STANDARD KOLFRAM IN USE

ABRIDGED CURRICULUM

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES
LETS DISCOVER OUR POTENTIALS
KAMPALA

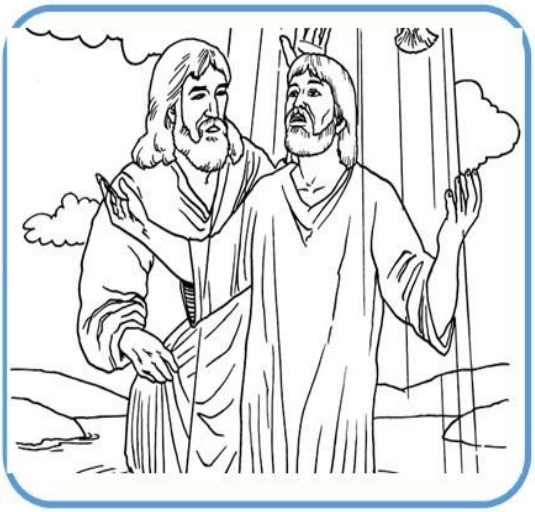
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LET'S DISCOVER OUR POTENTIALS

COVERING PRIMARY FIVE SYLLABUS











NAME:.....

SCHOOL:.....

CLASS: .....

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

OTHER EDU-RELATED SERVICES AVAILABLE

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

LET'S DISCOVER OUR POTENTIALS

FOREWORD AND RECOMMENDATION

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

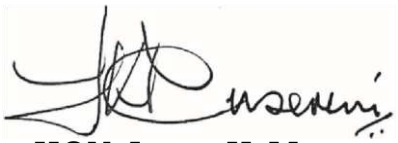
The Kolfram Educational Services Kampala has developed a series of teaching materials for pre-primary, primary and secondary schools in Uganda. These materials are prepared in accordance to the abridged curriculums right from primary two up to senior six.

"Special thank goes to all the board of director and staff of Kolfram Educational Services Kampala for the great work done.' Congratulations

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

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

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



HON. Janet K. Museveni

First Lady and Minister for Education and Sports



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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

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

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   - ✓ Sumbatala Hawah among others.

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR NCDC- UGANDA

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



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

PREFACE

The Standard Kolfram in Use; Abridged Curriculum, Religious Education pupil's notebook **5** is purely based on the New revised Primary five Syllabus 2021.

It is one of the **60** books set in the same series set to solve the challenges caused by Covid 19 pandemic in teaching and learning in primary and secondary schools. Other books in the series cover all the classes and other subjects which do exist in Ugandan schools.

Features of this book

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

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

First published in 2022

Okol Dicken
Head of department
0777886622/ 0784044408



KOLFRAM EDUCATIONAL SERVICES KAMPALA

"Let's Discover Our Potentials"

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- ✓ Old testament teaching about hope.
- ✓ The coming of Messiah
- ✓ The wise men welcomed the Messiah

Term one

TOPIC 1 : GOD'S PEOPLE AND THE LAW

The Bible

1. The word bible comes from the Latin and Greek plural word biblia meaning "the books".
2. The bible is a library or a collection of books put in one volume.
3. These books are called sacred or holy books because they contain God's word or message for mankind.

The Bible as a unique book

The word unique means to be different with other is a very special way.

Bible unlike other books, is a special book that can't be compared to any other books because of various reasons.

Reasons why the bible is unique and valuable book to the Christians

- ✓ It was inspired by God and therefore, it is holy scripture.
- ✓ It contains the holy word for everyday living.
- ✓ God reveals himself in and through the bible.
- ✓ The bible has unique teachings.
- ✓ It has a special message of salvation to all human kind.
- ✓ The bible tells Christians how to be saved from sin of our first parents (Adam and eve)
- ✓ The plan of salvation is based on Jesus Christ as our saviour.
- ✓ The bible invites all people to have faith in Jesus, our saviour.
- ✓ Faith in Jesus is believing in Him and following his teachings.
- ✓ It is a guide to people living on earth in all the aspects.
- ✓ It teaches how to reach heaven and enjoy everlasting life.

Christians teaching on the importance of Bible

The Christian church teaches seven main facts about the importance of the bible. They are:

1. It is the word of God.
2. It answers questions about human life.
3. The bible has no error.
4. It is a guide through all aspects of life.
5. The bible was inspired by God.
6. It is a pathway to God.
7. It is the source of all truth.

Structure of the bible

1. The bible has two major parts and these are;
   - ✓ The Old Testament
   - ✓ The New Testament
2. The word testament means an agreement or covenant.
3. The Old Testament is made up of 39 books which were written before the coming of Christ.

4. The New Testament is made up of 27 books which were written after the coming of Jesus.

The Old Testament

Law/Pentateuch books (torch)

1. Genesis
2. Exodus
3. Leviticus
4. Numbers
5. Deuteronomy

Poetry / wisdom books

1. Job
2. Psalms
3. Proverbs
4. Ecclesiastes
5. Song of songs

History books

1. Joshua (ii) judges
2. 1st and 2nd Samuel
3. 1st and 2nd kings
4. 1st and 2nd chronicles
5. Ezra
6. Esther
7. Nehemiah

Books of prophets

1. Isaiah
2. Jeremiah
3. Lamentations
4. Micah
5. Ezekiel
6. Nahum
7. Daniel
8. Habakkuk
9. Hosea
10. Zephaniah
11. Joel
12. Haggai
13. Amos
14. Zechariah
15. Obadiah
16. Malachi
17. Jonah

The New Testament

Gospel books
Mathew
Mark
Luke
John

History book
Acts of the apostles

Visions of john
Revelations

Letters
Romans
1 and 2 Corinthians
Galatians
Ephesians
Philippians
Colossians
1st and 2nd Thessalonians
1st and 2nd Timothy
Titus
Philemon
James
1st and 2nd peter
1, 2, and 3 John
Jude

Vision of John
revelation

The bible as our guide

The bible tells everyone to;
1. Worship our God.
2. Respect all people.
3. Be humble
4. Live moral or upright life
5. Share material wealth with others.
6. Forgive those who offend you
7. Avoid anger
8. Respect human life
9. Do not kill

Our response to the bible

Reading the bible

- ✓ Deuteronomy 17 : 18 – 20
- ✓ Acts 8 : 27 – 30
- ✓ Rev : 1 : 1-3

Listening to the bible

Mark 4 : 1 – 9

Mark 4 : 13 – 20

Reasons why we need to read the bible

- ✓ To get guidance and advice on different daily aspects of life.
- ✓ To get protection against Satan.
- ✓ To get knowledge about God.
- ✓ To overcome temptation
- ✓ To get the right spiritual direction to follow.
- ✓ To praise God our creator
- ✓ To have faith from the examples of the bible saints.

Ways of reading the bible

- ✓ Silent individual reading
- ✓ Individual loud reading
- ✓ Group silent reading
- ✓ Group loud reading
- ✓ One person reading while others are listening

Ways of studying the bible

- ✓ Attending bible studies
- ✓ Reading the bible daily
- ✓ Attending church services or mass
- ✓ Praying for God's guidance in studying the bible
- ✓ Meditating on what you have read from the bible

Similarities between the Quran and the Bible.

- Both are holy books.
- Both were written by inspired people.
- Both are used in swearing.

Ways of applying what we read in the bible

1. Our daily actions should be God guided.
2. We should love other people as we love ourselves
3. We should love God with all our soul and heart.
4. We should live a prayerful life.
5. We should treat all people in a right and acceptable way.

Research work

1. How is the constitution similar to the holy bible?

2. Why did God give Moses the ten commandments?
3. How does keeping the ten commandments help Christian's respect for God's law
   a) on earth? '
   b) after death?

How God inspired bible writers

To inspire means to have a special influence on something.

1. Dictation; God revealed himself to them e.g. Moses, Jeremiah(ex..24:4).
2. Putting words in human mouth e.g. Isaiah, Ezekiel, Jeremiah (is. 6:6 - 9, ez. 3:1 -2, jer. 1:0.)
3. Divine appointment before birth e.g. Jeremiah (jer. 1:4)
4. Through visions
5. Through use of events in the universe

God's covenant with his people

A covenant is a special agreement between God and his people.

On the way to the Promised Land, the Jews had a stopover, in the desert of Sinai

Moses went up the desert of Sinai to talk to God.

According to the covenant, all the Israelites were God's people and were supposed to serve him.

On Mt Sinai, Moses received the Ten Commandments from God. They were to guide them because they had started misbehaving

The Ten Commandments were written on two stone tablets and kept in rectangular box and kept in a place of worship called **tabernacle**.

Noah's faithfulness to God

Noah was a man who showed a lot of faithfulness to God. During his time, the world was full of evil people. They were not able to repent. Noah was the only one who was pleasing to God.

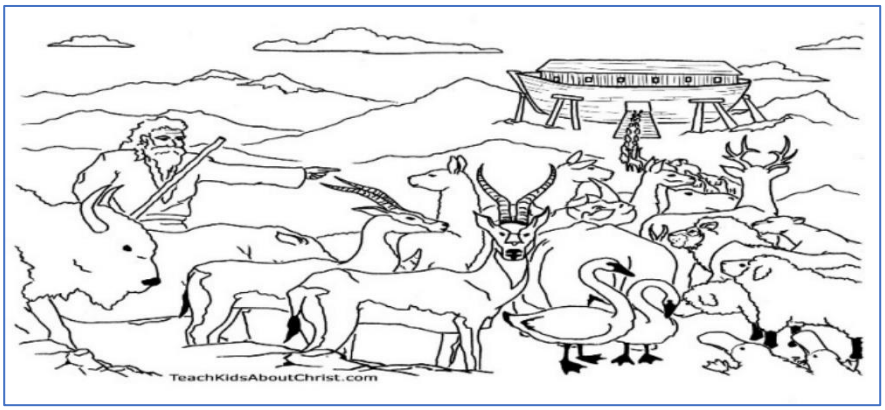
One day, God told Noah to build a big boat. It was called an Ark.

The Ark saved Noah, his family and other creatures from the flood

1. It rained for **40 days and nights** but it took **150 days** for the floods to dry up.
2. Noah sent a **dove** to check whether the floods had dried.
3. **The names of Noah's sons were**:

a. Shem
b. Ham
c. Japheth

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



Verse to remember

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

Abraham (gen 12 – 1-6)

- ✓ Abraham was a son of Terah and his mother was Amathlaah
- ✓ He was born in the town of Ocutha in Mesopotamia.
- ✓ Abraham lived in Ur with his father Tera and later moved and settled in **Haran.**
- ✓ Abraham led his brother Lot, his wife and his servants from **Haran** to the **Promised Land**.
- ✓ **Canaan** was the new land God promised Abraham.
- ✓ When Abraham obeyed, God made him **the grandfather of all nations.**
- ✓ Abraham led the people to the promised land
- ✓ The birth place of Abraham was ever-Banahor (beyond the river)
- ✓ His original name was Abram and later changed by God to Abraham.

Ways how did Abraham show his faith to God

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

Lessons do we learn from Abraham's relationship with God

- ✓ To be faithful to God /to believe in God.

- ✓ To be obedient to God
- ✓ To accept God's commands
- ✓ We must trust God's promises to us
- ✓ We must be patient as we wait for God's plan for our lives
- ✓ We should know that God knows what is good for us
- ✓ God is always caring



Promises God made to Abraham

1. God promised Abraham to make him the father of the great nations.
2. God promised Abraham new land called **Canaan** .
3. God promised Abraham many descendants
4. God promised to make Abraham's name famous
5. God promised to bless those that bless Abraham
6. God promised to curse those who curse Abraham
7. Later God blessed Abraham with a son called Isaac

God guides His people

The call of Moses and His role in the exodus story

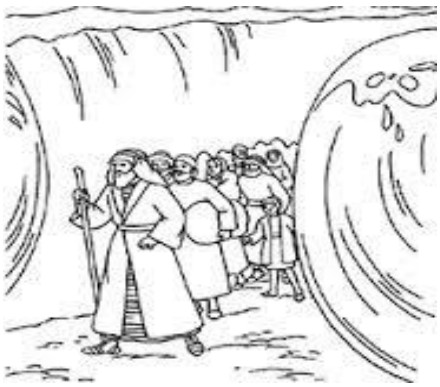
<u>Moses (Exodus 3 – 7)</u>

- ✓ Moses was born in Egypt
- ✓ His father was Amram and his mother was **Jochebed.**
- ✓ the name Moses means **pulled out of water**.
- ✓ Moses was a shepherd before he became a leader. He was looking after the flock of his father in law Jethro
- ✓ Moses was chosen by God to lead the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land
- ✓ Moses agreed to go to Egypt to save the Israelites from slavery.
- ✓ He risked his life by asking the pharaoh of Egypt to free the Israelites.
- ✓ Moses believed when God asked him to use just his stick in front of Pharaoh.
- ✓ He led them up to the red sea. God told Moses not to cross the Jordan river.

- ✓ Moses died on the way because he disobeyed God.
- ✓ Moses was buried on **Mt Nebo and** Joshua succeeded and he led the Israelites from the Red Sea.

Reasons why Moses was chosen by God to lead His people (Israelites) out of slavery

- He was courageous/brave
- He was obedient/faithful and respectful.
- To show God's might power.
- To fulfil God's promises to his people.



Moses leading the Israelites



How Moses showed his faith to God

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

Miracles performed by Moses during Exodus

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

Read the story of Moses in M.K standard CRE book 5 page 2-3 and answer the questions below

1. Dramatize the crossing of the red sea.
2. Write a story in your own words about Moses,
3. Draw Moses leading the Israelites as they crossed the red sea.
4. Where did Moses' escape to when he was wanted in Egypt?
5. Why did Moses remove his shoes at the burning bush?
6. Identify any three miracles performed by Moses in Egypt.
7. Mention any two plagues that God sent to Egypt.
8. Write the meaning of exodus.
9. Who escorted Moses to Egypt?
10. Who led the Israelites to the promised land?

The Ten Commandments and their meaning to Christians

Moses was given a set of rules (commandments) up on Mt. Sinai by God. State the Ten Commandments to learners and explain the meaning of each to Christians today e.g.

1. Do not worship any other God (worship one God)
   The first commandment tells that there is one God we must worship and that we should put God first. That is why the Uganda National Motto is "For God and My Country"
2. Do not worship idols
3. Do not misuse the name of the Lord.
4. Keep the Sabbath day holy.
5. Honour your father and your mother.
6. Do not kill
7. Do not commit adultery
8. You shall not steal
9. Do not give false testimony against your neighbour.
10. Do not admire other people's property.

Why did God give His people a set of rules (values)?

To guide their behaviour.

The two greatest commandments

1. Love God with all your heart, with all your mind and with all your soul and worship him and him alone.
2. Love your neighbors as you love yourself

Importance of commandments to Christians.

1. Commandments guide us to be faithful.
2. They instil discipline and good morals to us.
3. Commandments unite us with God.

4. They give us good Christian life.
5. They help us not to commit sins.

TOPIC 2: FOLLOWING JESUS AS A LEADER

leadership

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

Leadership is the ability or position of guiding others.

Examples of good leaders in the Bible includes;

- ✓ Abraham
- ✓ Moses
- ✓ Joshua
- ✓ King Solomon (Ref. Exodus 14:9)
- ✓ King David (Joshua 3:1 – 17)
- ✓ Ruth

Qualities of leaders in the Old Testament

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

Qualities of a good civil leader.

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

Examples of leaders in church today

- Arch bishops
- Bishops
- Reverends
- Priests
- Deacons
- Bishops
- Deans
- Laity

- Cardinals

Ways how Jesus was Jesus Christ a good leader

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

Authority

Authority means having rightful power over other people.
Authority is the power to give orders and make others obey

Types of authority

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

Divine authority:

This is the type of authority possessed by God.

Apostolic authority:

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

Marital authority:

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

Civil authority:

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

Satanic authority:

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

Symbolic authority:

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

How to express faith and relate to authority

The national constitution

This is a body of laws made to govern the country.

One of the duties of the citizens of Uganda is to support and promote the constitution.

Importance of the national constitution of Uganda

- ✓ To promote justice for in the country.
- ✓ To ensure that human rights are observed.
- ✓ To protect weak members of society such as children, women, the disabled and minority groups.
- ✓ To settle disagreements among citizens and groups.
- ✓ To control actions and ambitions of people in power.

How the constitution guides the people

1. It has a list of human rights
2. Children rights are respected the way Jesus did.
3. It has defined system of balance of the three arms of government.
4. Regular elections are provided for offenders and promoting justice.

PARTICIPATING IN AN ELECTORAL PROCESS

1. What is an election?

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

2. What is the minimum age at which one should participate in a national election?

At 18 years of age.

3. Define the following terms as used during elections.

i) Ballot paper

This is a special paper that is used during elections.

ii) Ballot box

This is a special box where voters cast their votes.

iii) Polling station

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

iv) Presiding officer

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

v) Returning officer

this is the person who head the election exercise in a division / district.

vi) Electoral college

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

vii) Universal Adult suffrage

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

4. What are the qualities / characteristics of a good voter?

i) Should be 18 years and above.
ii) Should be a citizen of that area / country.
iii) Should be a registered voter.

Which body is responsible for organizing elections in a country?

The electoral Commission.

6. Under which ministry in Uganda is the electoral commission?

Ministry of Justice and Constitutional affairs.

The electoral commission

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

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

Responsibilities of the electoral commission

- ✓ To organize programmes for voter education in the country.
- ✓ To make programmes and timetables for elections.
- ✓ To register all citizens of voting age so that they are able to participate in elections.
- ✓ To receive applications and register candidates for elections.
- ✓ To promote the practice of democracy in the country.
- ✓ To organize and supervise elections in the country.
- ✓ To make sure that elections carried out are free and fair for all.
- ✓ To announce the results of elections carried out.
- ✓ To make reports about elections that have taken place.
- ✓ To organise by-elections where necessary.
- ✓ To control behaviour of candidates and voters before, during and after elections.

Reasons why a country should have regular elections

i) To promote peaceful change of leadership.
ii) To promote democracy in a country.

Types of election

iii) General election
iv) Referendum
v) By- election

A referendum

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

A by-election

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

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

i) When an elected leader has died.
ii) When an elected leader has resigned.
iii) When an elected leader has run mad / insane.
iv) When an elected leader has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.
v) When the election results have been nullified by courts of law.

The electoral process and the learners.

Learners and young people are leaders of tomorrow.
They have a duty to learn about the electoral processes.

Note:

All citizens who are 18 years and above are fit to register as voters.
One should register as a voter at their parish of origin or where they currently live.
The electoral body registers voters before national elections.

Basic information needed at registration

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

THE ROLL OF THE CHURCH IN GENERAL ELECTIONS

To conduct civic education
To monitor the general elections in Uganda.
To harmonise conflicting parties during an election.
To conduct peace talks between conflicting leaders.
To preach peace during elections.

Election malpractices

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

Forms of election malpractice

1. Intimidation of opponents
2. Under age voting Bribing voters
3. Fake manifestoes
4. Mix up of voters' registers

5. Partisanship of electoral officials
6. Alternating votes
7. Ballot riggings
8. Disinformation
9. Misleading or confusing ballot papers
10. Ballot stuffing
11. Misrecording of votes
12. Misuse of proxy votes
13. Destruction or invalidation of ballots
14. Threatening voters

Causes of election malpractice

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

Effects of election malpractice

1. Elections are rigged
2. It has led to bad governance.
3. It leads to political violence
4. Loss of trust and confidence in government
5. Destruction of political participation
6. Human rights are not respected
7. Corruption is practiced by buying votes
8. Security forces causes fears among people
9. Has led to riots where sometimes people are struck by tear gas.
10. Some people have been denied their rights of being leaders

Solutions to suffering caused by election malpractice

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

Civic education

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

Importance of Civic education in a country?

- ✓ To help voters to elect wisely.

- ✓ To minimise / reduce the number of invalid ballot papers.
- ✓ To know the candidates in the race of elections.
- ✓ To know when the elections will take place.

Some religious organizations that help to conduct Civic education in Uganda.

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

<u>Other organizations that help to conduct Civic education in Uganda.</u>

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

Challenges of the electoral process in Uganda.

i) Lack of enough funds.
ii) Electoral violence in some areas.
iii) Some candidate present false documents during registration.
iv) Bribing voters by some candidates.
v) Imbalance of featuring all candidates by the media.
vi) Rigging of elections.
vii) Interference by central government / The electoral commission is not independent enough.
viii) Use of abusive language during campaigns.
ix) Lack of enough Civic education.
x) Irregularities during registration of voters.

SOLUTIONS TO THE ABOVE CHALLENGES

- ✓ The government should provide enough funds before time of elections.
- ✓ The government should improve on security during elections.
- ✓ National council of higher education should improve on the way of verifying academic papers.
- ✓ The E.C should provide enough sensitization / Civic education to the electorates.
- ✓ The media should feature all candidates evenly.
- ✓ By enforcing strict laws against rigging of elections.
- ✓ The electoral commission should be fully independent from central government.
- ✓ The electoral commission should get enough machinery and time for proper registration.

How to express faith in authority

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

Importance of faith in authority

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

How having faith in authority benefit the community

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

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

Some of the ways Jesus showed his authority

- ✓ Jesus' authority over nature
- ✓ He calmed a storm (Mathew 8:23 – 27)
- ✓ He walked on water (John 6:16 – 21)

Jesus' authority over sickness

- ✓ A woman who had suffered from severe bleeding for twelve years (Luke 8:42 – 48)
- ✓ Blind people (Mathew 9:27 – 31)
- ✓ The dumb (Mathew 9:32 – 34)
- ✓ The deaf (Mark 1:29 – 34)
- ✓ A man with a paralyzed hand (Mathew 12:9 – 24)
- ✓ People with demons (Mathew 8: 28 – 34)
- ✓ A man with a paralyzed leg (Mathew 12:9 – 24)

✓ People with evil spirits (Mark 5:20)

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

1. Due to the confidence people had in Jesus' authority, they followed him wherever he went.
2. The people who closely followed Jesus were called Disciples. However among those who followed him, he called the twelve to be his closest followers. They are called the twelve disciples of Jesus Christ.
3. The first two apostles to be called were Simon and his brother Andrew
4. Simon was later given another name by Jesus
5. He named him Peter which means a rock
6. The next two apostles of Jesus to be called were James and john. They were also brothers and fishermen. Their father was called Zebedee

Qualities required of Jesus' followers

1. According to Jesus' way of life and teaching, the followers of Jesus should have the following qualities
2. Christians must love Jesus
3. Love others as we love ourselves
4. According to St. Paul 1st Corinthians 13:4 – 13, a good follower of Jesus should have the following qualities
   a) Be kind and patient
   b) Be helpful
   c) Not to be Jealous
   d) Not to be proud
   e) Not to keep a record of wrongs
   f) Not to be selfish
   g) Not to be happy with evil
   h) Should have faith and hope

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

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

Challenges faced by the followers of Jesus Christ

1. Sometimes they may be imprisoned e.g. St. Paul
2. Sometimes they may be beaten up e.g. St. Silas
3. Sometimes they don't even have the basic need e.g. food, clothes, shelter and food, riches etc

4. Sometimes they are hated like Jesus was
5. They are sometimes killed e.g. St. Steven and Peter (Explain the story of Paul and Silas in Prison Acts 16:16 – 31)

Jesus's authority and the apostles

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

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

He gave them permission and authority to do different things in His name

In Mark 6:7 – 13 Jesus gave his apostles the following instructions

a) To drive out evil spirits
b) To cure diseases
c) To teach the word of God
d) To baptize in His name
e) Jesus also told his apostles to take nothing else along apart from a walking stick
f) He also forbid the apostles to carry food , money or an extra shirt
g) He told them to baptize the new disciples in the name of the father, son and the Holy spirit
h) Then he promised them "I will be with you always to the end of the age"

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

- ✓ They healed the sick
- ✓ They preached and taught
- ✓ They baptized people into salvation
- ✓ They rose the dead
- ✓ They gave sight to the blind
- ✓ They helped the needy

Examples of people with authority:

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

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

1. To keep law and order.
2. To defend people's rights.
3. For caring for the needy.

4. To empower vulnerable
5. For promoting unity.
6. For creating peace.

Misuse of authority

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

Biblical teachings on authority

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

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

Topic 3: Faith

Topic one: faith

- ✓ Faith is believing in God with full confidence.
- ✓ Faith is the strong belief in God.
- ✓ Faith is belief with conviction to God without question and tangible proof.

Values are beliefs or elements that are shared by people of the same community.

What makes up faith?

1. Patience
2. Obedience
3. Trustworthy
4. Hope
5. Courage

Importance of faith

1. Faith enables us to have hope.
2. Faith enables us to be courageous
3. Faith enables us to be trustworthy
4. Faith helps us to fulfil promises

5. Faith enables us to believe without seeing
6. Faith enables us to be obedient
7. Faith enables us to do great things

People in the bible who showed great faith

They include

- ✓ Abraham
- ✓ David
- ✓ Daniel
- ✓ Moses
- ✓ Gideon
- ✓ Virgin Mary
- ✓ Noah
- ✓ Stephen

Gideon (judges 6: 1 – 40)

Gideon was appointed by God to rescue his people (Israelites) from midinettes)

An angel of God appeared to Gideon and ordered him to go and fight so that he would free his people.

God told Gideon to use 300 soldiers to fight the enemy.

Due to his faith, he accepted.

Daniel (Daniel 6: 1 – 28)

1. Daniel was a man who loved God very much.
2. Later, the king made him the administrator of the whole kingdom.
3. Daniel was the best leader of all the supervisors appointed by king Darius of Babylon.
4. The governors and the supervisors never liked Daniel.
5. Daniel's enemies made the king sign a law that made it a crime to worship any other god or man except the king.
6. They made evil plans to cause the king find Daniel in the wrong.
7. They advised the king to sign an order which said no one was accepted the request for anything from God.
8. Daniel refused to obey the king's order and continued praying to his God.
9. He was punished by being thrown into the lion's den.
10. God protected Daniel because Daniel did not stop trusting in him even in the lion's den

Saints and martyrs

Saint Stephen (acts 7: 54 – 8:1)

1. Stephen was a deacon (helper) in the early church.
2. The holy spirit guided him to be bold and courageous.
3. People around him did not want to hear any one preaching in Jesus' name.
4. Stephen continued preaching openly and even when he was arrested.
5. Due to his faith, God gave him the wisdom to answer properly whatever questions he was asked.

6. Due to the bad attitude the people had, they still picked up stones and stoned him.
7. Due to Stephen's faith, as he was about to die, he prayed to God to forgive those who were stoning him.
8. He was stoned to death

Values that saint Stephen had that can be admired and copied

1. Truthfulness
2. Forgiveness
3. Faith in God
4. Self sacrifice

Activity

1. As a p.5 pupil, what lessons do you learn from St. Stephen?
2. Give any two ways you would handle people who mistreat you?
3. Draw St. Stephen being stoned to death.
4. How did Jesus teach us to treat our enemies?

Some famous Christians of great faith in God

Saint Perpetua

Perpetua was a young girl from a city called Carthage in North Africa in current Tunisia.
At 21 years of age, Perpetua was taking lessons for baptism.
Emperor Severus passed a law stopping everyone from being baptized in Christianity which Perpetua refused to follow.
She was arrested and told to stop taking baptism lessons or be taken to the stadium for lions to eat her up.
While waiting for her death, due to her faith, she was baptized.
5. Perpetua was beheaded while others were eaten by lions.

Note: there are three types of baptism

- ✓ Baptism by the spirit.
- ✓ Baptism by fire
- ✓ Baptism by the water.

How St. Perpetua showed her faith to Jesus

- ✓ Knowing and serving Jesus was more important than earthly life,
- ✓ She did not listen to her pagan father who told her to worship the emperor and save her life.
- ✓ She accepted to die because of her faith in God.

The Uganda martyrs

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

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

Saint Mbaga Tuzinde;

The story of a young martyr.

- He was a young boy in Busiro county, born to Mr. Mukajjanga of mamba clan.
- He was working in Kabaka Mwanga's palace.
- He was close to Kabaka Mwanga whom he served loyally and to Mukajanga who was a family friend to Mbaga's father.
- he was close to Kabaka Mwanga whom he served loyally and to Mukajanga who was a family friend to Mbaga's father.
- He preached to the pages at the palace.
- He was still a catechumen when the persecution broke out in may 1886.
- He was baptized by Charles Lwanga on the morning that the pages were arrested.
- Since he was a son to Mukajjanga, the chief executioner, he was given chance to denounce his faith but he refused.
- As a result, he was killed together with other Uganda martyrs.

Qn. Who is a page?

A page is a person who serves in the palace.

How Mbaga Tuzinde demonstrated his love in Jesus Christ

1. He was kind in heart
2. He was obedient
3. He was faithful to both the people he served and Kabaka Mwanga.
4. He accepted Jesus and got baptized.
5. Mbaga chose to serve Jesus as a better choice than giving service to Kabaka in the palace.
6. He did not listen to Mukajanga's offer to hide him and save his life.
7. with courage he asked the chief killer to do Kabaka Mwanga's job of killing him instead of trying to hide him.

Activity

- ❖ Watching a video clip showing the killing of Uganda martyrs.
- ❖ Draw the Uganda martyrs being burnt in Namugongo
- ❖ State any four qualities of Mbaga Tuzinde as a believer

How did the Uganda martyrs show their faith?

- ✓ They accepted to die for their religious faith
- ✓ They denied their relatives due to faith e.g. Mbaga Tuzinde refused to take advice from his father.

✓ Faith made them to refuse satanic orders and human authority.

Lessons learnt from Uganda martyrs

1. To have faith in God
2. To have courage
3. To have hope
4. To have love

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

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

Faith, values and perseverance

Perseverance is a personal decision to continue doing something to the end whatever the difficulties or conditions.

Tests that affect Christian faith in the world today

✓ Ill-health and sicknesses.
✓ Poverty
✓ Wrong influence from close friends and peers.
✓ Some films and videos people watch from television.
✓ Unjust laws made by those who do not believe in God.
✓ Oppression and denial of one's rights by those in authority.
✓ Prolonged suffering without any hope of coming out of it.
✓ Natural problems such as floods, famine and epidemic diseases.
✓ Injustice arising from wars and quarrels between governments.

Ways of living and growing in peace

To live and grow in faith, we have to live by:

1. The word of God
2. Praying most of the time
3. Practicing charity
4. Being hopeful
5. Loving everyone including our enemies

Types of values Christians need today (eph6:10-16, prov. 30:5) (psalm 91:1-6)

- **Values** are good behaviours in a society
- **Christian values**
- These are good behaviours in Christianity

Examples of Christian values

1. Honesty
2. Responsibility
3. Helping others
4. Love for one another
5. Obedience
6. Respect

Importance of Christian values

1. Honesty creates peace
2. They strengthen faith
3. They unite people
4. They please God
5. They lead to development
6. They strengthen faith in Christians

Personal values

1. Loyalty
2. Perseverance
3. Prayer
4. Courage
5. Endurance
6. Righteousness
7. Truthfulness
8. Faith

Family values

1. Sharing
2. Love
3. Charity
4. Justice
5. Unity
6. Respect
7. Friendship

Community values

1. Sharing
2. Love
3. Charity
4. Justice
5. Unity
6. Respect
7. Friendship

CRE TERM II

Topic 4: Christianity and Islam

Facts about Islam

The world has many religions which are practiced by different people. The main ones are Christianity and Islam. Both have many followers around the world.
Christianity has about 2.1 billion followers while Islam has about 1.5 billion followers in the world.

Why we worship Allah/ God

1. To thank Allah/God
2. To get blessings
3. To express loyalty to him.
4. To strengthen our faith.
5. To get guidance
6. To repent
7. To ask for needs

How we worship God.

1. Praying to him in both good and hard times.
2. Singing hymns of praise.
3. Offering gifts to him.
4. Making sacrifices to thank him.
5. Asking him to forgive our sins.
6. Keeping his laws.
7. Loving our neighbours as we love ourselves.
8. Working and living a life of service to him.

God's call and history of Islam

The founder of Islam is Allah(God)

Allah

Allah means God in Islam
Allah revealed to people his prophet called Muhammad.
The name Muhammed means **the praised one**

Muhammad

- ✓ Muhammad was born in about 570 a.d in mecca in Saudi Arabia.
- ✓ His father was Abdallah and Amina was his mother.
- ✓ He lost both parents when he was still young and was brought up by his uncle Abu Twalib and his foster mother Halima.
- ✓ His first wife was called Khadijah.

- ✓ When Muhammed was 40 years, angel Jibril revealed a Quran to him at mt. Hirah.
- ✓ Muhammad became the very first apostle of God in the Islamic faith and he is believed to be the last prophet in Islam.
- ✓ Islam was started in the medina.
- ✓ Prophet Mohammed ran away from mecca to medina because the pagans in mecca turned against him. This journey was called hejira

Islam

The word **Islam** comes from an Arabic word "salaam" meaning peace, purity, submission, and obedience.

The word "Islam" in religious sense means submission to the will of Allah and obedience to his law.

Followers of Islam are called **Muslims**.

Hejira (622 ad)

This was prophet Muhammad's journey from mecca to medina. It marked the birth of Islam.

Medina

In medina Muhammad set up a community of caliphs. The caliphs were followers/ successors of prophet Muhammad and teachers of Islam

Caliphs in Islam (prophet's successors)

- Ali
- Umar
- Uthman
- Abu Baker
- Jihad-holy war in Islam

Muhammad set up a jihad in 630ad. He won this war and set up an Islamic strong hold in mecca. Muhammad died in ad 632ad and was buried in mecca.

Activity

In pairs write down a prayer asking God to reveal to each one a special calling through which to respect other religions.

History of Islam

The life history of prophet Muhammad.

1. Muhammad was born in 570 a.d in mecca in Saudi Arabia.
2. His father was Abdallah and his mother was Amina.
3. His father died shortly after he was born and his mother died when he was six years old.
4. He was brought up by his uncle, Abu Twalib as an orphan. He worked for his uncle as a shepherd.

5. At the age of 25 years, he married a 40 years old rich widow called **Khadijah** whom he was working for.
6. They had six children, two sons and four daughters one of the daughters was called Fatuma.

The beginning of Islam as a religion

When Muhammad was 40 years, angel Jibril appeared to him with a message from Allah.
He was to preach the word of Allah using the Quran which the angel gave him.
Muhammad became the first apostle of Allah in the Islamic faith.
Muhammad is regarded as the last and greatest prophet of Allah.

Preaching in mecca.

1. Islam started in the city of mecca in Saudi Arabia.
2. Mecca was a city full of pagans.
3. When Muhammad started preaching, people rejected him
4. He ran to another town called medina in 622 A.D. but did not give up.
5. Muhammad's journey from mecca to medina is called hejira.
6. This marked the birth of Islam. It is in this year that the Muslim calendar started.

Medina

In medina, Muhammad set up a community of followers. In 630 a.d, Muhammad and his followers organized an attack on mecca.
Muhammad won this war and set up an Islamic stronghold in mecca.
In 632 a.d, Muhammad died and all his works and teachings were left in the hands of caliphs.

Caliphs were the successors of prophet Muhammad.

They were,

1. Abubakar
2. Umar
3. Uthman
4. Ali

Muslim beliefs and practices

1. Reading the Quran

The word Quran is an Arabic word which means recitation. It is the holy book of Muslims.
Muslims believe every word in the Quran was revealed to Muhammad by angel Jibril orally.

When reading the Quran;

1. It is not studied but recited and crammed.
2. It is read from right to left.
3. The front page is at the back of the book.

Main teachings about the holy Quran

- ✓ It is the word of God.
- ✓ It was written by Muhammad, the prophet whom Allah inspired to do so.
- ✓ It has guidelines on beliefs and behaviour.
- ✓ It is a miracle eternal (everlasting)
- ✓ It has no more books revealed after it.
- ✓ It cannot be reproduced by human beings.
- ✓ It is a holy book with none of its contents so far proved wrong.

Pillars of Islam (Ibadat)

1. **Shahada**; it refers to the submission to the will of Allah.
   Every Muslim is required to make a proclamation that there is no other god but Allah and his messenger prophet Muhammad.

Swallahs are the five compulsory prayers performed by Muslims.

Time table for Swallahs.

1- Subuh – between dawa and sunrise 5:00am – 6:30am
2- Zuhr – between 1pm – 4pm
3- Aswir – between 4pm and sunset
4- Mangrib – between sunset and 7:30pm 5- Isha – between 7:30 and midnight.

Rakas in each swallah.

Subuli – 2 rakas
Zuhur – 4 rakas
Aswir – 4 rakas
Mangrib – 3 rakas
Isha – 4 rakas

NOTE:

- Friday prayers for Muslims are called Juma prayers.
- Khatuba is a special sermon before the Juma prayers.
- Things to be talked about in the khutubar may include;
- politics - religious
- economic - cultural etc

Taraweeh: are the prayers said during the month of Ramadhan every after Isha prayers.

Conditions which can spoil prayer.

- vomiting
- talking
- eating

- laughing

When and where is Wudho taken?

Before visiting the Kaaba When going for prayers.

One has to undergo total ablution incase of:

- sexual intercourse
- menstruation periods for ladies.

Tayammum: It means dry ablution

Conditions that may necessitate Tayammum

a) When there is no water at all.
b) When water is very dirty.
c) When one is allergic to water.

Importance of prayer / worship in Islamic life.

- ✓ To ask for forgiveness from Allah
- ✓ To strengthen their faith.
- ✓ To fulfil the second pillar of Islam.
- ✓ To communicate to God.
- ✓ To ask for their needs.
- ✓ To thank God.
- ✓ To ask for blessings.
- ✓ To get rewards from Allah.
- ✓ To come closer to God.
- ✓ For purification.
- To create brotherhood with other Muslims.

What a mature Muslim should do before prayers.

a) Must be clean and pure.
b) Dress properly.
c) Perform Wudhu
d) Remove the shoes.
e) Face the right direction.
f) Have the intention (Niya)
g) Pray from a clean place.
h) Have the knowledge of time.

Importance of Juma prayers to Moslems.

a) They enable Muslims to assemble together.
b) They enable Muslims to remember their God.
c) They enable Muslims to listen to khutuba (sermon)
d) They enable Muslims to institute the programmes for the week after.
e) They enable Muslims to evaluate all the activities of the previous week.

f) They enable Muslims to collect zakat.

Prayers which can be cut short are;
Zuhr, aswir and Isha
What a Moslem should keep clean.
The body, the clothes and the place of prayer.
Things done on a dead Muslim (Mayit)

- Wash the body - Pray for the body
- Cloth the body - Bury the body

Sources of sharia law / Islamic law

- Quran
- Hadiths
- Ijitihad (person reasoning in reference to Ijma and Qias.

Note:
The direction where Moslems face when praying is called Qibla (The direction of the Kaaba)
What is a ka'aba?

- It is the house of Allah in Mecca.
  It is a stone building found in the courtyard of the great mosque in Mecca / black stone
- It is the first house of worship on earth.

What Muslims consider to be unclean.

- blood - feaces - urine
- vomiting - pigs - pus etc

It is any form of assistance given to the needy Muslims.
Reasons why Muslims give Zakat

✓ To fulfill the fourth pillar of Islam ✓ To please Allah.
✓ To get rewardings.
✓ To be forgiven their sins.
✓ To keep away in evil thinking
✓ To have sympathy for need Muslims.
✓ To strengthen their faith in Allah.
✓ To practice self restrains.
✓ For good health
✓ To restrain your self from certain thing.

People who are supposed to get Zakat

✓ Widows
✓ Orphans
✓ Those on study
✓ The poor
✓ The aged
✓ Zakat collectors
✓ The sick
✓ Preachers

- ✓ Those under slavery
- ✓ Those on Jihad
- ✓ New converts
- ✓ Travelers.

Types of water one may use for wudhu

a) From the well
b) From the lake
c) Rain water
d) From the river
e) From the stream
f) Tap water etc

NOTE: The celebrations that make the end of Ramadhan are called Iddi-el-Fitri

Idd Aduha is a feast of sacrifices to remember when prophet Ibrahim was going to sacrifice his son Isaac.

Meaning of different Islamic terms.

1. **Assalam Alaikum**: Is the Islamic greeting which means " peace be upon you"
2. **khalima Shahadat :** There is none truly worshipped but Allah and that Muhammad is his last and greatest Messenger.
3. **Allah Akibar:** This means God is great.
4. **Sulat Al Fatina**: This is the opening surah in the Quran which is compulsory for recitation during prayer. It is compared to Genesis in the Bible.
5. **Ihsan:** Means good deeds.
6. **Kafir:** Any one who does not accept Allah and Muhammad as his messenger.
7. **Ma'muma:** A group of Muslims (congregation) attending prayers under an Imam.
8. **Zialatu Nabi:** This means visiting the city of Medina and the holy tombs in it.
9. **Fuqura:** This means "The poor Muslims"
10. **Maskin:** This means the needy Muslims.
11. **Hejira:** Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina.
12. **Jihad:** Holy wars fought by Muslims.
13. **Miraj:** Muhammad's journey to Heaven.
14. **Caliphs:** This refers to Muhammad's successors.
    Examples of caliphs include; Abubaker, Umar, Ulhuman Ali etc. The first caliph was caliph Abubaker
    Note:
    The first person to accept Islam was lady Khadija followed by caliph Abubaker.
15. **Taraweeh:** This is the prayer said during the Ramadhan month every after Isha prayers.
16. **Khutuba:** This is used to describe the sermon (preaching) before prayers.
17. **Al-Azin:** It means to call Muslim for prayers.
18. **Hadith:** These are the teachings of prophet Muhammad

19. **Tawheed:** The belief that there is no any other God but Allah the only and the only one.
20. **Kafir:** Any one who does not accept Allah and Muhammad as his messenger.
21. **Umra:** Optional / voluntary journey to Mecca.
22. **Ihsan:** This means good deeds.

Groups of people excused from missing a prayer.

a) When one is sick.
b) When one is too young
c) When one is menstruating
d) When one is breast feeding
e) The insane / mad
f) If he fears for his life
g) When one is fast asleep
h) If food has been served.
i) When one is too old / aged
j) If one is traveling along journey.
k) If there is heavy rain.

2. **Salat**; it means prayer.
   All Muslims have the duty to pray five times a day. They are Subhi, zuhr, aswir, magharib and ishae.
3. **Zakat**; it refers to alms – giving.
   Every muslim has the duty to offer alms to the poor. Christians call it tithe.
   Zakat –fitri is the money collected from rich Moslems before the end of Ramadhan to enable the needy / poor Muslims to have a nice celebration.

4. **Saum**: it refers to fasting in the month of Ramathan.

Importance of fasting to Moslems.

1. It brings them closer to Allah.
2. It helps to purify their hearts.
3. It helps them to be forgiven their sins.
4. It trains the mind to control itself.
5. It helps them to be happy.
6. It helps them to sacrifice the desire for food and other things.
7. Those who fast are blessed by Allah.
8. It protects them from evil.

What a true Moslem shouldn't do during fasting.

1. Not play sex during day time for married people
2. Not masturbate
3. Not eat during day time.

4. Not brush with toothpaste during day time.
5. Not over work him/her self.

NB: Muslims fast in the holy month of Ramadhan.

Fasting begins at the sight of the new moon in the sky.

People excused from fasting.

1. pregnant mothers
2. mothers in the periods.
3. Breast feeding mothers.
4. Those on long journeys.
5. The aged
6. The sick
7. Those who are insecure
8. The young ones
9. The insane

Every Muslim has the duty to fast during the holy month of Ramadhan.

5. **Hijja**; it refers to the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca.

A Muslim man who has performed the Hija is called a Haji and a woman is called a Hajat. A haji goes to Mecca to fulfil the fifth pillar of Islam while Umra is optional / voluntary worshiping.

Pillars of Haji (Hijah)

- ✓ To have intention (Niyya) for performing the Hijja.
- ✓ To be present at the assembly at Ararat.
- ✓ To go around the Kaaba seven times
- ✓ To tread up and down from the mountain of Safa to the mountain of Marwa.
- ✓ To cut off the hair.

Conditions before performing the Hijja

a) Leave enough money at home.
b) Appoint a will
c) Carry enough money
d) You must be a true Muslim.

Why Muslims perform Hijja.

a) To get the title of Haji / Hajat
b) To join the feast of slaughtering
c) To visit the Kaaba or holy places.
d) To get blessings.
e) To fulfil the fifth pillar of Islam
f) To be forgiven with other Muslims.

Six pillars of Islamic faith (Iman)

- ✓ Believe in one God.

- ✓ Believe in angels
- ✓ Believe in holy books
- ✓ Believe in inspired prophets
- ✓ Believe in God's decree
- ✓ Believe in the Day of Judgment.

Similarities and differences between Christianity and Islam

Similarities in practices

1. Both offer as a sign of sacrifice.
2. Both make journeys to holy places.
3. Both give alms
4. Both have special days for worship
5. Both celebrate holy days e.g. Christmas, id Adhuha, etc
6. Both communicate to God through prayers.

Similarities in beliefs

1. Both believe in one almighty god/almighty.
2. Both believe in the ministry of angels
3. Both believe in holy books.
4. Both believe in the ministry of prophets e.g. Moses, Muhammad etc
5. Both believe in the day of judgment
6. Both believe in eternal life (life after death)

Differences between Christians and Muslims.

1. Christians believe that God exists in three persons i.e. God the father, God the son and God the holy spirit but Muslims don't believe in the three persons. They believe there is only one Allah.
2. Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God but Muslims believe that isa (Jesus) was just a prophet.
3. Christians believe that Jesus is God but Muslims believe that isa (Jesus) is just a messenger.
4. Christians pray at any time of the day but Muslims have fixed times for prayers.
5. Muslims have special wears while Christians do not.
6. Christians can eat some food and take some drinks when fasting while Muslims do not eat anything at all.
7. Christians worship on Sundays but Muslims worship on Fridays.

Examples of Islam practices

1. Muslims have got a set of things they practice. These practices are known as pillars of Islam/pillar of Ibadat.
2. The five pillars of Islam include:
3. Believing in Allah and Muhammad as hi prophet.(shahadat)
4. Praying five times a day (salat)
5. Paying alms (zakat)
6. Fasting during the holy month of Ramadhan (Saum)
7. Making pilgrimage to mecca(Hijja)

Examples of Islamic beliefs (pillars of faith -tawhid)

1. to believe in one God-Allah.
2. to believe in the holy books.
3. to believe in all angels.
4. to believe in the judgment day.
5. believe in life after death.
6. believe in one God.

Qn. Identify any four differences between the Islamic and Christian faith (belief)

State any two social & two moral teachings in Islam

Good Islamic beliefs

In Islam, belief in God, prophets, life after death and so on are summarized in six groups called

Articles of faith

The six articles of faith (taw hid)

- faith in the unity of God
- faith in angels
- faith in prophets
- faith in books of revelation
- faith in life after death
- faith in destiny/god's decree.

Qn. 1. What is the difference between faith and tithe?"

2. State any three Islamic practices (pg. 46)

Christian and Islamic beliefs and principles of democracy

Democracy means the government of the people by the people and for the people of a given country.

Democracy is the rule of the majority over the minority.

The principles of democracy

1. Citizen participation
2. Equality of individuals
3. Political tolerance
4. Accountability
5. Transparency
6. Regular free and fair elections
7. Respect for human rights and freedom
8. Economic freedom
9. Fighting abuse of power.
10. Rule of law

Practices of democracy in Uganda

- ✓ A strong national constitution was written in 1995 and it is being used to govern the country.
- ✓ Citizens elect their leaders freely in a given period of time.
- ✓ In schools, pupils and students elect their own leaders.
- ✓ Opposition members are free to run their parties.
- ✓ There is press freedom and freedom of expression.
- ✓ An electoral commission is in place to organize elections.
- ✓ There is a children's statute which promotes respect for children's rights in place.

Behaviours that can build good relationship between different religions

1. Respecting one another's beliefs.
2. Promoting human rights.
3. Observing rights of minorities in community.
4. Avoiding selfish behaviour.
5. Practicing love in all relationships.
6. Being ready to serve other people but not to be served.
7. Practicing charity to the poor and needy such as orphans, widows, refugees and those in exile.
8. Preventing crime in our community.
9. Promoting justice for all people.

Behaviour that can destroy relationships

- ✓ Lack of respect for other people's religion, beliefs and ideas.
- ✓ Being selfish or a glutton.
- ✓ Lack of respect for rights and freedom of other people.
- ✓ Being corrupt.
- ✓ Practising tribalism or nepotism.
- ✓ Promoting hatred of other people.
- ✓ Being quarrelsome to and abusing other people.
- ✓ Failing to share with others' ideas, knowledge or material things.

Activity

1. Who was the last prophet in Islam?
2. Name four prophets that both Muslims and Christians believe in.
3. Why do Muslims use the crescent as their symbols.
4. How can Muslim relate with Christians.
5. How do Christians and Muslims promote democracy?
6. State any three behaviour that can destroy relationships.

Ways by which good relationships can be sustained between Christians and Muslims

1. Working together to reduce sufferings of the poor, needy and the unfortunate through charity or zakat.

2. Practising democracy in leadership at all levels namely family, school, community, church/mosque and national level.
3. Working together to prevent crime in both Christian and Muslim communities
4. Forming joint clubs or associations to clean the environment, provide clean water or build shelter for the poor.
5. Forming co-operative societies for farmers or businesspeople in the community.
6. Organising inter- school debates on matters that affect lives of youth and other people in the country.
7. Forming sports clubs where everyone regardless of religion is free to join.
8. Organising a day of prayer for all faiths on special days such as women's international day, (march 8th), international teachers' day (oct 5th) and so on.

TOPIC 5: THE CHRISTIAN COMMUNITY

The term **church** means a group of Christians praying / worshiping God .

Jesus Christ has followers called **Christians** or **disciples**

The word gospel means good news about Jesus Christ

The beginning of the church

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

Missionary movement

The early church was able to spread to other areas of the world through missionary work

A missionary is a person who teaches God's words in a foreign land (Act 8:26 – 40)

By making miracles, preaching and baptizing the church.

One of the missionaries called Philip lived in Jerusalem

Missionary work in Uganda

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

Things which were done by the first missionaries in Uganda.

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

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

- ✓ It gives them courage and determination to worship God.
- ✓ It encourages Christians not to fear death.
- ✓ It strengthens the faith in Christians.

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

Some Christian denominations in Uganda

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

The different groups of Christians are called denominations

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

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

Jesus our example in service

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

The way Jesus served others teaches us the following lessons

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

Examples of how Jesus served others

a) Jesus at home (Luke 2:51 – 52) Jesus grew up as an obedient son to his parents. He did some activities like washing cleaning and fetching water
b) Jesus taught and preached to others Mark 10:45 and Luke 4:15
c) Jesus washed his disciples' feet John 5:17
d) Jesus healed the sick, the blind the lame the leaf, dumb and so on Mark 7:31 – 37

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

Before the coming of Jesus Christ on earth, some people had foretold his coming.

The people who did that are called prophet.

The future events they talk about are called prophecies after Adam and eve had disobeyed God, he prepared for saving human kind from eternal suffering.

In the Old Testament, the following prophets foretold the coming of the saviour.

a) Isaiah
b) Micah
c) Zechariah

Isaiah 53 : 4 – 12

But he endured the suffering that should have been ours, the pain that we should have borne" (verse 4)

"But because of our sins, he was wounded, and beaten. We arch healed by the punished. He suffered, made whole by the blows he got" (verse 5)"

"He was treated harshly but endured it humbly" (verse 7)

He was arrested and sentenced and led off to die" (verse 8)

He was put to death for the sins of our people. "(verse 9)

"His death was a sacrifice to bring forgiveness" (verse 10)

Isaiah's prophesy clearly shows Jesus' work was suffering and dying for our sins.

N.B: that is why Isaiah is called messianic prophet.

Micah 5 : 2

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

Zechariah 9 : 9

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

The teachings of Jesus on his mission as lord and saviours

Jesus Christ started his public ministry at the age of 30.
In his earthly ministry, he did the following things.

- ✓ He healed the sick
- ✓ Drove away demons from people.
- ✓ Fed the hungry.
- ✓ Preached news of salvation

the teachings of Jesus Christ

Jesus was clear on his mission as lord and saviour.

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

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

Key verses for recitation about Jesus as saviour

The son of man came to seek and to save the lost. (Luke 19:10)
When l am lifted up from the earth, i will draw everyone to me. (John 12 : 32)
Like the son of man, who did not come to be served but to serve and give his life to redeem many people. (Mathew 20 : 28)
This is my blood, which seals god's covenant, my blood poured for many for the forgiveness of sins. (Matthew 26: 28)

The events of the holy week and their importance

Jesus Christ came to earth to save sinners.
In order to save sinners, Jesus went through the following

- ✓ Suffering
- ✓ Trial

- ✓ Crucifixion
- ✓ Death
- ✓ Resurrection

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

Jesus' victorious entry into Jerusalem
Prophet Zechariah foretold that Jesus would victoriously enter into the city of Jerusalem on a donkey.
The prophecy exactly took place in the New Testament when Jesus entered the city of Jerusalem.
He was received with a lot of joy and people shouted
"Praise God! God bless him he who comes in the name of the lord! Hosanna! Hosanna! However, some people rejected him.

The last supper

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

The party took place on holy Thursday.

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

The arrest of Jesus

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

Sorts of suffering that Jesus went through

- ✓ He was beaten
- ✓ He was insulted
- ✓ The soldiers put a scarlet robe on him to mock him
- ✓ His clothes were stripped off.
- ✓ A crown of thorny branches was put on his head as a mockery.
- ✓ Soldiers spat on his face.
- ✓ Fin ally, he was sentenced to death by Pontius palate.

Crucifixion of Jesus (Matthew 27 : 45 – 55)

The soldiers made Jesus carry across to "Golgotha"
Golgotha means "the place of the skull"
Jesus was crucified on good Friday.
Two criminals were also crucified that same day.

Events that took place after the death of Jesus

- ✓ The curtain in the temple was torn into two from top to bottom.

- ✓ The earth shook, the rocks split apart, the graves broken open.
- ✓ God's people who has died earlier were raised to life.

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

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

- ✓ The body of Jesus was buried by joseph of Arimathea.
- ✓ The city in which Jesus was buried is Jerusalem.
- ✓ Three days after Jesus' burial, some women went to tomb.
- ✓ That was on Sunday which we call easter Sunday.

The women whom the angels appeared to after the resurrection

- ✓ Mary Magdalene
- ✓ Mary the mother of James
- ✓ Salome

Importance of the events of the holy week

Palm Sunday

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

The last supper

It marked the beginning of the sacrament of holy communion
The main reason for holy communion is to remember Jesus' shed blood and body which he sacrificed on the cross for our sins.

Good Friday

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

The resurrection of Jesus

The day when Jesus rose from the dead is called easter Sunday.
Christians celebrate it as the day when Jesus defeated Satan.
It is the day when God's salvation plan became complete.

We are the new people of God in the spirit

Nelson Mandela of south Africa

In 1948, the whites of south Africa started a policy which was called apartheid.

Evils of the apartheid policy

The blacks were restricted to certain separate homelands.

- ✓ Intermarriages between the blacks and the whites were not allowed.
- ✓ Each race had different facilities e.g. schools, toilets, hospitals.
- ✓ Blacks were not allowed to elect national leaders.
- ✓ Nelson Mandela is a man who came up to denounce and fight that policy.
- ✓ He led protests against apartheid. As a result, he was imprisoned for 27 years.

- ✓ In 1990 nelson Mandela was set three from prison.
- ✓ In 1994, he was elected president of south Africa.
- ✓ He became the first black president of the country.
- ✓ By struggling to end apartheid, Mandela became a shining example before south Africa and the world in general.
- ✓ He did not revenge against those who mistreated him and his people.

The work of Jesus as a child

How Jesus showed that he was a loyal child.

- ✓ He went to the temple with his parents to pray regularly.
- ✓ He helped his father, joseph in his vocation of carpentry.
- ✓ Jesus respected Jewish customs and laws as a child.
- ✓ Jesus respected his father's house and the temple.
- ✓ He taught elders in the temple about the word of God/ new wisdom.

Lessons young people learn from Jesus as a child

- ✓ The young ones should learn the following.
- ✓ It is important to be loyal and obedient to parents and elders.
- ✓ Customs and traditions should be respected.
- ✓ Constant prayer is necessary in life.
- ✓ Proper use of gifts of the holy spirit is a duty of everyone.
- ✓ It is important to be close to God by behaving well.

TOPIC 6: WITNESS

What is a witness?

A witness is a person who has a testimonial evidence on a matter

Christ is the light

According to john the coming of Jesus removed all darkness and sin from the hearts of many. (John 8:12-20)

What john means by Jesus as the light.

1. Jesus is the light that gives life.
2. Christians should follow him since he is the source of life and light.
3. God the father sent him into the world to give life to all.
4. His light is the source of everlasting.
5. It is only through him that people can see God.

Ways Jesus was the light of the world.

- ✓ He trained his disciples to be ready to serve others.
- ✓ He told the disciples to receive the kingdom of God humbly like little children.
- ✓ He loved Lazarus so much that wept at his death.
- ✓ Jesus was loyal to his father throughout his mission.
- ✓ He healed the sick.
- ✓ He fed the hungry.

In Mathew 5:14 -16, Jesus says that if people are to remain as salt and light of the world, we should show the following.
As salt of the earth we should remain tasty and never lose taste.
We should come out in open and shine for others.
We should be the source of light for the sinners.

The healing of a blind beggar. (Luke 18:35-43)

As light, Jesus brought life to the beggar.
The beggar gained vision. This was new life that he had no had since birth.
The beggar increased in faith. He started proclaiming Jesus's name.
Those with faith behave the way the beggar did.

The birth of john the Baptist announced. Luke 1 : 10 – 17

Zechariah was a man who had strong faith in the coming of the messiah.
He served God well in the temple and one time during his daily work.
Angel Gabriel appeared to him with good news.
The news was that his wife Elizabeth would bear a child and his name would be john.

The nature of the child (John the Baptist)

➢ be filled with the holy spirit from birth.
Change the hearts of many for God.
Act as a bearer of good news for many people.
Come as messenger before the appearance of the Messiah.
➢ live a simple life and eating simple things
➢ lead the type of life Elijah lived.

What Biblical facts show that Jesus was human?

- He was born (Matthew 1:8-24)
- He was tempted (Matthew 4:1-11)
- He got tired and needed rest. (John 4:6)
- He wept on losing his friend Lazarus (John 11:35)
- He was angered by traders, doing business in church and had to beat them and threw them out of church (Matthew 21:12)
- He feared death and asked God to save him. (Matthew 26)
- He died (Matthew 27:50)
- He became hungry (Matthew 21:18)

What is incarnation?

This is the existence of God in human flesh as Jesus Christ.

Examples of social evils in the community

1. Robbery

2. Prostitution
3. Murder
4. Cheating in business and examinations
5. Telling lies
6. Torture of innocent people
7. False accusations before authorities
8. Disobeying leaders
9. Destroying property

NB: To prevent suffering, the above social evil should be prevented by:

1. Acting with responsibility
2. Keeping and using public property well
3. Behaving in respectable manner so that others may respect you
4. Respecting other people's rights
5. Acting with humility
6. Being honest at all times
7. Observing the law and obeying authorities
8. Keeping the good traditions and customs of your community
9. Preserving the natural environment

CRE FOR TERM III

TOPIC 7: DISCIPLESHIP AND REWARDS

Discipleship *refers to the dedicated followers of Jesus Christ.*

Differentiate between an apostle and a disciple.
An apostle is one of the twelve men chosen by Jesus to help him in the work of teaching while a disciple is any follower Jesus.

Examples of Jesus' apostles and their deeds.
Simon Peter: Was the first to be called by Jesus.
Thomas: doubted the resurrection of Jesus.
Judas Iscariot: betrayed Jesus Christ for 30silver pieces.
Mathias: replaced Judas Iscariot.
John: Was loved most by Jesus.
Simon Peter: denied Jesus three times before the cock crowed.
John and Peter: Healed a lame man at a beautiful gate.
Simon Peter: became the leader of Jesus after Jesus had ascended to heaven.
Judas Iscariot: committed suicide at Akaldema (field of blood)

Jesus' teaching on discipleship (Mark 1:16-20, Mathew 4:23-25)

Examples of discipleship
1. Spiritual uprightness
2. Comfort in sorrow
3. Being humble
4. Being pure in heart
5. Working for peace
6. Courage in persecution Mathew 5:1-10 Luke12:29-31

Some famous Christians who lived a life of discipleship
1. St. Francis of Assisi
2. St. Clare
3. St. Augustine

The death and resurrection of Lazarus

The death of Lazarus (John 11:1 – 44)

A man named Lazarus, who lived in Bethany, was ill.
He had two sisters Mary and Martha who were great friends to Jesus.
They sent a message to Jesus "Lord, your dear friend is ill. When Jesus received the message he stayed where he was for two more days.
Jesus told the disciples to go back to Judea that their friend Lazarus had fallen asleep meaning that Lazarus was dead.
Jesus found that Lazarus had been buried for four days before.
Jesus went to the tomb, Jesus looked up and prayed to his father, after praying he called out in a loud vice, Lazarus come out. He came out.

TOPIC 8: RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD

RELATIONSHIP: refers to connection or feelings that exist between two or more people. NB: Relationship may be a feeling of love or friendship

Types of relationship

1. Relationship by blood
2. Relationships by marriage
3. Relationships by peer
4. Relationships by work

The different people you need to relate with are;

1. Parents/ Guardians
2. Teachers
3. Friends
4. Workmates
5. Other relatives.

How we can have good relationships with others

1. Being kind and loving
2. Being helpful
3. Being concerned
4. Being obedient
5. Being trust worthy
6. Forgiving one another
7. Respecting other
8. By sharing things with others

Importance of relationships

1. Promotes unity among people
2. Promotes love
3. Promotes security
4. Promotes development

Causes of broken relationship

These ate the acts that spoil good relationship between two parties

Things which can spoil good relationships with others

1. Being Cruelty
2. Envy
3. God's disobedience (Gen. 3:1 -24)
4. Telousiness
5. Poverty
6. Witch craft
7. Enmity
8. Adultery
9. Being selfish
10. Being unkind and unloving

11. Corruption
12. Being disrespectful
13. Being disobedient
14. Failure to forgive (Matt: 27:21-35)

NB: Parents have to behave well towards their children, treat them fairly and bring them up with Christian discipline and instruction. (Eph. 6:1-4)

Effects of broken relationships (Dangers of broken relationships)

1. Man lost God's love
2. Death came into the world
3. God's image in man is affected
4. Hatred among human beings began
5. Enmity between man and animals
6. Man had to work for his food
7. Woman had to go through pain during giving birth
8. They have promoted immorality

Ways of restoring broken relationships

1. Jesus' salvation
2. Reconciliation
3. Repentance
4. Encouraging peace talks
5. Guidance and counselling
6. Sharing with others

Reconciliation (Define)

Is the restoration of broken relationship between two or more disagreeing parties.

Ways of reconciling with friends

1. Seek to reconcile instead of going to war
2. Be contented with what you have
3. Work diligently
4. Avoid laziness

Importance of reconciliation

1. Helps to restore friendship and love
2. Helps to restore personal communication
3. Prevents bitterness and revenge
4. Misunderstandings are easily corrected
5. Promotes peace and harmony

Trinity

This is the existence of God in three persons.

God exists in three persons

1. God the father
2. God the son (Jesus)
3. God the Holy Spirit

God the son is Jesus

Characteristics of God in Jesus.

- ✓ Love
- ✓ Kindness
- ✓ Thoughtfulness
- ✓ Holiness
- ✓ Authority

How Jesus showed His Kindness to people

Jesus was kind to all people
He helped people in many different ways

1. He made the lame to walk
2. He made the deaf to hear.
3. He made the blind see.
4. He made the dumb talk
5. He fed the hungry [5000 people]
6. He died for our sins on the cross
7. He loved the children
8. He forgave people for the bad things they did to him and others.
9. He rose from the dead

How to accept God the Son in our daily lives

- We should follow God's commandments.
- We should repent and ask for forgiveness.
- We should be faithful and trustworthy.
- We should seek guidance from the Holy Spirit.
- We should pray to God for guidance and strength.

What the resurrection of God the son means to his friends.

Jesus' resurrection means that there is life after death.

1. We should repent our sins so as to go to heaven.
2. We should always pray to God.
3. We should forgive others.
4. We should pray for others.

God the Holy Spirit

Jesus' promise of the holy spirit. (John 14:16 John) Jesus promised his disciples to send a helper . this helper was the holy spirit.

The work of the holy spirit

The disciples received the holy spirit on Pentecost day. The disciples were in Jerusalem when the holy spirit came.
The disciples received the holy spirit in form of fire frames

All the disciples were in the upper room when receiving the holy spirit

Events of the holy spirit (Pentecost day)

Disciples received fire frames on the head.

Disciples spoke different languages

The first church was formed (Act 2:1 – 14)

Power received by disciples after anointment

- Power to speak in tongues
- Power to heal
- They got power to perform miracles
- Power to preach the Gospel

Symbol of the holy spirit

- A dove
- Fire frame
- Strong winds

The work of the holy spirit to Christians
(Ways how the Holy spirit helps Christians today)

- ✓ The holy spirit guides Christians
- ✓ The holy spirit unites Christians
- ✓ The holy spirit heals people
- ✓ Helps us to get wisdom
- ✓ Gives us knowledge
- ✓ Gives us ability to speak strange language
- ✓ Helps us to know what is good or bad
- ✓ Ability to preach the word of God
- ✓ Ability to understand the word of God
- ✓ The Holy spirit gives strength to Christians
- ✓ The holy spirit acts as God's mediator with people

Fruits of the Holy spirit (Gal 22)

- Humility
- Love
- Kindness
- Goodness
- Peace
- Patience
- Self control

Importance of the fruits of the holy spirit.

- They promote peace
- They promote unity and harmony
- They control Christians from sinning

Ways in which the holy spirit helps Christians today

- The holy spirit guides them
- Unites people
- Builds faith
- Gives courage to Christians
- A gift is any thing good you get from a friend / relative

Gifts of the Holy spirit

A gift is anything good you get from a friend or relative.

Examples of gifts of the Holy Spirit Acts 3: 1 -1 0) (4: 30 – 31)

- Love
- Joy
- Peace
- Patience
- Serving
- Teaching
- Understanding
- Power to perform miracles
- Speaking in tongues
- Prophesying

Jesus fed a great crowd (Luke 9:12 – 17)

Jesus fed 5000 people using the five loaves and two fish

Jesus took the five loaves and two fish, looked up to heaven thanked God for them, broke them and gave them to the disciples to distribute to the people. They all ate and had enough and the disciples took up twelve baskets of what was left over.

GOOD SAMARITAN

THE STORY OF A GOOD SAMARITAN

Jesus' teaching on serving others (Matthew 6:2 – 4)

How to serve others as taught by Jesus

1. By praying for them
2. By giving then food
3. By bathing them
4. By fetching water for old people
5. Sharing with them

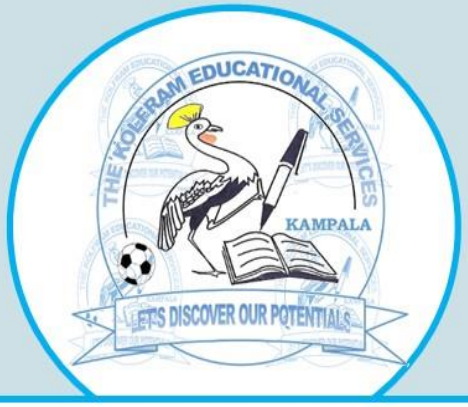
Importance of working well together

1. It makes one happy
2. It pleases others
3. It leads to unity
4. It pleases God
5. It leads to co-operation

How we can serve others as Jesus.

(Lk 19:12 – 24,Ephesians 6:5 – 8, 1 Cor. 12: 27 – 31)

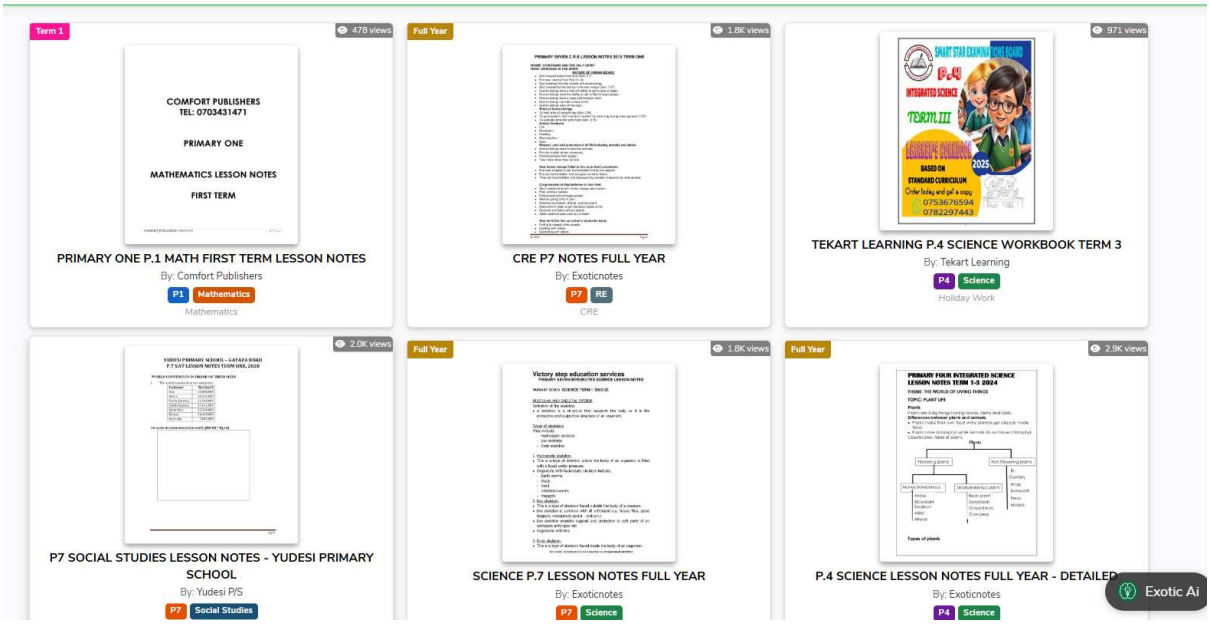
1. We serve others by praying for them.
2. By caring for the sick.
3. By giving food to those who are hungry.
4. By helping the needy.
5. By guiding and counselling others.
6. By helping the orphans.
7. By preaching the word of God.
8. By cleaning the church.



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