WASSCE JUNE 2015 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES

QUESTIONS — ESSAY

SECTION A

Themes from the Old Testament

1. (a) Highlight the problems encountered by Joseph with his brothers.
(b) Indicate how Joseph and his brothers were reconciled.
(c) What three lessons can be learnt from the relationship between Joseph and his family?

2. (a) Discuss the appointment of Joshua as Moses' successor.
(b) What three qualities of Joshua can be recommended for leaders of today?

3. (a) Describe how the supremacy of God was made manifest during the contest on Mount Carmel.
(b) In what three ways can the church fight against immoral acts in society?

4. (a) Give an account of Amos' encounter with Amaziah the priest.
(b) Indicate any three practices in your society that need to be condemned.

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SECTION B

Themes from the Four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles

5. (a) Examine the baptism of Jesus as narrated in Matthew's Gospel.
(b) In what two ways is baptism relevant to Christians?

6. (a) Describe the appearance of the Risen Christ to the two men on their way to Emmaus.

(b) What three benefits do Christians derive from the resurrection of Jesus Christ?

7. (a) Describe how Saul became converted.
(b) Identify any three visible signs of a convert.

SECTION C
Themes from Selected Epistles

8. (a) Highlight the relationship between faith and works according to the teaching of James.
(b) In what three ways can Christians demonstrate their faith in works?

9. (a) What was Peter's advice to Christians living among non-Christians?
(b) What three challenges can Christian's face among non-Christians?

(b) What three benefits do Christians derive from the resurrection of Jesus Christ?

7. (a) Describe how Saul became converted.
(b) Identify any three visible signs of a convert.

SECTION C
Themes from Selected Epistles

8. (a) Highlight the relationship between faith and works according to the teaching of James.
(b) In what three ways can Christians demonstrate their faith in works?

9. (a) What was Peter's advice to Christians living among non-Christians?
(b) What three challenges can Christian's face among non-Christians?

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WASSCE JUNE 2016 — ESSAY

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES

SECTION A

Themes from the Old Testament

1. (a) Describe how Moses responded to God's call.
(b) State three reasons why people refuse to accept leadership roles.

2. (a) Recount the effects of the behaviour of Eli's children on Israel as a nation.
(b) What two lessons can be learnt by parentsfrom Eli's attitude?

3. (a) Narrate the circumstances that led to the rejection of Rehoboam as a king of Israel.
(b) What three factors can lead to the rejection of a political leader?

4. (a) Relate the story of Hosea's marriage to Gomer.
(b) Mention three factors that ensure a stable marriage.

SECTION B

Themes from the Synoptic Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles

5. (a) Highlight Jesus' call of the twelve disciples.
(b) Identify four good qualities of a Christian leader.

6. (a) "And a young man followed him, with nothing but a linen cloth about his body and they seized him... and ran away naked." Trace the events which led to this incident in the life of Jesus.
(b) Give four reasons why some people forsake their friends.

7. (a) Highlight the activities of Peter in Lydda and Joppa.
(b) Identify two ways by which some pastors are hiding behind miracles to cause havoc in the society today.

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SECTION C

Themes from Selected Epistles

8. (a) Explain James' advice to Christians to be doers of the word and not hearers only.

(b) State two factors that hinder Christians from doing the will of God.

9. (a) Relate Peter's teaching on submission to authority.

(b) State seven ways a Christian can be a good citizen.

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WASSCE JUNE 2017

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES — ESSAY

SECTION A

Themes from the Old Testament

1. (a) Narrate the dreams of Pharaoh.
(b) In what three ways did the interpretation of the dreams affect Joseph and his people?

2. (a) Trace the circumstances that led to the call of Deborah to battle with Jabin.
(b) Mention three ways women can contribute to national development.

3. (a) Outline the circumstances that led David to serve in the house of Saul.
(b) What three lessons can leaders learn from the causes of Saul's downfall?

4. (a) Describe King Josiah's religious reforms in Israel.
(b) State four ways Christians can maintain the purity of their religion.

SECTION B

Themes from the Synoptic Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles

5. (a) Describe the temptations of Jesus as recorded in the gospel of Matthew.
(b) In what three ways were the temptations significant to Jesus in his ministry?

6. (a) Highlight the activities of each of these characters during the crucifixion of Jesus Christ: (i) The Two Robbers; (ii) Joseph of Arimathea.

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(b) In what three ways is the behaviour of the robbers significant to Christians?

7. (a) Describe the Communal Living of the Early Church.

(b) What three lessons can be learnt from the life of the Early Church?

SECTION C

Themes from Selected Epistles

8. (a) Recount James' advice to Christians on how the poor and the rich should be treated in the church.

(b) State four reasons why people should not discriminate against each other.

9. (a) Outline Peter's teaching on Christians' attitude to civil authorities.

(b) State three reasons for submission to civil authorities.

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WASSCE JUNE 2018

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

Themes from the Old Testament

1. (a) Describe the events of the first creation story in chronological order.
(b) State three reasons why man is regarded as the crown of creation.

2. (a) Give an account of the report brought to Moses by the twelve spies he sent to the land of Canaan.
(b) What three lessons can political leaders learn from the mission of the spies?

3. (a) Give a detailed account of the death of Saul on Mount Gilboa.
(b) State two effects of disobedience.

4. (a) Outline four out of the punishments Amos warned Israel about.
(b) List three out of the sins Amos condemned which are prevalent today.

SECTION B

Themes from the Synoptic Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles

5. (a) Narrate the events that led to the statement "This is my beloved Son with whom I am well pleased."
(b) Discuss four steps to take to become committed to God.

6. (a) Highlight nine roles played by women in the resurrection stories according to the synoptic gospels.
(b) Identify three roles played by women in the church today.

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7. (a) Narrate Peter's miraculous escape from prison.

(b) State three factors that motivate people to pray.

SECTION C

Themes from Selected Epistles

8. (a) Outline James' argument on "faith without works is dead."

(b) Indicate three benefits of faith to a Christian.

9. (a) Give twelve reasons why Christians should remain loyal to their masters in all situations.

(b) Identify any three virtues worthy of practice by Christians.

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2019 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES ESSAY

SECTION A

Themes from the Old Testament

1. (a) Highlight the story of how the Israelites crossed the Red Sea.
(b) State two lessons which Christians learn from this incident.

2. (a) "However, I will not tear away all the kingdom; but I will give one tribe to your son, for the sake of David my servant…" Recount what led to the above pronouncement.
(b) How do bad policies of a leader affect his followers?

3. (a) Outline Nehemiah's immediate reactions to the news about the state of affairs in Jerusalem.
(b) Identify three virtues that can be learnt from Nehemiah's reactions.

4. (a) "I am no prophet, nor a prophet's son; but I am a herdsman and a dresser of sycamore trees…" Give an account of the events that led to this statement.
(b) Identify three reasons for which people complain about the activities of some men of God today.

SECTION B

Themes from the Synoptic Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles

5. (a) Relate the trial of Jesus before the Sanhedrin according to Mark's gospel.
(b) Give two reasons for which people bear false witness against others.

6. (a) "My soul is very sorrowful, even to death; remain here and watch with me." Give an account of what happened to Jesus after this statement.
(b) Identify two ways by which one can assist a fellow Christian going through challenges.

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7. (a) Give an account of Stephen's defence before the Sanhedrin.

(b) State three lessons that can be learnt from Stephen's defence.

SECTION C

Themes from Selected Epistles

8. (a) "Therefore confess your sins to one another, and pray for one another, that you may be healed…" What other teachings did James give on effective prayer?

(b) In what three ways are Christians missing prayer today?

9. (a) Highlight the attitude Peter recommended for Christians living among people of other faiths.

(b) State two factors that can make Christians turn from pleasing God.

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WASSCE 2020 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES ESSAY

Answer FOUR questions in all, choose one question from each section and the fourth from either section A or B.

SECTION A

Themes from the Old Testament

1. (a) How did God change a formless earth to a place of life and activities?
(b) Give four ways humans abuse God's creation.

2. (a) Outline God's instruction to Joshua on his assumption of leadership over Israel.
(b) Identify three lessons political leaders can learn from Joshua's leadership.

3. (a) Describe how David resisted taking Saul's life at the wilderness of Ziph.
(b) Identify four benefits of self-control.

4. (a) Outline Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple.
(b) Identify three ways elders can use resources to advance the society.

SECTION B

Themes from the Synoptic Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles

5. "Do not be afraid, henceforth, you will be catching men…"
(a) Describe the circumstances under which the above statement was made.
(b) Identify three factors that can prevent people from becoming committed Christians.

6. (a) Describe the burial of Jesus as narrated by the synoptic gospels.

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(b) State three ways money is overspent during funeral in your society.

7. (a) Describe the circumstances under which Peter escaped from prison.

(b) What three lessons can be learnt from the incident above?

8. (a) Relate how James addressed the subject of prayer.

(b) State two roles prayer plays in the life of a Christian.

9. "For you are a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation…"

(a) Outline Peter's expectations of the people described above.

(b) State three factors that prevent Christians from doing the will of God.

SECTION C

Themes from the Selected Epistles

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WEST AFRICAN SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (WASSCE)

(CRS) YEAR 2021 — PAPER 2 (SC)

ESSAY — 2 hours

Answer four questions in all, choosing one question from each section and the fourth from either Section A or B. All questions carry equal marks. **[60 marks]**

SECTION A

THEMES FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

Answer at least one question from this section.

1.(a) Highlight the contributions of Cyrus to the return of the Jews from exile.
[12 marks]

(b) State three measures a nation can take to prevent God's wrath.
[3 marks]

2.(a) Narrate the circumstances that led to Joseph's encounter with Pharaoh.
[12 marks]

(b) State three lessons which can be learnt by leaders from Joseph.
[3 marks]

3.(a) Outline the role played by Jezebel in the death of Naboth.
[12 marks]

(b) Give three reasons for which people are greedy.
[3 marks]

4.(a) Highlight the promises God made to Joshua when he was appointed to lead the Israelites.
[9 marks]

(b) Explain three benefits of fulfilling one's promises.
[6 marks]

SECTION B

THEMES FROM THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS AND THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

Answer at least one question from this section.

5.(a) Recount the events that took place after Herod Agrippa I killed James.
[12 marks]

(b) State three factors that motivate Christians to pray.
[3 marks]

6.(a) How was the problem of discrimination solved in the early Church by the Apostles?
[9 marks]

(b) State three effects of discrimination in society.
[6 marks]

7.(a) Narrate how Saul escaped the attempt on his life in Damascus.
[9 marks]

(b) Identify three reasons for which people wish evil for others.
[6 marks]

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SECTION C

THEMES FROM SELECTED EPISTLES

Answer one question only from this section.

8.(a) According to Peter, what are the necessary requirements a citizen should have to make him/her responsible?
[9 marks]

(b) In what three ways can a good citizen help to develop his/her nation?
[6 marks]

9.(a) Discuss the necessary conditions under which a Christian's prayer can be answered.
[12 marks]

(b) State three types of Christian prayers.
[3 marks]

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WEST AFRICAN SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION (WASSCE)

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES (CRS)

ESSAY PAST QUESTIONS YEAR 2022

*Answer **four** questions in all, choosing **one** question from each section and the fourth from either Section A or B. All questions carry **equal** marks. **[60 marks]***

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SECTION A

THEMES FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

*Answer **at least one** question from this section.*

1.(a) Give an account of the story of the crossing of the Red Sea by the Israelites under the leadership of Moses.
[12 marks]

(b) Mention **three** lessons that can be learnt about the nature of God from the above incident.
[3 marks]

2.(a) Relate the events that led to the pronouncement of punishment on the household of Eli.
[12 marks]

(b) State **three** ways by which parents can make their children responsible.
[3 marks]

3.(a) *I have done wrong; return, my son David, for I will no more do you harm …*

Recount the events that led to this apology.

[11 marks]

(b) What **two** qualities can we derive from David's attitude?

[4 marks]

4.(a) Recount Josiah's response to the discovery of the *Book of the Law* in the temple.

[12 marks]

(b) Identify **three** ways in which the religious situation today is similar to Josiah's days.

[3 marks]

SECTION B

THEMES FROM THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS AND THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

*Answer **at least one** question from this section.*

5.

(a) *My soul is very sorrowful, even to death; remain here and watch with me.*

Give an account of what happened to Jesus after he made this statement.

[11 marks]

(b) State **two** ways by which one can assist people going through challenges.

[4 marks]

6.

(a) *You wicked servant, I forgive you all that debt because you besought me …*

Outline the circumstances that led to the above statement.

[12 marks]

(b) State **three** reasons for which people find it difficult to forgive.

[3 marks]

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7.

(a) Give an account of how the prophecy of Joel was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost.

[11 marks]

(b) In what **two** ways was the above incident significant?

[4 marks]

SECTION C

THEMES FROM THE SELECTED EPISTLES

*Answer **one** question only from this section.*

8.(a) Recount the teachings of James in which he remarked that love your neighbour as yourself.

[12 marks]

(b) Identify **three** negative effects of discrimination among Christians.

[3 marks]

9.(a) Outline Peter's recommendations that believers should interact with unbelievers in the society.

[12 marks]

(b) State **three** ways by which Christians can live above reproach in the society.

[3 marks]

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CRS YEAR 2023 — PAPER 2 (SC)

ESSAY — 2 hours

[60 marks]

Answer four questions in all, choosing one question from each section and the fourth from either Section A or B. All questions carry equal marks.

SECTION A

THEMES FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

Answer at least one question from this section.

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1.

(a) Narrate the events that led to the marriage between Moses and Zipporah.
[11 marks]

(b) Explain two reasons for which people seek asylum.
[4 marks]

2.(a) Recount how the diplomatic relations between Tyre and Israel enhanced the building of the Temple during Solomon's reign.
[11 marks]

(b) Highlight two benefits of diplomatic relations among nations.
[4 marks]

3.

(a) Recount the events that took place in Judah after the death of King Josiah to the first deportation of the Jews.
[11 marks]

(b) State four causes of civil unrest in a nation.
[4 marks]

4.

(a) *Let us build with you; for we worship your God as you do, and we have been sacrificing to Him ever since …* Narrate the events that followed this request of the Samaritans.
[11 marks]

(b) State four causes of tension among neighbours.
[4 marks]

SECTION B

THEMES FROM THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS AND THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

Answer at least one question from this section.

5.

(a) *Then Jesus said to him, begone Satan! For it is written, you shall worship the Lord your God and Him only shall you serve.* Narrate the events that took place before Jesus made the above statement as recorded in Matthew.
[9 marks]

(b) Highlight three lessons which Christians can learn from Jesus' encounter with Satan in 5(a).
[6 marks]

6.

(a) *Lord, how often shall my brother sin against me, and I forgive him?* Narrate Jesus's response to the above question.
[9 marks]

(b) Outline three benefits one stands to gain in forgiving others.
[6 marks]

7.

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(a) Outline the circumstances that led to the untimely death of Ananias and Sapphira.
[11 marks]

(b) State four lessons the church of today can learn from the actions of Ananias and Sapphira that led to their death.
[4 marks]

SECTION C

THEMES FROM SELECTED EPISTLES

Answer one question only from this section.

8.

(a) Outline James' instructions to Christians on how to conduct effective and result-driven prayer.
[11 marks]

(b) State four factors that hinder prayer from being heard and answered.
[4 marks]

9.

(a) Highlight Peter's advice to elders and the youth of the church on how to promote good relationships.
[9 marks]

(b) Indicate three ways by which conflict retards the growth of the church.
[6 marks]

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YEAR 2024 — PAPER 2 (SC 2024)

WAEC CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES 1

ESSAY — 1 hour

[60 Marks]

SECTION A

THEMES FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

Answer at least one question from this section. Answer four questions in all, choosing one question from each section and the four from either Section A or B. All questions carry equal marks.

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1.

(a) In what three ways was Israel affected by the unwise policies of Solomon?
[9 marks]

(b) Identify three-character traits of leaders that make them unpopular.
[6 marks]

2.(a) Explain three challenges that confronted the Jewish returnees during the rebuilding of the temple.

(b) Highlight three factors that stand in the way of development in your country.
[6 marks]

3.(a) *O Nebuchadnezzar, we have no need to answer you in this matter …* Account for the event that necessitated the above statement by the three exiled.
[11 marks]

(b) Outline four ways in which Christians can maintain their faith in God.
[4 marks]

4.

(a) Give an account of the incident that made the Jews describe King Cyrus of Persia as the Lord's anointed.
[9 marks]

(b) Identify three ways by which immigrants can contribute to the welfare of their host nation.
[6 marks]

SECTION B

THEMES FROM THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS AND THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

Answer at least one question from this section.

5.

(a) Highlight account of the demands of discipleship.
[9 marks]

(b) Outline three characteristics expected of a potential disciple.
[6 marks]

6.

(a) Describe how Jesus was pronounced guilty before Caiaphas, the High Priest.
[11 marks]

(b) State two lessons that can be drawn from Jesus' trial.
[4 marks]

7.

(a) Give an account of events that led to the appointment of the seven deacons.

(b) Explain three ways by which conflict can be resolved in the church.
[6 marks]

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SECTION C

THEMES FROM SELECTED EPISTLES

Answer one question only from this section.

8.

(a) *… Have a seat here, please, while you say to the poor man, stand there or sit at my feet …* Recount how the above situation was addressed by James in the church.
[9 marks]

(b) In what three ways does the situation above affect the progress of society?
[6 marks]

9.

(a) *But you are a chosen race, a royal priesthood, a holy nation …* Outline Peter's expectation of the people described above.
[9 marks]

(b) Explain three factors that stand in the way of peaceful co-existence among people.
[6 marks]

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WASSCE JUNE 2015 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES 2 (ESSAY)

SECTION A

1. (a) Problems encountered by Joseph with his brothers (Genesis 37:1–28)

(i) Joseph was specially loved by his father because he was born at his father's old age.

(ii) His brothers were not happy because of the preferential treatment by their father.

(iii) The long robe with sleeves made for Joseph by their father (Jacob) indicated that Joseph would be heir instead of Reuben, the eldest son.

(iv) Joseph's dreams which he narrated to his father and brothers — the implication was that Joseph would rule over his elder brothers.

(v) His brothers' hatred on him increased when they questioned how he would rule over them.

(vi) When they saw an opportunity, they plotted to kill him.

(vii) On a second thought, they resolved to sell him to the Ishmaelites (traders) who later sold him to an Egyptian officer.

(viii) While in Egypt, Joseph rose to become a prominent person.

(b) The Reconciliation between Joseph and his brothers (Genesis 45:1–15)

(i) The great famine in Israel led Joseph's brothers to seek corn in Egypt.

(ii) On their second visit to Egypt, Joseph revealed himself to them as the person they sold into slavery.

(iii) Joseph wept in front of them and enquired about his father.

(iv) He advised his brothers not to be depressed for their evil act against him.

(v) He assured them that it was God who sent him before them through their act, to preserve life.

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(vi) He asserted that although what they did was evil, God meant/allowed it to happen for good.

(vii) Joseph gave an open invitation to the family to settle in Goshen.

(viii) He was benevolent and gave them plenty food and clothes to return home.

(ix) Joseph shed tears of joy over Benjamin and the rest of his brothers, with kisses to assure them of his love.

(c) Lessons to learn from Joseph's relationship with his family:

(i) Importance of absolute forgiveness.

(ii) Relevance of genuine reconciliation.

(iii) Need to do good to people who hurt us.

(iv) Need to be diplomatic and show respect to our elders.

(v) Need to avoid hatred or evil plots.

(vi) Need to avoid favouritism or preferential treatment in the family.

(vii) Ability to own up or accept responsibility for wrong acts and be remorseful.

(viii) The assurance that what God had destined cannot be altered by any human being.

(ix) Care for others, especially in times of need.

(x) Need to be good role models.

(xi) Need to live in peace and settle disputes amicably with others.

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2. (a) Appointment of Joshua as Moses' successor (Numbers 27:15–25)

(i) As Moses grew old and about to die, he asked God for a new leader.

(ii) He requested for a leader that would lead the Israelites to the land that God had promised.

(iii) This request was vital so that the people of Israel would not become a sheep without a shepherd.

(iv) God chose Joshua, son of Nun, as Moses' successor.

(v) Joshua was a man full of God's spirit and had been an associate of Moses for a long time.

(vi) Moses was to anoint Joshua and empower him so that the Israelites could obey him.

(vii) However, the change or transition was to be gradual while Moses was still alive.

(viii) Joshua was to depend on Eleazar the priest, who would inquire of the Lord by the judgement of the Urim and Thummim.

(ix) Hence, at his command, Joshua and the Israelites could go out and come in.

(x) Consequently, Moses brought Joshua before Eleazar and the congregation.

(xi) Eleazar commissioned him before the congregation by laying hands on him.

(xii) Moses exercised both political and religious powers as he received orders directly from God.

(xiii) But Joshua received political power while Eleazar took care of religious issues.

(xv) Laying of hands on Joshua signified his divine appointment.

(xvi) Joshua was to follow or adhere to the law given to him by Moses.

(xvii) God encouraged Joshua to be strong and courageous.

(xviii) God pledged to always be with him.

(xix) Moses had a great concern for the nation as he was not disturbed by the forecast of his death, but prayed for Joshua to succeed.

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(b) Leadership qualities of Joshua that can be recommended for leaders of today:

(i) Leaders should fear God and trust Him.

(ii) They should be faithful and obedient to God's rules for them to be successful.

(iii) They should respect their subjects, both rich and poor, or old and young.

(iv) Leaders should be strong and courageous while taking decisions or implementing same.

(v) They must be honest or truthful.

(vi) They should have foresight, mission and vision.

(vii) They should exhibit good administration and have listening ears.

(viii) They should have good morals and integrity.

(ix) They should be servant leaders and selfless.

(x) They should recognise the need to grow into leadership (gradually) instead of grabbing power by force.

3. (a) The Supremacy of God on Mount Carmel (1 Kings 18:11–41)

(i) King Ahab allowed Jezebel (his wife) to introduce the worship of Baal and Asherah in Israel.

(ii) God's anger was provoked. Hence, He sent prophet Elijah to pronounce drought and famine on the land.

(iii) Ahab then accused Elijah of being the cause of the drought in Israel.

(iv) But Elijah blamed Ahab for allowing the worship of Baal (foreign god) in Israel, which made the Israelites forsake God.

(v) Elijah requested for the contest on Mount Carmel to determine who was supreme in Israel, Yahweh or Baal.

(vi) Elijah asked Baal's prophets to sacrifice a bull on an altar and call on Baal to send fire to consume the sacrifice.

(vii) Similarly, Elijah would also sacrifice a bull on an altar and call on God (Yahweh) to send fire to consume it.

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(viii) As Elijah stressed, the God who answered by fire would be the true God of Israel.

(ix) The Baal's prophets took their turn first, but they could not send down fire.

(x) They even cut themselves with knives, all to no avail.

(xi) Elijah then mocked them, saying their god may be asleep or on a journey.

(xii) But there was no response from their god.

(xiii) Elijah took his turn, built an altar with twelve stones, and requested that trenches be made around the altar and water poured into them.

(xiv) Elijah offered a simple prayer, and immediately God sent down fire to consume the sacrifice.

(xv) The people declared, "The Lord, He is God; the Lord, He is God!"

(xvi) The supremacy of God of Israel was thus established.

(xvii) Elijah had the Baal's prophets slain at the Brook Kishon.

(xviii) After the contest, God was shown to be greater than Baal.

(xix) Thereafter, there was rain in Israel, thus ending the drought.

(b) Ways in which the church can fight against immoral acts in the society:

(i) Church members should avoid sin and adhere to the word of God as recorded in the Holy Book.

(ii) They should live exemplary lives and witness about Christ via revivals, crusades, evangelism, etc.

(iii) They should not compromise with sinners.

(iv) They should focus on God only and fear Him.

(v) Church members should help the needy in the society.

(vi) They should be fair and impartial in all their dealings with other people in the society.

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(vii) There should be adequate reward and punishment in the society.

(viii) They should counsel those who go astray in the society.

(ix) They can use social media to expose evil deeds in the society.

(x) Church members should participate in fighting for people's fundamental human rights.

4. (a) Amos' encounter with Amaziah the priest (Amos 7:10–17)

(i) Amos was a shepherd and a dresser of sycamore trees, while Amaziah was a priest at Bethel (the centre of Israel's religion).

(ii) Amos denounced the social and religious malpractices of the Israelites of his day.

(iii) He also preached at the king's sanctuary that Jeroboam II would die by the sword.

(iv) This statement infuriated Amaziah, the priest in-charge of the temple at Bethel.

(v) Amaziah reported Amos to the king, accusing him of treason.

(vi) Sequel to the fact that the temple belonged to the king and not God, Amos was forbidden to speak against the king there.

(vii) Amaziah commanded Amos to return to Judah to prophesy and earn his living there.

(viii) He called Amos a "seer" — a prophet who was consulted for the discovery of lost articles for a fee.

(ix) Amos denied being a paid prophet or in the service of the king, nor was he a member of the professional prophets.

(x) Amos further said that no one had engaged him to pronounce judgement on Jeroboam and Israel.

(xi) He was only a herdsman and a dresser of sycamore trees, and the Lord took him from following the flock in order to prophesy to Israel.

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(xii) He added that no authority could stop him from delivering his message.

(xiii) Consequently, Amos cursed Amaziah for trying to turn him away from God's command.

(xiv) He stated that Amaziah's wife would be a prostitute and his children killed.

(xv) Moreover, Amaziah's land and property would be divided among the people.

(xvi) Israel would also go into exile.

(xvii) Amaziah would also die in a foreign land.

(b) Practices in the society that should be condemned:

(i) Corruption, bribery, injustice or partiality.

(ii) Fake worship/sacrifice and occultism.

(iii) False swearing or vows.

(iv) Sexual immorality.

(v) Female genital mutilation.

(vi) Poor environmental practices.

(vii) Confinement of females to shrines.

(viii) Oppression of the poor and child abuse.

(ix) Display of wealth during church harvest.

SECTION B

5. (a) The Baptism of Jesus according to Matthew's Gospel (Matthew 3:13–17)

(i) When Jesus heard about the work of John the Baptist, He came down from Galilee to be baptized in the River Jordan.

(ii) John was preaching baptism for the forgiveness of sins.

(iii) When John saw Jesus, he recognized Him as the expected Messiah — a man superior to him.

(iv) John said, "It is I who need to be baptized by you, and you are coming to me?"

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(v) Hence, John was hesitant to baptize Jesus.

(vi) Jesus, however, persuaded John to baptize Him in order to fulfil all righteousness.

(vii) Consequently, John consented to baptize Jesus through immersion.

(viii) As He came out of the water, the heavens opened and the Spirit of the Lord descended and alighted on Him like a dove.

(ix) Immediately, a voice came from heaven saying, "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased."

(x) The baptism prepared Jesus for His earthly ministry as it marked His call into public office.

(xi) The descent of the Spirit on Jesus was a symbol of Him being anointed as Son of God, having been confirmed as the Messiah.

(xii) Jesus accepted to be baptized by John to identify with sinners whom He came to redeem.

(xiii) The Holy Spirit which came upon Jesus led and guided Him to do God's will.

(xiv) In going to John for baptism, Jesus was giving approval to John's baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins.

(xv) Baptism, therefore, is a divine ritual vital to fulfil all righteousness by Christians.

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(b) Relevance of Baptism to Christians:

(i) It identifies Christians with Christ.

(ii) It marks the physical and ritual cleansing of Christians.

(iii) It is a sign of repentance and forgiveness.

(iv) It is a response to God's command.

(v) It is a symbol of the death and resurrection with Christ.

(vi) It marks a new creation or new life.

6. (a) Appearance of Jesus to the two men going to Emmaus (Luke 24:13–35)

(i) On the evening of the resurrection day, Cleopas and one other disciple were going to Emmaus, discussing the most current event in Jerusalem in respect of the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.

(ii) Jesus drew near and walked with them, and joined the conversation.

(iii) They could not recognize Him, and were surprised when He asked them what they were discussing.

(iv) They asked Him whether He was the only stranger around, unaware of the most current happening.

(v) He demanded to know what it was. They answered and it concerned Jesus, a great prophet that was mighty in words and deeds.

(vi) They added how the Jewish Council had delivered Him to be condemned to death.

(vii) He was the one they had hoped would redeem Israel.

(viii) It was then the third day since it happened, though some of their women had amazed them with the story of His resurrection.

(ix) Some of their men had however been to the tomb and found it empty as the women had told them.

(x) Jesus called them fools who were slow at heart to believe all that the prophets had spoken.

(xi) He said that it was vital that Christ should suffer and enter into glory.

(xii) Beginning with Moses and the prophets, He interpreted to them all that the Scriptures had spoken about Himself.

(xiii) When they drew near the village, Jesus made as though He would go further, but they pleaded with Him to pass the night with them.

(xiv) He went in with them, and at table, He took the bread, blessed and broke it.

(xv) Jesus disappeared from their sight.

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(xvi) They wondered how it did not dawn on them, when He was expounding the Scriptures to them, that they were actually talking with Jesus.

(xvii) They immediately returned to Jerusalem, told their experiences, and the brethren in turn confirmed Jesus' resurrection.

(b) Benefits Christians derive from the resurrection of Jesus Christ:

(i) It is the pillar of the Christian faith.

(ii) It gives Christians hope that Jesus is alive.

(iii) It confirms that Jesus is the Son of God.

(iv) It gives Christians the boldness to evangelize.

(v) It indicated that all those who believe Christians overcame death.

(vi) It confirms Christians' hope for salvation.

(vii) It indicates that all those who die in the Lord will be alive on the last day.

7. (a) The Conversion of Saul (Acts 9:1–22)

(i) After the death of Stephen and persecution of the disciples in Jerusalem, Saul collected letters from the Jerusalem Sanhedrin to the synagogue at Damascus to arrest Christians.

(ii) His mission was to seize and bring them, bound, to Jerusalem.

(iii) On the way, he suddenly saw a light from heaven flashing around him.

(iv) He fell to the ground and heard a voice saying, "Saul, Saul, why do you persecute me?"

(v) He asked, "Who are you, Lord?" and the voice replied, "I am Jesus, whom you are persecuting."

(vi) He was told to get up and go into the city, where he would be told what to do.

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(vii) The men with Saul stood speechless, hearing the voice but seeing no one.

(viii) Saul rose from the ground but could not see anything.

(ix) He was led by the hand to Damascus, where he was without sight for three days, and neither ate nor drank.

(x) Ananias, a disciple at Damascus, was called by the Lord to go to the street called Straight and lay hands on Saul so he could be healed.

(xi) Ananias was reluctant to go because he had heard so much about Saul and the harm he had done to the Saints at Jerusalem.

(xii) God told Ananias that Saul was chosen as God's instrument to carry His name to Kings and Gentiles.

(xiii) Ananias went and laid his hands on Saul, saying "Brother Saul, the Lord Jesus has sent me so that you may regain your sight and be filled with the Holy Spirit."

(xiv) Saul regained his sight as something like scales fell off his eyes.

(xv) Thereafter, he was baptized and was strengthened.

(xvi) At Damascus, he proclaimed in the synagogues that Jesus is the Son of God.

(xvii) He should exhibit a transformed life.

(b) Visible signs of a convert:

(i) Being patient, polite, submissive and exhibiting Christian virtues.

(ii) Being self-disciplined and respecting other people's views.

(iii) Performing one's civic duties and obligations.

(iv) Maintaining/exhibiting law and order.

(v) Offering selfless service to the society.

(vi) Encouraging good governance in the society.

(vii) Avoiding acts of arrogance, violence, pride, etc.

(viii) He should be honest in dealing with other people in the society.

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(ix) He should participate in vibrant church activities.

(x) He should study the Word of God daily.

(xi) He should take part in evangelism and be bold to spread the Word of God.

(xii) He should attend church services daily and be committed to the work of God.

SECTION C

8. (a) Relationship between Faith and Work according to James (James 1:2–22; 2:14–26)

(i) James outlined the fact that an individual gains nothing by merely claiming to have faith but not works.

(ii) Genuine faith is evidenced by works. Hence, he called on Christians to be doers of the Word and not deceive themselves by not doing what they professed.

(iii) Thus, faith without works is dead.

(iv) Faith is expressed in practical works like caring for the sick and needy.

(v) Faith and Work are inseparable — "you cannot show me your faith without works."

(vi) Hence, a person is justified by works and not by faith alone.

(vii) James further asserted that people who have belief in God without expressing it in actions to justify their faith are not different from the devil.

(viii) For the devil also believes in God but does not do God's works.

(ix) Moreover, James argued that if Christians are mere hearers, they are like a man who observes his face in a mirror, but as soon as he goes away, forgets what his face looks like.

(x) Consequently, for a person to be truly religious, he must bridle his tongue, or else his religion is in vain.

(xi) Furthermore, James argued that Abraham was justified by works when he was ready to offer his son Isaac.

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(xii) Rahab, the prostitute, was also justified by her works when she protected the spies sent by Joshua.

(xiii) These two people expressed their faith by their deeds.

(xiv) Faith and works are essential to each other, as the body and the spirit.

(xv) Hence, just as the body apart from the spirit is dead, faith apart from works is dead.

(b) Demonstration of Faith in Works:

(i) Participation in church activities.

(ii) Being hospitable and loving one another.

(iii) Being patient, polite, submissive and exhibiting Christian virtues.

(iv) Being self-disciplined and respecting other people's views.

(v) Performing one's civic duties and obligations.

(vi) Maintaining/exhibiting law and order.

(vii) Offering selfless service to the society.

(viii) Encouraging good governance in the society.

(ix) Avoiding acts of arrogance, violence, pride, etc.

9. (a) Peter's advice to Christians living among non-Christians (1 Peter 2:9–25)

(i) Christians should abstain from the desires of the flesh, which fight against their soul.

(ii) They should obey those in authority.

(iii) They should conduct themselves honourably among non-Christians to the glory of God.

(iv) They should strive to do the right things at all times.

(v) They should trust in God even when they suffer unjustly.

(ix) Servants should obey their masters at all times.

Christians should live as free people without using their freedom as a guide to sin.

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He (Christ) did not retaliate as they committed sin against Him.

The wrongs done to Him, Christians should emulate.

Christians should persevere under unjust suffering.

(b) Challenges Christians face among non-Christians:

(i) Challenges Christians face among the youths.

(ii) Theocentrism/idolatry or Satanic practices.

(iii) Occultism and corruption.

(iv) Bribery, nepotism/tribalism and religious/sectional laws in conflict with Christian laws.

(v) Sexual immorality/immoral norms.

(vi) Bad leadership.

(vii) Indiscipline among the youths.

(viii) Discrimination due to gender.

(ix) Ethnicity, religion, etc.

(x) Compromising one's faith (syncretism/cretism).

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2016 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

1(a) Moses' Response to God's Call (Exodus 3:1–22; 4:1–17):

(i) Moses encountered God in a bush at Mount Sinai/Horeb, while tending the flocks of his father-in-law, Jethro.

(ii) God told him that He had seen and heard the afflictions of the Israelites in Egypt and had come down to deliver them.

(iii) God then charged Moses to meet Pharaoh and demand freedom for the Israelites, so that they could go to Canaan (the Promised Land).

(iv) Moses was reluctant and tried to shirk the responsibility of confronting Pharaoh to release the people of Israel.

(v) In response, God assured him that He would be with him.

(vi) God also gave him a sign that he would bring the Israelites back to Mount Horeb to serve Him (God).

(vii) Moses asked what he should say in case the people demanded to know His name, in respect of nature/personality.

(viii) God revealed His name, "I am who I am" — the God of your fathers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, had sent you (Moses) to liberate them.

(ix) He asked Moses to assemble his elders and go to Pharaoh for permission to worship their God, Yahweh, in the wilderness.

(x) Moses complained that the Israelites would not listen or believe him, let alone accept that God had appeared to him.

(xi) God acknowledged that the king would not let them go unless a mighty hand/power compelled him (Pharaoh).

(xii) Consequently, God gave Moses some signs to perform: turning his staff/rod into a snake when cast on the ground, and his hands becoming leprous when placed in his armpit.

(xiii) In addition, he should pour water from the Nile onto the ground, to become blood, if the people would doubt the initial signs.

(xiv) In spite of these signs, Moses was still not willing and complained about his being a stammerer, which may affect how quickly he would respond to Pharaoh.

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(xv) God promised to be with him and control his tongue.

(xvi) Moses continued complaining, but God told him to stop and appoint another man to assist him.

(xvii) God appointed Aaron, his brother, to be his mouth-piece before the Israelites and Pharaoh.

1(b) Reasons why people refuse to accept leadership roles:

Lack of adequate motivation.

Due to physical challenges.

Lack of confidence, trust, or fear of failure.

Lack of commitment or interest.

Lack of technical know-how or knowledge.

Fear of being criticized.

Lack of vision and/or integrity.

Lack of self-discipline.

Pride, and fear of being a servant-leader to the subordinates.

2(a) Effect of Eli's children's behaviour (1 Samuel 2:12–36; 3:2–18; 4:10–22):

(i) Eli, a priest of Shiloh, had two sons, Hophni and Phinehas.

(ii) Hophni and Phinehas treated the Lord's sacrifice with contempt.

(iii) They took raw meat instead of boiled meat.

(iv) They also took a greater portion of the meat than required.

(v) They had immoral affairs with women at the entrance of the tent where the Ark of God was kept.

(vi) Eli failed to stop his children from these illicit/immoral acts, in spite of persistent complaints and warnings.

(vii) A man of God was sent to Eli to warn him about the children's behaviour and its consequences.

(viii) God told Samuel in a vision to pronounce doom on Eli and his household.

(ix) When Eli was told, he said, "It is the Lord, let Him do what seems good to Him."

(x) God sent the Philistines to fight Israel, and Israel was defeated.

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(xi) In the war, about three thousand Israelites died.

(xii) The Ark of the Covenant was also captured by the Philistines.

(xiii) The two sons of Eli were also killed.

(xiv) When Eli heard that his sons were killed and the Ark was also captured, he fell and died.

(xv) When Phinehas' wife, who was pregnant, heard of the death of her husband and father-in-law, she gave birth prematurely and later died.

(xvi) The child was called "Ichabod," meaning the glory has departed from Israel.

(xvii) The priestly position of Eli's family was taken away and given to Samuel.

2(b) Lessons parents can learn from Eli's attitude:

(i) Parents should teach their children to fear God.

(ii) Parents should train their children in good moral values.

(iii) They should be friendly with their children and discourage deviant behaviour.

(iv) They should reward and encourage good behaviour.

(v) Parents should let the children know that disobedience to the Lord's commandments leads to punishment.

(vi) Parents should be bold to caution their children when they misbehave.

(vii) Parents should also show/have interest in the affairs of their children in respect to education, relationships and aspirations.

3(a) Circumstances that led to the rejection of Rehoboam as king (1 Kings 12:1–17):

(i) After the death of Solomon, his son Rehoboam was crowned king of Judah in the south.

(ii) The ceremony was performed at Shechem in the north.

(iii) Jeroboam, who was in exile in Egypt at the time, returned home and led a delegation from the north to meet Rehoboam.

(iv) The delegation requested that the heavy burden imposed on them by Solomon be made light so that they would serve him.

(v) Rehoboam asked the northern delegates to go and return on the third day for a response.

(vi) He sought advice from his father's elderly counsellors

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about the type of response he should give the delegates.

(vii) The elders advised him to take heed to their request by reducing their burden.

(viii) Rehoboam later consulted his peers for advice on the same issue.

(ix) His contemporaries (peers) advised him to tell the delegates that he would increase their burden and chastise them with scorpions instead of whips, which his father used.

(x) This implied that the people's plight would be worse under him than that of his father.

(xi) On the third day, Jeroboam and the northerners returned to Rehoboam for the feedback.

(xii) Rehoboam rejected the advice of the elders and took that of his peers.

(xiii) When the Israelites observed that Rehoboam was not ready to listen to their plea for a reduction of their burden, they broke away from the united kingdom and said, "We have no inheritance in the sons of Jesse, to your tents, O Israel; each man go to his own house."

(xiv) The northerners then made Jeroboam their king.

3(b) Factors that can lead to rejection of a political leader:

(i) When the leader has no respect for the elders.

(ii) When the leader becomes arrogant/rude/dictatorial.

(iii) When the leader violates the laws and constitution of the land.

(iv) When the leader is incapacitated or unable to control his subordinates.

(v) When the leader lacks integrity.

(vi) When the leader is selfish and inconsistent in his decisions.

(vii) When the leader indulges in immoral acts.

(viii) When the leader practises nepotism or favouritism.

(ix) When the leader is involved in cases of bribery and corruption.

4(a) Hosea's marriage to Gomer (Hosea 1; 2; 3):

(i) God instructed Hosea to take for a wife a woman of harlotry.

(ii) This was to show how Israel had forsaken the Lord and engaged in idolatry.

(iii) Hosea took Gomer, the daughter of Diblaim, who gave

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birth to three children.

(iv) The first child, a son, was named Jezreel, which implied that God would punish the house of Jehu and put an end to the kingdom of Israel.

(v) Gomer's second child, a female, was named "Not Pitied," which implied that God would no longer pity the house of Israel.

(vi) The third child was named "Not My People," because Israel was no longer the people of God.

(vii) After the birth of these children, Gomer abandoned Hosea and ran after other lovers.

(viii) Hosea, out of love, begged Gomer to come back, but she refused.

(ix) He sent his children to plead with her to return, but to no avail.

(x) Gomer was influenced by the worldly things she was receiving from her lovers.

(xi) Despite Gomer's unfaithfulness and Hosea's disappointments, Hosea still loved her.

(xii) Thus, Hosea's marital experience and love for his wife, a prostitute, was a demonstration of God's love for Israel.

4(b) Factors that can ensure a stable marriage:

(i) Mutual love, trust, respect and understanding.

(ii) Effective communication with each other.

(iii) Prudent use of financial resources.

(iv) Patience and endurance to withstand family challenges.

(v) Faithfulness to each other.

(vi) Tolerance and commitment in marriage.

(vii) Exhibiting a spirit of forgiveness at all times.

(viii) Sexual compatibility.

(ix) Regular intercession to restore broken relationships.

SECTION B

5(a) Jesus' call of the twelve disciples (Mark 1:16–20; 2:13–17; Luke 5:1–11; Matthew 4:18–25):

(i) There are slight variations from each gospel account.

(ii) According to Luke, Jesus prayed throughout the previous night for divine guidance before choosing the disciples.

(iii) The disciples had different professions — fishermen, tax collectors, politicians, etc.

(iv) According to Mark's account, shortly after Jesus' temptation, He passed beside the Sea of Galilee where He saw Simon Peter and his brother Andrew fishing, because they were fishermen.

(v) Jesus commanded them to follow Him, that He would make them fishers of men.

(vi) Immediately, they left their nets and followed Him.

(vii) Moving a little further, He saw James, the son of Zebedee, and John his brother, who were in their boat mending their nets.

(viii) He called them, and they left their father Zebedee in the boat with hired servants, and followed Him.

(ix) According to Luke, Jesus saw Simon Peter and Andrew by the Lake of Gennesaret. He got into Simon's boat and asked him to put out a little from the land.

(x) After teaching from the boat for a while, Jesus asked Simon to put out into the deep and let down their nets for a catch.

(xi) Simon lamented that they had toiled all night without a catch, but because of His words, he would cast the net.

(xii) They had a great catch and the boat began to sink.

(xiii) Jesus hushed their fears and told them they would be catching men thereafter.

(xiv) As they moved further, Jesus saw Levi and called him to be His disciple.

(xv) Levi/Matthew heeded Jesus' call and later organised a feast for Jesus and His disciples, as well as some tax collectors.

(xvi) Jesus' feasting with tax collectors annoyed the scribes and the Pharisees.

(xvii) Jesus' response to their accusation was, "I came not to call the righteous but sinners to repentance."

(xviii) The other disciples were Philip, Bartholomew, Thomas, James the son of Alphaeus, Simon the Canaanean, Judas the son of James, and Judas Iscariot.

5(b) Good qualities of a Christian leader:

(i) Moral uprightness and integrity.

(ii) Exemplary life and accountability.

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(iii) Humility and obedience.

(iv) God-fearing and visionary.

(v) Commitment and faithfulness.

(vi) Selfless service.

(vii) Patriotic and impartial.

(viii) Courageous, motivator and knowledgeable.

6(a) Events leading to the person that fled naked in Mark 14:32–52:

(i) Jesus and His disciples went to Gethsemane, where He asked them to sit and wait while He prayed.

(ii) He took Peter, James and John (the inner circle), and He was greatly distressed and troubled.

(iii) He told them, "My soul is troubled, even to death," and asked them to remain there and watch.

(iv) After moving further, He fell on the ground and prayed that if it were possible, God should remove the cup of suffering from Him, though God's will must be done.

(v) When He returned to the disciples, He found them sleeping.

(vi) He accused them of not being able to watch for even an hour; hence He admonished them to watch and pray to avoid temptation, as He observed that the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak.

(vii) He went back to pray again, repeating the same words as previously used.

(viii) On His return, He found them again sleeping and their eyes were heavy.

(ix) He left them and went for the third time.

(x) On the third time, when He found them sleeping, He told them it was enough and the time (hour) had come for the Son of Man to be betrayed into the hands of sinners.

(xi) Hence, they should leave, for the betrayer was at hand (close).

(xii) While He was speaking, Judas Iscariot came with an armed crowd, the chief priests, the scribes and the elders.

(xiii) Judas kissed Jesus to betray Him to the Sanhedrin.

(xiv) They seized Jesus, and a disciple cut off the ear of the high priest's servant.

(xv) Jesus asked if they took Him for a robber or bandit that they had come with swords and cudgels to arrest Him.

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(xvi) Jesus asked them why they did not arrest Him as He taught daily in the synagogues.

(xvii) At this juncture, all the disciples deserted Him and fled.

(xviii) Among those following was a young man with nothing on but a linen cloth.

(xix) They tried to seize him, but he slipped out of the linen cloth and ran away naked.

(xx) Thereafter, Jesus was led to the high priest's house.

(xxi) Mark alone preserved this story, suggesting that the writer was an eye-witness, the author of the gospel according to Mark.

6(b) Reasons why some people forsake their friends:

(i) If the friend lacks integrity.

(ii) When they suspect that their lives are in danger.

(iii) Due to inferiority complex or superiority.

(iv) Due to selfishness, envy or greed.

(v) If the friend exhibits a maladaptive behaviour that scares people away.

(vi) If the friend has contagious/infectious diseases.

(vii) When there are damaging reports about the friend.

(viii) Due to poverty.

7(a) Activities of Peter in Lydda and Joppa (Acts 9:32–43):

(i) As a follow-up to encourage the Christian faith, Peter visited the Christians outside Jerusalem.

(ii) He visited Lydda, where he met a man named Aeneas who had been bedridden due to sickness for eight years.

(iii) Peter prayed for Aeneas, and he was instantly healed.

(iv) As a result of the healing, many people at Lydda and nearby towns were converted to the Lord.

(v) While there, a disciple called Dorcas (Tabitha) died at Joppa.

(vi) She was a woman who was very charitable, always doing good and helping the poor.

(vii) The brethren at Joppa heard of Peter's miracle at Lydda, so they sent for him.

(viii) When Peter arrived, he was taken into an upper room where Dorcas was laid in state.

(ix) There were widows weeping and displaying garments which Dorcas had made for them.

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(x) Peter sent all the mourners out, knelt down and prayed for Dorcas to come back to life.

(xi) Tabitha then opened her eyes and, on seeing Peter, sat up.

(xii) Peter lifted her up and presented her alive to the disciples.

(xiii) The miracle Peter performed brought much joy, and many who heard of it believed in the Lord.

(xiv) Peter stayed in Joppa for some time with a tanner called Simon.

7(b) Ways by which some pastors hide behind miracles to cause havoc in society:

(i) Some pastors demand huge sums of money for their services, which is extortion.

(ii) Some pastors use questionable means when praying, to have immoral affairs with people's wives.

(iii) Some lose their miracles immediately they depart from the premises of the fake pastors.

(iv) Some pastors cause the breaking of homes through their false prophecy.

(v) Some pastors curse their victims when they refuse to comply with their demands.

(vi) Some pastors use abusive words against their clients.

(vii) Some pastors infringe on people's rights.

(viii) Some people have lost their lives through unapproved practices prescribed by fake pastors.

(ix) Many people have lost their valuables and still did not receive their healing after prayers from the fake pastors.

SECTION C

8(a) James' advice to Christians to be doers of the Word (James 1:2–27; 2:14–26):

(i) James advised Christians to live according to the word of the Lord which they have heard.

(ii) He advised that it is useless to hear the word and fail to put it into practice.

(iii) He added that if anyone is a hearer of the word and not the doer, he is like someone who sees himself in a mirror and turns away and forgets himself.

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(iv) James posits that pure and undefiled religion involves keeping oneself unstained from the world.

(v) He added that if one thinks he is religious but does not bridle his tongue, he deceives his heart and his religion is vain.

(vi) Hence, it is of no use to say you have faith but have no works to demonstrate the faith you have.

(vii) In practical terms, James opined that if someone was poorly clothed and hungry and you asked him to go in peace and be filled without providing the clothing and food to them, you are not backing your faith with works.

(viii) Hence, faith without works is dead.

(ix) Christians should know that faith in God without works is not acceptable.

(x) For instance, Abraham justified his faith by works when he was prepared to sacrifice his only son, Isaac.

(xi) Therefore, a person is justified by works and not faith alone.

(xii) Recall also that Rahab the prostitute justified her faith by works when she received the messengers and sent them out by another way.

(xiii) James concluded by stressing that as the body without the spirit is dead, so also faith without works is dead.

(xiv) Consequently, faith should manifest itself in love of God and service to humanity, and not mere expression of it by words.

8(b) Factors hindering Christians from doing the will of God:

(i) Lack of self-discipline or self-control.

(ii) Ignorance of the true word of God.

(iii) Procrastination and time constraint.

(iv) Bad influence or persuasion from others.

(v) Lack of faith or commitment.

(vi) Materialism or worldliness.

(vii) Sickness or unpleasant experiences.

(viii) Poverty and laziness.

9(a) Peter's teaching on submission to authority (1 Peter 2:13–17):

(i) Peter stresses that a good citizen is one who, for the sake of Christ, respects every human authority.

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(ii) These authorities could be self-imposed or delegated.

(iii) By doing the right thing, a good citizen puts to shame the ignorance of foolish men.

(iv) Christians should live as servants of God.

(v) Hence, they should honour all men.

(vi) They should love their neighbours and those in need.

(vii) They should fear God and keep His commandments.

(viii) They should know that those in authority have been appointed to punish offenders and reward those who do right.

(ix) Christians should live as free men without using their freedom as a pretext for doing evil.

(x) In all, Christians should honour or respect those in authority and honour them as kings.

9(b) Ways a Christian can be a good citizen:

(i) Being self-disciplined.

(ii) By reporting criminal activities to the appropriate authorities.

(iii) Being truthful and standing on what is right at all times.

(iv) By obeying the laws of the land.

(v) By not looting the treasury of government.

(vi) By rejecting acts of bribery and corruption.

(vii) By not engaging in criminal activities.

(viii) By obeying traffic rules and regulations.

(ix) By not engaging in acts like kidnapping, drug peddling, cultism, robbery, etc.

(x) By paying taxes and rates regularly.

(xi) By embarking on evangelism.

(xii) By participating in communal labour.

(xiii) By helping to defend the helpless or weak (being patriotic).

(xiv) Teaching other good ethics.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2017 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

1(a) The Dreams of Pharaoh (Genesis 41:1–33):

(i) Pharaoh dreamed of seven sleek and fat cows coming out of the Nile.

(ii) He saw seven other slim and thin cows.

(iii) The thin and slim cows swallowed the fat ones.

(iv) He dreamed again of seven plump and good ears of corn growing on one stalk.

(v) Another seven thin and blighted ears came up also.

(vi) Again, the seven thin and blighted ears of corn ate up the good and plump ones.

(vii) When he woke up, he was troubled and afraid.

(viii) So he summoned all the magicians and wise men of Egypt.

(ix) But his magicians and wise men could not interpret the dreams.

(x) Then the chief butler remembered how Joseph had effectively interpreted his dream in prison.

(xi) The chief butler recommended Joseph to Pharaoh.

(xii) Pharaoh narrated his dream to Joseph.

(xiii) Joseph emphasized that it is only God who gives favourable interpretation to dreams.

(xiv) Joseph gave a good and acceptable interpretation to Pharaoh's dreams.

1(b) Ways the interpretation of the dreams affected Joseph and his people:

Pharaoh made Joseph the leader of his household and people.

Joseph was appointed next in rank to Pharaoh.

Joseph was honoured with a royal marriage.

He used his position to prepare adequately for the famine.

He used his position to save his people during the period of the famine.

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He used his position to settle his family in Egypt during the period of famine.

The episode brought reconciliation between Joseph and his brothers.

Through him, God's promise to Abraham was fulfilled because Joseph brought security and prosperity to his family in Egypt.

It led to his freedom and release from prison.

2(a) The circumstances that led to the call of Deborah to battle with Jabin (Judges 4):

The people of Israel in the time of Joshua took a covenant that they would not mix the worship of Yahweh with the worship of other gods.

But the Israelites broke this covenant and started serving Baal and Ashtoreth, the gods of the Canaanites.

Yahweh was displeased by this act and thus delivered Israel into the hands of their enemies, who oppressed them severely.

Consequently, God made them to be defeated in all the battles they went into.

When their punishment and suffering became enormous, they remembered God and prayed for deliverance.

Yahweh was moved by their groaning and oppression, and so raised judges who delivered them from their enemies.

However, when the judges died, the people of Israel went back to sin against God. Specifically, it was after the death of Judge Ehud that the Israelites committed more sins against God. Hence He gave them up to the Canaanite king Jabin to oppress them for twenty years.

When the Israelites cried to God for mercy, He raised Deborah, a prophetess and a judge, to come to their rescue.

Upon God's directives, Deborah summoned Barak to gather ten thousand men at Mount Tabor against Jabin and his army commander, Sisera.

Deborah added that God had promised to give victory to Barak.

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At first, Barak was reluctant and insisted that he would only go to battle if Deborah would go with him.

Deborah agreed but stressed that the victory would go to a woman.

When Sisera heard that Israel had gone up to Mount Tabor, he called up his men to fight Barak and Deborah, but the Canaanites were defeated.

After losing his entire army, Sisera fled on foot to the tent of Jael the Kenite to seek asylum.

He was given hospitality, but when he was asleep, Jael drove a peg into his temple (forehead) with a hammer and killed him.

She presented his body to Barak, who was pursuing Jabin.

Jabin, the king of Canaan, was also killed, and the Israelites became free again and lived peacefully.

This confirms the principle of Deuteronomy that obedience to God leads to peace and prosperity, while disobedience leads to pain, suffering and defeat.

2(b) Ways women can contribute to national development:

By engaging in social and religious activities.

By bringing up children and keeping family members together.

By participating in social and religious activities like evangelism.

By participating in rural and urban development programmes.

By serving in various professions, e.g. medicine, law, military, banking, etc.

By engaging in politics and serving as legislators, commissioners, ministers, etc.

By participating in economic development programmes such as farming.

By engaging in the entertainment industry and sports.

3(a) Circumstances that led David to serve in Saul's house (1 Samuel 16:14–23):

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In the war with the people of Amalek, Saul was told to utterly destroy the people and everything in the land.

Though Saul defeated the Amalekites and destroyed the people, he spared Agag, the king of the Amalekites, and the best of their livestock, to sacrifice to the Lord.

Samuel told Saul that to obey is better than sacrifice, and because he disobeyed God, God had rejected him from being king.

After Saul's disobedience to God's instruction, the spirit of the Lord departed from him and he was tormented by an evil spirit from the Lord.

Saul's servants suggested that a man skillful in playing the lyre should be employed to help soothe Saul whenever he was tormented.

Saul agreed to this suggestion and requested the services of a skillful musician.

One of the servants recommended David, son of Jesse, a Bethlehemite.

David was described as a brave man and a warrior, one who speaks well and a handsome man whom God loves.

Consequent upon this, Saul sent messengers to Jesse that he needed David's services because he was pleased with him.

Jesse gave David some bread, wine and a kid as gifts to Saul.

David thereafter started working in the house of Saul.

Saul loved David greatly and made him his armour-bearer.

He (Saul) sent a message to Jesse requesting David to remain in his service.

Whenever Saul was tormented, David played his lyre and Saul felt better and the evil spirit left him then.

3(b) Lessons leaders can learn from the causes of Saul's downfall:

Leaders should obey and be loyal to God's instructions.

Disobedience can terminate God's plan for the leader.

Leaders should not be moved by greed or materialism like Saul.

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Disobedience leads to suffering and condemnation from God.

One man's disobedience can lead to the suffering of others, as the Israelites were defeated in a battle because of Saul's sin.

When a leader fails, he/she should be ready to accept responsibility/blame.

Leaders should be ready to learn from their mistakes and ask for forgiveness.

As quoted, obedience is better than sacrifice, and it is better to prevent evil than to seek solutions or answers when it occurs.

Leaders should be prayerful and seek God's directives.

Leaders should not be dishonest or untruthful, unlike Saul, who lied to Samuel that he had obeyed God's commandment.

Leaders should not lack the courage to stand by the truth, like Saul. Hence, leaders should be courageous.

4(a) King Josiah's religious reforms in Israel (2 Kings 23:4–25):

After the discovery of the Book of the Law in the temple, King Josiah initiated some religious reforms.

Josiah commanded Hilkiah, the priest, to bring out all the vessels made for Baal and Asherah and all other gods.

He burnt them outside Jerusalem in the fields of the Kidron and took the ashes to Bethel.

He deposed the idolatrous priests whom the kings of Judah had ordained to burn incense in high places to honour Baal and other gods.

He broke down the houses of the male cult prostitutes which had taken over the house of the Lord.

He defiled and chased out the high priests all over the city from the temples where they burned incense to the gods.

He also defiled Topheth to prevent people from sacrificing their sons and daughters as burnt offerings to Molech.

He removed the horses the kings of Judah had dedicated to the worship of the sun god at the entrance of the temple, and destroyed them.

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He also destroyed all the altars put in place by Manasseh, Solomon, Jeroboam and the other kings before him (Josiah).

He carried out his reforms up to the Northern Kingdom and removed the shrines of the high places that were in the city of Samaria, Bethel, which the Israelites had made.

Josiah killed and burned the bodies of all the priests of the high places.

He restored the feast of Passover and commanded the people to keep it as written in the Book of the Covenant. Hence, he restored the ancient faith in Israel (Judah).

In addition, he abolished idolatry, sorcery, witchcraft, soothsaying in Judah/Jerusalem, and also demolished the altars at high places and centralized their worship place in Jerusalem.

4(b) Ways Christians can maintain purity of their religion:

By having constant faith in God.

By daily studying of God's word and scriptures.

By following the moral teachings of the Bible and caring for the needy.

By proper training of religious leaders.

By monitoring the moral standards expected of believers.

By asking for forgiveness whenever one transgresses.

By avoiding idolatry or occultism.

By acknowledging Jesus' presence in every activity, such as prayer, fasting and preaching.

By avoiding sin or immorality.

By maintaining peaceful co-existence.

By changing negative attitudes to the environment.

By encouraging religious tolerance among the brethren.

SECTION B

5(a) The Temptations of Jesus as recorded in the gospel of Matthew (Matthew 4:1–11):

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After Jesus' baptism, He was led by the Holy Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil.

He fasted for forty days and nights, and at the end of the fasting He was hungry.

The devil came to Him and said, "If you are the son of God, command these stones to become loaves of bread."

Jesus replied that it is written, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceeds from the mouth of God."

The devil then took Him to the pinnacle of the temple and said to him, "If you are the son of God, throw yourself down; for it is written, 'He will give His angels charge of you, and on their hands they will bear you up, lest you strike your feet against a stone.'"

Jesus replied him, "Again it is written, 'You shall not tempt the Lord your God.'"

The devil took Jesus to a high place (mountain) and showed Him all the kingdoms of the world and their glory.

He, the devil, said to Him, "All these I will give you, if you will fall down and worship me."

Jesus rebuked the devil to go away, saying that one must worship only God.

Then the devil left Jesus.

Thereafter, the angels of the Lord came and ministered to Him.

5(b) Ways the temptations were significant to Jesus in His ministry:

During His baptism, Jesus reflected on His mission as the Messiah and work.

He accepted suffering as a means of achieving God's purpose, which was the redemption of mankind.

The temptation indicated Jesus' preparation for His ministry, as it entailed Him to explore what His mission was aimed at.

The first temptation was aimed at making Jesus an economic Messiah that would satisfy the physical and material needs of

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the people. However, Jesus rejected the idea of bribing people with material things.

In the second temptation, Jesus confounded the people with His power that is supernatural and kicked against those who perform cheap miracles.

The third temptation indicated that Jesus was not a political Messiah who would wrestle power from the Roman leaders and restore the Davidic kingdom. Hence, Jesus rejected the corrupt messianic ideas and took the path of a spiritual suffering servant to establish His kingdom.

With this victory over Satan, Jesus assured His followers that with the word of God they too can overcome the devil.

6(a)(i) The Activities of the two robbers (Matthew 27:38 and 44; Luke 23:39–43):

Two robbers were crucified with Jesus, one on the right and the other on the left.

Matthew records that they joined the chief priests and those who passed by to mock Jesus.

In Mark's account, one of the robbers mocked Jesus, asking, "Are you not the Christ? Save yourself and save us."

The other robber rebuked him, positing that Jesus was innocent yet was being crucified.

And unlike Jesus, they deserved the punishment meted on them.

He then pleaded with Jesus to remember him in His kingdom or paradise.

Jesus answered and assured him a place in paradise.

6(a)(ii) The activities of Joseph of Arimathea (Matthew 27:57–66; Mark 15:42–47; Luke 23:50–56):

Joseph of Arimathea was a rich man and respected member of the council/Sanhedrin.

He was a secret disciple of Christ.

He was aware that it was against Jewish custom to have a dead body on the cross overnight.

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He approached Pilate and requested for the body of Christ for burial.

Pilate released the body of Jesus.

Joseph wanted to bury Jesus because the following day was Sabbath.

He took the body of Christ and wrapped it in a clean linen shroud/cloth.

Afterwards, he laid the body of Christ in his own new tomb where nobody had ever been laid.

He closed the entrance of the tomb with a large rock and departed.

6(b) Ways the behaviour of the robbers is significant to Christians:

It indicates that being punished for a crime one had committed is different from persecution.

No matter the magnitude of our sins, Jesus Christ is ready to forgive us if we sincerely repent.

We should not judge others because we ourselves are sinners before God.

We should at all times stand for the truth, irrespective of the challenges we face.

We should not mock the weakness of others. Hence, we should avoid blasphemy.

The behaviour of the robbers also shows that salvation and grace are needed before one can enter God's paradise. Hence, we should trust and have faith in Christ.

We should depend on God in times of challenges or troubles.

Salvation and deliverance can come even at the last hour to faithful Christians.

We should learn to take responsibility for our actions without shifting blame to others.

7(a) The communal living of the early Church (Acts 2:41–47; 4:32–37; 5:1–11; 6:2–6):

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After receiving the Holy Spirit at Pentecost, Peter delivered a powerful speech, and about three thousand converts were made and they became part of the early church.

The new converts were then baptized.

The lives of the early Christians were characterized by a strong bond of fellowship because they were of one accord (heart).

The early church members devoted themselves to the apostles' teachings.

As wonders and signs were performed by the apostles, fear came upon them.

They practised joint ownership of their properties and shared the proceeds among themselves according to their needs.

They devoted themselves to breaking of bread from one house to another with gladness and sincerity of mind.

They praised God and had favour with all the people.

The apostles gave testimony to the resurrection of the Lord Jesus, and grace upon them.

Those who had lands or houses sold them and brought the proceeds (money) to the apostles' feet to be shared.

People like Joseph (Barnabas) willingly sold his field and brought the money to the apostles to be shared.

However, Ananias and Sapphira his wife were not sincere in giving out their possession, and so were instantly punished.

There was an unfair distribution of the proceeds, and this practice almost destroyed the early church.

This anomaly was rectified by the appointment of the deacons.

7(b) Lessons to be learnt from the life of the early church:

There is need to preach the word of God.

There is need to seek God's presence and power to perform signs and wonders.

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Fellowship was held in people's homes, as temples and synagogues were not required for fellowship always.

The Holy Communion was frequently taken by them (members of the early church).

The spirit of giving and taking was very active in the early church. Hence, believers today are enjoined to practise same.

The believers did not only preach love but they showed it. Hence, Christians should demonstrate love in practical terms and be honest in all they do.

There was oneness and unity of purpose. Hence, believers should unite for a common purpose.

SECTION C

8(a) James' advice to Christians on how the poor and rich should be treated in the church (James 2:1–13):

James admonished Christians to show no partiality to anyone irrespective of their status in society.

They are ambassadors of Christ and hold the faith of the Lord Jesus Christ.

If preferential treatment is given to the rich over the poor, then one is guilty of partiality and causes division.

Hence, no distinction should be made among Christians, because God does not discriminate.

James also said that God has chosen the poor in the world to be rich in faith and to become heirs of the kingdom.

In showing partiality, the poor man has been dishonoured.

When one commits partiality, one commits sin and is convicted by the law.

He who keeps all but one law fails in all.

James added that God commanded Christians not to commit adultery or kill a fellow man.

Hence, breaking one of these commandments will make one guilty of violating all aspects of the law.

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Christians should speak and act like those cognizant of the law.

8(b) Reasons why people should not discriminate against each other:

Discrimination encourages disunity among various people.

It discourages sense of belonging.

It encourages sycophancy, like praise singing.

It prevents people from accepting the gospel.

It promotes distrust and hatred.

It leads to underdevelopment and retards progress.

It discourages cooperation among people.

It does not encourage equal opportunity for all.

It creates bottlenecks and conflicts among people.

It can lead to unhealthy rivalry.

It encourages greed and selfishness.

9(a) Peter's teaching on Christians' attitude to civil authorities (1 Peter 2:13–17):

Christians should be law-abiding.

They should respect constituted authorities.

They should discharge their civic duties and responsibilities promptly.

Christians should know that it is God who appoints kings to punish wrongdoers and reward those who do good.

Christians should exhibit good behaviour, which would put to shame the ignorance of foolish men.

Peter admonished Christians who have been liberated from the curse of the law to live as freemen without using such freedom as a pretext for evil.

Christians should live as obedient servants of God.

They should respect every man and love the brotherhood of believers.

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Above all, Christians should fear God and honour the kings and rulers in society.

9(b) Reasons for submission to civil authorities:

To enhance peace and orderliness.

To enhance development in the society.

To enjoy the security and protection when laws are made and obeyed.

To create a harmonious environment for the worship of God.

To fulfil God's command or instruction to Christians to be submissive to authorities.

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WASSCE JUNE 2018 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES 2 (ESSAY)

SECTION A

1. (a) Chronological story of the first Creation (Genesis 1:1–31)

(i) In the beginning, God created the heavens and the earth.

(ii) The earth was without form and was void, and darkness covered the earth, and the spirit of God moved over the face of waters.

(iii) On the first day, God created light and separated light from darkness for the purpose of day and night.

(iv) On the second day, God created the firmament.

(v) On the third day, God created the vegetation from the dry land.

(vi) On the fourth day, God created the heavenly bodies (the sun, the moon and the stars).

(vii) On the fifth day, God created the sea monsters, birds and animals.

(viii) On the sixth day, God created man.

(ix) On the seventh day, God rested.

(x) God made the seventh day a day of rest which should be respected and hallowed by God.

(b) Reasons for regarding man as the crown of Creation:

(i) Man was created in the image and likeness of God.

(ii) Man was given the authority to subdue the earth.

(iii) God gave man dominion over all other creatures.

(iv) Man was given the ability to think, make decisions, and be held responsible for his actions and inactions.

(v) Man is intelligent and can distinguish between good and evil.

(vi) Man was expected to be as creative as God Himself.

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2. (a) Report brought to Moses by the Twelve spies sent to the land of Canaan (Numbers 13:1–33; 14:1–19)

(i) When the Israelites got to the wilderness of Paran at Kadesh, God told Moses "send men to spy out the land of Canaan" which He has given to the Israelites.

(ii) Moses was to select twelve men, one from each tribe of Israel.

(iii) The men were to survey the strengths and weaknesses of Canaan and find out if the land was fertile or not.

(iv) Moses told the spies also to find out whether the inhabitants were strong or weak, few or many, and if the cities were fortified or not.

(v) After forty days of wandering and searching, the spies came with the report that the land was fertile.

(vi) The spies came to the valley of Eschol where they cut down a branch with a single cluster of grapes and carried it on a pole between two of them to show that the land was fertile.

(vii) The spies also brought some pomegranates and figs to show that the land was fertile and it flowed with milk and honey.

(viii) They further said that the cities were fortified and the descendants of Anak, who were very strong and tall, lived in the land.

(ix) The spies also confirmed the presence of the Amalekites living in the land of Negeb, the Hittites, the Amorites and the Jebusites dwelling in the hilly country, while the Canaanites dwelled by the sea and along Jordan.

(x) The majority of the spies said that the men of Canaan were of great stature and the Israelites looked like grasshoppers before them.

(xi) The spies also said that the land devoured its inhabitants.

(xii) But Joshua and Caleb rented their clothes in anger and disagreed with the false rumour, and posited that they could occupy the land because they can overpower the inhabitants.

(xiii) Joshua and Caleb were optimistic that they could defeat the Canaanites and so encouraged the Israelites to be courageous.

(xiv) The people of Israel complained bitterly against Moses and opted to have been allowed to remain as slaves in Egypt

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rather than to die in the wilderness.

(xv) The Israelites opined that they appoint another leader to take them back to Egypt.

(xvi) The Israelites wanted to stone Joshua and Caleb.

(xvii) Sequel to the attitudes of the Israelites, God wanted to destroy Israel, but Moses interceded on their behalf.

(b) Lessons political leaders can learn from the mission of the spies:

(i) The majority view may not always be the truth.

(ii) Feasibility study should always be done before undertaking major projects.

(iii) Exaggerations should be avoided if its purpose is to make or create fear in other people.

(iv) Bold and faithful people should be appointed as leaders in the society.

(v) Positive and self-image (optimism) is necessary for individual and national progress in a nation.

(vi) Reporting true state of affairs should be encouraged at all times.

(vii) Political leaders should not be discouraged by negative reports and criticisms which come their way.

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3. (a) The Death of Saul at Mount Gilboa (1 Samuel 31:1–13)

(i) After the great defeat of the Israelites by the Philistines at Mount Gilboa, the people of Israel fled.

(ii) The Philistines overtook Saul and his sons and killed them.

(iii) The sons of Saul that were killed by the Philistines were Jonathan, Abinadab and Malchishua.

(iv) As the war became tensed, Saul was greatly injured by the Philistines.

(v) Having suffered severe injuries, Saul requested that his armour bearer should kill him so as to avoid being killed by the Philistines.

(vi) When the armour bearer refused to kill Saul, he committed suicide by falling on his own sword.

(vii) Seeing Saul dead, the armour bearer also killed himself.

(viii) On hearing that Saul and his sons had died, the Israelites fled from their cities.

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(ix) The following day, the Philistines settled in the abandoned cities of Israel and sent words of victory over the Israelites to all their men in Philistine.

(x) On his death, Saul's head was cut off and his armour was stripped off.

(xi) The messengers were sent by the Philistines into the temple of Ashtaroth to bear the news of their victory to their gods.

(xii) Saul's body was fastened to the wall of Bethshan to make fun of him.

(xiii) However, the people of Jabesh-Gilead went bravely at night to remove Saul and his sons' bodies from Bethshan.

(xiv) Their bodies were brought to Jabesh where they were burnt, and the remains were buried under the tamarisk tree.

(xv) This was done to avoid further abuse and humiliation on the Israelites.

(xvi) The people fasted seven days to mourn Saul and his sons.

(xvii) They did this so as to reciprocate how Saul saved them at a time when they were threatened by Nahash, the king of the Ammonites.

(b) Effects of Disobedience:

(i) Disobedience makes people to lose favour from God.

(ii) Disobedience exposes people to harm and danger.

(iii) It attracts severe punishment.

(iv) It breaks up relationships.

(v) Disobedience can attract war.

(vi) It can lead to disaster and death.

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4. (a) The Punishments Amos Warned Israelites about (Amos 2:6, 4; 5:1–24; 7:10–17, & 8)

(i) Amos told the Israelites that God would not revoke His punishments on them if they refused to repent.

(ii) Amos prophesied that the Samaritan women would be taken into exile in hooks like a fish, and cast into Harmon.

(iii) People who cheated the poor to build houses of hewn stone would not dwell in such houses, neither would they live to drink the wine of the vineyards they had planted.

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(iv) The people would suffer in exile as punishment.

(v) Their wives would be harlots in the city, and their sons and daughters would fall by the sword.

(vi) There would be wailing in all the squares and in all the streets, and they shall say "Alas!"

(vii) Amos also prophesied that the people would suffer famine, not of food or drink, but of the word of God.

(viii) Confinement/rejection of worship involving sacrifices, prayers, songs on feast and sacred days would incur God's wrath and displeasure, as well as hatred and rejection.

(ix) Those who looked forward to the day of the Lord as a day of joy and exoneration would be disappointed as it would turn out to be a day of judgement and severe punishment.

(b) Sins condemned by Amos which are prevalent today:

(i) Robbing the poor of their belongings.

(ii) False worship, false prophets and idolatry.

(iii) Bribery and corruption.

(iv) Forced slavery, child abuse and child trafficking.

(v) Paying lip service to God.

(vi) Not keeping the Sabbath and feast days holy.

(vii) Selling the righteous for money and the poor/needy for pittance or small fee.

SECTION B

5. (a) Events that led to the statement "This is my beloved Son in whom I am well pleased" (Matthew 3:13–17, Mark 1:9–11, Luke 3:21–22)

There are some similarities and differences in the accounts of the baptism of Jesus Christ as recorded in the Synoptic Gospels.

(i) According to the gospels, Jesus came down from Nazareth of Galilee to be baptized by John the Baptist in the river Jordan.

(ii) Matthew records that John recognized Jesus as the expected Messiah when he saw Him, and wondered why Jesus came to him for baptism.

(iii) John was surprised because Jesus was more superior to him. Hence, he hesitated in baptizing Him.

(iv) After a while, John agreed to baptize Jesus.

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(v) As Jesus came out of the water after the baptism, the heavens opened, and the spirit of God descended upon Him like a dove.

(vi) Then a voice was heard from heaven saying, "This is my beloved Son, with whom I am well pleased."

(vii) The voice also confirmed Jesus Christ as the Messiah and the anointed Son of God.

(viii) Jesus was baptized so as to identify Himself with the sinners He came to redeem.

(ix) This event marked Jesus' call into the ministry. Hence, the Holy Spirit which came upon Him guided and led Him to God's will.

(x) Recall that according to Matthew and Mark, the dove descended on Jesus as He was being baptized, while Luke records that it happened after the baptism.

(xi) However, only Matthew reported John's initial hesitation to baptize Jesus.

(xii) Luke reported that after Jesus had been baptized, He prayed and the heavens opened, and the Holy Spirit in the form of a dove descended upon Him.

(b) Steps required to become Committed to God:

(i) One must obey God's commandments and trust Him in all circumstances.

(ii) One should be pure in heart and live a morally upright life.

(iii) One should be ready and available to accept responsibilities.

(iv) One should be obedient and respect those in authority (civil authorities).

(v) One should study the scriptures and apply same to one's modus vivendi (way of life).

(vi) One should be prayerful and seek God's face and directives.

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6. (a) Roles played by Women in the Resurrection stories according to the Synoptic Gospels (Matthew 28:1–10, Mark 16:1–11, Luke 24:1–11)

(i) According to the synoptic gospels, women were the first to go to the tomb of Jesus.

(ii) Matthew's gospel records that the women went to the

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tomb after the Sabbath was fully completed.

(iii) Mark has it that after the Sabbath had passed and very early in the morning at the rising of the sun, the women went to the tomb.

(iv) The women were Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome. Luke added Joan, the wife of Chuza.

(v) Mark records that these four women brought sweet spices to anoint the body of Jesus for further embalmment.

(vi) While on their way, the women wondered who would help them roll away the rock/stone at the entrance of the tomb.

(b) Roles of Women in the church today:

(i) Some women act as pastors, evangelists and prophetesses in the church today.

(ii) Some women give their property to the church.

(iii) Some women donate money to church projects.

(iv) Some women serve as choristers in the church.

(v) Some women serve as ushers and Sunday school teachers.

(vi) Some women assist in cleaning the church premises.

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7. (a) Peter's Miraculous Escape from Prison (Acts 12:1–19)

(i) As Herod Agrippa continued to persecute the early church, he also killed James, the brother of John.

(ii) When he realised that the death of James pleased the Jews, he proceeded to arrest Peter.

(iii) Herod Agrippa arrested Peter during the celebration of the feast of the Unleavened Bread.

(iv) Herod's intention was to kill Peter after the Passover celebration.

(v) The night before Agrippa's planned execution of Peter, Peter was bound with chains and placed between two soldiers so as to prevent his escape.

(vi) While Peter was in the prison, the church was praying on his behalf.

(vii) While Peter was asleep, an angel of the Lord appeared to him and a light shone in the cell.

(viii) The angel touched Peter and woke him, saying, "Get up quickly."

(ix) The chains immediately fell from Peter's hands, and the

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angel told him to dress up.

(x) Peter thought he was dreaming as the angel told him to follow him.

(xi) The first gate, the second gate, and the iron gate which leads to the city all opened.

(xii) Peter later realized that it was not a dream, that the angel of the Lord had led him out of the prison.

(xiii) Peter immediately went to the house of Mary, the mother of John Mark, where the brethren had gathered praying for him in the mid-night.

(xiv) Peter knocked the door, and Rhoda identified his voice.

(xv) Rhoda told the brethren that Peter was at the door knocking, but they did not believe her, and said that Rhoda was mad.

(xvi) They said that the person at the door might be Peter's ghost, but eventually when the door was opened, they saw Peter.

(xvii) In their amazement, they wanted to shout for joy, but Peter restrained them.

(xviii) Peter then described how he was released from the prison by the angel of God.

(xix) Thereafter, Peter fled to Jerusalem.

(xx) In the morning, when Peter could not be found, Herod ordered the execution of the guards.

(b) Factors that Motivate People to Pray:

(i) People pray when they need protection against the devil.

(ii) People pray when they need spiritual growth.

(iii) People pray when they are sick or in great difficulty.

(iv) People pray in order to seek God's counsel or favour.

(v) People pray to God to forgive their sins after confession of such sins.

SECTION C

8. (a) James' Argument on Faith and Work (James 1:22–27; 2:14–26)

(1) James admonished Christians to live according to the word of God which they have heard.

(2) Hence, it would be meaningless to hear the word and fail to put it into practice.

(3) James posits that God's blessings come through works and not just faith.
(4) Consequently, faith must be combined with practical work to produce the desired result.
(5) Faith without work is useless and dead.
(6) James illustrated this by stating that anyone who is a hearer of the word and not a doer, he/she is like someone who sees him/herself in a mirror and turns away and immediately forgets him/herself.
(7) He added that Rahab, the prostitute, also justified her faith by work when she received the messengers of Joshua and sent them out by another way.
(8) Conclusively, James asserts that faith should manifest itself in love of God and service to human kind, and not mere expression of it by works alone.

(b) Benefits of Faith to a Christian:

Faith creates room for spiritual growth of Christians.

Faith enables Christians to have confidence in God.

It enables Christians to trust God and fellowship with Him.

It motivates Christians to face and withstand life's challenges.

Faith creates room for physical and emotional healing in Christians.

Faith assures Christians of eternal salvation after the world's race.

Faith enables Christians to be committed to God and rely solely on Him.

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9. (a) Reasons Why Christians should Remain Loyal to their Masters at all times (1 Peter 2:13–25)

According to Peter, Christians should be law-abiding. They should respect constituted authorities.

[Christians] would discharge their civic duties and responsibilities promptly to all men and masters, irrespective of their ways of life or behaviour.

Christians should respect every man and show brotherly love to all persons.

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Christians should fear God and honour the kings and rulers.

Peter asserts that Christians should submit to all legal human institutions, including the authorities of state.

Christians should live as obedient servants of God.

Hence, he (Peter) admonished Christians to be like Christ and endure undue punishment for the Kingdom's sake.

He added that Christians should bear in mind that although Christ was persecuted, He did not threaten His persecutors but trusted in God who would give the right judgement in the end of the race here.

Christians should note that Jesus died for our sins, and by His wounds, we are healed.

Conclusively, James (Peter) admonished Christian servants to follow the good example of Jesus in everything they do.

(b) Virtues Worthy of Practice by Christians:

(i) Obedience and loyalty.

(ii) Patience/perseverance/endurance.

(iii) Kindness/love.

(iv) Honesty/sincerity/truthfulness/integrity.

(v) Faithfulness/fear of God and patriotism.

(vi) Humility, purity and righteousness.

(vii) Holiness, prayerfulness and purity.

(viii) Forgiveness and chastity.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2019 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES 2 ESSAY

SECTION A

The story of how the Israelites crossed the Red Sea (Exodus 14).

(i) Sequel to the several mistreatment and afflictions suffered in the hands of the Egyptians and the resultant effect on the Egyptians, especially the death of the firstborn sons in Egypt, Pharaoh resolved to let the Israelites go.

(ii) However, when Pharaoh realised that the Israelites were eager to go and would not return to Egypt, he organised his army and chariots to pursue the Israelites.

(iii) This move became necessary to Pharaoh when he had a second thought that the people of Israel would no longer serve them.

(iv) As the Israelites left Egypt and Pharaoh's chariots and army pursued them, the Israelites were guarded by the pillar of clouds by day and the pillar of fire by night.

(v) Pharaoh and his army officers caught up with the Israelites at Pihahiroth where they had gathered in front of the sea (Baalzephon).

(vi) As the Egyptians approached and drew nearer to the people of Israel, the Israelites became very much afraid and cried unto the Lord and Moses, saying "Is it because there are no graves in Egypt that you have taken us away to die in the wilderness?"

(v) Moses encouraged the Israelites and assured them that the Egyptians would surely perish by the hands of God.

(vi) Moses told them to stand firm and fear not and expect the salvation of God which He will work for them that day.

(vii) Moses added that the Egyptians whom they see that day would never be seen again.

(viii) Moses then cried to God in their situation and God commanded Moses to tell the Israelites to move forward.

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(ix) The Lord ordered Moses to stretch his rod on the red sea.

(x) The sea was troubled by a great wind afterwards and the Israelites passed through the dried ground.

(xi) While the Egyptians still pursued the Israelites with their chariots, the wheels of the chariots were impeded.

(xii) As the Egyptian army and their chariots were battling with the impediments, Moses instantly stretched his rod over the red sea and the water came back to its shape and the Egyptians were drowned.

(xiii) This made the Israelites to worship God and believe in Him the more.

(b) Lessons to learn from the Incident:

Leaders should always encourage their followers at all times as Moses exhibited.

The story shows God's Omnipotence.

It shows the importance of relying on God even at difficult situations.

The story stresses the need to pray to God when in adversity.

It stresses the need to believe and have faith in God.

The story proves that those who neglect the God like the Egyptians will perish.

The story shows that we should not fear or doubt the power of God as the Israelites but trust God in all circumstances.

2(a) Reasons for the Pronouncement (1 Kings 11:1-13)

(i) After Solomon had been crowned king of Israel and had become influential, he established a harem and loved many foreign women.

(ii) This loving of many foreign women was against God's command.

(iii) Solomon married Pharaoh's daughter, the Moabite, Edomite, Sidonian and Hittite women who eventually turned his heart away from God.

(iv) Eventually, Solomon married seven hundred wives and had three hundred concubines.

(v) Consequently, Solomon went after foreign gods

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introduced by his foreign wives.

(vi) Solomon built high places for the gods of his foreign wives who burnt incense and sacrificed to their gods there.

(vii) God appeared to Solomon twice and commanded him against the worship of foreign gods but Solomon did not heed to God's command.

(vi) God was angry with Solomon because he neglected Him. Hence, God made this known to Solomon.

(vii) God said to Solomon, "Since you have not kept my covenant and my statutes which I have commanded you, I will surely tear the kingdom from you and will give it to your servant."

(viii) God added that, for the sake of David, He would not tear the kingdom in Solomon's era/time but in the era of his son.

(ix) God added that He would reserve one tribe to his son for the sake of David and for the sake of Jerusalem which He had chosen.

(b) How a leader's Bad policies can affect his followers:

(i) Bad policies may promote poverty where the poor gets poorer because of the implementation of bad policies.

(ii) A leader's bad policies could attract rebellion and rejection from the followers.

(iii) Bad policies may bring about (lead to) God's wrath/anger.

(iv) A leader's bad policies could promote corruption and other social vices.

(v) Bad policies could make the people face economic hardship.

3(a) How Nehemiah reacted to the news about the state of affairs in Jerusalem (Nehemiah 1:2-11).

(i) Nehemiah, son of Hacaliah, was one of the Jews held in captivity in Babylon by King Nebuchadnezzar.

(ii) Nehemiah was a cup bearer to King Artaxerxes, King of Persia in Susa.

(iii) Nehemiah was in Susa when a delegation led by his brother Hanani came to him with men from Judah.

(iv) Nehemiah enquired from them about the few Jews left in Jerusalem and the city itself.

(v) Hanani told Nehemiah that the people in Jerusalem were in great trouble and shame. Hanani added that the wall of

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Jerusalem was broken and its gates destroyed by fire.

(vi) Nehemiah was depressed when he heard about the state of Jerusalem and its people.

(vii) He wept, mourned and fasted for some days.

(viii) Nehemiah prayed to God that He might hear his prayer.

(ix) Nehemiah confessed that he and his father's house had sinned and did not keep to God's commandments which Moses commanded.

(x) However, he asked God to remember His words to Moses that if the people repent, He would gather them and restore them to the place He had chosen for them.

(xi) Nehemiah, therefore, asked God to let his ears be attentive to the prayer of his servant and to grant him mercy in the sight of the king.

(b) Virtues that can be learnt from Nehemiah's reaction:

Nehemiah demonstrated an act of patriotism because of his love for his country. So, we should emulate Nehemiah and be patriotic.

Nehemiah was prayerful as he fasted and prayed and also called God to intervene in their situation.

As Christians, we are mandated to share the pains of others like Nehemiah.

We should confess our sins like Nehemiah and remember that sins not confessed will attract punishment.

We should be ready to intercede for others and the country through prayers as Nehemiah did.

4(a) Amos' Encounter with Amaziah (Amos 7:10-17)

(i) Amos was a herdsman and a dresser of sycamore tree when he was called to prophesy in Israel.

(ii) He was vibrant and blunt as he spoke against the social and religious vices practised by the Israelites at the time.

(iii) Amaziah, who was the priest at Bethel, then reported Amos to the king of Israel, Jeroboam and accused him (Amos) of conspiracy and treason.

(iv) Then, Amaziah sent to Jeroboam a message saying that Amos has conspired against him, the king in the house of

Israel.

(v) Amaziah added that Amos had prophesied that the king of Israel would die by the sword and Israel would go into exile.

(vi) Amaziah confronted Amos and told him that he was forbidden to speak against the king in the temple.

(vii) Amaziah thought that Amos was one of the false prophets of the time and called him a seer.

(viii) He then commanded Amos to return to Judah where he had come from to prophesy and earn a living there and never again come to Bethel.

(ix) According to Amaziah, this was because Bethel was the king's sanctuary and the temple of the kingdom.

(x) But Amos stated clearly to Amaziah that he was not a fake prophet as he had thought or envisaged. He told him that the Lord had called him to prophesy in Israel while he was tending his flock and dressing the sycamore tree.

(xi) However, for challenging him, Amos told Amaziah that his wife would become a harlot in the city and his sons would fall by the sword while Amaziah would die in exile.

4(b) Reasons why people complain about the activities of some men of God:

Some men of God abuse their power and position in the vineyard of God.

Some men of God peddle false doctrines and prophesies.

Some men of God commercialize the gospel to extort money from the congregation or parishioners.

Some men of God over-emphasize the prosperity message rather than preach the undiluted gospel of salvation and redemption.

Some men of God use magical and occultic powers to perform their so called miracles.

SECTION B

5(a) The Trial of Jesus before the Sanhedrin According to the Mark's Gospel (Mark 14:53-65)

(i) After the arrest of Jesus in the garden of Gethsemane, he was followed by Peter into the courtyard of the high priest,

warming himself by the fire.

(ii) The Sanhedrin gathered false testimonies against Jesus so as to put him to death but they could not find any.

(iii) Several people came to give false testimonies about Jesus but their testimonies were invalid.

(iv) However, according to the Jewish law, two witnesses came forward and accused Jesus of saying that He would destroy the temple in Jerusalem and in three days He would build another.

(v) The high priest asked Jesus under an oath whether He was the Messiah and the son of the Blessed One.

(vi) Jesus replied that He was the Messiah and added that they would see the Son of Man seated at the right hand of power coming with the clouds of heaven.

(vii) On hearing this, the high priest tore his garment as a sign of righteous indignation and asked if they needed a further evidence against such blasphemy.

(viii) Consequent upon this, Jesus was condemned by the Council and they agreed that Jesus deserved death as a penalty for blasphemy.

(ix) Eventually, some of the Sanhedrin spat on him to express their contempt, others covered his face and struck him especially due to His Messianic claims.

(x) Jesus was also beaten by the guards. Prior to this, Peter denied Jesus three times.

(b) Why people bear false witnesses against others:

(i) Due to envy and jealousy.

(ii) Due to financial gains as some people can be bribed to bear false witnesses against other people.

(iii) Due to greed and hatred.

(iv) Due to fear as some people could be forced to bear false witnesses against the other.

6(a) Events that happened after the sorrowful mood of Jesus (Matthew 26:36-56).

(i) While Jesus and the disciples went to the garden of Gethsemane to pray, He took Peter, James and John with Him and moved further, leaving the rest behind.

(ii) After a while, Jesus also left the three and went further to pray alone.

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(iii) Jesus was sorrowful and made the statement, "My soul is very sorrowful, even to death; remain here and watch with me."

(iv) A little further, Jesus fell on his face and prayed, "My father, if it be possible, let this cup pass from me, nevertheless, not as I will but as thou wilt."

(v) This prayer is significant because it shows the profound humanity of Jesus and his resolute courage and submission to the will of God.

(vi) The cup in this context symbolises deep sorrow and suffering.

(vii) Coming back to the three, Jesus found them (Peter, James and John) sleeping.

(viii) Jesus asked them why were they sleeping? Can't they watch with him for one hour?

(ix) Jesus told them to watch and pray so that they would not enter into temptation. Jesus noticed that the spirit was willing while the flesh was weak.

(x) Again, Jesus went again to pray and asked God if the cup could pass over him.

(xi) Coming back, Jesus still found the three disciples sleeping. He left them and went back to pray for the third time.

(xii) Jesus later came back to meet the three disciples who were still sleeping and asked them why they were still sleeping and took them to meet the other disciples.

(xiii) Jesus then told them that the hour had come and the Son of Man would be betrayed into the hands of sinners.

(xiv) He made it clear to them that the betrayer was at hand (close), so they should get ready to go.

(xv) As Jesus was still speaking, Judas Iscariot came with a crowd with swords and clubs to arrest Jesus.

(xvi) One of the disciples who stood by Jesus drew his sword and cut off the ear of the high priest's slave but Jesus restrained him.

(xvii) The crowd arrested Jesus after Judas had kissed him.

(xviii) Jesus was led to the house of the high priest for the trial before the Jewish law.

(b) Ways by which one can assist a fellow Christian going through challenges:

(i) By praying for the person going through the challenges.

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(ii) By visiting and identifying with such person(s).

(iii) By showing love and empathy to such person(s).

(iv) By encouraging the person(s) to trust God.

(v) By counselling or advising such person(s) going through such challenges.

(vi) By frequent intercession for the person(s).

7(a) Stephen's Defence before the Sanhedrin (Acts 6:2-6; 8-9; 7:1-10).

(i) Stephen was one of the seven deacons appointed to be in charge of the welfare of the poor and the needy in the early church.

(ii) He was a man full of faith, grace and power. Hence, he performed great wonders and signs among the people.

(iii) Some Jews were against him and so instigated to bear false witness and accuse him of speaking blasphemy against God and Moses. Stephen was accused on his account that Jesus of Nazareth would destroy the temple and change the customs which Moses delivered to them.

(iv) By Jewish law, the accusations levelled against Stephen constituted serious offence punishable by death.

(v) In his defence, Stephen tried to prove that even in the past, God did not confine His presence to the temple at Jerusalem.

(vi) Stephen traced the history of the Jews to show that God is universal and does not only dwell in the temple.

(vii) He (Stephen) cited the example of how God appeared to Abraham when he was in Mesopotamia and asked him to go and live in Haran and Abraham obeyed.

(viii) He added that God told Abraham that his descendants would become slaves in another country where they would be subjected to hardship for four hundred years. However, God would punish that nation which enslaved them.

(ix) Stephen added that God said that Abraham's descendants would worship Him in the land of Canaan.

(x) According to Stephen, God also gave Abraham the covenant of circumcision and when he became the father of Isaac, he circumcised him on the eighth day.

(xi) Stephen added that Isaac became the father of Jacob and Jacob became the father of the patriarchs. But the patriarchs

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were jealous of Joseph and sold him into Egypt. However, God was with Joseph and rescued him from afflictions and he became great.

(b) Lessons that can be learnt from Stephen's defence:

One should trust God and have strong faith in Him.

People should rely on God to defend them in times of persecution.

One should be courageous to tell the truth even in the face of adversity or trials.

People should study the scriptures and be ready to use, quote or cite same as illustrations.

We should be able to remember past events (History) and recall such experiences.

We should be prepared to defend our faith even in the face of persecution.

SECTION C

7&8(a) James' Teaching on Effective Prayer (James 1:2-8; 5:13-18):

(i) James states the importance of effective prayer which receives answer from God.

(ii) James stresses that to achieve an effective prayer, one needs to repent and confess one's sins to God and to one another in order to receive God's healing and forgiveness of sin.

(iii) James encourages Christians to rejoice whenever they meet trials because when one's faith is tested through trials, one becomes steadfast which would lead to perfection and completeness.

(iv) According to James, if anyone lacks wisdom, such a person should ask God in prayer and he would have it.

(v) James posits that one must pray in faith without doubting because anyone who doubts is like a wave of the sea that is driven and tossed by the wind.

(vi) He asserts that anyone who doubts will not receive anything from God.

(vii) James also said that if anyone is indisposed, such a

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person should call on the elders of the church to anoint him with oil and pray in humility and the prayer of faith would heal the sick.

(viii) James assured Christians that God is glorified when people pray for the right things. Consequently upon this, prayer should be made according to the will of God.

(ix) James admonished Christians to be persistent in prayers and pray in humility till their requests are met.

(x) James asserts that fervent prayers of the righteous have great effects.

(xi) James cited an example of Elijah who prayed fervently that there would be no rain for three and half years and after the period he prayed again and there was rain.

(b) How Prayers are Misused by Christians today:

Some Christians don't pray according to God's will.

Some Christians curse their enemies while praying.

Some people pray for wealth and riches.

Some Christians use the time they should be at their duty posts (work) to pray.

Some Christians add material things such as candle, salts, oil while praying.

9(a) Attitude Recommended by Peter for Christians living among people of other faiths (1 Peter 2:1-25).

(i) Christians are advised by Peter to put away all malice, deceit, hypocrisy, envy and slander.

(ii) He said that Christians should crave for the pure spiritual milk (the word of God) so that they may grow up unto salvation.

(iii) Peter called Christians a chosen race, a royal priesthood and a holy nation. He added that they are people of God who have been called out of darkness into His marvelous light.

(iv) Peter asserts that Christians were formerly not a people but now they are God's own people. They had not received mercy before but now they have received mercy.

(v) Hence, Peter admonished Christians that, as sojourners and exiles, they should abstain from the passions of the flesh

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which wage war against the soul.

(vi) Examples of things they should abstain from include lawlessness, drunkenness and idolatry.

(vii) Peter urged Christians to do good among the Gentiles so that they may see their good deeds and give glory to God as they maintain good conduct.

(viii) In his letter, Peter admonished Christians to be loyal to their masters whether they are gentle or oppressive. Hence, they should be subject to every human institution.

(ix) Christians were advised to live as free servants of God and should honour everyone.

(x) In addition, Christians should love one another, fear God and honour those in authority.

(xi) Peter added that a servant is approved of his calling if he endures pain while suffering oppression.

(xii) He cautions that it is unacceptable if a servant is beaten for his wrong deed and he retaliates. However, when one does evil and suffers for it and bears it patiently, one wins God's approval.

(xiii) Finally, Peter cited Jesus as a good example of the suffering servant who should be emulated.

(b) Factors that Can Make Christians turn away from pleasing God:

Due to poverty or economic hardship.

Due to lack of faith.

Due to greed and worldly desires of the flesh.

Due to unpleasant situations.

Due to ignorance of the word of God.

Due to persecution and fear.

Due to occultic practices of secret societies.

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ANSWERS TO WASSCE JUNE 2020 CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES 2 (ESSAY)

SECTION A

1(a) How God changed a formless earth to a place of life and activities (Genesis 1:1–31):

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth.

The earth was formless and the spirit of God hovered on the face of the water.

God commanded light to appear on the formless, empty and dark earth.

God separated the light from darkness and called the light day and the darkness night.

God made the expanse and separated the water under the expanse from the water above and called it sky.

The water below the expanse was gathered at one place to create dry ground.

The dry ground, God called land and the gathered water, sea.

God caused the land to produce vegetation of plants bearing seeds according to their kind and trees bearing fruits.

God also created the seasons, days and years and lights in the expanse of the sky to give light on the earth.

God made two great lights: the greater light to govern the day and the lesser light to govern the night.

This was followed by the creation of the creatures of the sea and every living and moving thing.

Every winged bird was also created to fly across the expanse of the sky.

The creatures of the sea and the birds were commanded to increase in number to fill the water in the sea and the earth respectively.

Livestock, creatures that move along the ground and wild animals were also created.

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God then created man in His own image and likeness to rule over the fish of the sea and the birds of the air.

God blessed man to be fruitful and increase in number to fill the earth and subdue it.

(b) Ways humans abuse God's Creation:

By bleaching or undergoing plastic surgery.

Through wars, murder and genocide.

By being homosexual or lesbian.

Through practice of illegal mining.

Through bush burning or allowing for overgrazing on land.

By polluting the air and water.

Through indiscriminate waste disposal.

Through over exploitation of natural resources, deforestation.

Through overfishing or over hunting of animals.

By indiscriminate use of insecticides and pesticides.

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2(a) God's instruction to Joshua on his assumption of leadership over Israel (Numbers 27:18–22, Joshua 1:1–9):

When Moses was about to exit the leadership position of Israel, he prayed to God to provide a successor in order not to lead the people like sheep without a shepherd.

God ordered Moses to take Joshua, the son of Nun, a man in whom is His spirit and laid hands on him.

Joshua was to be brought before Eleazar the priest and the entire assembly to be commissioned.

Moses did as God commanded and Joshua was brought before Eleazar the priest.

God then promised to give Joshua every place the soles of his feet shall tread. Hence, the territories ranging from the wilderness to Lebanon and the great river (the river Euphrates), all the land of the Hittites to the Great Sea toward the going down of the sun shall be his territory.

God promised to be with Joshua and no one would be able to stand against him all the days of his life.

Joshua was to be strong and courageous as he would lead the Israelites to the promised land of their fathers.

Joshua was to be careful and keep to the laws Moses gave him so as to be successful wherever he went.

Joshua was to ensure that the book of the law never departed from his mouth but should be meditated upon day and night.

Joshua was to apply the law in everything for him to be prosperous.

(b) Lessons political leaders can learn from Joshua's leadership:

Political leaders should not impose successors but allow God to lead in making such a choice.

They should help people to elect leaders who are goal-oriented and admired by the people.

They should know when to quit or retire honourably.

They should be bold, strong and courageous.

They should be patient as they await God's decision and avoid evil manipulations.

They should be confident and avoid discouragement.

They should rely on God for critical decision-making.

Political leaders should be ready to groom people who can take over from them.

They should trust God and not be discouraged in times of adversity or difficulties.

3(a) David resisted taking Saul's life at the wilderness of Ziph (1 Samuel 26:1–25):

Saul received report from Ziphites that David was hiding on the hill of Hachilah.

So, Saul went in search of David at the desert of Ziph with three thousand chosen men.

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Saul and his men made their camp on the hill of Hachilah which was beside the road on the east of Jeshimon while David stayed in the desert.

When David heard of the presence of Saul, he sent men to scout the whereabouts of Saul and this was confirmed.

With this information, David and Abishai went to the camp of Saul and saw him and Abner the commander of the Army, lying down, sleeping with the army encamped around them.

Abishai said to David that God had delivered his enemy unto his hand and that David should allow them to kill Saul.

But David rebuked Abishai because it is a sin to kill the Lord's anointed.

David again said that Saul should be allowed to die in the hands of the Lord or in the battle but not in his hand. Hence, the life of Saul was in God's hand.

David then ordered Saul's spear which was stuck in the ground and his water jar to be taken away.

When David crossed to the other side, he called to Saul and said that Abner has failed to protect the king and deserved to die.

Saul then called out to David while David responded why was Saul pursuing him, and what was his offence or guilt.

David wondered why the king of Israel should be pursuing him as a partridge in the mountains.

Saul apologised to David and promised not to harm him because he had spared his life.

David handed over Saul's spear and water jar to him and noted that God rewards everyone for his or her righteousness and faithfulness.

David ended by saying that God had delivered Saul into his hand and he would not lay his hands on the Lord's anointed.

David also added that because he valued Saul's life, may God value his own life and deliver him from all troubles.

Saul then blessed David and they both parted ways.

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(b) Benefits of Self-Control:

Self-control promotes good health and healthy life.

It indicates a sign of maturity.

It gives one self-respect and respect for others.

It encourages peaceful resolution of conflicts/disputes.

Self-control prevents tension, temptation and conflicts.

Self-control builds trust among individuals.

It fosters harmonious relationship with one another.

4(a) Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple (1 Kings 8:1–54):

On completion of the temple, Solomon assembled all the elders and heads of the tribes for the dedication of the temple.

He asked for the ark of the Lord to be brought from Zion and placed within the wings of the Cherubim situated at the most holy place of the temple.

Solomon acknowledged the supremacy of God and His faithfulness to His promise to David by standing before the altar of the Lord in front of the assembly and raising his hands towards heaven.

Solomon reckoned on God to keep the promise He made with David to ensure that there will always be a man provided to sit before Him on the throne, provided his children are obedient to God.

Solomon implored God to open His eyes towards the temple day and night so that He would hear the prayer of His servant.

He implored God that if the Israelites are defeated by the enemy because of sin against God, should they turn again to Him and acknowledge His name, pray and make supplication to Him in the temple, God should hear them from heaven and

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forgive their sin and also bring them back to the land which He gave to their fathers.

If there is famine due to their sin, should they realise and come to Him in supplication in the temple, He should hear them and send down rain.

In times of disaster or disease when the people pray with their hands raised towards the temple, God should forgive and deliver them.

Whenever a foreigner comes to pray in the temple, God should grant his/her request so that all the people of the earth will know God as the Omnipotent.

Solomon also implored God to take away all their woes at the temple.

He concluded that even when the Israelites are taken into captivity due to God's anger, should they pray for forgiveness in the land of their captivity, God should hear their prayers and uphold their calls.

(b) Ways elders can use resources to advance the society:

By providing social amenities.

By ensuring peaceful religious coexistence of all faiths.

By discouraging bribery and corruption.

By protecting children, women and the vulnerable in the society.

By avoiding unnecessary conflicts or wars.

By investing in projects for present and future generations.

By providing basic and qualitative education for all in the society.

By ensuring equitable distribution of resources.

SECTION B

5(a) The circumstances that led to the pronouncement (Luke 5:1–11):

Jesus stood by the lake Gennesaret and the people gathered to hear the word of God from him.

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Jesus saw two empty boats and entered one of them belonging to Simon Peter.

Jesus stood in the boat and talked to the people around.

After the teaching, Jesus then instructed Peter to cast his net in the deep waters for a catch.

Simon Peter initially was unwilling but later did as Jesus directed.

After throwing the net, he caught a great shoal of fish.

His net was breaking and he had to request for help from his colleagues.

They filled the two boats so that they began to sink.

Peter was so much astonished that he begged Jesus to depart from him since he was a sinner.

Peter was in the company of James and John, the sons of Zebedee who were also fishermen.

Jesus then invited them to be fishers of men.

Instantly, they left everything and followed Jesus.

(b) Factors that can prevent people from becoming committed Christians:

Demonic or Satanic influence.

Peer group pressure and bad company.

Reluctance or unwillingness to give up sinful habit.

Materialism or wealth.

Inability to pray regularly.

Lack of self-control.

Lack of self-denial.

Failure to abide by the word of God and lack of faith.

Poverty and idolatry.

Intolerance and having an unforgiven spirit.

6(a) Account of the burial of Jesus as recorded by the Synoptic gospels (Matthew 27:57–66; Mark 15:42–47; Luke 23:50–56):

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Jesus was condemned to death by the Sanhedrin and Pilate.

Jesus was crucified between two robbers at Golgotha.

He was crucified on the preparation day (the day before the sabbath).

Joseph of Arimathea, a rich, good and righteous man was opposed to the Sanhedrin's condemnation of Jesus.

On the evening of the crucifixion, Joseph of Arimathea, a member of the Sanhedrin went to Pilate and asked for the body of Jesus.

Pilate granted the request of Joseph and gave the body to him.

Joseph wrapped the body in a linen shroud.

The body was then laid in a tomb which had been shewn out of the rock.

A stone was then rolled against the door of the tomb.

The chief priest and the Pharisees requested Pilate deploy guards to secure the tomb of Jesus.

According to them, Jesus had claimed to rise from the grave after three days.

The women who had come with him from Galilee to the tomb returned in the morning and prepared spice and ointment.

Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James and some other women from Galilee were at the tomb to see where Jesus was laid.

According to Matthew's account, Pilate ordered that guards should be sent to secure the tomb.

All these were based on the assumption that it was alleged that the disciples were going to steal Jesus' body.

(b) Ways money is overspent during funeral in our society:

Buying expensive coffin (casket).

Buying special funeral cloth.

Provision of souvenirs.

Preparation of special and expensive graves.

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Employment of special undertakers, mourners and pall bearers.

Placement of funeral announcement on the television, radio, newspaper, billboard and other social media.

Keeping corpse in the mortuary for a long time.

Preparing special food for mourners to take away.

Using expensive hotels and event centres for entertainment of guests after interment.

7(a) Circumstances under which Peter escaped from prison (Acts 12:1–19):

Herod Agrippa joined the opposition to please the Jews.

He had James the brother of John killed.

After James was killed, he realised that the Jews were happy.

In order to please them the more, he had Peter put in prison.

His (Herod's) plan was to kill Peter after the Passover.

As Peter was kept in prison, earnest prayer was made for him by the church.

The night prior to the day Herod had planned to kill Peter, Peter was sleeping between two soldiers bound with chains.

An angel of God appeared to Peter and asked him to get up quickly and the chains fell off his hands.

The angel commanded Peter to dress up and put on his sandals and follow him.

Peter followed the angel and thought it was a dream.

When they had passed the first and second guard, they came to the iron gate leading into the city.

The gate opened for them of its own accord, and they went out and passed on through one street; and immediately the angel left him.

And just as they went out, Peter realised that it was an angel of the Lord that came to rescue him.

Peter went to the house of Mary, the mother of John Mark where the church was gathered praying for him.

When he knocked at the door of the gateway, a maid named Rhoda came to answer. Recognising Peter's voice, she went into the house to announce his presence.

However, the brethren did not believe her and thought she was mad.

They insisted that it was Peter's angel.

Peter continued knocking and when they saw him, they were amazed.

Peter then joined the brethren who were with the mother of John Mark, telling them to be silent. He described to them how the angel of God brought him out of the prison.

Peter departed from the brethren and went to another place.

(b) Lessons that can be learnt from the incident above:

The supremacy of God supersedes all other authority.

God still answers prayers of the faithful ones.

In every circumstance, God is still with us.

Believers should have no doubt when they pray.

God can hear His people in any difficult situation.

The Church should learn to pray for those in crisis.

The united presence and prayer of the church have great effects/impacts.

SECTION C

8(a) How James addressed the subject of prayer (James 1:2–12; 5:13–18):

James admonished believers to avoid sin because God hates it.

James insists that sinners must confess their sins and repent.

He encouraged believers to be joyful in times of trials.

He advised that prayer should be said in faith without doubt.

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James compares those who doubt to waves of the sea which dance in the wind. Hence, prayers should be made according to the will of God.

He opines that when one's faith is fully tested, it produces steadfastness and steadfastness leads to perfection.

James admonished those who lack wisdom to pray to God who gives without reproach.

He also said that trials are inevitable and are meant to test a believer's faith.

James advised Christians to pray in humility and persistently.

He advised the elders to pray for the sick and anoint them.

He admonished anyone suffering to pray and the cheerful should sing praises.

James urged believers to exercise patience when praying for God's will to be done in the right time.

Conclusively, James cited an example recalling that Elijah prayed to God that it should not rain for three and half years and there was no rain and after the duration, he prayed again and there was rainfall.

(b) Roles prayer plays in the life of a Christian:

It serves as a medium to communicate with God.

It enables people to make requests to God.

Believers use prayer to fight the devil.

Through prayer people fellowship with God.

Prayer is a source of spiritual strength to live a good Christian life.

Believers use prayer to thank God (express gratitude to God).

Through prayer (effective prayer) one's sin can be forgiven.

9(a) Peter's expectations of the people described in the excerpt (1 Peter 2:9–25):

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Peter said that believers have been transformed from darkness into light. Hence, they should declare the wonderful deeds of God.

Peter posited that formerly Christians were not God's people but now they are God's people.

Peter admonished them to avoid the passions of the flesh and things that hinder their spiritual growth.

He advised Christians to respect those in authority and all human institutions.

Christians were also advised not to misuse the freedom which they have to do evil.

As a chosen race, Christians are advised by Peter to have patience especially when they suffer for no wrong doing.

He admonished Christians to emulate the example of Jesus Christ who suffered for no wrong doing.

He encourages believers to die to sin and live in righteousness as Christ died on the cross for man's sins.

(b) Factors that prevent Christians from doing the will of God:

Due to negative cultural traditional practices.

Due to negative peer pressure.

Due to hatred and unforgiven spirit.

Due to disobedience to the word of God/ignorance to the word of God.

Failure to read/study the bible always.

Immorality and living in sin.

Inability to pray always.

Religious intolerance and persecution.

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WAEC CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES 2

2021 THEORY MARKING SCHEME

SECTION A — THEMES FROM THE OLD TESTAMENT

Candidates were expected to answer at least one question from this section.

SCHEME 1

A. THE CONTRIBUTION OF CYRUS TO THE RETURN OF THE JEWS FROM EXILE (EZRA 1:1–11)

i. In 539 B.C., Cyrus the king of Persia defeated Babylon and took control of the Babylonian empire.

ii. In the first year of Cyrus' reign, God inspired him to pass a decree to return the Jews to Jerusalem.

iii. This was to fulfil the prophecy of Jeremiah.

iv. In a decree, Cyrus acknowledged the fact that God had made him ruler of the whole world and that he should see to the rebuilding of the temple.

v. He further declared that whoever is among you may his God be with him.

vi. Cyrus then declared that the God of Israel is the God who is in Jerusalem.

vii. In view of that, Cyrus asked the exiles to go and rebuild the temple on his behalf.

viii. Cyrus asked that the returnees should be given silver, gold, material goods as well as freewill offerings.

ix. These items were to be used for the rebuilding of the temple on his behalf.

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x. So, the elders of the tribe of Judah and Benjamin as well as the priests and Levites and many others were ready to go.

xi. Others who were not willing to go aided the exiles with vessels of silver, gold and freewill offerings.

xii. King Cyrus also gave back the silver and gold vessel which were taken from the temple by Nebuchadnezzar to the exiles.

xiii. The king's treasurer counted the vessels of gold and silver and gave them to the returnees.

xiv. Shesh-bazzar was the son of Jehoiachin who was appointed to lead the returnees.

xv. Shesh-bazzar was also supposed to supervise the rebuilding of the temple.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

SCHEME 2

A. JOSEPH'S FIRST ENCOUNTER WITH PHARAOH (GEN 41:1–45)

i. Joseph was imprisoned by Potiphar after he was falsely accused of rape by Potiphar's wife.

ii. Pharaoh had a dream that he stood by the River Nile and saw seven fat cows and seven lean cows all coming from the river.

iii. The fat cows were swallowed by the thin, lean cows.

iv. In a second dream, Pharaoh saw seven plump and good ears of corn growing on one stalk.

v. He also saw seven thin ears of corn come up on another stalk.

vi. And the seven thin ears of corn ate up the seven good ones.

vii. When Pharaoh woke up, he summoned his magicians and wise men to interpret the dreams but they could not.

viii. At this juncture, Pharaoh's chief butler remembered how Joseph had interpreted his dreams in prison two years ago.

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ix. And upon the recommendation of the butler, Pharaoh sent for Joseph from prison to interpret his dreams.

x. Pharaoh narrated the dreams to him and Joseph said it was only God who gives favourable interpretation of dreams.

xi. Joseph further said that the two dreams were the same and that the seven fat cows and seven good ears of corn stood for seven years of abundant harvest in Egypt.

xii. The seven lean cows and seven thin ears of corn represent seven years of famine in Egypt.

xiii. Thus, there would be seven years of plenty of food in Egypt followed by seven years of severe famine.

xiv. Joseph therefore advised Pharaoh to appoint a wise man to oversee that one fifth of all harvests for the seven years of plenty is stored in reserve for the famine.

xv. Pharaoh told Joseph that there was no one discreet and wise as him so he would be in charge of the storage of the food.

xvi. Pharaoh then gave royal approval to Joseph's appointment by putting his signet ring on Joseph's finger as a symbol of authority.

xvii. He also gave Joseph a royal chariot to ride after decorating him in a linen robe and a gold chain.

xviii. Joseph was given an Egyptian name (Zaphenath-Paneah) and an Egyptian wife called Asenath who bore him two sons.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

B. LESSONS LEADERS CAN LEARN FROM JOSEPH

i. He was a visionary.

ii. He was humble.

iii. He was patient.

iv. He had administrative qualities.

v. He was faithful and God fearing.

vi. He had a positive attitude towards misfortune.

vii. He had respect for authority.

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viii. Willingness to help others/service to others and community.

ix. Using his talent for the benefit of others.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

TOTAL: 12 + 3 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 3

A. THE ROLE PLAYED BY JEZEBEL IN THE DEATH OF NABOTH (1 KINGS 21:1–29)

i. Naboth the Jezreelite owned a vineyard near the palace of King Ahab.

ii. Ahab requested for Naboth's vineyard to be used as a vegetable garden since it was near the palace.

iii. King Ahab was ready to give Naboth another land or pay for its value.

iv. But Naboth refused to give out the land since it was inherited from his father.

v. Ahab went home very sad and angry and went to bed without food.

vi. Jezebel, the wife came home and enquired from Ahab why he was in a sad mood and would not eat.

vii. Ahab told her it was because of Naboth's refusal to give him his vineyard.

viii. Jezebel asked Ahab if he was not truly the king of Israel, and she promised to collect the vineyard for him.

ix. Jezebel secretly wrote a letter in Ahab's name accusing Naboth of cursing God and King Ahab.

x. The letter which was sent to the elders in Jezreel stated that a fast should be held and Naboth be set on high among the people.

xi. And after the fast, two men should accuse Naboth of cursing the king and God so that he would be stoned to death.

xii. This was done and Naboth was finally stoned to death in his own field.

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xiii. As soon as Jezebel heard of the death of Naboth, she asked Ahab to go and take possession of the field.

xiv. After Ahab had taken possession of the land, God asked Elijah to meet Ahab on the land.

xv. Elijah told Ahab that due to what he had done, dogs would lick up his blood at the same place where dogs licked that of Naboth.

xvi. Ahab then said to Elijah, "Have you found me, O my enemy?"

xvii. Elijah also said that dogs shall eat Jezebel in the same manner.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

B. REASONS WHY PEOPLE ARE GREEDY

i. Desire for material things.

ii. Selfishness.

iii. Extravagance.

iv. Envy/Jealousy.

v. Covetousness.

vi. Peer influence.

vii. Unhealthy competition.

viii. Desire for popularity/Fame.

ix. Societal/family pressure.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

TOTAL: 12 + 3 = 15 Marks

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SECTION B — THEMES FROM THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS AND THE ACTS OF THE APOSTLES

Candidates were expected to answer at least one question from this section.

SCHEME 4

A. THE PROMISES GOD MADE TO JOSHUA WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED TO LEAD THE ISRAELITES (JOSHUA 1:1–8)

i. When Moses was getting old, he prayed to God to appoint a successor to take over from him.

ii. Moses brought Joshua before the Priest and the whole of Israel to be commissioned.

iii. God promised that at Joshua's word, Israel shall go out and come in victorious.

iv. After the death of Moses, Joshua took up the leadership of Israel.

v. God assured Joshua, he would give him every place that the sole of his feet would tread upon as he promised Moses.

vi. God further assured him that as He was with Moses, so would He be with him.

vii. Joshua was also assured by God that no man would be able to stand before him.

viii. God again promised Joshua that he would be with him and would not fail him or forsake him.

ix. God promised Joshua to be with him.

x. God again promised Joshua that he would be with him and would not fail him or forsake him.

xi. God encouraged Joshua to be strong and courageous so as to be able to lead the people to possess the land.

xii. Again, Joshua was told not to turn from right or left so that he might have good success.

xiii. He should also meditate on the book of the law, day and night.

xiv. And he should do according to all that is written in the law so that he would prosper in all his ways.

xv. Finally, God reiterated that Joshua should be strong and of good courage, and should not be dismayed.

Any 9 x 1 = 9 Marks

B. BENEFITS OF FULFILLING ONE'S PROMISES

i. It makes it possible for one to be given responsibilities.

ii. One becomes reliable.

iii. It makes one trustworthy.

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iv. It makes one gain respect.

v. It promotes cordial relationships.

vi. Encourages proper planning.

vii. It prevents conflicts.

viii. It promotes development.

ix. It discourages disappointment.

Any 3 x 2 = 6 Marks

TOTAL: 9 + 6 = 15 Marks

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SCHEME 5

A. EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE AFTER HEROD AGRIPPA I KILLED JAMES (ACTS 12:1–19)

i. In his determination to persecute the Church, Herod laid violent hands on some members.

ii. He killed James, the brother of John.

iii. This act pleased the Jews.

iv. Herod, who wanted to please the Jews more, arrested Peter and intended to kill him after the Passover.

v. Whilst in prison, Peter was chained and being guarded by four groups of soldiers so that he would not escape.

vi. The brethren met in the house of Mary the mother of the disciple called John Mark to pray for Peter's safety.

vii. The night prior to the day he was to be killed, an angel of the Lord appeared to Peter and woke him up.

viii. Instantly, the chains on him fell off and the angel ordered him to dress up and follow him.

ix. Peter obeyed and followed the angel through the first two sentries till they got to the Iron Gate leading into the city.

x. The Iron Gate opened on its own accord and the angel and Peter went through.

xi. When they got into the street, the angel vanished and Peter came to the realisation that an angel of the Lord came to rescue him from the hands of Herod.

xii. Peter immediately went to the house of Mary where the brethren had gathered praying.

xiii. When Peter knocked the gate, a maid called Rhoda answered and told the brethren Peter was at the door.

xiv. The brethren told her that she was mad.

xv. She insisted that it was Peter and they concluded that it might be Peter's angel.

xvi. Finally, the gate was opened and Peter narrated to them how the Lord had miraculously set him free from prison.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

B. FACTORS THAT MOTIVATE CHRISTIANS TO PRAY

i. It makes it possible for one to be given responsibilities.

ii. One becomes reliable.

iii. It makes one trustworthy.

iv. It makes one gain respect.

v. It promotes cordial relationships.

vi. Encourages proper planning.

vii. It prevents conflicts.

viii. It promotes development.

ix. It discourages disappointment.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

TOTAL: 12 + 3 = 15 Marks

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SCHEME 6

A. HOW THE PROBLEM OF DISCRIMINATION WAS SOLVED IN THE EARLY CHURCH (ACTS 6:2–6)

i. A complaint was made to the Apostles about discrimination among believers with regards to the welfare of the widows.

ii. This problem came up due to the increase in the number of the early church.

iii. The Apostles informed the brethren that they could not forgo their main task of preaching the word of God to serve tables.

iv. What the Apostles said pleased the whole multitude.

v. They therefore said that competent men should be appointed to be in charge of the daily distribution.

vi. And they would have time to engage in evangelism.

vii. Seven men of good character were to be appointed.

viii. They should be filled with the Holy Spirit.

ix. These men were also to have wisdom.

x. Among them was Stephen, a man full of faith and the Holy Spirit.

xi. Others were Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas and Nicola. (Any 2)

xii. They were brought before the Apostles who laid their hands on them and prayed for them.

xiii. This was to signify that they had been commissioned to cater for the welfare of the widows in the early church.

Any 9 x 1 = 9 Marks

B. EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION IN SOCIETY

i. It greatly affects team morale and can lead to apathy at the workplace.

ii. It reduces people's trust and confidence in leadership.

iii. It creates a feeling of exclusion or rejection in people.

iv. Employees who are discriminated against may feel unappreciated by their employers.

v. It affects loyalty, commitment and sense of ownership at the workplace.

vi. It breeds resentment and conflict.

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vii. It leads to social vices.

viii. It stifles initiative/innovation.

Any 3 x 2 = 6 Marks

TOTAL: 9 + 6 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 7

A. HOW SAUL ESCAPED THE PLOT AND ATTEMPT ON HIS LIFE IN DAMASCUS (ACTS 9:21–31)

i. After his conversion, Saul remained with the disciples at Damascus for several days.

ii. He proclaimed in the synagogue at Damascus that Jesus was the Son of God.

iii. People who heard him were amazed since they knew him as a serious persecutor of the believers.

iv. The people remarked, "Is not this man who wreaked havoc in Jerusalem on those who called on Jesus' name?"

v. A further remark was made that Saul had come to Damascus to arrest the believers and send them to the chief priest.

vi. The more the Jews opposed Saul, the more he grew in strength and confounded his opponents.

vii. The Jews in Damascus who were against the Christian faith plotted to kill Saul.

viii. The enemies of Saul kept close watch on the city gates day and night looking for Saul to take his life.

ix. But their plans became known to Saul.

x. So, Saul escaped with the help of the disciples from Damascus to Jerusalem.

xi. He was lowered in a basket over the walls of Damascus.

xii. Saul went to Jerusalem but the brethren rejected his company even though Barnabas made them aware of his conversion.

Any 9 x 1 = 9 Marks

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B. REASONS PEOPLE WISH EVIL FOR OTHERS

i. To win the favour of others (a third party).

ii. Due to jealousy/envy.

iii. Due to hatred.

iv. Religious/Political differences.

v. Ethnic conflicts/differences.

vi. Unhealthy competition/Greed.

vii. Witchcraft/Demonic influences.

viii. Revenge/Retaliation.

ix. Inferiority/Superiority complex.

x. Intolerance/ignorance/impatience.

xi. Discrimination/Favouritism/unfairness.

xii. Egocentrism.

Any 3 x 2 = 6 Marks

TOTAL: 9 + 6 = 15 Marks

SCHEME 8

A. NECESSARY REQUIREMENTS FOR RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP ACCORDING TO PETER (1 PETER 2:13–17)

i. According to Peter, a good citizen should be subject to every human institution for God's sake.

ii. This could be the emperor or the governor.

iii. Peter states that the people in authority have been appointed by God to punish wrongdoers and reward those who do right.

iv. Peter stressed that the behavior of good citizens would put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.

v. He said Christians who are good citizens have been liberated from the curse of the law.

vi. Hence, they should live as free men but should not use their freedom as a pretext for evil.

vii. Instead, they should live as obedient servants of God.

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viii. They should also respect everyone.

ix. They should love the brotherhood.

x. Furthermore, the good citizens should fear God.

xi. And finally, the good citizens should honour the emperor and all rulers.

xii. Just as Christ suffered unjustly for us, leading as example for us to follow.

xiii. Though Christ committed no sin, when condemned, he did not fight back.

xiv. Rather, he trusted God who is a fair Judge.

xv. He gave us salvation by allowing himself to be crucified on the cross on our behalf.

xvi. To this end, through his agony and crucifixion, we are saved.

xvii. We once went astray like sheep but have now returned to the Lord.

Any 9 x 1 = 9 Marks

B. WAYS CITIZENS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

i. Payment of taxes/rates/bills/dues.

ii. Avoidance of social vices.

iii. Protect state properties.

iv. Taking part in communal labour.

v. Practicing good habits at the workplace/Good work ethics.

vi. Reporting criminals to law enforcement agencies.

vii. Being good ambassadors of your country.

viii. Hard work.

ix. Being patriotic/participating in political activities.

x. Investing in the economy.

xi. Being law-abiding/Respect for authority.

Any 3 x 2 = 6 Marks

TOTAL: 9 + 6 = 15 Marks

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SCHEME 9

A. CONDITIONS NECESSARY UNDER WHICH CHRISTIANS' PRAYERS CAN BE ANSWERED (JAMES 1:2–8; 5:13–18)

i. James advised Christians to be joyful when they face trials.

ii. He holds the view that trials are meant to test one's faith since when faith is tested it produces steadfastness.

iii. He further said that steadfastness should have its full effect in their lives so that they might be perfect and lack nothing.

iv. According to James, if anyone lacks wisdom, he should pray to God who gives generously without reproach.

v. He also said that Christians must repent of their sins and confess them to one another for God is holy and does not tolerate sin.

vi. According to him, prayers must be made in faith without doubting, for the doubter will receive nothing.

vii. He compared anyone who doubts with the wave of the sea that is driven and tossed by the wind.

viii. James argued that any petition made to God must be backed by belief that God would grant their request.

ix. James revealed that God is glorified when people pray for the right things. Prayer should be made in accordance to the will of God.

x. James urged Christians to exercise patience when they pray for God's will to be done.

xi. Furthermore, prayers must be made in humility to be effective.

xii. James also remarked that Christians must pray persistently till their prayers are answered.

xiii. According to James, the fervent prayer of the righteous has great effect.

xiv. He gave an example of Elijah who prayed fervently for no rain and there was no rain for three years.

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xv. Elijah prayed again and it rained.

xvi. James again said that if anyone was cheerful he should sing hymns of praise.

xvii. He further taught that if anyone was sick, the elders of the church should be invited to pray for the person.

xviii. And the prayer of faith would heal the sick.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

B. TYPES OF PRAYERS CHRISTIANS OFFER

i. Prayer of adoration.

ii. Intercessory prayer.

iii. Prayer of supplication/Petition.

iv. Prayer of dedication.

v. Prayer of confession/Forgiveness.

vi. Prayer of thanksgiving.

vii. Liturgical prayer.

viii. Meditation/contemplation.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

TOTAL: 12 + 3 = 15 Marks

Note: Also referenced in the marking scheme are the following themes from the Christian Religious Studies (CRS) curriculum that appear contextually within the document:

B. MEASURES A NATION CAN TAKE TO PREVENT GOD'S WRATH (referenced in Scheme 2 context)

i. Avoid worshipping other gods/idolatry.

ii. Being obedient to God.

iii. Ensuring fairness and justice for all.

iv. Avoiding shedding of innocent blood.

v. Confessing and repenting from sin.

vi. Avoidance of sexual immorality.

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CRS 2022 MARKING SCHEME

QUESTION 1

A. HOW THE ISRAELITES CROSSED THE RED SEA UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF MOSES (EXOD. 13:17–22, 14:1–31)

i. Pharaoh allowed the Israelites to leave Egypt into the wilderness to worship God after years of resistance.

ii. He thought they would be on a three-day journey as they had earlier requested.

iii. Pharaoh never knew that they intended to leave forever.

iv. When Pharaoh was informed that the Israelites had fled, he regretted allowing them to go.

v. Pharaoh and his men took their chariots and chased the Israelites.

vi. God hardened Pharaoh's heart and he pursued the Israelites till he caught up with them at the Red Sea.

vii. The Israelites feared greatly when the Egyptians were just behind them and the Red Sea was before them.

viii. They complained to Moses that he had brought them into the wilderness to die.

ix. The Israelites further said they would have preferred serving the Egyptians in Egypt to dying in the wilderness.

x. Moses encouraged them not to be afraid but to stand firm and see the salvation of the Lord.

xi. Moses again said that the Egyptians, whom they were seeing that day, would never be seen again.

xii. According to Moses, the Lord would fight for them and that they should be still.

xiii. God told Moses to inform the Israelites not to cry but move forward.

xiv. Moses was asked by the Lord to lift up his rod and stretch his hand over the sea (to divide it).

xv. The Lord hardened the heart of the Egyptians so they would go into the sea to catch up with the Israelites.

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xvi. At this point, the angel of God who was in front of the Israelites went behind them in the form of a pillar of cloud.

xvii. Moses then stretched out his hand over the sea as commanded and it parted creating a dry land.

xviii. The Israelites then walked on the dry land across the sea to the other side.

xix. The Egyptians chased them through the dry land but when Moses stretched his hand, the sea merged killing Pharaoh and his people.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

B. NATURE OF GOD

i. God is Omnipresent.

ii. It shows the sovereignty of God.

iii. It shows how gracious God is.

iv. God is always faithful to his people.

v. God is Omnipotent.

vi. Nature responds to God.

vii. God is Omniscience.

viii. God protects his people.

ix. God provides for his people.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

Total = 15 Marks

QUESTION 2

A. EVENTS THAT LED TO THE PRONOUNCEMENT OF PUNISHMENT ON THE HOUSE OF ELI (1 SAM 2:11–36)

i. Eli, the priest of God had two sons; Hophni and Phinehas.

ii. These sons were also priests of God.

iii. However, Eli's sons were worthless men who had no regards for the Lord.

iv. The priest could only take sacrificial meat while it was been boiled.

v. With a three-pronged fork, the servants of the priest would take for himself whatever the fork brought up.

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vi. However, the sons of Eli would reject this law and would rather demand raw meat.

vii. Even when their attention was drawn to the law, they would forcefully take whatever portion of meat they wanted.

viii. This sin of Eli's sons was very great in the sight of the Lord, for they treated the Lord's sacrifice with contempt.

ix. Meanwhile, Samuel, a small boy living with Eli kept the law and was faithfully ministering before the Lord.

x. Eli was well aware of the depraved life of his sons who even slept with the women serving at the entrance of the tent of meeting.

xi. Eli drew the attention of his sons to the enormity of their sins and encouraged them to repent.

xii. However, the sons of Eli did not listen to their father's rebuke, for it was the Lord's will to put them to death.

xiii. Now, a man of God came to Eli to remind him of the Lord's relationship with Israel and how He chose Eli's father as a priest to serve in His presence.

xiv. He further expressed God's disappointment at how Eli honoured his sons over God's sacrifices.

xv. He declared that even though, the Lord promised the house of Eli's father to be priest forever, He would honour only those who honour Him and despise those who despise Him.

xvi. The Lord would cut short the strength of Eli's household and there would not be any old man in the family line.

xvii. Furthermore, those who would be spared would only blind their eyes with tears and grieve their heart, and all their descendants would die in the prime of their lives.

xviii. Your two sons would die on the same day and in their place, I would raise a faithful priest who would do what is on my heart.

xix. The new priest would be firmly established and Eli's household would bow down before him for sustenance.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

B. WAYS PARENTS CAN MAKE THEIR CHILDREN RESPONSIBLE

i. Adequate formal education.

ii. Provision of religious and moral training.

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iii. Adequate supervision.

iv. Showing interest in their affairs.

v. Involving children in decision-making.

vi. Adequate provision of their needs.

vii. Assigning responsibilities to them.

viii. Being good role models to them.

ix. Showing love and affection to them.

x. Willingness to correct them when they go wrong.

xi. Providing counselling and guidance.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

Total = 15 Marks

QUESTION 3

A. EVENTS THAT LED TO SAUL'S APOLOGY TO DAVID (1 SAM 26:1–25)

i. To escape from Saul, David went to hide in the wilderness of Ziph.

ii. The Ziphites informed Saul of the presence of David in the wilderness.

iii. Saul went to the wilderness of Ziph with three thousand soldiers in search of David.

iv. When David got to know about Saul's plans, he sent spies to confirm the presence of Saul in the wilderness.

v. David and Abishai went in the night to where Saul was sleeping with Abner, his commander and his men of war.

vi. Abishai sought permission from David to kill Saul.

vii. David restrained him saying he will not spill the blood of the Lord's anointed.

viii. David ordered Abishai to remove Saul's spear and jar of water.

ix. Nobody saw them as all the people in the camp of Saul were deeply asleep including Abner, his chief bodyguard.

x. When David had gone far, he called out Abner and reprimanded him for his failure to keep proper watch over his master, Saul.

xi. He said, Abner deserved to die for the security lapses.

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xii. David asked him about Saul's spear and jar of water.

xiii. While David was reprimanding Abner, Saul recognized David's voice and he called out to him.

xiv. David demanded to know why Saul wanted to kill him for no just cause.

xv. Saul felt guilty and repented of his sins and promised never to harm David.

xvi. Saul appreciated the way David spared his life and David then returned the spear and jar of water he had collected.

xvii. Saul blessed David abundantly.

Any 11 x 1 = 11 Marks

B. QUALITIES OF DAVID

i. We must forgive those who offend us. David had every opportunity to kill Saul, yet he spared him.

ii. David demonstrated his submission to the will of God. He said he would not spill the blood of the Lord's anointed.

iii. The need to fear God. It's reflected in David's decision not to slay the Lord's anointed.

iv. We must show love to everyone around us.

v. David showed good leadership by making sure that his subordinate obeyed him. E.g. Abishai.

vi. David trusted God to save/protect him from his enemies.

Any 2 x 2 = 4 Marks

Total = 15 Marks

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QUESTION 4

A. JOSIAH'S RESPONSE TO THE DISCOVERY OF THE BOOK OF THE LAW IN THE TEMPLE (2 KINGS 22, 23:1–30)

i. Josiah was eight years old when he began to reign.

ii. He did what was right in the eyes of the Lord, and walked in all the ways of David his father.

iii. During the eighteenth year of Josiah's reign, he asked that the temple should be renovated.

iv. When the temple was being repaired, a copy of the book of the Law was discovered by Hilkiah, the High Priest.

v. Hilkiah then gave the book to Shaphan, the King's secretary and he read it to the hearing of the king.

vi. When the King heard the words of the book of the law, he rent his clothes.

vii. The King sent Hilkiah to go and find out from the Lord concerning the words of the book that was found.

viii. Huldah, the prophetess was then consulted and she said that God would bring evil upon Judah.

ix. Because Judah had forsaken the Lord and had burned incense to other gods.

x. She said King Josiah would not happen in his days.

xi. Josiah then summoned the elders to the temple and read the Law to them.

xii. King Josiah then began his religious reforms by purging Judah of foreign and religious practices.

xiii. All vessels and items made for Baal and Asherah were removed from the temple and burnt.

xiv. All the priests who had been burning incense in the high places to Baal were killed.

xv. All the houses built for the cult prostitutes were pulled down.

xvi. The celebration of the Passover was reinstated.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

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B. WAYS IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS SITUATION OF TODAY IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF JOSIAH'S DAYS

i. There are cultic practices and secret societies in the society and churches today as it was in the days of Josiah.

ii. Many worshippers in our churches today involve themselves in idol worship as in the days of Josiah.

iii. Some pastors and church leaders indulge in immoral acts and unchristian practices as the priests of Josiah's time did.

iv. There are corrupt practices in the society and church as it happened in the days of Josiah.

v. Commercialization of the gospel (e.g. ritual bathing, use of effigies, fake miracles, etc.).

vi. Activities of fake pastors.

vii. Syncretism.

viii. Religious facade.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

Total = 15 Marks

QUESTION 5

A. THE AGONY AND ARREST OF JESUS IN THE GARDEN OF GETHSEMANE (MATT. 26:36–56, MARK 14:32–52)

i. Jesus and his disciples went to the garden of Gethsemane to pray.

ii. He took with him Peter, James and John to another place leaving the rest behind.

iii. Jesus then left the three and went further to pray alone.

iv. He prayed saying my Father, if it be possible; let this cup pass from me, nevertheless, not as I will, but as thou wilt.

v. Jesus came back to the three and found them sleeping and he asked Peter whether they could not watch with him for one hour.

vi. Jesus then told them to watch him for one hour so that they would not enter into temptation / the cup should pass by him.

vii. Again, for the second time, Jesus went away to pray and he again asked if it was possible spirit was willing but the flesh is weak.

viii. Jesus came back and found the three disciples asleep again.

ix. He left them and went to pray for the third time and he came back to meet them asleep.

x. Jesus then told them that the hour was at hand and the son of man would be betrayed into the hands of sinners.

xi. He asked them whether they were still sleeping and taking their rest.

xii. He made them aware that the betrayer was at hand so they should get ready to go.

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xiii. As Jesus was speaking, Judas Iscariot led a crowd with swords and clubs.

xiv. The crowd attempted arresting Jesus after Judas had kissed him.

xv. One of Jesus' disciples drew out a sword and cut off the ears of a servant of the high priest.

xvi. Jesus rebuked the disciple saying all who take the sword perish by the sword.

xvii. He then fixed the ear of the servant back.

xviii. Jesus was then arrested and taken to Caiaphas.

xix. All the disciples except Peter deserted him.

Any 11 x 1 = 11 Marks

B. WAYS BY WHICH ONE GOING THROUGH CHALLENGES CAN BE ASSISTED

i. One has to visit the one going through the challenge.

ii. One should pray with them.

iii. One should assist the person in cash or kind when necessary.

iv. Counselling the victim.

v. Relocating/changing the victim's environment.

vi. Seeking redress/justice for the victim.

vii. Advocacy.

Any 2 x 2 = 4 Marks

Total = 15 Marks

QUESTION 6

A. JESUS' TEACHING ON FORGIVENESS (Matt. 18:21–35)

i. Peter wanted to know from Jesus whether he should forgive his neighbour seven times.

ii. Jesus responded by saying seventy times seven.

iii. Jesus then told a parable comparing the kingdom of heaven to a king who wished to settle accounts with his servants.

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iv. And in the process, a servant who owed the king ten thousand talents was brought before him.

v. Because he could not pay the money, the king ordered him to be sold with his family until the last money was paid.

vi. The servant fell on his knees and begged the king to have patience with him and he would pay later.

vii. Out of pity, the king released the servant and forgave him all the debt.

viii. As the servant went out, he met a fellow servant who owed him hundred denarii.

ix. He instantly seized him by the throat demanding that he should pay what he owed him.

x. But he refused and put him in prison till he paid the debt.

xi. When his fellow servants saw what had taken place, they were disturbed and reported to the king.

xii. The king invited the first servant, whose debt he cancelled and reprimanded him.

xiii. He said, he was a wicked servant and that he ought to have forgiven his fellow servant and had mercy on him as he did to him.

xiv. Peter further recounted the signs and wonders God had accomplished through Jesus Christ and his crucifixion and resurrection.

xv. Out of anger, the king asked that he should be jailed until he paid the last money.

xvi. Jesus ended by saying that anyone who did not forgive his fellow man from his heart would also not be forgiven by his heavenly Father.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

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B. REASONS FOR UNFORGIVENESS

i. Arrogance/pride.

ii. Consistency of the offence.

iii. The enormity/gravity of the offence.

iv. Peer influence.

v. Immaturity.

vi. Self-centeredness.

vii. The emotional state of the offended/wickedness/hard heartedness.

viii. Ignorance of the word of God.

ix. Envy/hatred.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

Total = 15 Marks

QUESTION 7

A. HOW THE PROPHECY OF JOEL WAS FULFILLED ON THE DAY OF PENTECOST (ACTS 2:1–41)

i. On the day of Pentecost, the apostles were together in the upper room.

ii. Suddenly, a sound from heaven like that of a rushing mighty wind filled the place where they were gathered.

iii. There appeared on their heads, tongues as of fire which rested upon each of them.

iv. They were all filled with the Holy Spirit and they started speaking in other tongues as the spirit gave them utterance.

v. There were many pilgrims from different nations of the world in Jerusalem that day.

vi. They converged together to listen to the apostles but they were amazed as each heard the apostles speaking in his own language.

vii. While many of the pilgrims wondered on the incident, some mocked them saying, they were already drunk.

viii. Peter stood up to refute the allegation of drunkeness.

ix. But they were not drunk as the people had thought.

x. He said they were speaking in tongues in line with the outpouring of the Holy Spirit as prophesied by Joel.

xi. That on the last days, He would pour out His spirit upon all flesh, people would prophesy and there would be signs and wonders.

xii. Peter further recounted the signs and wonders God had accomplished through Jesus Christ and his crucifixion and resurrection.

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xiii. To support the resurrection of Jesus, Peter quoted the Psalm of David which says "for thou wilt not abandon my soul to Hades nor let thy Holy one see corruption".

xiv. Peter said David was speaking about the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

xv. Peter concluded his speech, the Jerusalem pilgrims listening to him were touched and abandoned to Hades that his flesh would not see the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

xvi. As Peter concluded his speech, the Jerusalem pilgrims listening to him were touched and abandoned.

xvii. He then fixed the ear of the servant back.

xviii. Peter advised them to repent from their sins and be baptized for the forgiveness of their sins.

xix. Three thousand people repented; they were all baptized.

B. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE INCIDENT

i. The receipt of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost gave the apostles the courage and boldness to preach the gospel.

ii. Most of the Jerusalem pilgrims repented and were baptized.

iii. Speaking in tongues symbolizes the universalism of the gospel.

iv. The incident at Pentecost marked the beginning of the church.

Any 11 x 1 = 11 Marks

Any 2 x 2 = 4 Marks

Total = 15 Marks

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QUESTION 8

A. JAMES' TEACHING ON IMPARTIALITY (JAMES 2:1–13)

i. James admonished Christians not to show partiality to anyone but to treat people equally as God expects.

ii. James holds the view that all Christians are ambassadors of Christ who have the faith of Christ.

iii. James gave an illustration of a rich man who comes into a Christian gathering with golden ring and fine clothes and is given special attention.

iv. At the same time, a poor man shabbily dressed also comes in and is treated with contempt.

v. James is of the view that both the rich and the poor man should be treated equally without discrimination.

vi. He says if preferential treatment is given to the rich man over the poor man then one is guilty of partiality.

vii. According to James, showing partiality amounts to causing disunity and assuming the role of judges with evil intention.

viii. Hence, to James, no distinction should be made among people because God himself does not discriminate.

ix. James said God has chosen the poor in the land to be rich in faith.

x. He stressed that the poor are the heirs of the kingdom which is promised to those who love God.

xi. He further stated that it is the rich who oppress the poor and drag them to court.

xii. Furthermore, James says that the rich blaspheme the honourable name of God.

xiii. He therefore concluded that discrimination against the poor and favouring the rich was wrong and unacceptable.

xiv. James holds the view that anyone who keeps the whole law but fails in one has become guilty of all.

xv. This is due to the fact that the same God, who said we should not commit adultery, said we should not kill.

xvi. He finally urged Christians to speak and act as those who are to be judged under the law of liberty.

xvii. For judgment is without mercy to those who show no mercy.

xviii. However, mercy triumphs over judgment.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

B. NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF DISCRIMINATION AMONG CHRISTIANS

i. It creates division in the church/Disunity.

ii. It could lead to break away of members/Loss of faith in God.

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iii. It inhibits spiritual growth among Christians.

iv. It discourages unbelievers from joining the church.

v. It brings about unhealthy rivalry and discord in the church.

vi. It leads to segregation in the church.

vii. It stifles development of talents.

viii. It leads to favouritism/nepotism.

ix. It breeds undemocratic tendencies in the church.

x. It breeds inferiority complex/Lack of confidence/Absence of belongingness.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

Total = 15 Marks

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QUESTION 9

A. PETER'S RECOMMENDATION ON HOW CHRISTIANS SHOULD INTERACT WITH UNBELIEVERS (1 PETER 2:1–25)

i. Peter admonished Christians living among non-Christians to put away all malice, guile, insincerity, envy and all slander.

ii. He said, they should behave like new born babies and long for the pure spiritual milk so as to grow up to salvation.

iii. Peter referred to believers as a chosen race, a royal priesthood and a holy nation.

iv. Peter again said, Christians were God's own people and as such they should declare the wonderful deeds of Him who has called them from darkness into light.

v. He remarked that some time past Christians were no people but now they are God's people and have received mercy.

vi. Peter appealed to Christians not to conform to the standards of this world.

vii. They should also avoid the passion of the flesh and things that hinder their spiritual growth.

viii. Christians must also maintain good conduct among non-Christians so that in case of false accusation people would see their good deeds and glorify God.

ix. Again, Peter advises Christians to be subject to every human institution and authority set up by God.

x. And by so doing, they would put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.

xi. Peter advised Christians that as men who live under the freedom of Christ, they must not use their freedom as pretext for evil.

xii. Again, as servants of God, Christians should honour all men and love the brotherhood.

xiii. They should also fear God and honour their leaders/emperors/elders.

xiv. Peter also urged servants to be submissive to their masters both the kind and the over bearing.

xv. He made Christians aware that they could suffer for doing the right thing but they must not be worried.

xvi. Finally, he said Christians should follow the good example of Jesus who trusted God even in his suffering.

Any 12 x 1 = 12 Marks

B. HOW CHRISTIANS CAN LIVE ABOVE REPROACH

i. Practicing good work ethics.

ii. Avoiding social vices/Disgraceful conducts.

iii. Being law-abiding.

iv. Performing their civic responsibilities.

v. Reporting criminal activities to law enforcement agencies.

vi. Being tolerant of others.

vii. Being the conscience/Mouthpiece of society.

viii. Practicing the teachings of the Christian faith/Being God fearing.

ix. Avoiding corrupt practices.

x. Engaging in charity works.

Any 3 x 1 = 3 Marks

Total = 15 Marks

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CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES (CRS)

WAEC 2023 — THEORY SECTION

MODEL ANSWERS

QUESTION 1

A) EVENTS THAT LED TO THE MARRIAGE BETWEEN MOSES AND ZIPPORAH

(Exodus 2: 1–21)

i. Moses was born to two Levites in Egypt at the time Pharaoh passed a law to have all Hebrew male children cast into the Nile.

ii. Moses was rescued by the princess and brought up by his own mother for a fee paid by Pharaoh's daughter.

iii. Even though he was brought up in the palace in Egypt, he grew up with the knowledge that he was a Hebrew.

iv. When he grew up, he witnessed his fellow Jews being maltreated by Egyptians.

v. One day he assisted a fellow Jew to kill an Egyptian and hid the body in the sand.

vi. The following day, he saw two Jews fighting and he made an attempt to reconcile them.

vii. But the one who was at fault asked Moses who made him judge over them.

viii. He again asked Moses whether he wanted to kill him as he killed the Egyptian.

ix. Moses feared that his killing of the Egyptian was no longer a secret and Pharaoh might deal with him.

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x. So out of fear, he fled from Egypt to Midian where he went to sit by a well.

xi. While he was there, seven ladies who were the daughters of the priest of Midian came to fetch water from the well.

xii. Moses assisted the young women to draw water from the well.

xiii. When the ladies got home, they informed their father of the help given them by Moses.

xiv. Jethro, the priest was pleased with Moses so he invited him to his house.

xv. Eventually, Moses became part of Jethro's family and later got married to Zipporah, his daughter.

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Any 11 × 1 = 11 marks

B) REASONS FOR WHICH PEOPLE SEEK ASYLUM

(Nigeria, Sierra Leone)

i. Violation of Human Rights

ii. Persecution

iii. Hunger / Famine

iv. Natural disasters / Climate change

v. Job / business opportunities

vi. War

vii. Economic hardship / poverty

viii. Over-population

NB: Mere mention = 1 mark; Explanation = 1 mark

Any 2 × 2 = 4 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 2

A) HOW THE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN TYRE AND ISRAEL ENHANCED THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE

(1 Kings 5: 1–12)

i. Hiram, king of Tyre sent a diplomatic team to congratulate Solomon for ascending the throne of his father.

ii. Solomon called Hiram's attention to his father's inability to build a house for the Lord.

iii. This was because enemies surrounded his father with warfare.

iv. But God had given Solomon rest on every side; there was neither enemy nor misfortune.

v. Solomon purposed to build a house for the Lord his God as the Lord had said to David his father.

vi. Solomon requested Hiram to command his servants to supply him with timber.

vii. He pledged to pay whatever wages as might be fixed by Hiram.

viii. Hiram rejoiced and blessed God for giving to David a wise son to succeed him.

ix. Hiram pledged his willingness to supply Solomon cedar and cypress timber.

x. He also promised to send them down to a destination directed by Solomon.

xi. In exchange, Solomon would provide food for Hiram's household.

xii. Hiram supplied Solomon with all the timber of cedar and cypress that he desired.

xiii. And Solomon gave Hiram twenty thousand cors of wheat and twenty thousand cors of beaten oil annually.

xiv. The Lord gave Solomon wisdom as he promised him.

xv. And there was peace between Hiram and Solomon and the two of them made a treaty.

Any 11 × 1 = 11 marks

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B) BENEFITS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS

i. It promotes trades among nations.

ii. It empowers humanity to better manage challenges and crises.

iii. It enables better organisation of human capital.

iv. It promotes faster proliferation of technological innovation.

v. It promotes peace and safety of lives and properties.

vi. It fosters financial interdependence among nations.

vii. It enhances free movement of people and resources.

viii. It fosters cultural exchanges among nations.

Any 2 × 2 = 4 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 3

A) EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE IN JUDAH AFTER THE DEATH OF KING JOSIAH TO THE FIRST DEPORTATION OF THE JEWS

(2 Kings 24)

i. Josiah died in 609 B.C and was succeeded by his son Jehoahaz.

ii. But after three months, Jehoahaz was dethroned by Pharaoh Neco and was replaced by his brother Eliakim.

iii. Eliakim's name was changed to Jehoiakim and he became a king at the age of 25 years and ruled for eleven years.

iv. During his reign, he imposed heavy taxes upon the people of Judah in order to raise tribute for Egypt being ruled by Neco.

v. Pharaoh Neco, a tyrant and cruel king killed the prophet Uriah.

vi. Later, Babylon defeated Egypt at the battle of Carchemish in 605 B.C under the leadership of Nebuchadnezzar.

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vii. After the defeat of Egypt, Babylon emerged as the most dominant world power and Judah became its colony.

viii. Three years later, Jehoiakim rebelled against Babylon and Nebuchadnezzar out of anger sent a contingent of soldiers to attack Judah.

ix. This attack was in fulfilment of a prophecy against Judah due to the unfaithfulness of Manasseh and Jehoiakim.

x. Unfortunately, Jehoiakim died even before the attack from the Chaldeans and other nations.

xi. He was replaced by his eighteen year old son called Jehoiachin as king of Judah.

xii. Jehoiachin reigned in Jerusalem for three months and did not change from the evil ways of his father Jehoiakim.

xiii. In 597 B.C, King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon attacked Jerusalem and Jehoiachin had to surrender himself.

xiv. Babylon then took into captivity the king, princes, palace officials and all the strong men and artisans.

xv. Nebuchadnezzar and his men ransacked the temple and the palace and took away all the vessels of gold and treasures.

xvi. Mattaniah, the uncle of Jehoiachin was made the king of Judah instead and his name was changed to Zedekiah.

Any 11 × 1 = 11 marks

B) BENEFITS OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS AMONG NATIONS

(Continued — Sierra Leone section)

i. Bad governance / bad leadership

ii. Economic hardship / high cost of living

iii. Bribery and corruption

iv. Political / religious intolerance

v. Unemployment

vi. Suppression of citizen's rights and freedom

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vii. Unfair elections

viii. Chieftaincy / land disputes

ix. Ethnicity / perceived discrimination

x. The wrath of God due to sin

Any 4 × 1 = 4 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 4

A) EVENTS THAT FOLLOWED THE REQUEST OF THE SAMARITANS

(Ezra 4)

i. In 538 B.C, King Cyrus of Persia passed a decree permitting the Jews in exile to return to Jerusalem to rebuild their temple.

ii. As the construction progressed, the Samaritans opted to help the Jews because they were brothers who worshipped the same God / Yahweh.

iii. The Samaritans were Jewish people of Samaria in the Northern Kingdom of Israel.

iv. These Samaritans were products of intermarriages between foreigners and Jews due to the conquest of Samaria in 721 B.C.

v. The Judean Jews under Zerubbabel objected to the Samaritans' request because of being of mixed blood.

vi. The Samaritans became offended and hired counsellors to disrupt the project through threats and frustrations.

vii. The threats continued throughout the reign of King Cyrus, Ahasuerus and Artaxerxes to Darius.

viii. Letters were written accusing the Jews of being trouble shooters and rebellious to the Kings.

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ix. That the building would revive the Jewish spirit of nationalism to subdue the nations around and reduce their revenue.

x. The governors of the land stopped the reconstruction work.

xi. Prophets Haggai and Zechariah stirred up the spirit of the Jews to resume work.

xii. Tattenai, governor of the province came to stop the work, questioning the authority behind the work.

xiii. The Jews said it was God who inspired King Cyrus to build the temple.

xiv. Tattenai wrote to King Darius to search the royal archives if any such order has been made.

xv. Darius discovered Cyrus' decree and ordered for the building to resume and the cost to be borne by the royal treasury.

xvi. Thus, by 515 B.C, the Jews completed the building and had it dedicated amidst pomp and pageantry.

Any 11 × 1 = 11 marks

B) CAUSES OF CIVIL UNREST IN A NATION

i. Bad governance / bad leadership

ii. Economic hardship / high cost of living

iii. Bribery and corruption

iv. Political / religious intolerance

v. Unemployment

vi. Suppression of citizen's rights and freedom

vii. Unfair elections

viii. Chieftaincy / land disputes

ix. Ethnicity / perceived discrimination

x. The wrath of God due to sin

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Any 4 × 1 = 4 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 5

A) EVENTS THAT LED TO THE ABOVE STATEMENT

(Matt. 4:1–11)

i. After Jesus was baptized, he was led by the Holy Spirit into the wilderness to be tempted by the devil.

ii. In the wilderness, he fasted for forty days and forty nights after which he became hungry and Satan came to tempt him.

iii. In the first temptation, the devil told Jesus to turn stones to bread if he was the son of God.

iv. In response, Jesus said it is written that man should not live by bread alone but by every word that proceeds from God's mouth.

v. In the second temptation, the devil took Jesus to Jerusalem and set him on the pinnacle and asked him to throw himself down if he was the son of God.

vi. The devil further said that it is written that the Lord would give his angels charge of him so that he would not be hurt.

vii. Jesus again replied that it is written that one should not tempt the Lord.

viii. Finally, the devil took Jesus to a high mountain and showed him all the kingdoms of the world and their glory.

ix. The devil then told Jesus that he would give him all the kingdoms if only he would bow down and worship him.

x. But Jesus rebuked Satan and asked him to go away.

xi. Jesus further told Satan that it was only the Lord, God who was to be worshipped and served.

xii. Eventually, the devil deserted Jesus.

xiii. Angels of the Lord came to minister to Jesus.

Any 9 × 1 = 9 marks

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B) CAUSES OF TENSION AMONG NEIGHBOURS

i. Rejection of gifts / advice / proposal from friends

ii. Hatred / jealousy / greed

iii. Intolerance of views of others

iv. Disrespect to people's religion / faith / customs

v. Infringing upon one's right / human rights abuse

vi. Environmental pollution

vii. Pride / arrogance / pomposity

viii. Superiority / inferiority complex

ix. False accusation / suspicion

x. Row over property ownership

xi. Tribalism / favouritism / discrimination

xii. (Any relevant additional point)

Any 3 × 2 = 6 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 6

A) JESUS' RESPONSE TO THE QUESTION

(Matt. 18: 21–35)

i. Jesus responded that it is not seven times but seventy times seven.

ii. Jesus told a parable to illustrate his point.

iii. He said a king wanted to settle accounts with his servants.

iv. The first servant owed him ten thousand talents and because he could not pay, the king ordered him to be sold together with his family and all that he had in order to pay for his indebtedness.

v. The servant fell on his knees and pleaded for patience.

vi. The king, out of pity, released the man and forgave him the debt.

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vii. However, the same servant after his release, met his fellow servant who owed him a hundred denarii.

viii. He seized him by the throat and demanded immediate payment of his debt.

ix. His fellow servant fell and pleaded with him to have patience.

x. He refused and sent him to prison till he would pay the debt.

xi. When the other servants saw what had happened, they reported all to the master in distressful tone.

xii. The king summoned the servant and told him, you wicked servant, I forgave you all that you owed me because you besought me; you should have forgiven your fellow servant.

xiii. In anger, his master delivered him to the jailers till he should pay all his debt.

xiv. So God will do to anyone who would not forgive a brother from his/her heart.

Any 9 × 1 = 9 marks

B) LESSONS CHRISTIANS CAN LEARN FROM JESUS' ENCOUNTER WITH SATAN

i. Christians need to pray always.

ii. Christians should study the word of God on daily basis.

iii. The need to apply the word of God in times of temptation.

iv. We should avoid materialism.

v. Christians should be alert due to how subtle the devil is.

vi. Christians should know that the devil is never tired of tempting people so they should resist him.

vii. The devil knows and quotes the scriptures.

viii. The devil uses the desires of the flesh to tempt people.

ix. The devil can tempt anyone regardless of status.

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Any 3 × 2 = 6 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 7

A) CIRCUMSTANCES THAT LED TO THE DEATH OF ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA

(Acts 5: 1–11)

i. When the believers had everything in common, no one claimed anything as his or her own.

ii. Some members sold their possessions of land or houses and brought the proceeds to the apostles for distribution to the needy among them.

iii. There was no needy person among them.

iv. Joseph, surnamed Barnabas, a Levite from Cyprus was an example of those who sold their property and sent the proceeds to the apostles.

v. Ananias and his wife Sapphira also sold a piece of property but Ananias, with his wife's consent, kept part of the proceeds from the sale for themselves.

vi. Then he brought the remaining part of the proceeds to the apostles.

vii. Peter asked him why he had allowed Satan to make him lie to the Holy Spirit about the sale of their land.

viii. The property belonged to him before he sold it, and the proceeds still remained his after he sold it.

ix. Peter told him he had not lied to men but to God.

x. When Ananias heard this, he fell down and died, this brought fear among them.

xi. Ananias was taken away and buried.

xii. After about three hours, his wife, who did not know what had happened came in.

xiii. Peter asked her if they had brought all the proceeds of the sale of land to them and she said yes.

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xiv. Peter said to her 'How is it that you have agreed together to tempt the spirit of the Lord?' Hark, the feet of those who went to bury your husband are at the door and they would carry you out.

xv. Immediately, she also died and was carried and buried beside her husband.

xvi. The death of the couple brought fear upon the whole church and upon all who heard it.

Any 11 × 1 = 11 marks

B) BENEFITS OF FORGIVENESS

i. Forgiveness reconciles people.

ii. It brings peace and harmony in society.

iii. Forgiveness heals wounds and brings inner peace.

iv. It reduces tension and enmity in a community.

v. It promotes growth and development of communities.

vi. It attracts respect and recognition from others.

vii. It's a sign of maturity.

viii. It attracts forgiveness from God.

Any 3 × 2 = 6 marks | Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 8

A) JAMES' INSTRUCTIONS ON EFFECTIVE PRAYER

(James 1:2–8; 5: 13–18)

i. James encouraged Christians to count it all joy whenever they meet trials.

ii. He said, when our faith is tested through trials, we become steadfast and later become perfect and complete.

iii. According to James, if anyone lacks wisdom, he should ask God in prayer and would have it generously.

iv. James holds the view that one must pray in faith without doubting.

v. For anyone who doubts is like a wave of the sea that is driven and tossed by the wind.

vi. He further opined that a person who doubts will receive nothing from the Lord.

vii. James said that if anyone is suffering, he should sing praises to the Lord.

viii. He further said that if anyone is sick, he should call upon the elders of the church to anoint him with oil and pray for him.

ix. According to him, the prayer of faith will heal the sick.

x. James revealed that God is glorified when people pray for the right things / thus, prayer should be made according to the will of God.

xi. James urged Christians to pray in humility.

xii. He also said that Christians should be persistent in prayer by praying unceasingly till their requests are met.

xiii. Christians should confess their sins to one another that they may be healed.

xiv. James is of the opinion that the fervent prayer of the righteous has great effect.

xv. He gave an example of Elijah who prayed fervently for no rain for three and half years.

xvi. And he prayed again and there was rain.

Any 11 × 1 = 11 marks

B) LESSONS THE CHURCH CAN LEARN FROM THE ACTIONS/DEATH OF ANANIAS AND SAPPHIRA

i. God sees everything, even what we keep in secret.

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ii. Giving should not be done for earthly praise.

iii. Trying to impress others may lead us to do wrong.

iv. People can influence you to do good or evil.

v. Greed will always cause us to commit sin.

vi. When we lie, we lie to God and not men.

vii. We should give as purposed in our heart.

viii. There are always consequences for our actions and inactions.

Any 4 × 1 = 4 marks | Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 9

A) PETER'S ADVICE TO THE ELDERS AND YOUTH OF THE CHURCH

(1 Peter 5: 1–11)

i. Peter exhorted the elders of the church to tend the flock of Christ with care.

ii. He continued by asking the elders to tend the flock willingly and not with constraint for shameful gain.

iii. The elders should also present themselves as mature Christians worthy of emulation.

iv. The leaders must emulate the good examples of Jesus.

v. According to Peter, when worthy lives are led by Christians, they would earn Christ's crown of glory when he comes the second time.

vi. To the youth, Peter said they should exhibit humility by submitting to the elders.

vii. Peter again admonished everyone to show humility towards one another since God opposes the proud but gives grace to the humble.

viii. Peter therefore told Christians to humble themselves under the mighty hands of God so that in due time, He will exalt them.

ix. Peter also advised Christians to cast all their anxieties on God for, He cares for them.

x. He also said that everyone should stand firm in the faith and be alert because the devil is seeking for a chance to attack.

xi. Peter assured believers that they can resist the devil with their faith in Christ.

xii. He also encouraged Christians to endure suffering in such a way that the grace of God will be manifest in their lives.

xiii. He finally said that the suffering of the Christian will last for a while, but their glory in Christ will be eternal.

Any 9 × 1 = 9 marks

B) FACTORS THAT HINDER PRAYER FROM BEING HEARD AND ANSWERED

i. Faithlessness

ii. Doubt / double mindedness

iii. Pride

iv. Vain glory

v. Ill-motives

vi. Self-centeredness

vii. Sin

viii. Unforgiveness

Any 4 × 1 = 4 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 9 (Part B Continued)

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B) WAYS CONFLICT RETARDS THE GROWTH OF THE CHURCH

i. It brings about division / disunity

ii. Break away of some members

iii. Spiritual growth of the church is affected

iv. Development of individual talents and gifts is stifled

v. Leads to mismanagement of church funds

vi. Breeds fear and insecurity

vii. Prayers / blessings are hindered

viii. It derails the church's mission / focus

ix. Lack of cooperation

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CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS STUDIES (CRS)

WAEC 2024 — THEORY SECTION

MODEL ANSWERS (Senior Secondary School 3)

SECTION B — Questions 3–7

SECTION C — Questions 8–9

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QUESTION 1

A) HOW SOLOMON'S UNWISE POLICIES AFFECTED ISRAEL

(1 Kings 9:15–23, 11:1–13, 12:1–20)

i. Solomon succeeded David, his father who bequeathed him with a vast conquered nation.

ii. The prevailing peace enabled him to develop the country to live in luxury.

iii. His lack of political wisdom led him to embark on very expensive and prestigious projects.

iv. He built the temple of the Lord, the walls of Jerusalem and cities like Hazor and Megiddo.

v. He rebuilt Gezer, a city offered to him as dowry for the daughter of the Egyptian Pharaoh.

vi. All these building projects became a drain on the national coffers, leading to much hardship and suffering.

vii. To arrest the depletion of the national coffers, Solomon embarked upon high taxation to complete the numerous projects.

viii. He organized the land into twelve districts and assigned each the feeding of his large household for a month in the year.

ix. Solomon also introduced cheap labour in the form of forced labour to cut down expenditure on the projects.

x. This cheap labour force included the Israelites and conquered Canaanite states like the Hittites and the Jebusites.

xi. The people were enslaved to cart timber, quarry stones from Lebanon and Phoenicia into Israel.

xii. The forced labour was an infringement upon the rights of the people resulting in hatred for Solomon.

xiii. Solomon's love for foreign women was also an issue of his unwise policies.

xiv. Marriage to foreign women was against the Mosaic Law for fear that their hearts would be turned away from Yahweh.

xv. Solomon built shrines for gods of these women in Israel to which they sacrificed.

xvi. Solomon's introduction of syncretism provoked God to anger.

xvii. This led to the division of the kingdom during the reign of Rehoboam, his son.

Any 9 × 1 = 9 marks

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B) CHARACTER TRAITS THAT MAKE LEADERS UNPOPULAR

i. Dogmatism / Inflexibility

ii. Authoritarianism / Violation of human rights

iii. Greed

iv. Lack of compassion

v. Indecisiveness

vi. Lack of transparency

vii. Inconsistency

viii. Unapproachability

ix. Favoritism

x. Poor communication

xi. Lack of empathy / Arrogance

xii. Lack of the fear of God

xiii. Bribery and corruption

xiv. Embezzlement / Mismanagement of public funds

NB: Mere mention = 1 mark; Explanation = 1 mark

Any 3 × 2 = 6 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 2

A) PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED BY THE JEWISH RETURNEES DURING THE REBUILDING OF THE TEMPLE

(Ezra 4)

i. The Jewish returnees were led to Jerusalem by Sheshbazzar, an appointee of King Cyrus of Persia.

ii. Under the leadership of Sheshbazzar, the returned laid the foundation of the temple.

iii. After the death of Sheshbazzar, Zerubbabel and Jeshua, the high priest continued with the building project.

iv. The Samaritans later had information that the returned Jewish exiles were continued with the building project.

v. They therefore went to Zerubbabel and asked to be allowed to help in the rebuilding the temple.

vi. But Zerubbabel, Jeshua and all the Jews refused to allow them.

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vii. The Samaritans then decided to frustrate the Jews from rebuilding the temple.

viii. Throughout the reign of King Cyrus and Darius, the Samaritans hired people to frustrate the Jews.

ix. During the reign of Artaxerxes of Persia, Rehum, Shimshai and their associates asked the king to stop the rebuilding of the temple.

x. In the letter, they alleged that if the temple was rebuilt, the Jews would no longer pay tributes into the Persian royal coffers.

xi. They further stated that if the king allowed the Jews to rebuild the temple and the city of Jerusalem, the Persians would not have possession of that province again.

xii. The Persian king was thus convinced and came to know that Jerusalem had rebelled against many kings before so the building should cease.

xiii. An official letter was thus written from the king instructing that the rebuilding of the temple should stop.

xiv. And based upon the letter, Rehum and his colleagues forced the Jewish returnees to discontinue the building project.

Any 9 × 1 = 9 marks

B) FACTORS THAT STAND IN THE WAY OF DEVELOPMENT

i. Political instability

ii. Poor governance

iii. Lack of infrastructure

iv. Economic inequality

v. Limited access to education

vi. Health challenges

vii. High population growth

viii. Environmental degradation

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ix. External debt

x. Conflict and violence

xi. Mismanagement / Misappropriation of resources

xii. Bribery and corruption

NB: Mere mention = 1 mark; Explanation = 1 mark

Any 3 × 2 = 6 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 3

C) EVENTS THAT LED TO THE STATEMENT

(Daniel 3:1–30)

i. Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were among the Jews taken into captivity in Babylon by Nebuchadnezzar.

ii. These three Jews dedicated themselves to the worship of their God and they observed the Jewish laws strictly.

iii. As a result of their outstanding qualities, the Babylonian king appointed the three Jews to high positions of authority in the country.

iv. Later, king Nebuchadnezzar made a golden image and set it up at Dura in Babylon. All his officials came to the dedication of the golden image including the three Jews.

v. It was announced that at the sound of the trumpet and music, all the people around must bow and worship the golden image.

vi. Anyone who refused to obey the above instruction was to be thrown into a furnace of fire.

vii. Everyone obeyed except the three Jews, Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego.

viii. Their refusal to worship the golden image annoyed some Chaldean officials and they reported them to the king.

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ix. The king then asked them whether it was true that they refused to bow to the golden image he had made.

x. King Nebuchadnezzar became angry and requested that the three Jews should be brought to him.

xi. They replied in the affirmative and the king ordered them to bow to his god.

xii. The King threatened that if they refused to bow to the image, he would cast them into the furnace of fire.

xiii. He further made them aware that there was no god that could deliver them from his hands.

xiv. With courage, the three Jews replied that they would not respond to the king's question and would not bow to his golden image.

xv. They further said that their God would deliver them and even if he did not, they would never bow to the golden image.

xvi. The king angrily ordered that the furnace be heated seven times more than it was before.

xvii. The three Jews were cast into the fire but God protected them and they were not burnt.

Any 11 × 1 = 11 marks

B) WAYS CHRISTIANS CAN MAINTAIN THEIR FAITH IN GOD

i. Regular Prayer and fasting

ii. Reading the Bible / Evangelism

iii. Worship and praise

iv. Fellowship with other believers

v. Serving others / Charity work

vi. Showing gratitude

vii. Meditation and reflection

viii. Obeying God's commandments

ix. Seeking mentorship

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x. Participating in Holy Communion

xi. Dependence on the guidance of the Holy Spirit

Any 4 × 1 = 4 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 4

C) INCIDENT THAT MADE THE JEWS DESCRIBE KING CYRUS OF PERSIA AS THE LORD'S ANOINTED

(Ezra 1:1–11)

i. In Cyrus' first year as a king, he issued a decree allowing the Jews to return home to rebuild their temple.

ii. He said the Lord, the God of heaven, had given him all the kingdoms of the earth, and He has charged him to build Him a house at Jerusalem which is in Judah.

iii. In view of this proclamation, the king instructed the Jewish exiles to return home to rebuild the temple for the Lord.

iv. This was in line with the Persian policy of being well disposed to the customs and religion of conquered nations.

v. However, the Jews saw it as God who stirred up the heart of Cyrus to end the seventy year exile prophesied by Jeremiah.

vi. King Cyrus further ordered that every exile was to be helped with gold, silver, animals and freewill offerings towards the journey and the reconstruction of the temple.

vii. The king himself financially supported the project and caused Mithredath, his treasurer to return all looted items by Nebuchadnezzar to the exiles.

viii. He then appointed Sheshbazzar, son of Jehoiachin to lead the returnees back home.

ix. Some of the exiles who were well to do did not come down but supported the returnees.

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x. God moved the hearts of the leaders, family heads, priests and Levites to have a great desire to return home to rebuild the temple.

xi. Thus, under the leadership of Sheshbazzar, the first batch of returnees came home and started the temple building.

xii. Cyrus was seen as an instrument of God as opined by Isaiah.

xiii. Isaiah saw Cyrus as Yahweh's instrument in delivering the people of Judah from exile.

xiv. Besides the above, Cyrus fulfilled the Jewish dreams by allowing the Jewish cult to prevail again through the temple building.

xv. And by allowing the royal line to take precedence in the activities through Sheshbazzar, son of Jehoiachin.

xvi. The Jews therefore saw the whole event as divinely ordained, hence Cyrus being regarded as the Lord's anointed because God sent him to defeat the Babylonians and liberate the Jews.

Any 9 × 1 = 9 marks

B) WAYS IMMIGRANTS CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THE WELFARE OF THEIR HOST NATION

i. Participating in economic activities

ii. Entrepreneurship

iii. Skilled workforce

iv. Social integration

v. Innovation and creativity

vi. Tax contributions

vii. Civic participation / communal labour

viii. Education and research

ix. Prayer

x. Being law-abiding

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NB: Mere mention = 1 mark; Explanation = 1 mark

Any 3 × 2 = 6 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 5

C) LUKE'S ACCOUNT OF THE DEMAND OF DISCIPLESHIP

(Luke 9:57–62; 14:25–33)

xiv. A man said to Jesus, "I will follow you wherever you go."

xv. Jesus told him that foxes have holes and birds nests, but the son of man had nowhere to lay his head.

xvi. Jesus called another man to follow him but he declined on the grounds that he has nowhere to lay his head.

xvii. Jesus charged him to leave the dead to bury their own dead and to go and proclaim the kingdom of God.

xviii. Another man volunteered to follow Jesus but asked for permission to first bid his people farewell.

xix. Jesus replied him that no one who puts his hand to the plough and looks back is fit for the kingdom of God.

xx. Jesus again said to the multitudes that followed him that they cannot be his disciples except they hated themselves and their family members.

Any 9 × 1 = 9 marks

D) CHARACTERISTICS EXPECTED OF A POTENTIAL DISCIPLE

i. Commitment and dedication

ii. Humility

iii. Openness to learning

iv. Self-discipline

v. Integrity

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vi. Patience and perseverance

vii. Compassion and empathy

viii. Inner strength and resilience

ix. Desire for spiritual growth

x. Faith in God / God-fearing

NB: Mere mention = 1 mark; Explanation = 1 mark

Any 3 × 2 = 6 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 5 (Continued — Discipleship Parables)

(Luke 14:25–33)

xxi. To be his disciple, one must bear his own cross and follow Jesus after counting the cost, whether he can afford it.

xxii. According to Jesus, one who desires to build a tower, must first sit down and count the cost, whether he can afford it.

xxiii. Improper planning may cause him to abandon his building at foundation level.

xxiv. He may be mocked for beginning to build but unable to finish.

xxv. Again, a king going to war must assess his military might.

xxvi. Whoever does not renounce all that he has cannot be Jesus' disciple.

QUESTION 6

B) HOW JESUS WAS PRONOUNCED GUILTY BEFORE THE HIGH PRIEST

(Matt. 26:57–68; Mark 14:53–65; Luke 22:66–71)

i. Jesus was brought to the house of Caiaphas, the high priest after his arrest.

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ii. Peter followed Jesus to the house of Caiaphas, the high priest after his arrest.

iii. He entered the courtyard of the High Priest and joined the guards there to warm himself.

iv. The High Priest and the whole council tried to find testimonies against Jesus in order to kill him.

v. They found none but even those who came only gave false witnesses against Jesus.

vi. Some stood up and said that they had heard Jesus saying he would destroy the temple that was made with hands and build another within three days, not to be made with hands.

vii. The high priest then queried if Jesus had nothing to say against the testimonies.

viii. Jesus still made no answer as he continued to be silent.

ix. The high priest then asked Jesus if he was the son of the Blessed.

x. Jesus replied, I am and you will see the son of man seated at the right hand of power and coming with the clouds of heaven.

xi. The high priest tore his garments and asked if they needed further evidence.

xii. He said, Jesus had blasphemed and wanted the decision of the people.

xiii. The whole council then condemned Jesus as deserving death.

xiv. Some of the people spat on Jesus while others covered his face and struck him.

xv. They then asked him to prophesy the one who had struck him.

xvi. And the guards around also received him with blows.

Any 11 × 1 = 11 marks

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B) LESSONS FROM JESUS' TRIAL

i. Injustice and suffering

ii. The power of silence

iii. Forgiveness and compassion

iv. Courage and integrity

v. The role of conscience

vi. The consequences of betrayal

vii. The fulfilment of prophecy

viii. The importance of witnessing to truth

ix. The role of sacrifice

NB: Mere mention = 1 mark; Explanation = 1 mark

Any 2 × 2 = 4 marks | Total = 15 marks

QUESTION 7

A) EVENTS THAT LED TO THE APPOINTMENT OF THE SEVEN DEACONS

(Acts 6: 2–6)

i. The Hellenist Jews complained against the Hebrews for the neglect of their widows in the daily distribution of food.

ii. It appeared as if the Hebrews were receiving preferential treatment than the Hellenists.

iii. So the apostles called the whole body of disciples together to discuss the problem.

iv. They stressed their commitment to preaching the word.

v. They said it is not right that they should give up preaching to serve tables.

vi. They then asked the brethren to choose seven reputable men among them.

vii. They were to be wise.

viii. They must be filled with the Holy Spirit.

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ix. The chosen men were to see to the distribution of food.

x. The chosen men were chosen: Stephen, Philip, Prochorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas and Nicholaus.

xi. The apostles prayed over them, laid their hands upon them and set them apart for the work.

xii. With unity restored, the church grew in strength in Jerusalem.

Any 9 × 1 = 9 marks

B) WAYS CONFLICT CAN BE RESOLVED IN THE SOCIETY

i. Dialogue and diplomacy

ii. Mediation

iii. Negotiation

iv. Restorative justice

v. Arbitration

vi. Education and awareness

vii. Legislation and legal action

viii. Community engagement and legal action

ix. Conflict resolution training

x. Peacebuilding initiatives / Forgiveness

xi. Effective communication

NB: Mere mention = 1 mark; Explanation = 1 mark

Any 3 × 2 = 6 marks | Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 8

A) HOW THE SITUATION WAS ADDRESSED BY JAMES IN THE CHURCH

(James 2:1–13)

xvii. James admonished Christians not to show partiality as they profess the faith of Jesus Christ.

xviii. This is because God does not show preferential treatment.

xix. James holds the view that all Christians are ambassadors of Christ.

xx. James gave an illustration of a rich man who comes into a Christian gathering with golden ring and fine clothes and is given special attention.

xxi. At the same time, a poor man shabbily dressed also comes in and is treated with contempt.

xxii. James is of the view that both the rich and the poor man should be treated equally without discrimination.

xxiii. He says if preferential treatment is given to the rich man over the poor man then one is guilty of partiality.

xxiv. According to James, showing partiality amounts to causing disunity and assuming the role of judges with evil intention.

xxv. Hence, to James, no distinction should be made among people because God himself does not discriminate.

xxvi. James said God has chosen the poor in the land to be rich in faith.

xxvii. He stressed that the poor are the heirs of the kingdom which is promised to those who love God.

xxviii. He further stated that it is the rich who oppress the poor and drag them to court.

xxix. Furthermore, James says that the rich blaspheme the honourable name of God.

xxx. He therefore concluded that discrimination against the poor and favouring the rich was wrong and unacceptable.

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Any 9 × 1 = 9 Marks

B) WAYS PARTIALITY AFFECTS THE PROGRESS OF SOCIETY

i. Erosion of trust

ii. Injustice and inequality

iii. Social division and conflict

iv. Hinders economic growth

v. Reduces civic engagement

vi. Breeds corruption

vii. Barriers to education and employment

viii. Stifles innovation and creativity

NB: Mere mention = 1 mark; Explanation = 1 mark

Any 3 × 2 = 6 marks | Total = 15 marks

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QUESTION 9

C) PETER'S EXPECTATIONS OF CHRISTIANS LIVING AMONG NON-CHRISTIANS

(1 Peter 2: 1–25)

xiv. Peter admonished Christians living among non-Christians to put away all malice, guile, insincerity and envy and all slander.

xv. He said they should behave like new born babies and long for the pure spiritual milk so as to grow up to salvation.

xvi. Peter referred to believers as a chosen race, a royal priesthood and a holy nation.

xvii. Peter again said Christians were God's own people and as such they should declare the wonderful deeds of Him who has called them from darkness into light.

xviii. He remarked that some time past, Christians were no people but now they are God's people and have received mercy.

xix. Peter appealed to Christians not to conform to the standards of this world.

xx. They should also avoid the passion of the flesh and things that hinder their spiritual growth.

xxi. Christians must also maintain good conduct among non-Christians so that in case of false accusation people would see their good deeds and glorify God.

xxii. Again, Peter advised Christians to be subject to every human institution and authority set up by God.

xxiii. And by so doing, they would put to silence the ignorance of foolish men.

xxiv. Peter advised Christians that as men who live under the freedom of Christ, they must not use their freedom as pretext for evil.

xxv. Again, as servants of God, Christians should honour all men and love the brotherhood.

xxvi. They should also fear God and honour their leaders.

xxvii. Peter also urged servants to be submissive to their masters with respect to both the kind and the over bearing.

xxviii. He made Christians aware that they could suffer for doing the right thing but they must not be worried.

xxix. Finally, he said Christians should follow the good example of Jesus who trusted God even in his suffering.

Any 9 × 1 = 9 Marks

B) FACTORS THAT NEGATIVELY AFFECT PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

i. Prejudice and discrimination

ii. Economic inequality

iii. Political polarization

iv. Cultural and religious differences

v. Historical grievances

vi. Lack of education and awareness

vii. Poor governance / Lawlessness

viii. Scarcity of resources

secondary school
equal access, shaping the future

ix. Misinformation and propaganda

x. Unforgiveness

xi. Corruption / Materialism

secondary school
equal access, shaping the future