of God's word. "Let there be" (Gen: 1:3, 26)
4. Man was created to take care of God's creation and not the creation to take care of man.

ACTIVITY

1. In which book do we find the creation story?

_____

_____

2. How long did God take to create the entire universe?

_____

_____

3. On which day did God create light?

_____

_____

4. Draw and name any **two** sources of light God created on the fourth day.

i)_____

ii) _____

5. On which day did God create man?

_____

_____

6. State any two reasons why man was created in the image of God?

i)_____

ii) _____

7. Write any **two** ways in which man was created differently from other creatures.

i)_____

ii) _____

8. Why is Sunday called the Sabbath day?

_____

_____

LESSON

CARING FOR GOD'S CREATION

Man was given a duty of looking after all the things that God created.
These include plants, animals, land, birds, swamps and forests.

Ways of caring for God's creation

1. Planting trees.
2. Keeping water bodies clean.
3. By treating sick people.
4. Keeping the environment clean.
5. Protecting animals and birds.
6. Not to burn bushes
7. Avoid throwing rubbish in lakes and rivers
8. Planting trees and grasses
9. Good use of wetlands
10. Good farming methods
11. Not degrading soil

Reasons for caring for God's creation

1. It was a command God left to man.
2. It pleases God
3. It helps us to get our needs.
4. It protects us from natural hazards

EXERCISE

1. State any **two** examples of God's creation that man was commanded to look after.

   i)_____

   ii) _____
2. Mention any **two** examples of birds created by God.

   i)_____

   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** sources of food that God has created.

   i)_____

   ii) _____
4. Suggest any **two** ways how man can look after the following God's creation.
5. Animals

i)_____
ii) _____

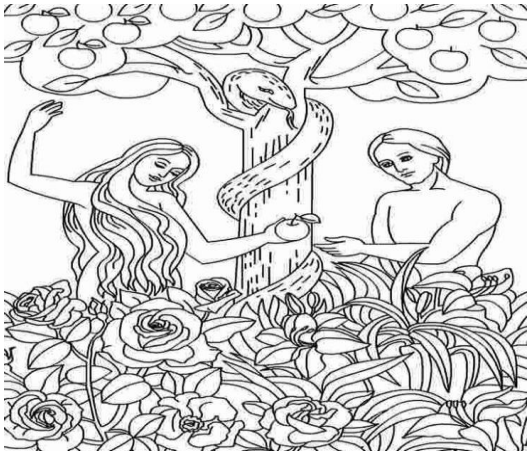
6. Plants
   i)_____
   ii) _____
7. Mention any **two** importance of animals created by God to man.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

THE FALL OF MAN/HUMAN BEINGS

Genesis 3:1-13

- When God created Adam and Eve, He put them in the Garden of Eden.
- God commanded them not to eat of the tree in the middle of the garden.
- The snake/ serpent tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruit.
- She ate and also gave to Adam to eat.



Results/consequences for disobeying God
(Genesis 3:14-23)

1. They were ashamed.
2. They lost the good relationship with God
3. They were cursed
4. They were chased from the garden
5. They lost peace with God.
6. They understood the good and the bad'
7. Sin came in to the world
8. Death came into the world

EXERCISE

1. From which book in the Bible can we find the story of the fall of man?
   _____
2. Name the first person to sin according to the Bible.
   _____
3. Who told the above named person not to eat the forbidden fruit?
   _____
4. Where was the forbidden fruit eaten by the above named people?
   _____
5. Which creature tempted Eve to eat the forbidden fruits?
   _____
6. What does the name 'Adam' mean?
   _____
7. List any **two** examples of disobedient acts at school.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
8. In which garden did Adam first live?
   _____
9. Mention any **two** consequences of disobeying God.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

God's punishments to Adam, Eve and the snake
(Genesis 3:14-24)

- Adam and Eve committed the first sin by eating the **forbidden fruit**.
- The forbidden fruit was in the middle of the Garden of Eden.

Punishments God gave to the serpent, Adam and Eve.

Penalties God gave to the snake (Serpent)

1. To eat dust
2. To crawl on its belly
3. Its offspring and those of the woman became enemies.

Penalties God gave to the woman (Eve)

1. To have trouble during pregnancy.
2. To have pain during child bearing.
3. To be subject to man
4. Her offspring and those of the snake to be enemies.

Penalties God gave to the man (Adam)

1. To work hard in order to get food.
2. To eat wild plants.
3. To die and go back to the soil.

EXERCISE

1. What is a sin?

   _____

2. Name the first **two** people to sin according to the Bible.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** penalties God gave to the serpent.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Give **two** punishments God gave to Eve for disobeying Him.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. State any **two** punishments served by Adam for disobeying God.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
6. Mention any **two** ways how the fall of man led to human suffering.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

A sin is anything that annoys God.

A sin is an act which was forbidden by God.

Examples of sin

1. Drinking alcohol
2. Smoking
3. Stealing
4. Corruption
5. Killing people
6. Back biting
7. Election malpractice
8. Homosexuality
9. Masturbation

Causes of sin

1. Greed
2. Jealous
3. Earthly pressures
4. Ignorance
5. Poverty
6. Anger

Results of sin

1. It leads to death
2. It leads to curses
3. It leads to rejection
4. It causes suffering
5. It leads to imprisonment

ACTIVITY

1. Write any **two** common sins we commit in the class.
   _____
   _____
2. Mention **two** examples of acts which annoy God.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** causes of sins.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
4. State any **two** effects of man's sinning to the world today.
   _____
5. What helps to avoid sin from our class?
   _____
6. What should a Christian do after sinning?
   _____
   _____

LESSON

Why is sinning bad?

1. It was forbidden by God
2. It annoys God
3. It hurts other people in the society
4. It leads to suffering of people.

<u>What can be done to avoid sinning</u>

1. By praying daily
2. By observing fasting
3. By reading the Bible daily

<u>Various punishments for sinning</u>

1. hell
2. prison
3. caning
4. chopping off the hands
5. stoning to death

ACTIVITY

1. state any **two** reasons why sinning is bad?
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Mention any **two** things to be done a P.4 Christian child to avoid sinning.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** common punishments for sinning in our community.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

REPENTANCE

Repentance means feeling sorry for the wrong things you have done.
When we sin, we should ask God for forgiveness
We should also repent/ confess when we offend our friends, parents, relatives and teachers.

Ways of repentance

1. Feel sorry for having committed sin
2. Turn away from that sin

3. Promise

Importance of repentance

1. It enables God to forgive us.
2. It restores our friendship.
3. It removes anger.

Examples of people from the Bible who repented

1. The lost/ prodigal son(Luke15:11-32)
2. King David
3. Simon Peter

EXERCISE

1. Give **two** reasons why we should repent.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
2. What should you do when you offend your friend?
   _____
   _____
3. What is repentance?
   _____
   _____
4. Write down any **two** ways of repentance.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
   Mention any **two** people who repented according to the Bible?
   i) _____
   ii) _____

LESSON

THE PURPOSE OF JESUS' COMING

The Coming of Jesus

Mark 1:1-8, Matt 1:18-20

- ✓ Through the sin of Adam and Eve, human beings continued to sin.
- ✓ God's relationship with man was broken.
- ✓ God decided to send His only son Jesus as a savior.
- ✓ Jesus died on the cross for our sins to be forgiven.
- ✓ Jesus' earthly parents were **Joseph** and **Mary.**
- ✓ John the Baptist is the prophet who prepared for Jesus' coming.
- ✓ John the Baptist asked people to repent and baptized them in River Jordan.

JESUS' MISSION IN THE WORLD

Mark 1:21-28

- Jesus' mission to the world was to reconcile man with God.
- Jesus came into the world to save us from our sins.
- He saved us by dying on the cross.
- Through His death, if we confess our sins are forgiven.
- Jesus brought the good news and performed miracles

Miracles performed by Jesus

1. He healed the sick
2. He raised the dead (Lazarus and Jairus' daughter)
3. He healed the deaf, the dumb and the bind.
4. He healed the lame
5. He cast out demons
6. He walked on water

7. He fed 5000 people on 2 fish and 5 loaves of bread.

Reasons why Jesus performed miracles

1. To show God's power
2. To show love to people
3. To show care and concern to people
4. To help people

GOD'S MESSAGE

JOHN 3:16 Jesus' mission on earth was to save mankind

Reading the Bible (Mat: 22: 13-21)

ACTIVITY

1. Why did Jesus come into the world?

   _____

   _____
2. Mention any **two** miracle performed by Jesus.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
3. Name any **two** people that were raised to life by Jesus.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
4. Why do you think Jesus performed miracles?

   _____

   _____
5. Mention any two groups of sick people healed by Jesus.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
6. Which was the first miracle performed by Jesus?

   _____

   _____

LESSON

JESUS AND ZACCHAEUS

Luke 19:1-10

- Jesus was passing through the city of Jericho.
- Zacchaeus the chief tax collector climbed a **Sycamore** tree to see Jesus because he was very short.
- Jesus ordered him to come down and visited his home.
- Zacchaeus promised to give half of his belongings to the poor.
- He also promised to pay back four times those he cheated.
- Jesus told him that He came to seek and save the lost.

Lessons learnt from the story

1. To pay back our debts
2. To confess our sins
3. To avoid cheating

ACTIVITY

1. Through which town was Jesus passing?

   _____
2. Who climbed a tree to see Jesus as he was passing by?

   _____
3. Why did Zacchaeus climb the tree**?**

   _____

4. Why is cheating a bad practice?
   i) _____
   ii) _____
5. Who were the lost that Jesus came to seek?
   _____
6. Which type of tree did Zacchaeus climb?
   _____
   _____
7. Give **two** ways through which Jesus showed people that God is love.
   i) _____
   ii) _____
8. What was Zacchaeus' work**?**
   _____
9. 'Salvation has come to this house" who said the above words**?**
   _____
   _____

TOPIC 4: GOD'S PEOPLE AND THE LAW

LESSON

A covenant is a special agreement between two people
According to the Bible, the Covenant was the special agreement between God and his people.
On the way to the Promised Land, the Jews had a stopover, in the desert of Sinai
Moses went up the desert of Sinai to talk to God.
According to the covenant, all the Israelites were God's people and were supposed to serve him.
On Mt Sinai, Moses received the Ten Commandments from God. They were to guide them because they had started misbehaving.
The Ten Commandments were written on two stone tablets and kept in rectangular box and kept in a place of worship called **tabernacle**.

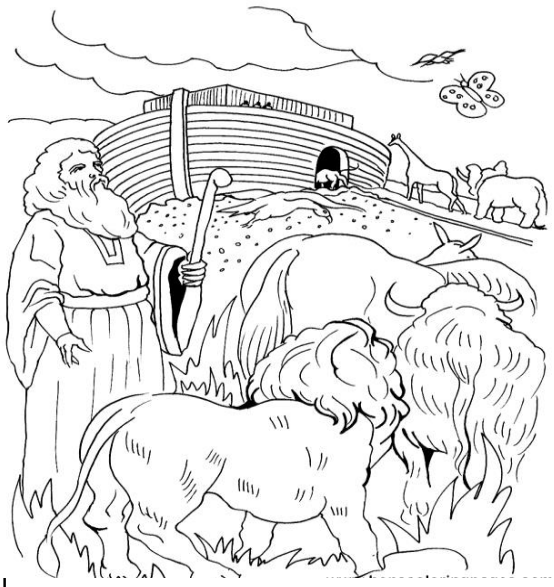
ACTIVITY

1. What is a covenant according to the Bible.
   _____
2. To whom did God talk on Mount Sinai?
   _____
3. Who received ten commandments from God?
   _____
4. Why did God give the Israelites ten commandments?
   _____
5. Mention any **two** class rules and regulations
   i)_____
   ii) _____
6. State any **two** importance of class rules and regulations.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Noah's faithfulness to God
Noah was a man who showed a lot of faithfulness to God. During his time, the world was full of evil people. They were not able to repent. Noah was the only one who was pleasing to God.
One day, God told Noah to build a big boat. It was called an Ark.
The Ark would save Noah, his family and other creatures from the flood.

- God ordered Noah to enter the ark with both a male and a female of each animal to co-create since all other creatures were going to be killed in the floods



It rained for **40 days and nights** but it took **150 days** for the floods to dry up.
He then sent a **dove** for the first time after 7 days and it came back with olive leaves in its beaks to show that the floods had gone down.
Then he sent the dove the second time and it never came back which was a sign that the floods were no more

The names of Noah's sons were:
1. Shem
2. Ham
3. Japheth

Only 8 people were saved from the floods.
Noah's ark rested on **Mountain Ararat**.

Verse to remember
"No one can please God without faith for whoever comes to God must have faith that God exists and rewards those who seek him" (Hebrews 11:6)

According to the Bible, A covenant is an agreement between God and His people.
- God' promised never to destroy all living things with floods.
- He made a rainbow as a sign of the covenant.

ACTIVITY

1. Who told Noah to build a big boat?
   _____
2. In which way would an Ark helped Noah, his family and other creatures?
   _____
3. Mention any two animals that God ordered Noah to enter in the Ark.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Name the creature went with olive leaves in its beaks to show that the floods had gone down
   _____
5. Mention any **two** names of Noah's sons.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
6. On which mountain did Noah's ark rest after the flood?
   _____

LESSON

Abraham (gen 12 – 1-6)

- Abraham was a son of Terah and his mother was Amathlaah

1. He was born in the town of Ocutha in Mesopotamia.
2. Abraham lived in Ur with his father Terah and later moved and settled in **Haran.**
3. Abraham led his brother Lot, his wife and his servants from **Haran** to the **Promised Land**.
4. **Canaan** was the new land God promised Abraham.

5. God made a covenant with Abraham and promised, "I will be your God and you will be my people"
6. When Abraham obeyed, God made him **the grandfather of all nations.**
7. Abraham led the people to the Promised Land called Canaan.
8. The birth place of Abraham was ever-Banahor (beyond the river)
   - His original name was Abram and later changed by God to Abraham.
   - **Ishmael** was Abraham's first son through the servant **Hagar**

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

ACTIVITY

1. Who was the father of Abraham?
   _____
2. How was Lot related to Abraham?
   _____
3. Name the wife of Abraham.
   _____
4. Name the new land God promised Abraham.
   _____
5. Whose name was later changed by God to Abraham?
   _____
6. Mention any **two** ways how Abraham showed his faith to God.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

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

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

Why Abraham was made the father of all nations

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

ACTIVITY

1. Mention any **two** lessons we learn from Abraham's relationship with God.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Mention any **two** promises God made to Abraham.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Why did God make Abraham the father of all nations?
   _____
4. Who promised Abraham new land?
   _____
5. Name the new land God promised Abraham.
   _____
6. Name the son God blessed Abraham with.
   _____

LESSON

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

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

What does the name Jacob mean?

A cheat/ liar

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

God appeared to Jacob and made the following promises;

1. To give him the land of Canaan.
2. To give him many descendants.
3. To protect him
4. To bless all nations through him.
5. To bless those who blessed Jacob and curse those who curse him.

Blessings God gave to Jacob

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

ACTIVITY

1. Who was the father to Isaac?
   _____
2. Who was the father to Jacob?
   _____
3. Name the mother to Jacob.
   _____
4. Who was the grandfather to Jacob?
   _____

5. Who was the twin brother to Jacob?

   _____

6. What does the name Jacob mean?

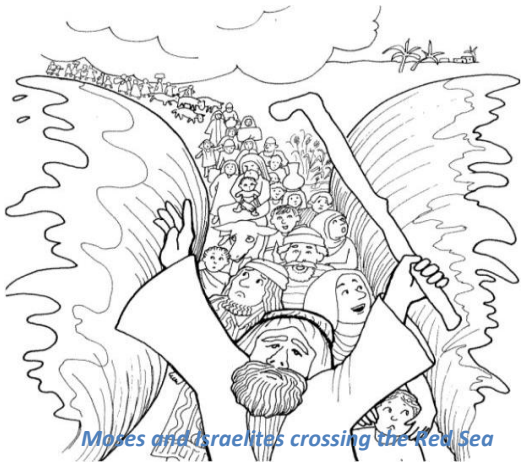
   _____

7. Mention any **two** promises God appeared and made to Jacob.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
8. State any **two** Jacob's blessings which came from God.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

God guides His people
The call of Moses and His role in the exodus story
Moses (Exodus 3 – 7)

- Moses was born in Egypt
- His father was Amram and his mother was **Jochebed.**
- The name Moses means **pulled out of water**.
- Moses was a shepherd before he became a leader. He was looking after the flock of his father in law Jethro. God first appeared to Moses in form of a burning bush.
- Moses was chosen by God to lead the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land
- Moses agreed to go to Egypt to save the Israelites from slavery.
- He risked his life by asking the pharaoh of Egypt to free the Israelites.
- Moses believed when God asked him to use just his stick in front of Pharaoh.
- He led them up to the red sea. God told Moses not to cross the Jordan river.
- Moses died on the way because he disobeyed God.
- Moses was buried on **Mt Nebo and** Joshua succeeded and he led the Israelites from the Red Sea.



Moses and Israelites crossing the Red Sea

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

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

ACTIVITY

1. What does the name Moses mean?

   _____

2. In which form did God first appear to Moses?

   _____

3. Who agreed to go to Egypt to save the Israelites from slavery?

   _____

4. Name the river that God told Moses not to cross.

   _____

5. On which mountain was Moses was buried?

   _____

6. Who finally led the Israelites to the promised land?

_____

7. Mention any **two** reasons why Moses was chosen by God to lead Israelites
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Reasons why Moses refused God's call at first

1. He was a poor speaker.
2. He had killed an Egyptian
3. It was his first time to talk to God.

Signs God gave to Moses.

1. To throw down his stick and it would turn into a snake.
2. To turn the water into blood.
3. To put his arm into his chest and it would turn leprous.

How Moses showed his faith to God

1. He moved nearer to God even if he appeared to him in a burning bush.
2. He removed his sandals and followed all the instructions God gave him.
3. He accepted to leave Midian and go back to Egypt where he was wanted for killing a person.
4. Faith gave him courage to face the king of Egypt.
5. Faith made him lead the Israelites out of Egypt.
6. Faith made him to perform miracles while in Egypt.

Miracles performed by Moses during Exodus

1. He hit a rock and water came out of it.
2. First born sons died (Passover)
3. Death of the animals
4. He changed a stick into a snake
5. He created a way through the red sea

ACTIVITY

1. State any **two** reasons why Moses refused God's call at first.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Mention any **two** signs God gave to Moses.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** ways how Moses showed his faith to God
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Mention any **three** miracles performed by Moses during Exodus
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

THE EXODUS

- The word **Exodus** means departure or going out.
- It was used to mean the journey of the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land.
- **Canaan** was the Promised Land for the Israelites.
- Pharaoh was the title given to the ancient kings of Egypt.
- Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt across the **Red sea**.
- Moses used his stick to divide the waters of the Red sea.
- Moses died on **Mt Nebo** before reaching the Promised Land.

- **Joshua** succeeded Moses and led the Israelites to the Promised Land.
- Joshua led the Israelites from the desert across **R. Jordan**.
- God sent Moses to Egypt with Aaron to be his spokesperson because
- Moses was a stammerer.

Problems the Israelites faced on their way

1. The soldiers of the king followed them to take them back to the king.
2. They felt thirsty
3. They felt hungry
4. They were attacked by diseases
5. Some died on the way.
6. They were attacked by unfriendly nations. Like the Amelakites

How God solved the problems

1. He sent food in form of quails called Manna
2. He told Moses to strike the rock and it produced water.
3. The unfriendly people they met on the way got defeated.

ACTIVITY

1. What does the word Exodus mean?
   _____
2. What was the Promised Land for the Israelites?
   _____
3. Why did God send Moses to Egypt with Aaron?
   _____
4. Mention any **two** problems the Israelites faced on their way.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. How did God solved the problems named above?
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

God's punishments to the Egyptians

1. Turning of the water of the Nile into blood.
2. A plague Frogs
3. A plague of flies
4. A plague of darkness
5. A plague livestock
6. A plague boils
7. A plague of locusts
8. A plague of hail storm
9. A plague of gnats
10. A plague of blood
11. A plague of death to male first born children.

What was the last plague?

Death of the first born males (sons and animals)
God Provided **manna** and **quails** as food

LESSON

The Ten Commandments and their meaning to Christians

- Once the Israelites started misbehaving, God gave them the Ten Commandments.
- God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses on Mt. Sinai.
- The Ten Commandments were written on two stone tablets.

Ten Commandments to learners and explain the meaning of each to Christians today e.g.

1. Do not worship any other God (worship one God)

The first commandment tells that there is one God we must worship and that we should put God first. That is why the Uganda National Motto is "For God and My Country"

2. Do not worship idols
3. Do not misuse the name of the Lord.
4. Keep the Sabbath day holy.
5. Honour your father and your mother.
6. Do not kill
7. Do not commit adultery
8. You shall not steal
9. Do not give false testimony against your neighbour.
10. Do not admire other people's property.

ACTIVITY

1. Who gave the Ten Commandments to Moses?
   _____
2. Where was Moses given Ten commandments?
   _____
3. State the Uganda National Motto.
   _____
4. Which commandment stops us from working on **Sunday**?
   _____
5. Which commandment prevents us from giving testimony against your neighbour's?
   _____

LESSON

Why God gave His people a set of rules (values)

To guide their behaviour

The two greatest commandments

1. Love God with all your heart, with all your mind and with all your soul and worship him and him alone.

2. Love your neighbors as you love yourself

Importance of commandments to Christian

1. Commandments guide us to be faithful.
2. They instill discipline and good morals to us.
3. Commandments unite us with God.
4. They give us good Christian life.
5. They help us not to commit sins.

Application of the Ten Commandments

The Ten Commandments teach us the following;

1. To be obedient
2. To respect and love one another
3. To always speak the truth
4. To worship God faithfully

ACTIVITY

1. Why did God give His people a set of ten rules?
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Who summarized all the ten commandments in to two greatest commandments?
3. Mention any **two** importance of commandments to Christian.
   i)_____

ii) _____

4. State any **two** lessons we learnt from the Ten Commandments.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

TERM II CRE

TOPIC 5: FOLLOWING JESUS AS A LEADER

Leadership

- A leader is a person who directs others/shows others what to do.
- A leader is a person given a responsibility of guiding others.
- A leader is a person who guides or manages others.

Leadership is the ability or position of guiding others.

Examples of good leaders in the Bible

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

Jesus as a leader was given authority by God –the father to lead us.

Qualities of Jesus as a good leader

1. He was kind.
2. He was honest
3. He was tolerant
4. He was generous
5. Jesus was God-fearing
6. He was loving
7. He was caring

Qualities of leaders in the Old Testament

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

ACTIVITY

1. What is a leader?

   _____

2. Mention any **two** examples of leaders in the Bible.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** qualities of leaders in the Bible.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Mention any **two** examples of leaders found in our school.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. Mention any **two** qualities of Jesus as a good leader.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

CIVIL LEADERS

Qualities of a good civil leader

1. Lord fearing
2. Educated
3. Approachable
4. Dedicated
5. Exemplary
6. Respectful/ responsible
7. Social
8. Honest
9. Intelligent
10. Presentable
11. Humble
12. Obedient
13. Loving and caring
14. A teacher of his followers
15. A servant of all people

Examples of leaders in church today

1. Arch bishops
2. Bishops
3. Reverends
4. Priests
5. Deacons
6. Bishops
7. Deans
8. Laity
9. Cardinals

Ways how Jesus Christ was a good leader

1. Jesus was a servant of all people.
2. Jesus treated all people fairly.
3. He was humble.
4. He was loving and caring.
5. He was obedient to the law.
6. He was God fearing.

ACTIVITY

1. Define civil leaders.
   _____
2. Mention any **two** examples of civil leaders.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** qualities of a good civil leader
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. What term is used to mean the leaders who lead us in the church activities?
   _____
5. Mention any **two** examples of leaders in church today.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
6. Write down any **two** ways how Jesus Christ was a good leader
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Saul was the first king of Israel

1. Prophet Samuel anointed Saul as a king.
2. Saul was anointed as a king after the Israelites had rejected the judges as their leaders.
3. Prophet Samuel was the last judge of the Israelites

Other kings of Israel

1. Samson – His power was in his long hair - He became powerless after trimming his hair.
2. Samuel – Anointed Saul and David as kings.
3. Saul – He was the first king of Israel - disobeyed God.
4. David – Defeated all enemies of Israel
   Wrote the book of Psalms
5. He killed the giant of Philistines called Goliath.
6. Committed adultery with Uriah's wife called Bathsheba.
7. Solomon – Prayed to God for wisdom to rule Israel.

Reasons why the Israelites wanted a king

- To be like the rest of the nations
- To rule and lead them to war
- To fight and win for them battles

Saul ruled for some time and was rejected as a king by God.

Why Saul was rejected as a king

1. He disobeyed God by refusing to kill king Agag of the Amelikites and the fatty animals.
2. He consulted a witch at Endor.

ACTIVITY

1. Who was the first kin of Israel?

   _____

2. Why Saul was rejected as a king

   _____

3. Why did God reject the above named King?

   _____

4. Who was the last judge of the Israelites?

   _____

5. Name the king of Israel who became powerless after trimming his hair

   _____

6. Name the **two** kings anointed by prophet Samuel.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
7. Mention any **two** reasons why the Israelites wanted a king
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

DAVID AND GOLIATH

1 Samuel 17:1-53

Goliath was a strong giant leader of the Philistines.
He carried a spear and a shield for fighting.
Goliath spoke against God and everyone feared him.
A young man called **David** asked for permission from King Saul to fight Goliath.
David was a shepherd and his father was **Jesse.**
David used a **stone** and a **sling** to kill Goliath.
David's name spread and later he became the second king of Israel.

How Israelites fell short of God's expectations

1. Amos was a shepherd before he became a prophet.
2. Amos lived in the town of Tekoa in Judah.
3. The name Amos means a 'strong burden'.

Amos' message to people

He preached against the following;

1. Mistreating of the poor by the rich
2. Working on the Sabbath day
3. Worship of idols
4. Fixing of scales wrongly to cheat customers
5. Overcharging the poor to cheat them

ACTIVITY

1. From whom did David ask for permission to fight Goliath?

   _____

2. Name the son of Jesse who was a shepherd.

   _____

3. Mention any **two** ways how Israelites fell short of God's expectations
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. State any **two** Amos' message to people
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

PARTICIPATING IN AN ELECTORAL PROCESS

An election

An election is an act of giving people a chance of choosing leaders of their own choice.

The minimum age at which one should participate in a national election

At 18 years of age.

Terms related to the elections

1. Ballot paper

This is a special paper that is used during elections.

2. Ballot box

This is a special box where voters cast their votes.

3. Polling station

Is a place where voters go for elections / a place where voters go to cast their votes.

4. Presiding officer

This is a person who heads all the election activities at a polling station.

5. Returning officer

This is the person who heads the election exercise in a division / district.

6. Electoral college

This is where a special group of people is chosen to represent others during an election.

7. Universal Adult suffrage

This is an election where all voters in an area are allowed to participate.

Qualities / characteristics of a good voter

1. Should be 18 years and above.
2. Should be a citizen of that area / country.
3. Should be a registered voter.

ACTIVITY

1. What is an election?

   _____

2. State the minimum age at which one should participate in Uganda's national election.

   _____

3. Define the following term
   (a) Ballot paper

   _____

   (b) Ballot box

   _____

   (c) Polling station

   _____

   (d) Returning officer

   _____

4. Mention any **two** qualities of a good voter.
   i)_____

ii) _____

LESSON

The Electoral Commission

This is a body which makes sure that national leaders are elected regularly according to the law.

The electoral commission is under the ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs

It is nominated by government and approved by parliament to make sure that leaders who lead the country are elected regularly according to the law.

Responsibilities of the electoral commission

1. To organize programmes for voter education in the country.
2. To make programmes and timetables for elections.
3. To register all citizens of voting age so that they are able to participate in elections.
4. To receive applications and register candidates for elections.
5. To promote the practice of democracy in the country.
6. To organize and supervise elections in the country.
7. To make sure that elections carried out are free and fair for all.
8. To announce the results of elections carried out.
9. To make reports about elections that has taken place.
10. To organize by-elections where necessary.
11. To control behaviour of candidates and voters before, during and after elections.

Reasons why a country should have regular elections

1. To promote peaceful change of leadership.
2. To promote democracy in a country.

ACTIVITY

1. What is the Electoral Commission.

   _____

   _____
2. Write any **two** responsibilities of the electoral commission.

   i)_____

   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** reasons why Uganda should have regular elections.

   i)_____

   ii) _____

LESSON

Types of election

1. General election
2. Referendum
3. By- election

General election

This is the type of election organized to elect leaders in all levels.

A referendum

This is an election that is held for people to decide on a particular issue in a country.

A by-election

A by-election is an election that is carried out to fill a vacant post.

Conditions under which a by-election be conducted in a country

1. When an elected leader has died.
2. When an elected leader has resigned.

3. When an elected leader has run mad / insane.
4. When an elected leader has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.
5. When the election results have been nullified by courts of law.

ACTIVITY

1. Name the type of election organized to elect leaders in all levels.
   _____
2. Which type of election is held for people to decide on a particular issue in a country.
   _____
3. What is a by-election?
   _____
4. State any **two** conditions under which a by-election be conducted in a country.
   _____
   _____

LESSON

The electoral process and the learners

Learners and young people are leaders of tomorrow.
They have a duty to learn about the electoral processes.
Note:
All citizens who are 18 years and above are fit to register as voters
One should register as a voter at their parish of origin or where they currently live.
The electoral body registers voters before national elections.

Basic information needed at registration

1. Names (surname first)
2. District, county, sub-county, parish
3. Date of birth
4. Gender
5. Names of parents
6. Parish of origin
7. Village
8. Polling station

The role of the church in general elections

1. To conduct civic education
2. To monitor the general elections in Uganda.
3. To harmonize conflicting parties during an election.
4. To conduct peace talks between conflicting leaders.
5. To preach peace during elections.

ACTIVITY

1. Name the body that registers voters before national elections in Uganda.
   _____
   _____
2. State any **three** basic information needed at registration for election.
   i)_____
   ii)_____
   iii) _____
3. State any **two** ways in which church has helped in the general elections
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Election malpractices

Election malpractices refer to illegal and irresponsible acts during the election processes.

Forms of election malpractice

1. Intimidation of opponents
2. Under age voting Bribing voters

3. Fake manifestoes
4. Mix up of voters' registers
5. Partisanship of electoral officials
6. Alternating votes
7. Ballot riggings
8. Disinformation
9. Misleading or confusing ballot papers
10. Ballot stuffing
11. Misrecording of votes
12. Misuse of proxy votes
13. Destruction or invalidation of ballots

Threatening voters

Some religious organizations that help to conduct Civic education in Uganda

i) Uganda Joint Christian Council – UJCC.
ii) Inter Religious Council.

Other organizations that help to conduct Civic education in Uganda

i) The electoral commission.
ii) Uganda Watch
iii) Uganda Human Rights Commission.
iv) Citizen Coalition on Electoral Democracy – CCED.

ACTIVITY

1. What are the election malpractices?

   _____

   _____

2. Mention any **three** forms of election malpractices.
   i)_____
   ii)_____
   iii) _____
3. State any **two** religious organizations that help to conduct Civic education in Uganda.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Give any **three** organizations that help to conduct Civic education in Uganda.
   i)_____
   ii)_____
   iii) _____

LESSON

Causes of election malpractice

1. Ignorance
2. Lack of civic education
3. Lack of transparency
4. Material needs and interests
5. Poor record keeping
6. Fear of losing in the election

Effects of election malpractice

1. Elections are rigged
2. It has led to bad governance.
3. It leads to political violence
4. Loss of trust and confidence in government
5. Destruction of political participation

6. Human rights are not respected
7. Corruption is practiced by buying votes
8. Security forces causes fears among people
9. Has led to riots where sometimes people are struck by tear gas.
10. Some people have been denied their rights of being leaders

Solutions to suffering caused by election malpractice

1. Citizen should have adequate civic and voter education
2. Serious punishment onto the people who practice it.
3. Establishment of constitutional court
4. Human rights should be respected
5. Independency of electoral commissions
6. Use of open secret ballot system
7. Keeping good registers of voters
8. Leadership posts should be for service not for personal enrichment

ACTIVITY

1. State any **three** causes of election malpractices
   i)_____
   ii)_____
   iii) _____
2. Mention any **three** effects of election malpractices
   i)_____
   ii)_____
   iii) _____
3. Suggest any **three** solutions to suffering caused by election malpractices.
   i)_____
   ii)_____
   iii) _____

LESSON

Civic education

This is the process of sensitizing the electorates on what to do during the voting exercise.

Importance of Civic education in a country

1. To help voters to elect wisely.
2. To minimize / reduce the number of invalid ballot papers.
3. To know the candidates in the race of elections.
4. To know when the elections will take place.

Challenges of the electoral process in Uganda

1. Lack of enough funds.
2. Electoral violence in some areas.
3. Some candidate present false documents during registration.
4. Bribing voters by some candidates.
5. Imbalance of featuring all candidates by the media.
6. Rigging of elections.
7. The electoral commission is not independent enough.
8. Use of abusive language during campaigns.
9. Lack of enough Civic education.
10. Irregularities during registration of voters.

Solutions to the above challenges

1. The government should provide enough funds before time of elections.
2. The government should improve on security during elections.

3. National council of higher education should improve on the way of verifying academic papers.
4. The E.C should provide enough civic education to the electorates.
5. The media should feature all candidates evenly.
6. By enforcing strict laws against rigging of elections.
7. The electoral commission should be fully independent from central government.
8. The electoral commission should get enough machinery and time for proper registration.

ACTIVITY

1. Define civic education.
   _____
   _____
2. Mention any **three** importance of Civic education in a country.
   i)_____
   ii)_____
   iii) _____
3. State any **three** challenges of the electoral process in Uganda.
   i)_____
   ii)_____
   iii) _____
4. Suggest any **three** solutions to the above challenges.
   i)_____
   ii)_____
   iii) _____

LESSON

How to express faith in authority

1. Being loyal and respectful to leaders.
2. Observing the laws made to live together as brothers and sisters.
3. Advising authority on how to improve the way the state governs so that the majority of the citizens are happy.
4. Supporting government in its activities put in place for the common good of all.
5. Helping to limit crimes in the places we live in; at home at school and as a nation.
6. Taking active part in making decisions for the good of the country.
7. Participating in elections carried out in the country.
8. Promoting standards of living set up by the state for the good for all.

Importance of faith in authority

1. It controls theft or misuse of funds.
2. Promotes good leaders.
3. It promotes peace.
4. It promotes human rights

How having faith in authority benefit the community

1. It reduces corruption.
2. It produces loyal leaders and citizens
3. It helps the community to observe the laws.
4. It enables people to support government activities
5. It helps us to respect authority.

ACTIVITY

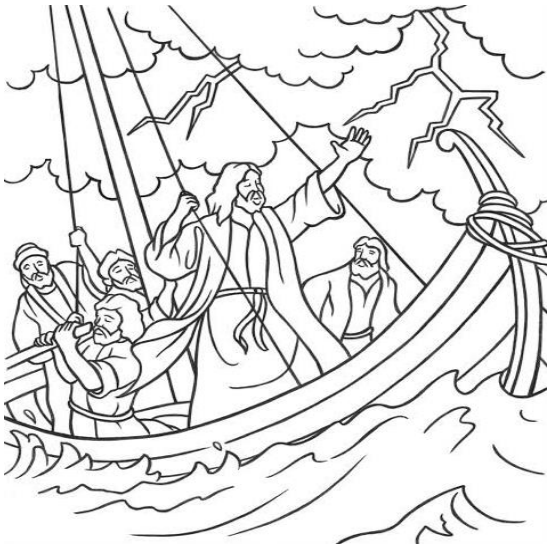
1. Mention any **two** ways we can behave before our leaders.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Give any **two** importance of faith in authority.
   i)_____

ii) _____

3. Mention any **two** examples of leaders that we need to respect.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. State any **two** benefits of having faith in authority in the community.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Jesus got his authority from God, the father and used it to make miracles



Some of the ways Jesus showed his authority
Jesus' authority over nature included:

- He calmed the storm.
- He drove out demons.
- He for gave people's sins
- He rose from the dead.
- He healed the blind, the deaf, the dumb and the lame.
- He raised the dead (Lazarus and Jairus' daughter)

Reasons why Jesus perform miracles

1. To show power over nature
2. To show his power and authority
3. To strengthen people's faith
4. To show love to people

Jesus' authority over sickness

1. A woman who had suffered from severe bleeding for twelve years (Luke 8:42 – 48)
2. Blind people (Mathew 9:27 – 31)
3. The dumb (Mathew 9:32 – 34)
4. The deaf (Mark 1:29 – 34)
5. A man with a paralyzed hand (Mathew 12:9 – 24)
6. People with demons (Mathew 8: 28 – 34)
7. A man with a paralyzed leg (Mathew 12:9 – 24)
8. People with evil spirits (Mark 5:20)

ACTIVITY

1. State any **three** miracles performed by Jesus chorist.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Mention any **two** reasons why Jesus performed miracles.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. State any **three** examples of sicknesses healed by Jesus Christ.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Name any **two** people rose from death by Jesus.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Confidence in Jesus' authority (the disciples of Jesus (Mark 1:14 – 19)

Due to the confidence people had in Jesus' authority, they followed Him wherever He went.

The people who closely followed Jesus were called Disciples. However among those who followed him, he called the twelve to be his closest followers. They are called the twelve apostles of Jesus Christ.

The first two apostles to be called were Simon and his brother Andrew

Simon was later given another name by Jesus

He named him Peter which means a rock

4. The next two apostles of Jesus to be called were James and John. They were also brothers and fishermen. Their father was called Zebedee

Qualities required of Jesus' followers

According to Jesus' way of life and teaching, the followers of Jesus should have the following qualities

- Christians must love Jesus
- Love others as we love ourselves

According to St. Paul 1st Corinthians 13:4 – 13, a good follower of Jesus should have the following qualities

1. Be kind and patient
2. Be helpful
3. Not to be Jealous
4. Not to be proud
5. Not to keep a record of wrongs
6. Not to be selfish
7. Not to be happy with evil
8. Should have faith and hope

Difficulties Jesus met when healing the sick. [Matt 12: 9-14]

1. Some people did not thank him.
2. Some other people were teasing him.
3. Some others did not believe that Jesus had the power to heal them.
4. Some people did not want to see Jesus healing the sick.
5. Some other wanted to kill him instead.

ACTIVITY

1. What name was given to people who closely followed Jesus?
   _____
2. How many apostles did Jesus Christ have?
   _____
3. Mention the first **two** apostles to be called by Jesus.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. What does the name Peter mean?
   _____
5. Name the **two** apostles of Jesus Christ who were both brothers and fishermen.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
6. Mention any **two** qualities required of Jesus' followers
   i)_____
   ii) _____
7. State any **two** difficulties Jesus met when healing the sick.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Christians are followers of Jesus Christ.
They are also called disciples.
An apostle is one of the twelve men who Jesus chose to follow Him.

Problems faced by early Christians

1. Sickness
2. Rejection
3. Hunger
4. Death
5. Persecution
6. Imprisonment

Problems faced by the followers of Jesus Christ today.

1. Sometimes they may be imprisoned e.g. St. Paul
2. Sometimes they may be beaten up e.g. St. Silas
3. Sometimes they don't even have the basic needs e.g. food, clothes, shelter and food, riches
4. Sometimes they are hated like Jesus was.
5. They are sometimes killed e.g. St. Steven and Peter (Explain the story of Paul and Silas in Prison Acts 16:16 – 31)

How the problems are solved

1. By following Jesus' example
2. Being kind to one another
3. Forgiving one another
4. Believing in God
5. Praying to God

ACTIVITY

1. Who are the Christians?
   _____
   _____
2. State any **two** problems faced by early Christians.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** problems faced by the followers of Jesus Christ today.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. State any **two** things which can be done to solve the problems above.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. Mention any **two** basic needs lacked by the follower of Jesus Christ.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Jesus' authority and the apostles

Jesus' instructions and promise to the apostles (Mark 6: 7 – 13 & Mathew 28:18)

When Jesus was about to finish his work on earth, he gave power to finish to his disciples

He gave them permission and authority to do different things in His name
In Mark 6:7 – 13 Jesus gave his apostles the following instructions

1. To drive out evil spirits
2. To cure diseases

3. To teach the word of God
4. To baptize in His name
5. Jesus also told his apostles to take nothing else along apart from a walking stick
6. He also forbid the apostles to carry food , money or an extra shirt
7. He told them to baptize the new disciples in the name of the father, son and the Holy spirit
8. Then He promised them "I will be with you always to the end of the age"

Ways the apostles were helpful to the people after Jesus Christ ascended into heaven.

1. They healed the sick
2. They preached and taught
3. They baptized people into salvation
4. They rose the dead
5. They gave sight to the blind
6. They helped the needy

ACTIVITY

1. Mention any **two** instructions Jesus gave his apostles.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. State any **two** things Jesus Christ forbid the apostles
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** ways the apostles were helpful to the people after Jesus Christ ascended into heaven.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

The apostles of Jesus Christ

Jesus had 12 apostles and they were all men?

The names of Jesus' apostles (Mark 3: 13-19)

1. Simon Peter
2. Andrew
3. Philip
4. Bartholomew
5. James
6. John
7. Matthew
8. Thomas
9. James son of Alpheus
10. Simon the Patriot
11. Thaddeus
12. Judas Iscariot

Jesus' apostles and their known deeds

Simon Peter: Was the first to be called by Jesus.
Thomas: doubted the resurrection of Jesus.
Judas Iscariot: betrayed Jesus Christ for 30 silver pieces.
committed suicide at Akaldema (field of blood) after betraying Jesus
Mathias: replaced Judas Iscariot.
John: Was loved most by Jesus.
Simon Peter: denied Jesus three times before the cock crowed.

became the leader of apostles after Jesus had ascended to heaven.

John and Peter: Healed a lame man at a beautiful gate.

ACTIVITY

1. Name the first **two** apostles of Jesus Christ.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Name the apostle who was replaced by Mathias.
   _____
3. Who denied Jesus Christ three times?
   _____
4. Who betrayed Jesus Christ?
   _____
5. Which apostle doubted the resurrection of Jesus Christ?
   _____
6. Which apostle was loved most by Jesus Christ?
   _____
7. Which apostle replaced Juda Iscariot?
   _____
   _____

LESSON

Authority

Authority means having rightful power over other people.

Authority is the power to give orders and make others obey

Types of authority

1. Divine authority
2. Apostolic authority
3. Marital authority
4. Civil authority
5. Symbolic authority
6. Satanic authority

Divine authority:

This is the type of authority possessed by God.

Apostolic authority:

This is the messianic power which Jesus gave to the universal church. (Acts 3:1-8).

Marital authority:

This is authority where husbands and wives have power over each other (1 cor 11:3).

Civil authority:

This is the power and control those leaders have over the people they lead.

Satanic authority:

This is the power which is possessed by Satan and those under his control.

Symbolic authority:

Authority obtained from particular respected objects e.g. Mace. Constitution, bible, flags

Examples of people with authority:

1. Teachers
2. Presidents
3. Members of local councils
4. Members of parliament
5. Pastors
6. Bishops

ACTIVITY

1. Define the word authority.
   _____
   _____
2. State any **two** types of authority.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Name the type of authority possessed by God.
   _____
   _____
4. Mention any **two** examples of religious leaders with authority.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. Define the following types of authority
   (a) Apostolic authority
   _____
   _____
   (b) Marital authority
   _____
   _____

LESSON

Proper use of authority (Romans 13:1-17)

1. To keep law and order.
2. To defend people's rights.
3. For caring for the needy.
4. To empower vulnerable
5. For promoting unity.
6. For creating peace.

Misuse of authority

1. Leaders mistreat the people they lead.
2. Leaders embezzle public funds.
3. Leader take bribes
4. Leaders kill innocent people
5. Leaders make unfair law.
6. Through abusing offices they work in
7. Through tribalism
8. Through domestic violence
9. Through rigging elections

Biblical teachings on authority

(Titus 3:1, Rom 13:1-17, Matt 22:15-22, Mark 10:42-45)

1. The Bible teaches that all authority comes from God.
2. People should use authority to serve others
3. People should respect authority
4. The Bible teaches that a great leader should give freedom to his/her people.
5. Leaders should serve people they lead.
6. leaders should give freedom to their people

ACTIVITY

1. Define the term authority?
   _____
   _____
2. Mention any **two** types of authority.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

3. What is divine authority?

_____

_____

4. What type of authority is described as the messianic power which Jesus gave to the universal church?

_____

_____

5. Name the type of authority where husbands and wives have power over each other.

_____

_____

6. What is symbolic authority?

_____

_____

7. Mention any **two** respected objects from which symbolic authority is obtained.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

TOPIC 6: JESUS CHRIST OUR SAVIOUR

SORROW AND JOY IN LIFE

1. What is lent?

Lent is the fasting period for Christians.
2. Lent period lasts for forty (40) days.
3. Christians begin their lent on **Ash Wednesday.**

Reasons why Christians fast

1. It brings them closer to God.
2. It helps to purify their hearts and renew our faith.
3. It trains the mind to control itself.
4. It helps them to be happy.
5. It helps them to sacrifice the desire for food and other things.
6. It protects them from evil.
7. To repent their sins.
8. To get power over sin and Satan.
9. To get blessings

What should a Christian do during lent?

1. Repenting his/her sins
2. Forgiving others
3. Reading the Bible
4. Spending most of one's time in praying to God.
5. Avoid careless talks
6. being humble and patient
7. Feeding the poor.

ACTIVITY

1. What is lent?

_____

_____

2. What marked the beginning of lent period?

_____

_____

3. Mention any **two** reasons why Christians fast
   i)_____

ii) _____

4. State any **two** good things that should be done during fasting

i)_____

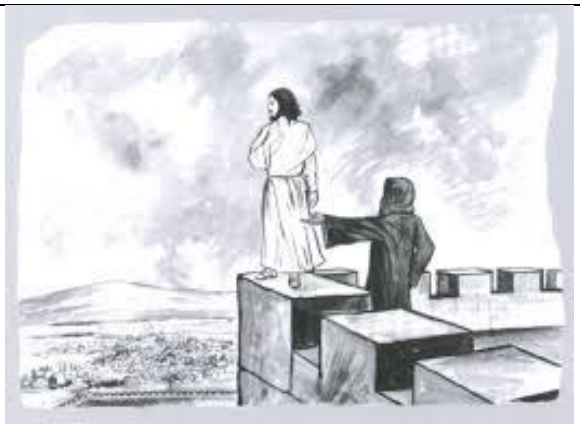
ii) _____

LESSON

JESUS' STAY IN THE WILDERNESS

Read; Luke 4:1-12

1. Jesus was led into the wilderness by the Holy Spirit
2 Jesus was in the wilderness for 40 days and nights.
3. He was fasting and praying.
3. He was tempted by devil or Satan.

	
Turn the rock (stone) into bread	Fall down from the highest point of the temple

Temptations given to Jesus

1. To turn the rock (stone) into bread.
2. To bow down and worship the devil.
3. To fall down from the highest point of the temple.

ACTIVITY

1. Who led Jesus Christ into the wilderness?

_____

_____

2. What attempted Jesus Christ while in the wilderness?

_____

_____

3. State any two temptations Satan gave to Jesus.

i)_____

ii) _____

LESSON

The events of the holy week and their importance

Jesus Christ came to earth to save sinners.

In order to save sinners, Jesus went through the following

1. Suffering
2. Trial
3. Crucifixion
4. Death
5. Resurrection

The week in which these things happened is called **holy week.**

Holy week was the week in which Jesus died for our sins

Jesus' victorious entry into Jerusalem

Prophet Zechariah foretold that Jesus would victoriously enter into the city of Jerusalem on a donkey.

The prophecy exactly took place in the New Testament when Jesus entered the city of Jerusalem.

He was received with a lot of joy and people shouted

"Praise God! God bless him he who comes in the name of the lord! Hosanna! Hosanna!

Jesus Christ entering Jerusalem on a donkey

However, some people rejected him.

The last supper

Towards the end of his mission Jesus organized a farewell party for his disciples. This is called **the last supper.**

Last supper was the last meal Jesus had with his apostles.

The party took place on **Holy Thursday**.

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

- On the last evening, Jesus also had his last supper with his apostles. He sat on the same table with them. He told them that he was going to suffer.
- He told them that the person who was going to betray him was with him on the table and they were eating on the same plate.
- He got bread and gave thanks to the Lord. He broke it and gave it to his disciples saying that this is my body. Do this to remember me.
- He took a cup of wine and gave thanks and he told them that here is my blood and I will not drink on this same cup again. Share it among yourselves to be united with me.

They used bread and wine during the Last Supper.

1. The **bread** represented the **body** of Jesus Christ.
2. The **wine** represented the **blood** of Jesus Christ.

These are sacraments of Holy Communion

Other sacraments include:

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

7. Holy matrimony

On that Thursday night, Jesus was betrayed.
"He took a piece of bread, gave thanks for it, broke it, he said this is my body which is given to you"
He told them to do what he had done from time and on, in memory of him. This meant a new covenant, sealed with blood.

ACTIVITY

1. Why did Jesus Christ come to earth?

   _____

   _____

2. Who foretold that Jesus would victoriously enter into the city of Jerusalem on a donkey?

   _____

   _____

3. When did Jesus take last supper with the apostles?

   _____

   _____

4. What did the bread represent during the last super?

   _____

   _____

5. What represented the blood of Jesus Christ during the last supper?

   _____

   _____

6. Who betrayed Jesus?

   _____

   _____

LESSON

b) Holy Thursday

Jesus had the Last Supper on **Holy Thursday** and went to pray in the Garden of Gethsemane.

Events at Gethsemane

- ✓ He was filled with great fear and sorrow
- ✓ He prayed till. His tears were like blood
- ✓ The angel of the Lord strengthened Him
- ✓ His disciples fell asleep
- ✓ Simon Peter cut off Milchus, the servant's ear and Jesus put it back.

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

The arrest of Jesus

The people who came to arrest Jesus were with one of his disciples Judas Iscariot.
Judas Iscariot was the one who betrayed Jesus.
He was paid for identifying Jesus to people who came to arrest Him.
While Jesus was before the high priest, Peter denied Jesus three times.

ACTIVITY

1. When did Jesus have Last Supper?

   _____

   _____

2. Where did Jesus go to do in the garden of Gethsemane?

   _____

   _____

3. Mention any **three** events which took place at Gethsemane

i)_____
ii) _____

4. Name the apostle who led soldiers who arrest Jesus Christ.

_____

_____

LESSON

JESUS' TRIAL (Mark 14:53-60**)**

After Jesus' arrest, He was taken before the Chief high priest for trial.

At the trial, Jesus went through terrible suffering as below

1. They told lies against him
2. They spat on him
3. He was beaten and blindfolded.
4. They mocked him
5. They tore his clothes

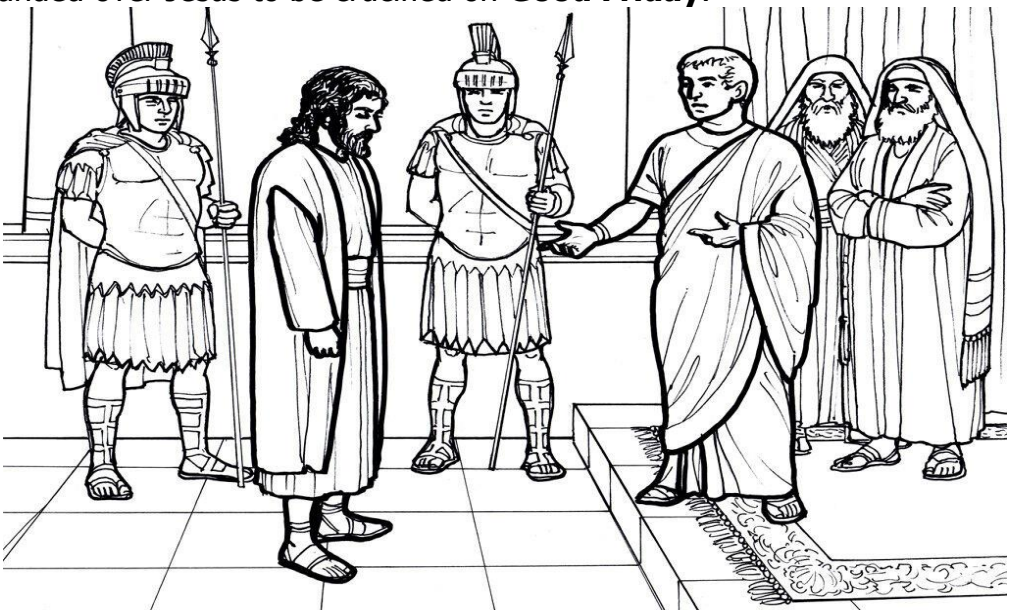
Simon Peter denied Him three times because he feared death.

Later, Jesus was taken to **Pontius Pilate** the Roman governor for trial.

Pontius Pilate washed his hands to show that he was innocent of Jesus' blood.

Barabbas is the criminal who was released in place of Jesus.

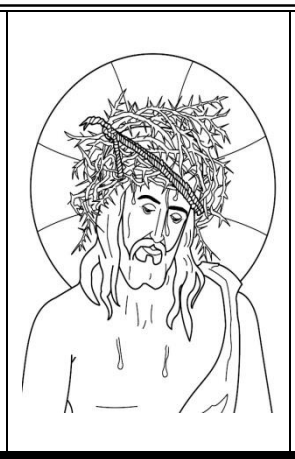
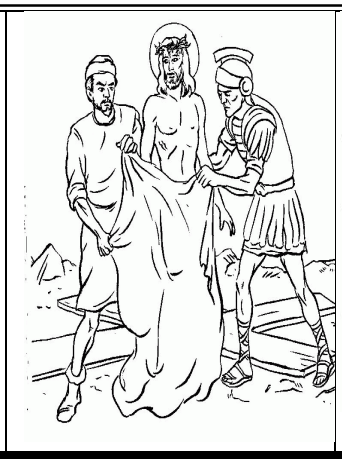
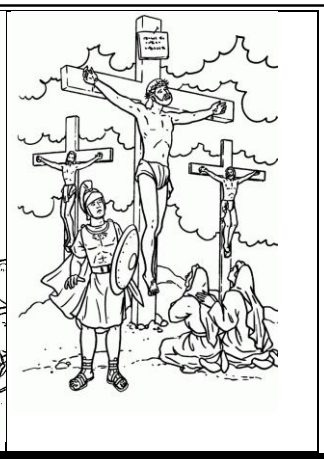
✓ Pilate handed over Jesus to be crucified on **Good Friday**.



Jesus appearing before Pontius Pilate

Sorts of suffering that Jesus went through

1. He was beaten
2. He was insulted
3. The soldiers put a scarlet robe on him to mock him
4. His clothes were stripped off.
5. A crown of thorny branches was put on his head as a mockery.
6. Soldiers spat on his face.
7. Finally, he was sentenced to death by Pontius palate.

ACTIVITY

1. Mention any **two** examples of terrible suffering Jesus went through.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Who denied Jesus three times before the cock crowed?
   _____
   _____
3. Name the criminal who was released in place of Jesus.
   _____
   _____
4. Who handed over Jesus to be crucified.
   _____
   _____
5. When was Jesus Christ crucified?
   _____
   _____
6. State any **two** sorts of suffering that Jesus went through.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Crucifixion of Jesus (Matthew 27: 45 – 55)

The soldiers made Jesus carry across to "Golgotha"
Golgotha means "the place of the skull"
Simon of Cyrene helped Jesus to carry the heavy cross.
Jesus was crucified on Good Friday.
Two criminals were also crucified that same day.

Events that happened at Jesus' death

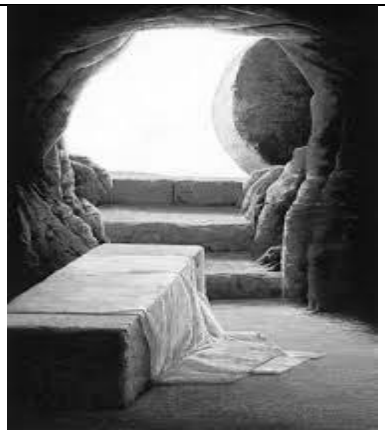
1. There was total darkness (an eclipse) from noon.
2. The temple curtain tore into two pieces.
3. There was an earth quake.
4. The graves opened.
5. The holy people rose up.

These happenings made the soldiers believe that Jesus was really a son of God.

The burial and resurrection of Jesus (Luke 24: 1 -2)

1. **Joseph of Arimathea** asked for Jesus' body from Pilate on Friday evening. Nicodemus helped him to bury the body of Jesus in a new tomb.
   - The city in which Jesus was buried is Jerusalem.
   - Jesus spent three days in the grave.
   - Three days after Jesus' burial, some women went to tomb.

- That was on Sunday which we call Easter Sunday.

		
Resurrection of Jesus	Empty tomb	Mary and the apostles' visit

The women whom the angels appeared to after the resurrection

- Mary Magdalene
- Mary the mother of James
- Salome

What was Jesus accused of?

1. He called himself son of God.
2. He called himself king of the Jews
3. He undermined the culture of the Jews.

ACTIVITY

1. What does the word Golgotha means?

   _____

   _____
2. Who helped Jesus to carry the heavy cross?

   _____

   _____
3. Mention any **two** events that happened at Jesus' death.

   i)_____

   ii) _____
4. Who asked for Jesus' body from Pontius Pilate to be buried?
5.
6. Name the **two** people who buried the body of Jesus in a new tomb

   i)_____

   ii) _____
7. Name the city in which Jesus Christ was buried.

   _____

   _____

LESSON

Importance of the events of the holy week

Palm Sunday

This is the day when Christians remember the victorious entry into Jerusalem. It marks the end of the lent period.

The last supper

It marked the beginning of the sacrament of Holy Communion

The main reason for Holy Communion is to remember Jesus' shed blood and body which he sacrificed on the cross for our sins.

Good Friday

Jesus was crucified on Good Friday. It is called "good' because it is the day when Jesus died for our sins.

The resurrection of Jesus

1. Jesus rose from the dead on **Easter Sunday.**
2. He re-appeared to Mary and the apostles.

Thomas doubted the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

3. Jesus went to heaven on **Ascension Day**.
4. Christians celebrate it as the day when Jesus defeated Satan.
5. It is the day when God's salvation plan became complete.

Importance of Jesus' death and resurrection to Christians

- Our sins were forgiven.
- Christians got power over Satan, sin and death.
- Christians have hope for life after death (eternal life).

ACTIVITY

1. Match the items in list A to those in List B correctly.

Good Friday	The day Jesus Christ went to heaven
Palm Sunday	day when Christians remember the victorious entry into Jerusalem
Holy Thursday	The day Jesus organized a farewell party for his disciples
Ascension Day	The day Jesus Christ was crucified on the cross

2. What marks the end of the lent period?

_____

_____

3. What marked the beginning of the sacrament of Holy Communion.

_____

_____

4. State any **two** importance of Jesus' death and resurrection to Christians.

i)_____

ii) _____

LESSON

Apostle Peter's Life with Jesus

Mark14:66-72

- Simon peter was one of the 12 apostles of Jesus.
- He was the first to be called with his brother Andrew.
- Peter and Andrew were fishermen and Jesus promised to make them fishers of men.
- **Simon** was named **Pete**r after answering a question that failed all the apostles.
- **What does the name Peter mean?**
  It means a rock
- Peter promised to die with Jesus but later denied Him 3 times.

Peter's testimony

1. Peter, James and John witnessed the transfiguration of Jesus (Matt 17)
2. He preached on the day of Pentecost.
3. Peter was assigned to take care of the church
4. He healed the crippled man at the gate called **Beautiful.**
5. This was his first miracle
6. An angel of the lord delivered Peter from prison.

ACTIVITY

1. Name the **two** apostles Jesus promised to make them fishers of men.

i)_____

ii) _____

2. Mention any **two** people who witnessed the transfiguration of Jesus

i)_____
ii) _____

3. Who delivered Peter from prison?

_____
_____

LESSON

Selfishness

What is selfishness?

This is an act of caring about oneself and not minding about others.

Jesus minded about the hungry crowd and fed them with the little he had.

Causes of selfishness

- Greed
- Hatred
- Malice
- Anger
- Envy
- Mistrust
- Jealous
- Misfortune
- Need for revenge

Results of selfishness

1. It leads to suffering
2. It leads to death of innocent people
3. It leads to imprisonment of innocent
4. It leads to destruction of property
5. It causes loss of jobs of job
6. Annoys God

Unselfishness

This is an act of caring about other people more than oneself.

Benefits of unselfishness

1. It brings happiness
2. Brings love and between one another
3. Brings God's blessing

Activity

Listing people in the Bible who were unselfish

ACTIVITY

1. What is selfishness?

   _____
   _____

2. Give **two** reasons why selfishness is bad.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** dangers of selfish behavior.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. How do some of us in class show selfishness?
5.
6. State **two** benefits of unselfishness.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

TOPIC 7: THE WORSHIPPING COMMUNITY

The worshipping community

The worshipping community is a group of people who pray and glorify God as one.

They always do joint activities.

Joint Christian activities

These are activities Christians do together.

Examples of joint Christian activities

1. Sharing Good news
2. Sharing meals
3. Praying together/worshipping
4. Doing voluntary work.
5. Weddings
6. Visiting the sick people
7. Helping the needy
8. Encouraging those who have lost their dear ones

Voluntary work

This is work done without payment.
A person who does voluntary work is called a volunteer.

Importance of Christian's joint activities

1. They unite Christians.
2. They can lead to development
3. They strengthen faith
4. They please God.
5. They show love to other people and God

ACTIVITY

1. What are the worshipping community.

   _____
   _____

2. Mention any **two** examples of joint Christian activities.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. What is a voluntary work?

   _____
   _____

4. Mention any **two** importance of Christian's joint activities
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Prayers:

A prayer is a way of communicating to God.

Types of prayers:

We pray to God for different purpose and at different time. This tells the type of prayers we make. However, they are:

1. **Prayers of praise**
   Prayer of praise is also called the Praising prayer.
   This is the type of prayers said to glorify God. (Exodus 15:1-8)
2. **Thanksgiving prayers**
   This is the type of prayers said to thank God (Psalms 138)
3. **Confessional prayers:**
   This is the type of prayers said to request God for forgiveness (Psalms 51:19, 2Samuel 12:13)
4. **Petition /supplication prayers**
   This is the type of prayers said to request our bodily and spiritual needs or present a problem to God
5. **Intercessional prayers**

This is the type of prayers said to request God to meet other people's needs.

6. **Liturgical prayers**
   This is the type of prayers said from the book or recited from memory

ACTIVITY

1. What is a prayer?
   _____
   _____
2. State any **two** types of prayers
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Name the type of prayers said from the book or recited from memory.
   _____
   _____

LESSON

Incidents of prayers in the Old Testament:

When Moses and Israelites prayed to thank God for helping them to cross the red sea (Exodus 15:1-8)

When King David prayed for forgiveness after committing adultery with Uriah's wife (2 Samuel 12:13)

Examples of prayers

1. Prayer of praise
2. Prayer of forgiveness
3. Prayer of intercession
4. Prayer of healing
5. Prayer for help

Prayers as a means of knowing God better:

1. God provides our needs when we pray to Him(Luke 11:1-13)
2. Prayer makes us to believe in God even if we don't see Him(John20:24-29)

Jesus' teaching on prayer:

1. To pray to God to ask for our needs
2. We should never give up when praying
3. To believe when we pray

Jesus' example of prayer

- Jesus prayed alone on the hill(Matt.14:23)
- Jesus prayed alone in the morning at Galilee(Mark1:35)
- Jesus prayed in the garden of Gethsemane(Mark14:32)
- He taught his disciples how to pray(Luke11:1-4)

ACTIVITY

1. Mention any **two** examples of prayers
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. State any **two** Jesus' teaching on prayer.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** places where Jesus prayed from.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Jesus taught his disciples the kind of prayers known as the **Lord's** prayers.

Lessons that we learn from the Lord's Prayer:

1. To praise God
2. To request God for our daily needs.
3. To ask God for forgiveness.
4. To ask God to protect us from evil.
5. To forgive others.

Reasons why Jesus prayed

1. To get food (Luke 8:6)
2. To forgive his enemies (Luke 23:33-34)
3. To know Gods will (Matt. 26:42)
4. To ask for strength and courage. (Matt. 26:39)

Places where Jesus prayed from

1. Gethsemane (Matt. 26:39-42)
2. On top of the hill (Mark 6:46)
3. At the grave yard (John 11:41-43)

Lessons we learn from Jesus' prayer life:

1. We should always pray
2. Personal prayers are God for Christians
3. We should have faith when we pray
4. We should pray in the morning after waking up
5. We should pray for others

Similarly, as Jesus Christ, we too should pray to God

ACTIVITY

1. Who taught disciples with the Lord's prayer?

   _____

   _____

2. Mention any **two** lessons that we learn from the Lord's Prayer

   i)_____

   ii) _____

3. State any **two** reasons why Jesus prayed

   i)_____

   ii) _____

4. Give any **two** lessons we learn from Jesus' prayer life

   i)_____

   ii) _____

LESSON

Reasons why Christians pray:

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

Importance of prayers:

1. They help us to come closer to God.
2. They help us to control our emotions.
3. They help us to forgiven
4. They help to strengthen our faith in God
5. They help us to find relief in times of stress and sorrow.
6. They help us to get blessing

Ways of praying (Matt. 6:5-7, 18/19, Mark 1:35, Acts 10:46)

1. Praying silently – praying in privacy without using words.
2. Praying loudly – praying together loudly in a group (public praying)

Forms of a loud prayer

1. Loud prayer from memory
2. Loud prayer from a prayer book.
3. Singing hymns together.

Principles to follow during a prayer

1. Have faith
2. Be humble before God.
3. Turn the whole mind to God.
4. Turn your desires/needs to God.

ACTIVITY

1. State any **two** reasons why Christians pray to God.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Mention any **two** importance of prayers to us.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Write down any **two** ways of praying
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Mention any **two** principles to follow during a prayer
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

When should a Christian pray?

1. When he/she is in need.
2. At anytime
3. When he/she is in joy

Times/incidents for common prayers

1. Morning time:
2. To thank God for the protection at night.
3. To thank God for the new day.

Night time:

1. To confess the sins committed during day.
2. To ask for protection during

Before meals:

1. Ask God to bless the meal.
2. Thank God for providing the meal

During difficult times

1. To ask God for protection.

Time of joy

1. To glorify God.

ACTIVITY

1. When should a Christian pray?

   _____

   _____

2. State **one** reason why a Christian should pray in the following time;
   (a) Night time: _____
   (b) Before meals: _____

(c) During difficult times:_____

(d) Time of joy:_____

LESSON

Ways of getting to know God better

We need the guidance of the Holy Spirit in order to know God.

We can get to know God better with the help of the Holy spirit.

Ways the Holy Spirit guides us to know God

1. He makes you to recognize that God loves you.
2. He makes one to admit that he/she is a sinner and needs God's help.
3. He makes one to recognize that he/she belongs to God's family (church)
4. He makes one to accept Jesus as a personal Saviour.
5. He makes one to be committed to serve God.
6. He guides us to pray
7. He helps us to understand the Bible

Some of the ways of serving God

1. By praying
2. By reading the Bible
3. By meditating
4. By fasting
5. Preaching His word
6. Donating to poor

The book of Psalms

The book of Psalms was written by King David and it contains prayers.

ACTIVITY

1. State any **two** ways of getting to know God better.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Mention any **two** ways the Holy Spirit guides us to know God.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** ways of serving God.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. State **two** importance of communicating with God
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Prayer in the early church:

Prayers in the early church started with Christians who lived after the death of Jesus.

The way of life of the early church:

1. Christians prayed together
2. Christians were baptized
3. Christians were united
4. Christians wrote letters to encourage other believers.
5. Preached God's word

Prayer in church history

1. Christians prayed together
2. Christians prayed for the sick
3. Christians sung songs of praise

4. Monks and nuns lived separate life praying and repenting
5. Christians prayed for imprisoned fellow Christians e.g. apostle Peter(Acts12:1-10)
6. Apostle Peter prayed and raised Tabitha from death.
7. Apostle Paul and Barnabas prayed to convert many people into Christians.

People who devoted their lives to prayer in the early church:

1. Monks- a religious man who lives monastery.
2. Nuns- a religious woman who lives in a convent

Reasons Christians in the early church prayed:

1. To thank God
2. To be guided by the Holy Spirit
3. To get God's blessings
4. To strengthen their faith
5. To get God's power to heal.

ACTIVITY

1. Suggest any **two** ways of life of the early church.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Suggest any **two** ways in prayer in church history were conducted.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Name any **two** people who devoted their lives to prayer in the early church.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Mention any **two** reasons why Christians in the early church prayed.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Lessons today's Christians learn from the early church

1. To pray to God for our needs
2. To pray with faith
3. To pray together to strengthen their faith.

Problems faced by early Christians:

1. Christians were persecuted
2. Some Christians were murdered
3. They were imprisoned

Problems faced by Christians today

1. Poverty
2. Murder
3. Diseases
4. Conflicts
5. Immorality

Ways Christians participate in church activities

1. Reading the scriptures
2. Giving offertory
3. Receiving Holy Communion
4. Cleaning the church
5. Singing in church choir
6. Donating to the poor
7. Praying

Reason why Christians should pray together

1. To strengthen their faith in God
2. To promote unity
3. To promote friendship
4. For God to answer their prayers easily

ACTIVITY

1. Mention any **two** lessons that today's Christians learn from the early church
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. State any **two** problems faced by early Christians.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** problems faced by Christians today.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Mention any **two** ways in which Christians participate in church activities.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. Give any **two** reasons why Christians should pray together.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

The role of the Holy Spirit in prayer today

1. Guides Christians in prayer
2. Gives Christians faith in prayer
3. Makes their prayers to reach God

Bible teaching about the Holy Spirit and Prayer:

1. The Holy Spirit helps us to pray
2. We can pray from within our hearts in the spirit
3. We should pray according to how the spirit allows us and leads us

The role of the Holy Spirit in church today

1. Gives the church knowledge and wisdom
2. Enables Christians to preach God' word
3. Strengthens the faith of believers
4. Helps people to know the truth about God
5. Helps Christians to perform miracles
6. Helps to keep church members united
7. Enables christens to perform miracle

ACTIVITY

1. Mention any **two** roles of the Holy Spirit in our prayers.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. State any **two** Biblical teaching about the Holy Spirit and Prayer
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Give any **two** roles of the Holy Spirit in church today
   i)_____
   ii) _____

TOPIC 8: THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

1. LESSON

The **church** means a group of Christians praying/ worshiping God.
Jesus Christ has followers called **Christians** or **disciples**
The word gospel means good news about Jesus Christ

The beginning of the church

- The followers of Jesus started coming together when Jesus began preaching, teaching and making miracles
- Before Jesus ascended "went" to heaven he promised his followers a helper
- This helper was the Holy Spirit
- The day the Holy Spirit came is called Pentecost
- The Holy Spirit helped the members of church to have courage, knowledge and truth about God.
- They were filled with the Holy Spirit started speaking different languages and many new believers joined them

Missionary movement

The early church was able to spread to other areas of the world through missionary work
A missionary is a person who teaches God's words in a foreign land (Act 8:26 – 40)
By making miracles, preaching and baptizing the church.
One of the missionaries called Philip lived in Jerusalem

Missionary work in Uganda

Most of the people in Uganda belonged to the African traditional religions (ATR) before the coming of foreign religions

Things which were done by the first missionaries in Uganda

1. They taught Christianity
2. They baptized people
3. They healed the sick
4. Printed books
5. They built hospitals e.g. Mengo hospital
6. They built schools e.g. Gayaza High School
7. They taught reading and writing
8. They spread the word of God
9. Education which we get from schools, modern health services and Christianity are some of the fruits of the presence of missionaries in Uganda.

LESSON

1. What is a church?

_____
_____

2. Name the followers of Jesus Christ

_____
_____

3. Name the day the Holy Spirit came to the apostles.

_____
_____

4. Name the helper that Jesus promised His apostles.

_____
_____

5. Who is a missionary?

_____
_____

6. Name the religion in Uganda which existed before the coming of foreign religions

_____

_____

7. Mention any **two** things which were done by the first missionaries in Uganda

i)_____

ii) _____

8. Name any **one** hospital in Uganda built by the missionaries.

i)_____

ii) _____

9. Name **two** schools in Uganda built by the missionaries.

i)_____

ii) _____

10. Why did the missionaries build the schools in Uganda?

LESSON

The Uganda martyrs

1. A martyr is a person who accepts to die for his faith.
2. We remember the death of the Uganda martyrs on 3rd June at Namugongo shrine.

The first three Uganda martyrs were; Makko Kakumba, Yusuf Lugalama, Noah Sserwanga.

How the Uganda martyrs showed their faith

- ✓ They accepted to die for their religious faith
- ✓ They denied their relatives due to faith e.g. Mbaga Tuzinde refused to take advice from his father.
- ✓ Faith made them to refuse satanic orders and human authority.
- ✓ They accepted to be baptized in the name of Jesus Christ.

Lessons learnt from Uganda martyrs

1. To have faith in God
2. To have courage
3. We should never fear death
4. To have hope in Jesus Christ
5. To have love for one another

ACTIVITY

1. Mention **two** effects of the Uganda martyrs on the growth of the church in Uganda.

i)_____

ii) _____

2. Why did John Paul VI come to Uganda in 1969?

_____

_____

3. What do we remembered on every 3rd day of June yearly?

_____

_____

4. Mention any **two** lessons you learnt from the story of the Uganda martyrs.

i)_____

ii) _____

LESSON

Lessons we learn from the stories of the people of great faith in the bible

1. God helps us to grow in faith.
2. Faith overcomes evil.
3. We need to have great faith in God.
4. We need to show our faith through actions.
5. We should never mind about what other people may say against faith.

Effects of the Uganda martyrs on the growth of the church in Uganda

1. It gives them courage and determination to worship God.
2. It encourages Christians not to fear death.
3. It strengthens the faith in Christians.

- The courage and faith of the Uganda martyrs helped to lay a strong foundation for the church in Uganda.
- The martyrs are remembered on every 3rd day of June
- Because of the Uganda martyrs Uganda became the first African country to host a pope John Paul VI who came to canonize the Uganda martyrs in 1969
- The story of the Uganda martyrs teaches the following
- Christians suffer and sometimes die for their faith
- When one dies for one's faith, it strengthens the faith of others
- A Christian does not fear death for his Christian beliefs.

LESSON

Some Christian denominations in Uganda

There are different groups of Christian believers however, they all believe in Jesus Christ as a Saviour.

The different groups of Christians are called denominations

1. The Roman Catholic church (Has the biggest number of followers)
2. Church of Uganda (Has the 2nd biggest number of followers)
3. Seventh Day Adventist church
4. Orthodox church
5. Pentecostal church
6. Baptist church
7. Presbyterian church

All churches have the same duty they bring back people to God. So we need to respect all churches

ACTIVITY

1. What are Christian denominations?
   _____
   _____
2. State any **two** different groups of Christians.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** ways how Uganda Martyrs were killed.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Jesus our example in service

Jesus spent his life serving others in many ways. Jesus wanted to be a living example of service to others

The way Jesus served others teaches us the following lessons

1. Being a leader is about serving others
2. Serving others is not easy but possible
3. Service should be given ever to those who are younger than others

Examples of how Jesus served others

✓ Jesus at home (Luke 2:51 – 52) Jesus grew up as an obedient son to his parents. He did some activities like washing cleaning and fetching water

- ✓ Jesus taught and preached to others Mark 10:45 and Luke 4:15
- ✓ Jesus washed his disciples' feet John 5:17
- ✓ Jesus healed the sick, the blind the lame the leaf, dumb and so on Mark 7:31 – 37

The relationship between the Old Testament prophecies and the work of Jesus

Before the coming of Jesus Christ on earth, some people had foretold his coming.
The people who did that are called prophet.
The future events they talk about are called prophecies after Adam and eve had disobeyed God, he prepared for saving human kind from eternal suffering.
In the Old Testament, the following prophets foretold the coming of the saviour.
Isaiah
Micah
Zechariah

Isaiah 53: 4 – 12

But he endured the suffering that should have been ours, the pain that we should have borne" (verse 4)
"But because of our sins, he was wounded, and beaten. We arch healed by the punished. He suffered, made whole by the blows he got" (verse 5)"
"He was treated harshly but endured it humbly" (verse 7)
He was arrested and sentenced and led off to die" (verse 8)
He was put to death for the sins of our people. "(verse 9)
"His death was a sacrifice to bring forgiveness" (verse 10)
Isaiah's prophesy clearly shows Jesus' work was suffering and dying for our sins.
N.B: that is why Isaiah is called **messianic prophet**.

Micah 5 : 2

Micah said that the saviour was to come from the smallest town in Judea called Bethlehem. He foretold Jesus' work being that of saving people from sins.

Zechariah 9 : 9

In that verse, Zechariah says rejoice, rejoice, the people of Zion! Shout for joy, you people of Jerusalem! Look your king is coming to you!
He comes triumphant and victorious, but humble and riding on a donkey. That verse refers to what happened on Palm Sunday when Jesus triumphantly entered the city of Jerusalem on a donkey.

ACTIVITY

1. Mention any **two** groups of people who were served by Jesus.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. State any **two** examples of how Jesus Christ served others
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** lessons we learnt from How Jesus Christ served others.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

The teachings of Jesus on his mission as lord and savior

Jesus Christ started his public ministry at the age of 30.

In his earthly ministry, he did the following things.

- He healed the sick
- Drove away demons from people.
- He fed the hungry.
- He preached news of salvation

The teachings of Jesus Christ

Jesus was clear on his mission as lord and saviour.

- ✓ His mission was to save ma kind.
- ✓ He preached god's news of salvation.
- ✓ Jesus welcomed everyone including sinners.
- ✓ He did not come to be served, but to serve and to give his life to redeem many people.
- ✓ The day Jesus established the sacrament of holy communion, he referred to his mission as;

"This is my blood, which seals god's covenant, my blood poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins' (Matthew 26: 28)

Key verses for recitation about Jesus as saviour

The son of man came to seek and to save the lost. (Luke 19:10)

When l am lifted up from the earth, I will draw everyone to me. (John 12 : 32)

Like the son of man, who did not come to be served but to serve and give his life to redeem many people? (Mathew 20: 28)

This is my blood, which seals god's covenant, my blood poured for many for the forgiveness of sins. (Matthew 26: 28)

ACTIVITY

1. What are prophecies?

   _____

   _____

2. Name any **two** Prophets who foretold the coming of Jesus Christ.

   i)_____

   ii) _____

3. Name the first two people to disobey God.

   _____

   _____

4. How did they disobey God?

   _____

   _____

5. Why is Isaiah called a messianic prophet?

   _____

   _____

TERM III

TOPIC 9: JESUS OUR EXAMPLE IN SERVICE

LESSON

Cooperation

Cooperation means working together to achieve a desired goal

Possible ways we can make cooperation

1. Through good leadership
2. Through democratic laws and rules

3. Through concern of welfare of other people
4. Through working hard
5. Through provision of freedom and security

There is a need to cooperate and work together as a team in order to be successful in any project.

Different ways we can cooperate in making the world a better place.

1. By working together as a team / collective responsibility.
2. By having proper care for God's creation.
3. By ensuring peace and freedom for all people.
4. Through leaders being open and transparent.
5. Through concern and welfare of other people.

Why do we need to co-operate with each other?

1. It helps us to overcome challenges.
2. It builds strength / united we stand and divided we fall.
3. We get new ideas from other people.

The role of Christian organizations in developing the world

There are many Christian organizations in Uganda which serve people and some of these include:-

1. Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA).
2. The Bible Society.
3. World Vision International
4. Mother's Union
5. Christian Children's Fund (C.C.F)
6. Adventist Development Relief Agency (A.D.R.A)
7. Inter Religious Council (IRC)
8. Uganda Joint Christian Council (U.J.C.C)

LESSON

Voluntary Organizations in Uganda

Voluntary organizations

These are groups of people who work willingly and without payment.

Examples of voluntary organizations Uganda

1. Mothers Union.
2. Fathers Union.
3. Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)
4. World Vision International
5. Scripture Union.

Other Non Government Organisations

1. The AIDS Support Organization (TASO)
2. The Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO)
3. United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF)
4. Kulika Uganda
5. World Food Programme (WFP)
6. World Health Organizations (WHO).
7. Uganda Red Cross Society.
8. Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) with its headquarters in Brussels.

ACTIVITY

1. What do you understand by co-operation?

_____

_____

2. Mention any **two** groups of people you can co-operate within the community.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Outline **two** possible ways of co-operating with others.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. State **two** various ways we can co-operate in making the world a better place for everybody.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. Give **two** reasons why we need to co-operate with our friends.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

3. LESSON

Roles of different voluntary organizations in Uganda

1. **Uganda Red Cross Society**
   - Gives medicine to wounded and displaced people.
   - Facilitates the donation of blood.
   - Traces displaced people.
   - Provides food and clothing to displaced people.
   - Resettles people who are displaced during the war.
2. **Babies' homes / orphanages**
   - Caters for infants without parents and have been neglected.
   - They provide them with food, shelter, medical care and clothing.
3. **Bible society**
   - Provides the teaching and spread of the Word of God.
4. **World Vision International**
   - Builds and facilitates schools.
   - Caters for people hit by the disasters like earthquakes.
   - Provides safe water sources.
5. **Compassion International**
   - Caters for orphans.
   - Give clothes and other necessities to the needy children.
   - Pays school fees for the needy children.

6. **Christian Children's Fund (C.C.F)**
   - Sponsors needy children in their education.
   - Also provides health care for such children.
7. **Mother's Union**
   - Gives counseling services to women with special problems.
   - Promotes women's projects.
8. **Scripture and Christian Union**
   - Promotes the teaching of the word of God in schools and instructions.

4. ACTIVITY

6. State **two** main roles of Christian organizations in developing the world
   i)_____
   ii) _____
7. What are voluntary organizations?

_____

8. How are voluntary organizations different from non-governmental organizations?

_____

9. Mention any **two** examples of Non-Governmental Organizations in Uganda.

i)_____

ii) _____

10. State **two** ways in which World Vision International has been useful to Ugandans.

i)_____

ii) _____

LESSON

Forgiveness and Tolerance

Forgiveness:

Forgiveness is the act of stopping feeling angry with someone who has annoyed you.
Forgiveness is the act of pardoning somebody for the wrong act has done.

Traditional ways of encouraging forgiveness

1. By strengthening brotherhood.
2. Through telling related stories e.g. Legend of spear and the bead.
3. Through public apologies.
4. By condemning hatred.
5. Through paying fines e.g. in form of beer etc.
6. Through teaching tolerance.

Modern ways of encouraging forgiveness.

1. Signing treaties,
2. Through peace talks,
3. Through religious teaching,
4. Through counseling.

Examples of wrong doings which needs forgiveness

1. Theft
2. Using abusive language
3. Using God's name in evil things (in vain)
4. Incest
5. Adultery
6. Disobedience
7. Fighting
8. Raping
9. Defilement
10. Not honoring the Sabbath
11. Telling lies
12. Romour mongering
13. Worshiping idols
14. Witch crafty
15. Being jealous

All the above can be forgiven if one repents to people and God.

Importance of forgiveness

1. It creates and promotes inner peace
2. It restores broken relationships
3. It promotes harmony
4. It leads to development
5. It pleases God
6. It prevents further sinning and revenge

7. It removes anger and hatred
8. It promotes security
9. It brings unity among citizens.

ACTIVITY

1. Define the word forgiveness.
   _____
   _____
2. State any **two** traditional ways of encouraging forgiveness.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** modern ways of encouraging forgiveness.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. State any **two** examples of sins which needs forgiveness.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. State any **two** importance of forgiveness.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Resolving differences without violence

Violence:

This is a behavior that can hurt or kill somebody.

Violence is always forceful. This is bad.

Ways of resolving differences without violence.

(Non – violence difference resolving)

1. Through peace talks.
2. Through signing treaties (Matthew 18: 15-16)
3. Through consulting others e.g counselors.
4. Through using laws and rules. (Hen: 27:30 , 33:1, 37:25)
5. Through using Bible scriptures mtt: 18: 21 – 34
6. Through prayers
7. Through tolerance

Tolerance

This is willingness to accept others' opinion or behavior.

If one doesn't tolerate others, it can result in to conflict.

Major causes of conflicts in the society

1. Jealousy
2. Anger
3. Drunkenness
4. Ambitiousness
5. Enmity (Gal 5:19)

Ways of being tolerant to others.

For one to be tolerant in needs him/her to be

1. Loving
2. Joyful
3. Patient
4. Peaceful
5. Kind
6. Faithful

7. Self-controlled
8. Humble (have humility)

Bible story

The story of Joseph and his brothers (Genesis 37:1-4, Bible stories)

5. ACTIVITY

1. What is violence?

_____

_____

2. Write any **two** ways of resolving differences without violence.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Define the word tolerance.

_____

_____

4. Mention any **two** major causes of conflicts in the society.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. State any **two** ways of being tolerant to other people.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

6. LESSON

Fair and unfair behavior

Fair behavior

Fair behaviours are behaviour acceptable in the society.

Examples of fair behaviours

1. Faithfulness
2. Patience
3. Kindness
4. Generosity
5. Humbleness
6. Peacefulness
7. Loving others
8. Sharing
9. Having concern for others
10. Joyfulness

Importance of being fair in the society

1. It creates peace
2. It leads to development of areas.
3. It prevents sinning.
4. It builds confidence and honour,
5. It pleases God.
6. It is a source of blessings and trust.
7. It leads to unity.

LESSON

1. What are fair behavior?

_____

_____

2. State any **two** examples of fair behaviours
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** importance of being fair in the society
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. State any **two** ways in which we can be fair at:
   (a) School
   i)_____
   ii) _____

(b) At home

i)_____

ii) _____

LESSON

Unfair behaviours

Unfair behaviours are unacceptable behaviours in the society.

Examples of unfair behaviours

1. Telling lies (Gen 27: 1- 29)
2. Hatred (Gen 37: 1 -4)
3. Being means (
4. Murder
5. Being jealousy of others
6. Being corrupt
7. Abusing children's rights
8. Dodging lessons and work.

Causes of unfair behaviours

1. Ambitiousness
2. Greed
3. Lack of concern for others
4. Jealousy
5. Enmity
6. Anger
7. Drunkenness
8. Unfaithfulness
9. Being mean

Consequences of unfair behaviours

1. It causes death
2. It leads to wars
3. It causes humiliation (shame)
4. It leads to insecurity
5. It prevents sinning.
6. It does not please God.
7. It leads to disunity.
8. It leads to loss of blessings and trust.

ACTIVITY

1. Define unfair behaviours.

_____

_____

2. Mention any **two** examples of unfair behaviours.

i)_____

ii) _____

3. State any **two** causes of unfair behaviours

i)_____

ii) _____

4. Mention any **two** consequences of unfair behaviours

i)_____

ii) _____

LESSON

Cheating

Cheating is gaining in a dishonest way e.g. copying exams, marriages, at work etc.

Causes of cheating

1. Lack of concern for others
2. Being greedy
3. Lack of self-control
4. Being unfaithful
5. Lack of responsibility
6. Being proud of oneself.

Ways of avoiding cheating.

1. Have concern for others
2. Be generous
3. Be humble
4. Be willing to help
5. Think of the results of cheating.

ACTIVITY

1. Define the term cheating.

_____

_____

2. State any **two** causes of cheating.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** things in which we can chat people.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Write down any **two** ways of avoiding cheating.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. Suggest any **two** effects of creating other people.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

TOPIC 10: MAKING OUR DECISION AS CHRISTIANS

6. LESSON

Examples of good and bad decisions

Decision making

Decision making is the process of identifying and selecting a certain action to deal with certain problems.

Types of decision making

1. Good decision making
2. Bad decision making

Good decision making

Good decision making is the act of choosing the actions that gives the best outcomes for us and others.

Good decisions help us to become good strong Christian's

Examples of good decision

1. Helping our mothers in the kitchen
2. Deciding to go to church and pray every Sunday
3. Reading the bible
4. Helping the needy
5. Completing studies
6. Maintaining personal hygiene
7. Reading books
8. Completing assigned tasks

Importance of making good decision

1. It helps us to get good outcomes
2. It helps to solve problems
3. It creates leadership position for the decision makers
4. It bring peace in the community
5. It restores broken relationship with people and God
6. It brings happiness to us
7. It ensures better use of resources
8. It helps us to identify the right opportunities
9. It helps us to achieve our goals
10. It improves productivity among people
11. There are no feelings of regrets

People who can help us to make good decision

1. Teachers
2. Religious leaders
3. Cultural leaders
4. Some friends

ACTIVITY

1. What is a decision?

   _____

   _____
2. Write any **two** good decisions you have made in your life.

   i)_____

   ii) _____
3. Mention any **two** examples of good decision.

   i)_____

   ii) _____
4. State any **two** importance of making good decision by Christians.

   i)_____

   ii) _____
5. State any **two** types of decision making.

   i)_____

   ii) _____
6. Mention any **two** people who can help us to make good decision.

   i)_____

   ii) _____

7. LESSON

Bad decisions

Good decision making is the act of choosing the actions that gives the worst outcomes for us and others.

Bad decisions make us weak Christians and also distance us from God.

Bad decisions make us unhappy with God, our parents and our peers.

Examples of bad decisions

1. Not praying on Sunday
2. Escaping from school
3. Stealing
4. Disobeying our parents, teacher and other leaders
5. Over dependence
6. Laziness
7. Being deceitful

8. Isolation
9. Dodging work

The decision we make effects what we are and what we shall be in future
Note that the choice you make will also make you.

Verse to remember: "Sensible people will see trouble coming and avoid it but unthinking person will walk right into it and regret it later" (proverbs 27:12)

Prayer: Help me lord so that I always make good decisions

Response to God's message

I will always seek assistance in order to make good decisions

Effects of bad decision

1. It leads to imprisonment
2. It distances us from God
3. It causes misunderstanding
4. It results into inadequate use of time and resources
5. It causes mental health
6. It leads to loss of self esteem
7. It leads to pain and suffering.
8. It leads to loss of friends.
9. It leads to loss of hope and confidence.
10. We learn lessons in harder ways

ACTIVITY

1. Define good decision making.

   _____

   _____

2. Mention any **two** examples of bad decisions.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. State any **two** examples of people wo can make us have poor decisions.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. State **two** effects of bad decision.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

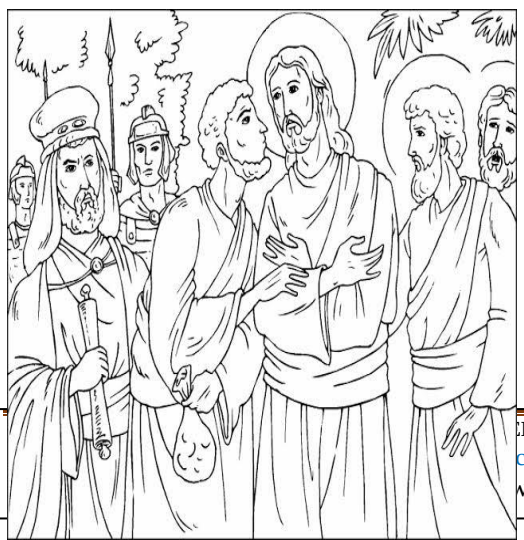
Differences between good and bad decision

Some biblical examples of decisions and their results / effects

Good decisions in the bible

Mary – the mother of Jesus

She kept herself clean before God until one day an angel called Gabriel announced to her that she would give birth to the Saviour of the world



She was afraid but accepted

Daniel – the decided never to worship any person apart from the Almighty God

Bad decisions in the bible

1. The story of the son of Eli (1st Samuel 12:12 – 17)

They made a wrong decision by disobeying God. God made them to die in war because of their bad decision

2. Judas Iscariot

He was one of the 12 disciples that used to carry the money bad but cold steal some without others knowing

3. Judas Iscariot also made a wrong decision of asking for money from the priest in order to betrayed Jesus
   He felt guilty and hanged himself. It was also a bad decision

4. Herod the great

He was a great king
He made a wrong decision of killing all baby boys thinking that he would by chance, kill baby Jesus
Prayer: "Oh God help make me good decisions like Abraham, Mary and Daniel did Amen

ACTIVITY

1. Write any **three** good decisions made in the bible.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. State any **three** bad decisions in the bible.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Name the place where Judas Iscariot was buried.
   _____
   _____
4. How did Judas Iscariot meet his death.
   _____
   _____
5. Mention any **two** ways of avoiding bad decision.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
6. How does Decalogue help us to make right choice?
   _____
   _____

TOPIC 11: PEACE

Peace

Peace is the state of being in perfect happiness and joy with God and other people
Peace brings harmony and friendship
In John 14:27 Jesus says "Peace is what I live with you" it is my own peace that I give"

Our response

Peace is God given. God's peace is beyond our understanding. However one got that peace keeps your hearts and minds safe in Jesus

Verse to remember: "Happy are those who work for peace. God will call them his children" Mathew 5:9

Prayer

Oh Jesus Christ bring real peace to our hearts
Help all Ugandans live together peacefully. Bring peace to the entire world Amen

ACTIVITY

1. What is peace?
   _____
   _____
2. How did Adam and Eve destroy man's peace with God
   _____

_____

3. How can peace lead to development in a community?
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. How are laws useful to people in our community?
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Traditional ways of keeping and restoring peace

Peace was highly valued in every society

Activities which showed peace include

1. Celebrations
2. Thanks giving
3. Sacrifices
4. Local games
5. Eating and working together
6. Exchanging visits
7. Child naming
8. Circumcision
9. Initiation
10. Funeral rites
11. Weddings etc

It is though such activities that Africans expressed their peace

Traditional ways of keeping peace

Peace is valuable and kept in the following ways

1. Praying to God for him to keep peace
2. Keeping God's commandments
3. Keeping national laws
4. Listening to each other
5. Respecting each other
6. Loving everybody in the community

Similar ways of restoring peace can be seen in the bible 1st Samuel 25:1 – 36

ACTIVITY

1. List down any **four** traditional activities which showed peace
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Name any **four** ways of keeping peace
   i)_____
   ii) _____

Prayer: Dear lord help me to keep peace and when it breaks down guide us on how to restore it Amen

5. LESSON

Traditional ways of bring (restoring) peace

1. Paying fines
2. Asking for forgiveness
3. Reconciliation
4. Cleaning through sacrifices
5. Hand shaking and hugging in friendship
6. Sharing a meal or drink
7. Taking herbal medicine
8. Moving from unpeaceful to peaceful places

Our response
We can't have development unless there is peace
Therefore we should all try to keep peace
Verse to remember: "Do everything possible on your part to live in peace with everybody" Romans 12:8

6. ACTIVITY

Suggest any four traditional ways of restoring peace

i)_____
ii) _____
i)_____
ii) _____

7. LESSON

Peacemaking in the Bible
God promised peace to those who believe in him. In order to have peace of God we must have faith in him and his son Jesus Christ
The bible names many ways of making peace with God e.g. in Leviticus 2:3 – 20 God gave us several promises
God tells us that if we live according to his laws and commandments he would do the following

1. Make us live safely in our land
2. Give us peace in our land
3. Enable us worship without being afraid of anyone
4. Stop all wars
5. Make us prosperous

Jesus makes the following suggestions towards peace making

a) Do not revenge one someone who does wrong to you
b) When someone asks for something from you , give it to him
c) Love your enemies and pray for them
d) Also St. Paul in his letter to the Corinthians 13:13 says that we need faith hope and love

Prayer: "Help me lord to use the different ways of making peace basing on the bible Amen

Different ways of having peace in the bible
The bible gives us the following ways of having peace
(a) To obey God's commandments
(b) To help the needy
(c) To be patient with people who demand things from us
(d) To love one another
(e) Not to be offended by people's acts
Verse to remember: "Love never gives up and its faith, hope and patience never fails (Corinthians 13:7
Response to God's message
"I will make every effort to make peace with my neighbor

ACTIVITY

1. To whom did God promise peace?

_____
_____

2. What did God promise to those who love according to his laws

_____

_____

3. Mention **two** different groups of people who keep peace in a community
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Mention **two** different ways how good Christians help police to keep law , peace and order in a community
   i)_____
   ii) _____
5. Give **two** ways how police keep law and order in a community
   i)_____
   ii) _____
6. What is the greatest thing one should have in order to have peace

   _____

   _____
7. State any **two** peaceful way of solving problems
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Problems that disturbed peace

Jesus Christ the son of God came to bring peace in the world

There are many things that can disturb peace

There are many wars between nations even before the coming of Jesus Christ and after his coming

Problems of war

- Wars can cause death
- Wars can cause destruction of property and hatred
- There are also other problems that always disturb peace in our society e.g. unselfishness, hatred, injustice, tribalism, greed, malice
- Where there is no peace, people cannot trust one another

ACTIVITY

1. How do you promote peace at your school?
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. What are some of the things that disturb peace at school?
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

God's promised peace and how it comes about

Adam and Eve lived in joy and peace in the Garden of Eden when they sinned, they lost peace

Due to God's love for human beings, he decided to make peace with man again

In Leviticus 26:6 God promised to bring total peace to the world through the Messiah

Prophet Isaiah announced that God would bring peace through his son

God's son would be called "Emmanuel" and the prince of peace

Isaiah 9:6 tells us the kind of person whom God promised to bring. He says he will be a ruler, counselor, powerful God, Eternal father and prince of peace. This is clearly Jesus Christ

Verse to remember "Trust in the lord forever." He will always protect us Isaiah 26:4

Our response

I will welcome Jesus Christ in into my life as a prince of peace

ACTIVITY

2. What is peace?

_____

_____

3. Who did God send to bring peace to us?

_____

_____

4. Which acts destroy our peace with God?

i)_____

ii) _____

5. As Christians, what should we do to our enemies?

i)_____

ii) _____

6. Why was Jesus referred to as the prince of peace in Christianity

_____

_____

7. State the first sin that man committed against God.

_____

_____

LESSON

Simeon and St. Paul's message about peace

Simeon was a God fearing man living in Jerusalem. He was given a special message from God about Jesus Christ

He held Jesus' hand and spoke the message of God had given him "Now lord you may let your servants go in peace, with my eyes I have seen your salvation Luke 2:30

God promised peace which was achieved through the birth, suffering, death and resurrection of Jesus

St. Paul had a special prayer for peace for Philippians. He prayed "……..and God's peace which is far beyond human understanding will keep your hearts and minds safe in union with Jesus Christ Philippians 4:7

Prayer

"Oh God my lord, I give my heart to you, create in me peace and use me as a vehicle to make peace to those who lack it" Amen

ACTIVITY

1. How did we lose peace?

_____

_____

2. Why is Jesus the prince of peace

_____

_____

3. Who is the mother of Jesus

_____

_____

4. Who is a messiah?

_____

_____

LESSON

The birth of Jesus the prince of peace

Lesson content: Seeking and promoting peace and comfort from God

As Christians we must always seek peace with God and others

St. Paul advises believers to try their best to live at peace with everyone (Romans 12:18

When we have problems we must seek for God's comfort and peace

In Luke 12:22 – 23 Jesus Assured us that God will always solve our problems because he know them.
In Psalms 40:12 – 17 the writer asks God to help him overcome his problems with faith
Verse to remember: "Instead look for the kingdom and he will provide you with these things Luke 12:31
Prayer: "Oh God help us at all times to seek and promote peace and comfort from you Amen"
Response to the message
"I will seek peace from God"

ACTIVITY

1. How can we look for God's peace?
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. What did Jesus leave his disciples with?
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. What can we do in order to promote peace?
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Reconciliation
Reconciliation is the restoration of broken relationship between two or more disagreeing parties.
Reconciling means bringing back a broken relationship
Causes of misunderstandings
1. Adultery
2. Back biting
3. Greed
4. False accusation
5. Suspicion of witchcraft.

Importance of reconciliation
1. It restores friendship and love
2. It restores personal communications.
3. Prevents bitterness and revenge.
4. Working together is restored.
5. Misunderstandings are easily corrected
6. Promotes peace and harmony

ACTIVITY

1. Define the term reconciliation.
   _____
   _____
2. State any **two** causes of misunderstandings.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
3. Suggest any **two** ways of reconciling among people.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Mention any **two** importance of reconciliation.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

LESSON

Traditional ways of reconciliation

1. Arbitration
2. Using mediators like elders, chiefs and clan heads.
3. Shaking hands
4. Paying fines
5. Apologizing
6. Sharing meals.

Traditional ways of reconciling with God

Sacrificing animals to God

Process/steps involved in traditional reconciliation

1. Identifying a conflict.
2. Informing elders in the community.
3. Elders talk to people involved the conflict.
4. Asking people who know anything about the conflict.
5. Giving people in the conflict to explain.
6. Members present may give advice or ask questions.
7. Conflicting members are asked to forgive one another.
8. Sharing meal to celebrate new relationship.

Christian ways of reconciling with God

1. Believing in Jesus Christ.
2. Accepting Jesus as a personal saviour.
3. Repenting for our sins.
4. Asking for forgiveness
5. Christian ways of reconciling with one another.
6. Apologizing/asking for forgiveness.
7. Using gifts.
8. Visiting each other.
9. Using mediators

ACTIVITY

1. State any **two** traditional ways of reconciliation.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
2. Mention any **one** traditional way of reconciling with God.
   _____
   _____
3. State any **two** process involved in traditional reconciliation.
   i)_____
   ii) _____
4. Write any **two** Christian ways of reconciling with God.
   i)_____
   ii) _____

STANDARD KOLFRAM IN USE

This book is designed for both the learners and the teachers in accordance to the bridged curriculum. Each specific child in a class at a particular school deserves a copy of this book.