

LANJET 2022

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education

Christian Religious Education

313/1

MARKING SCHEME

1.a. State the national Goals of education. (5mks)

- ✓ National unity
- ✓ National development
- ✓ Individual development
- ✓ Social equality
- ✓ International consciousness

b. Outline similarities between Biblical stories of creation and traditional view of creation. (8mks)

- ✓ In both creation is the work of a supreme being/God.
- ✓ In both God continues to sustain/provide for His creation.
- ✓ In both God is the source of life.
- ✓ In both creation was done in an orderly manner.
- ✓ In both human beings are at the centre/climax of God's creation.
- ✓ In both human beings are in charge of the creation/have authority over creation.
- ✓ In both human beings are to obey/worship the creator.
- ✓ In both, God's work of creation is still ongoing.
- ✓ In both, God created male and female.

c. Give seven causes of evil in the modern society. (7mks)

- ✓ Poor role models.
- ✓ Poverty/Wealth
- ✓ Permissiveness/too much freedom
- ✓ Lack of guidance and counselling
- ✓ Inability to forgive others
- ✓ Influence from mass media
- ✓ Disobedience
- ✓ Selfishness/Corruption/Greed
- ✓ Influence of drugs and alcohol
- ✓ Unemployment

- ✓ Influence from peers

2.a. Describe the incidence when Abraham wanted to sacrifice his son. (Gen 22:1-19) (8mks)

- ✓ God told Abraham to take his only son to the land of Moriah/ to offer him as a sacrifice.
- ✓ Abraham took his son, two servants and wood for burnt offering.
- ✓ They arrived at the place after a three day's journey.
- ✓ Abraham commanded his servants to remain behind as he and Isaac went up to worship.
- ✓ He took Isaac, the firewood and the knife, and went up.
- ✓ Isaac asked his father where the lamb for the offering would come from.
- ✓ Abraham told Isaac that God would provide the lamb for a burnt offering.
- ✓ When they arrived at the place God had commanded, Abraham built an altar.
- ✓ He bound Isaac/laid him on the altar upon the wood.
- ✓ Abraham took the knife to slay his son but the angel of the Lord stopped him.
- ✓ Abraham saw a ram, which he offered instead of his son.
- ✓ He called the name of the place, The Lord will provide.
- ✓ The angle appeared to Abraham a second time and gave him promises because of his obedience.

b. State the characteristics of the covenant between God and Abraham. (6mks)

- ✓ It was unconditional
- ✓ it had two unequal parties i.e. God and Abraham.
- ✓ It had promises which were given by God.
- ✓ It had an outward sign which was circumcision.
- ✓ It was sealed through the blood of the sacrifice.
- ✓ It was voluntary
- ✓ Abraham entered it willingly.
- ✓ It was binding
- ✓ it was to be kept even by Abraham's descendants.
- ✓ It was initiated by God.

c. Give six lessons learnt about God from Mt Moriah's incidence. (6mks)

- ✓ God is a provider, he provided the ram
- ✓ God demands obedience from his people
- ✓ God values human life that is why he did not allow Abraham to sacrifice his son
- ✓ God sometimes tests the faith of his people
- ✓ God blesses those who obey and trust him
- ✓ God is faithful to his promises

3 a. Name any six Judges in Israel. (6mks)

- ✓ Othniel
- ✓ Ehud
- ✓ Samson
- ✓ Gideon
- ✓ Abimelech
- ✓ Deborah
- ✓ Samuel
- ✓ Barat
- ✓ Shamga

b. State the significance of the Jerusalem temple. (7mks)

- ✓ It symbolized God's presence among his people through the Ark of the Covenant which was kept in the Temple.
- ✓ It was a dwelling place for God. I Kings 8:12 – 13.
- ✓ It was a centre/house of worship and prayer for the Jews/ priests offered sacrifices, burnt incense and prayers to God in the Temple.
- ✓ All the Jewish Religious festivals/feasts such as Passover, Pentecost and New Year were celebrated in the Temple.
- ✓ The Temple was a symbol of national security because the Jews believed that the Temple would never be destroyed.
- ✓ Religious rites were performed in the Temple e.g. Purification and dedication rites, naming, circumcision of baby boys and lepers were cleansed in the temple.
- ✓ It was a place for pilgrimage for the Jews living in Palestine and the Jews of the Diaspora
- ✓ It was a commercial centre and housed the Jewish treasury where currencies were exchanged and animals for sacrifices sold.
- ✓ It was a centre for Jewish learning where the teaching of the law was conducted
- ✓ It was used as a law court where social and religious issues could be solved by the Sanhedrin/council of Jewish religious leader.
- ✓ It was a symbol of Jewish unity. It united the Jews as the people of God, since it was built and maintained by Kings.
- ✓ It was a royal sanctuary thus providing stability for the monarch.

- ✓ It was the residence for the religious leaders and the place where priests and prophets Lived, e.g. prophetess Anna, Luke 2:36 – 38.
- ✓ The Jews believed that the Messiah would appear in the Temple.
- ✓ The Temple was the only place where sacrifices to God were offered by the priests.
- ✓ God revealed himself to many in the Temple e.g. Hannah, Isaiah etc.

c. Identify lessons Christians learn from the failures of King Saul. (7mks)

- ✓ Christians learn that they should be patient/wait upon God.
- ✓ Christians should avoid evil deeds/thoughts in their lives.
- ✓ They should obey God/His teachings/authority.
- ✓ They should have faith in God alone.
- ✓ Christians should have faith in God/ trust in the saving power of God alone.
- ✓ They should respect people anointed to do the will of God/church leaders.
- ✓ Christians should not be greedy/selfish.
- ✓ They should be responsible/true to their duties.
- ✓ Christians should repent/ask for forgiveness.
- ✓ Christians should be honest in their dealings.

4. a. State seven ways in which prophets were important in the life of Israelites. (7mks)

- ✓ They acted as mediators between God and people
- ✓ God spoke to prophets to communicate information about the future
- ✓ They preached practical monotheism and condemned idolatry
- ✓ They condemned all forms of social evils and ritual sins
- ✓ They acted as the conscience of kings
- ✓ They gave people hope of being restored to God if they repented their sins

b. Explain Amos teachings on social justice and responsibility in Israel. (7mks)

- ✓ The righteous could be sold for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes.
- ✓ The rich woman led luxurious lives and were unkind to the poor
- ✓ The rich woman encouraged their husbands to exploit the poor
- ✓ The rich people took an excess share of the harvest from the farmers
- ✓ The rulers lived luxurious lives in good houses as the poor suffered thus God would send them into exile.
- ✓ The rulers were arrogant, trusted in material things, drunk wine when the poor had nothing to eat.
- ✓ The judges were corrupt and took bribes from the rich
- ✓ The wealthy merchants cheated the poor by using scales/selling the refuse

- ✓ The Israelites indulged in wine drinking and forced even those not supposed to drink, to do so
- ✓ Those who spoke the truth were hated
- ✓ Prophet Amos advised the people to seek good and avoid evil
- ✓ The Israelites indulged in sexual immorality; they provoked the almighty
- ✓ God.
- ✓ He advised against the misuse of the garments taken in pledge
- ✓ Amos advised against robbery with violence.

c. Identify ways in which the church is promoting Social Justice in Kenya today. (6mks)

- ✓ Providing education to the public on social justice/civic education
- ✓ By respecting and following the laws of the country as laid down by the Government
- ✓ By providing shelter to the needy
- ✓ It preaches on social justice
- ✓ The church prays for social justice in the country
- ✓ The church gives food/clothing to the affected/aims/money
- ✓ It advises the government on the need for the practice of justice in society
- ✓ The church condemns preaching against/pointing out/social injustice in the society.

5 a. Explain the symbolisms used during the call of prophet Jeremiah (6mks)

- ✓ God touched Jeremiah's mouth. This was to symbolize that God was the source of the message Jeremiah was to deliver.
- ✓ To uproot and to pull down, to destroy and overthrow. God would pass judgment on the nation of Judah and other nations/judgment would come to the people of Judah because of their unfaithfulness to the covenant way of life
- ✓ To build and to plant. There was still hope of the restoration of people Judah after exile.
- ✓ A branch of an almond tree that was bare-God was watching to see the fulfilment of the messages he gave to Jeremiah.
- ✓ A pot of boiling facing away from the North and about to tilt towards Judah: God would use a nation from the North to bring judgment on the people of Judah because of their wickedness.
- ✓ A fortified city, A bronze wall and an iron pillar. God was going to protect him even though he was going to meet opposition.

b. Outline occasions when Nehemiah prayed. (8mks)

- ✓ Nehemiah prayed when he got a bad report from the Jews that Jerusalem was in ruins
- ✓ When he was about to ask for permission from King Artaxerxes I to go to Judah and rebuild the wall of Jerusalem
- ✓ When Sanballat ridiculed the rebuilding of the wall
- ✓ When Sanballat / Tobiah / Ammonites threatened to fight the people of Jerusalem
- ✓ He prayed for God's favour after having forfeited his portion of food as governor for twelve years
- ✓ When he was threatened to be killed by his enemies / Geshene the Arab
- ✓ When he had purified the rooms in the house of God
- ✓ After warning the people against ignoring the Sabbath law
- ✓ After he had stopped the Israelites from intermarrying with the foreigners.

c. State the qualities of God learnt from the call of prophet Jeremiah. (6mks)

- ✓ God knows every person by name/all knowing.
- ✓ God is a planner/chooses/appoints.
- ✓ God is holy.
- ✓ God hates/punishes evil.
- ✓ God is just/judges.
- ✓ He is caring/concerned.
- ✓ God is merciful/forgiving.
- ✓ God is universal.
- ✓ God is a protector/deliverer.
- ✓ He is powerful/almighty/omnipotent.
- ✓ He is beyond human understanding/transcendent.
- ✓ He is everywhere/omnipresent.
- ✓ He restores.

6 a. State seven practices in T.A.S that show their belief in life after death. (7mks)

- ✓ Naming children after the dead
- ✓ Invoking the names of the dead during problems /important occasions
- ✓ Burying the dead with some property
- ✓ Offering sacrifices to the dead
- ✓ Powering of libation to the living dead/ancestors/leaving some food for the living dead
- ✓ Taking care of the graveyards
- ✓ Fulfilling the wishes/will of the deed/carrying out the demands of the dead

- ✓ Talking of the dead as having gone for a walk
- ✓ Washing the dead body/oiling/decent burial
- ✓ Holding commemoration ceremonies
- ✓ Burying the dead in a particular position/direction/ancestral land

b. What changes have taken place in the rite of initiation in Kenya today? (7mks)

- ✓ Female circumcision/ clitoridectomy has been discouraged
- ✓ Circumcision can be done at any age/ time
- ✓ Some communities take their children to hospital for circumcision
- ✓ Education of the initiates is offered by persons/ bodies other than traditional sponsors
- ✓ Some initiation practices like removal of teeth/ tattooing of the body are being discouraged/ discarded
- ✓ Some communities have minimized/ stopped elaborate ceremonies/ rituals associated with initiation
- ✓ People are being discouraged from using the same circumcision instruments
- ✓ The role of age set/ age group is fading away in some communities
- ✓ Initiation practices are no longer a test of courage/ bravery

c. Outline six conditions under which divorce may be allowed in African Traditional society. (6 marks)

- ✓ Laziness
- ✓ Witchcraft/ sorcery
- ✓ Breaking of taboos
- ✓ Disrespect of in- laws
- ✓ Failure to pay dowry
- ✓ Unfaithfulness
- ✓ In case one is discovered to be a thief
- ✓ In case one suffered from madness, leprosy, epilepsy