

1. (a) **Differences in the two accounts of creation in Genesis 1 and 2.**

Q
 (xi) 1st creation all created in unity with others 2nd he was alone.
 (xii) 1st moved over the water 2nd there is no mention of the spirit of God.
 (xiii) Creation order everything is mentioned in 1st acc. & not given in 2nd account.

- (i) In the first account of creation, God created things out of nothing/ the word; while in the second account he used substances/ dust.
- (ii) In the first account man and woman were created at the same time while in the second account man was created first and the woman was created later. / Woman was created out of man's rib
- (iii) In the first account of creation, the man and woman were created for procreation whereas in the second account they were created for companionship.
- (iv) In the first account, creation was completed in six days while in the second there is no mention of days.
- (v) In the first account human beings were given the whole earth to subdue while in the second account they were limited to the Garden of Eden.
- (vi) ~~In the first account of creation, God commanded things to be while in the second account He formed things.~~
- (vii) In the first account, God gave names to what He created while in the second account the man was made to give names to what God had created. (naming)
- (viii) In the first account God rested after completing His work while in the second account there is no mention of rest.
- (ix) In the first account there is no mention of vegetation/ plants in general while in the second account there is mention of specific trees/tree of knowledge of good and evil/ tree of life. / the tree of knowledge of good and evil
- (x) In the first account creation is evaluated as good while in the second account there is no mention of goodness. / God said it is not good for man to be alone
- (vi) 1st account H. beings were created last 2nd H. beings were created first

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) **Attributes of God from the stories of creation in Genesis 1 and 2.**

- (i) God is the creator/ source of life.
- (ii) He is powerful. / omnipotent/ almighty
- (iii) God is the provider/ sustainer.
- (iv) God is holy.

	<p>(v) He is orderly/ organized.</p> <p>(vi) God is a moral God.</p> <p>(vii) He is self-existent. <i>Pre-existent</i></p> <p>(viii) God is good/ perfect.</p> <p>(ix) God is loving. <i>caring</i></p> <p>(x) God is a worker.</p> <p>(xi) God is eternal/ everlasting.</p> <p><i>(xii) God is a spirit</i></p> <p><i>(xiii) He is everywhere / omnipresent</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>R</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">6 x 1 = 6 marks</p>
<p><i>R</i></p>	<p>(c) Ways in which Christians continue with God's work of creation today.</p> <p>(i) Christians continue with God's work of creation through procreation/ bringing up of children. --- 1</p> <p>(ii) By caring for/ conserving the environment. --- 1</p> <p>(iii) Christians protect/ advocate for human rights/ freedoms. --- 1</p> <p>(iv) By using their creative talents to <i>invent</i> / be artistic. --- 1</p> <p>(v) By using scientific knowledge to <i>innovate</i> improve human/ animal/ plant life. --- 1</p> <p>(vi) Through creation/ provision of job opportunities. --- 1</p> <p>(vii) Through provision of medical facilities/ services. --- 1</p> <p>(viii) By establishing educational institutions offering training on various skills. --- 1</p> <p>(ix) By helping the needy/ caring for the less fortunate in the society. --- 1</p> <p><i>x providing basic needs for the family</i> --- 1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>R</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">7 x 1 = 7 marks</p>
<p>2. (a)</p>	<p>The covenant making ceremony between God and the Israelites at Mount Sinai (Exodus 24: 1 – 8).</p> <p>(i) Moses came down from the mountain and told the people all the words of the Lord. <i>v3</i> --- 1</p> <p>(ii) The people agreed to obey what they had been commanded. <i>v2</i> --- 1</p> <p>(iii) Moses wrote all the words of the Lord in a book. <i>v4</i> --- 1</p> <p>(iv) Moses built an altar at the foot of the mountain/ set up twelve pillars to represent the twelve tribes of Israel. <i>v4</i> --- 1</p> <p>(v) He sent young men to sacrifice oxen as burnt/ peace offerings to God. <i>v5</i> --- 1</p>	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>U</i></p>

- (vi) Moses took half of the blood and put it in basins/ poured the other half on the altar. ✓₆ --- 1
- (vii) He took the book of the covenant and read the laws to the people. ✓₁ --- 1
- (viii) The people promised to abide by the laws of the Lord. ✓₂ --- 1
- (ix) Moses poured the remaining half of the blood on to the people. ✓₃ --- 1
- (x) He told them that the blood had united them with God. sealed ✓₃ --- 1

6 x 1 = 6 marks

(b) **Ways in which the Israelites worshipped God while in the wilderness.**

- (i) The Israelites built sacred places of worship/ tabernacle/ tent of meeting. --- 1
- (ii) They prayed to God. --- 1
- (iii) They sang and danced to God. --- 1
- (iv) They built altars. --- 1
- (v) They made sacrifices to God. --- 1
- (vi) The Israelites celebrated festivals/ men presented themselves before God three times a year. --- 1
- (vii) They gave offerings/ tithes/ first fruits to God. --- 1
- (viii) They burnt incense. --- 1
- (ix) They observed the Sabbath day/ obeyed the Ten Commandments. --- 1

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(c) **Reasons why some Christians find it difficult to serve God.**

- (i) Some Christians are disappointed by Church leaders who fail to set good examples/ being role models. --- 1
- (ii) Poverty/ lack of basic needs. --- 1
- (iii) Permissiveness in the society. Moral decadence --- 1
- (iv) Overdependence on science and technology. --- 1

(v)	Constant <u>conflicts / rivalry</u> in the church.	-----	
(vi)	Negative influence from <u>peers</u> . / Peer pressure	-----	
(vii)	<u>Fear of ridicule</u> / rejection/ mockery.	-----	
(viii)	Emergence of <u>cults</u> / sects.	-----	
(ix)	<u>Too much wealth</u> / greed for materialism/ pride.	-----	U
(x)	<u>Lack of time</u> / busy schedules.	-----	
(xi)	<u>Discrimination</u> based on <u>gender</u> / <u>ethnicity</u> / <u>social status</u> / <u>denomination</u> .	-----	
(xii)	<u>Language/ cultural barriers</u> hinder some Christians from serving God.	-----	
	xiii Insecurity/ hostility		
	xiv Poor infrastructure		
	xv Poor health		
		7x 1 =	7 marks

3. (a)	The importance of the temple in Jerusalem to the Israelites.		
(i)	The temple symbolized <u>God's presence</u> among His people. / <u>Housed the ark of covenant</u>	-----	
(ii)	It was believed to be a dwelling place for God.	-----	U
(iii)	It was a house of worship/ prayer. / <u>sacrifices/ offerings</u>	-----	
(iv)	Major <u>Jewish festivals</u> were held there. / <u>feasts</u> (Passover, Pentecost)	-----	
(v)	Religious <u>leaders resided</u> in the temple.	-----	
(vi)	The temple was used as a <u>law court/ disputes</u> were settled there.	-----	
(vii)	<u>Religious ceremonies</u> were held in the temple. / <u>rituals</u> (education, Sabbath, purification, presentation)	-----	
(viii)	It was a <u>learning centre</u> where the Mosaic laws were taught.	-----	
(ix)	It was used as a <u>commercial centre/ business activities</u> were carried there.	-----	
	(x) It was used as a treasury where important objects were kept.		
	(xi) It was a source of unity among the people. / gave the sense of security.		
		6 x 1 =	6 marks

(b)	Failures of Solomon as the King of Israel.		
(i)	King Solomon <u>married many wives</u> from foreign nations which was against God's command.	-----	R
(ii)	He <u>introduced forced labour</u> in Israel.	-----	

	<p>(iii) He <u>committed murder</u>/ killed his <u>half-brother Adonijah</u>.</p> <p>(iv) King Solomon was <u>extravagant</u>/ <u>misused resources meant for Israel</u>.</p> <p>(v) He <u>introduced high taxation in Israel</u> for his upkeep.</p> <p>(vi) He <u>allowed worship of foreign gods/ Idols in Israel</u>/ <u>built places for pagan gods/ practiced religious syncretism</u>.</p> <p>(vii) He took <u>longer time to built his palace</u> than the temple.</p> <p>(viii) He <u>sold part of Israelites' territory to settle his debts</u>.</p> <p>(ix) He <u>practiced nepotism/ favoritism</u>.</p> <p>X He <u>built places for pagan gods/syncretism</u></p> <p>(xi) He <u>signed treaties with his neighbours for his protection against the covenant requirement</u></p> <p>(xii) He <u>hired pagan craft men in construction of the temple</u></p>	<p>R</p> <p>7 x 1 = 7 marks</p>
<p>(c)</p>	<p>Factors that have led to increase of Christian denominations in Kenya today.</p> <p>(i) <u>Rivalry for leadership positions</u>/ Greed for power.</p> <p>(ii) <u>Differences in biblical interpretation</u>/ teachings/ ideologies/ doctrines.</p> <p>(iii) Failure to set <u>good examples by some church leaders</u>/ be role models.</p> <p>(iv) <u>Discrimination in church</u> based on nepotism/ gender/ ethnicity.</p> <p>(v) <u>Disagreement on ethical issues</u>/ policies in church. (Contraceptives does code arbitration)</p> <p>(vi) <u>Materialism</u>/ desire for money.</p> <p>(vii) Desire to be free <u>from mission</u>/ foreign control.</p> <p>(viii) Differences in <u>mode of worship</u>/ ritual observance. (Syncretism intolerance)</p> <p>(ix) Resistance to change by <u>older church members</u>/ generational gap.</p> <p>(x) Some members feel like their <u>spiritual needs</u> are not being met/ fulfilled.</p> <p>(xi) <u>Freedom of worship</u> has made it easy for people to start/ register new denominations.</p>	<p>R</p> <p>7 x 1 = 7 marks</p>

(xv) they understood the nature of their prophecies... 1

(a) The characteristics of the true prophets in the Old Testament.		
(i)	The prophets were <u>called/ commissioned</u> by God.	1
(ii)	They were <u>God's spokesman</u> .	1
(iii)	They <u>spoke with authority/ courage/ communicated</u> God's message without fear/ <u>pronounced God's judgement</u> .	1
(iv)	Their <u>prophecies were fulfilled/ came to pass</u> .	1
(v)	They were <u>not paid for their services/ did not work for material gain</u> .	1
(vi)	They <u>spoke the truth in all circumstances/ condemned evil in the society</u> .	1
(vii)	True prophets called <u>people to come back to the covenant way of life</u> .	1
(viii)	They were <u>rejected/ persecuted</u> for their work.	1
(ix)	They led a <u>righteous/ exemplary lives</u> .	1
(x)	They practiced <u>monotheism/ worshipped the one true God</u> .	1
(xi)	They <u>acted as mediators</u> between God and the people.	1
<p>(xii) <u>pronounced God's judgement/ hope for restoration</u> (xiii) <u>Accepted God's call in obedience</u> (xiv) <u>They had a personal knowledge of God (Hakweli)</u></p>		7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) The vision of the plumb line as shown to Prophet Amos by God.		
(i)	Prophet Amos saw a <u>crooked wall being checked using a plumb line</u> .	1
(ii)	The wall was <u>leaning over/ about to collapse</u> .	1
(iii)	The <u>wall represents Israel</u> .	1
(iv)	God told the prophet that he was <u>going to measure His people using a plumb line</u> .	1
(v)	God would no longer <u>overlook their sin</u> .	1
(vi)	Just like a <u>crooked wall must be destroyed</u> , God's <u>punishment for Israel was inevitable</u> .	1
(vii)	God would <u>destroy the high places of worship/ the kingdom of Jeroboam II</u> .	1
(viii)	Prophet Amos was <u>silent</u> when God pronounced this punishment/ <u>did not intervene</u> .	1
		6 x 1 = 6 marks

<p>(c)</p>	<p>Ways in which the Church is carrying out its prophetic role in Kenya today.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The church is carrying out its prophetic role by <u>preaching the Good news</u>. (ii) By <u>condemning evil</u> in the society. (iii) By <u>providing guidance and counselling</u> to the people / <i>advise</i> (iv) By <u>providing civic education</u> to the people. (v) Through the <u>translation of the Bible into local languages</u> / <u>distributing Bibles</u> / Christian literature. (vi) <u>Advocating for just laws</u> / <u>championing for human rights</u>. (vii) By <u>helping the needy</u> / less fortunate. (viii) By <u>leading righteous / exemplary lives</u> / being role models. (ix) <u>By praying for the people</u> (<i>mediators / intercessors</i>) 	<p style="text-align: right;"><i>R</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">7 x 1 = 7 marks</p>
<p>5. (a)</p>	<p>Symbolic acts used by Prophet Jeremiah to demonstrate God's judgement and punishment to the Israelites.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <u>Jeremiah's personal life</u> - God instructed prophet Jeremiah not to marry. This symbolised the fate that would befall the Israelites. They would become lonely / no peace in their families. (ii) <u>The breaking of an earthen vessel</u> - this symbolised the destruction of Jerusalem temple, Judah and its inhabitants. <i>Crashing the pot</i> (iii) <u>Wearing of the waist cloth</u> - This showed Yahweh would break the pride of their people by having them serve other nations. <i>linen</i> (iv) <u>Jeremiah's visit to the potter</u> - God would remould Judah if it did not conform to His plan. <i>house</i> <i>remoulding of the pot</i> (v) <u>Two baskets of figs</u> - Good figs represent those who had gone to exile. God would preserve these people / Remnant. Bad figs represented the people who did not go to exile. These people will be destroyed completely. 	

(vi) Wearing of the wooden ox-yoke indicated that the Israelites would serve under Babylonian rule and under oppression

5 x 1 = 5 marks

R

The teaching of prophet Jeremiah on the New Covenant

- (i) There would be personal knowledge of God in the new covenant.
- (ii) The law of God would be written in people's hearts.
- (iii) Each individual will be responsible for his/ her sins.
- (iv) New covenant would bring into being into being a new community of Yahweh's people.
- (v) God's people would be given a new heart.
- (vi) There would be spontaneous forgiveness of sins.
- (vii) The new covenant will be permanent. everlasting
- (viii) People would respond to the new covenant with faith and obedience.
- (ix) God would take the initiative to establish the new covenant.
The new covenant will be universal

7 x 1 = 7 marks

R

(c) **Ways used by Church leaders in Kenya to communicate God's message to the people.**

- (i) Church leaders communicate God's message through sermons/ church services/ congregations. crusades/ door to door evangelism
- (ii) Some church leaders communicate God's message by performing miracles. faith healing
- (iii) Some church leaders write Christian literature/ books/ magazines.
- (iv) Some compose/ sing songs. drama
- (v) By leading exemplary lives.
- (vi) Through guidance and counseling/ giving advice.
- (vii) By using audio-visual devices/ social media.
- (viii) Through acts of charity/ helping the needy.

R

(ix) By organizing seminars/ workshops/ training sessions.

8 x 1 = 8 marks

6. (a) **Importance of initiation in traditional African communities.**

(i) It marks the transition from childhood to adulthood.

(ii) The shedding of blood binds the initiates to the ancestors.

(iii) The initiates acquire new status.

(iv) One is given new rights/ privileges/ responsibilities. *marry, own property, warriors*

(v) Initiates are given special education during seclusion/ taught secrets/ traditions of the community.

(vi) Initiation ceremonies promote unity.

(vii) It helps in structuring the community through age sets/ groups.

(viii) Initiates are given a chance to demonstrate courage / bravery.

(ix) Initiates are prepared to face difficulties / challenges of adult life.

(x) Promotes a sense of belonging/ gives identity to the initiates. *outcasts*

7 x 1 = 7 marks

(b) **Moral values acquired during initiation ceremonies in traditional African community.**

(i) Hospitality/ generosity/ kindness

(ii) Honesty/ faithfulness *trustworthy*

(iii) Integrity

(iv) Tolerance/ perseverance/ endurance *Patience*

(v) Self-control

(vi) Loyalty/ obedience

(vii) Respect *courtesy*

(viii) Love/ compassion *caring*

(ix) Responsibility/ hard work

6-7:30 AM
10:30-11 AM
1-2
4:30-5 PM
7-8 PM

Keeps
Practical

(x) Co-operation/ unity | Team work

(xi) Humility

(xii) Courage/ bravery

R

6 x 1 =

6 marks

(c) Changes that have taken place in the rite of initiation in Kenya today

(i) In some communities initiation is no longer meant for cultural identity/ is done for health reasons.

(ii) It has been individualized in some communities/ no longer a communal affair.

(iii) Initiation is not used as a measure to test courage/ bravery.

(iv) The role of age set/ group is fading away in some communities.

(v) People are being discouraged from using the same tool to perform the rite.

(vi) Some of the initiation practices have been banned / discouraged. fgm

(vii) Education of the initiates is no longer done by sponsors but by professionals.

(viii) Some people have opted to take their children to hospital.

(ix) Circumcision can be done at any age/ time.

U

7 x 1 =

7 marks