

P.7 R.E TERM 1

THEME: ENRICHED IN THE SPIRIT

Nature of human being as part of God's creation (Gen 1:26-30)
God created human beings in his own image.

- Human beings have the ability to talk to God through prayers.
- Human beings have the ability to communicate with each other.
- Human beings have large complex brain.
- Human beings walk on two legs.

The role of human being as part of God's creation (Psalms 8:1-6, Gen 1:26, 1:28, 2:15)
 To look after all living things.

- To participate in God's work of creation.
- To cultivate land and glow food.

How Adam and Eve failed to obey God.

- They ate the forbidden fruit.

Punishment God gave to Adam. (Gen 3:16-19)
 To work hard to produce food.

- To die and become soil in which he was created.

Eve

- To have pain while giving birth.
- To be subject of man.

Serpent

- To crawl on the belly.
- To eat dust.
- The offspring (children) of woman to crash its head.
- To have hostility with woman's offspring (children)

Consequences/results of Adam's and Eve's disobedience

- Suffering
- Jealousy
- Hatred/dislike
- Death
- Diseases
- Envy
- Unhappiness
- Embarrassment among people
- Hard work in order to get food.

How people fail to live up God's standards today

 By failing to respect other people.

- By fighting with others
- By worshiping small gods
- By stealing others people's property.
- By committing fornication.
- By murdering people. By cheating on examinations
- By taking bribes.

God's plan for salvation

- Salvation means the power to overcome evil. Steps in God's plan of salvation God calls Abraham.
- God rescues Israelites from Egypt/ God makes a covenant with Israelites.
- The Israelites reach the promised land.
- God prepares his chosen people/Israelites through leaders and prophets

Fulfillment of God's plan.

- God fulfilled this plan by sending the savior to die.

Ways in which Jesus is a perfect person

- He loved all people including sinners (Romans 5:6-19) He lived prayerful life (Mark 14:32-41) He never committed any sin.
- He resisted temptations.
- He aimed at solving problems rather than creating problems.

The Promises of the Holy Spirit (John 16:1-51),

 Jesus promised his disciples a helper.

- The helper was the Holy Spirit.

Why Jesus promised the Holy Spirit (John 16:12-13Cor"2:14, Romans 8:2, 8:26)

 To teach about Jesus.

- To bring people closer to Jesus
- To direct Christians To teach Christians how to pray
- To lead Christians to victory over sin.

Fulfillment of the promises (Act 2:1-13)

- His promise was fulfilled on Pentecost day.
- The Holy Spirit appeared to the apostle in Jerusalem.
- They Holy Spirit appeared to the apostle in tongues/flames of fire.

Fruits of the Holy Spirit (Gal 5:22-23)

- New characters we get from the influence of the Holy Spirit.
- Good things the Holy Spirit makes us to get e.g.
- Love
- Joy
- Peace
- Patience
- Kindness
- Goodness
- Faithfulness
- Gentleness.

Gifts of the Holy Spirit (Corinthians 12:27 & 12:8-10)

- Abilities to do services we get form the influence of the Holy Spirit e.g.
- Wisdom
- Knowledge
- Faith power to heal.
- Speaking good message.
- Ability to tell the difference between gifts that come from the Holy Spirit in strange tongues.
- Ability to explain what is said.

Symbols of the Holy Spirit (John 1:32, 3:7-8, 1:2-3)

- Wind
- Strong wind
- Fire

How the Holy Spirit guides and helps Christians (Luke 4:1, 4)

- Helps chrsitian to choose between right and wrong.
- Helps Christian to over come temptations and sin.
- Helps Christian to live in harmony.
- Helps Christian to know the truth about God.
- Helps Christians to preach the word of God.

Ways of cooperating with the Holy Spirit

- Praying
- By listening to the advice
- By mediating
- By listening to inner voice.

Questions

- What did God use to create Adam?
- Why did God create human beings last?
- What does the name Eve mean?
- What shows that God loved Adam and Eve so much?
- Why did Eve accept to eat the forbidden fruit?
- Give two ways Christians disobey God.
- Why did God send the prophet to the people Israel?
- Name the last prophet to prepare the people of Israel for the coming of the savior.
- Give the meaning of "incarnation"
- What lessons do Christians from crucifixion of Jesus?
- List down three ways you can care for others.
- How was the creation of Adam different from the creation of the rest of creation?
- Why did Jesus promise his disciples the Holy Spirit?

THEME II: ANCESTORS, OURSELVES AND THE SPIRIT

Similarities between traditional and Christians beliefs.

- Both believe in God as a creator.
- Both believe in life after death.
- Both believe in act of sacrifice. Both believe in life as a gift from God.

Difference between African tradition and Christian beliefs.

- A.T.R believes in witch craft while Christians do not.
- A.T.R. believes in life after death.
- Christians believes in the resurrection of the body in the judgement day while A.T.R does not.
- A.T.R. uses ancestors as mediators in worship while Christianity does not.

Evil practices in African tradition religion (A.T.R)

 Witchcraft.

- Charms
- Sacrificing human beings.

Causes of misunderstanding in communities.

 Adultery Backbiting.

- Drunkardness
- False accusations
- Telling lies
- Steeling
- Greed

Reconciliation

- To make friendship with someone after disagreement.

Importance of reconciliation.

- Restores friendship and love
- Restores personal communication
- Prevents revenge
- Restores working together.

Traditional ways of reconciliation

- Asking someone else to settle a dispute between two or more people (arbitration) Paying fines
- Asking for forgiveness
- Share eats and drinks

Traditional beliefs on death and life after death

- All communities have different views on death and life after death. Some people believe that the dead continue to live another form of life.

Ways the dead are remembered

- Naming children after them
- Caring for their graves
- Swearing in their names
- Offering them food and drinks as sacrifices
- Asking them to bless the living people
- Cursing other people through them

Biblical teaching on death and life after death (Gen 3:19, 1Cor 15-20, John 11:25, Thess 5:14-17, Matth 25:21)

- The Bible teaches that death originated from the sin of Adam and Eve.
- Death is the beginning of internal life, so Christians should not fear it.
- Christians will resurrect on the judgment day and Jesus will take those who died believing in him to heaven.
- The dead will come back to life and be united with the living on their way to heaven.
- In heave Jesus will put righteous people on his right hand and non righteous on his left hand side.
- People on the right hand will have internal life while those on the left will be sent to hell.

Similarities between A.T.R. and Christians believe in death and life after death.

- Both believe in life after death.

Differences between A.T.R. and Christians beliefs in death and life after death.

- A.T.R the dead are remembered as an ancestors while in Christianity, the dead are remembered as saints.
- A.T.R offer sacrifices to the dead while Christians don't
- A.T.R does not believe in resurrection while Christians believe in resurrection.
- A.T.R does not believe in the Day of judgment while Christians do.

Communities of saints:

- It is the fellowship between saints and Christians who are still alive.

Ways communion of saints is expressed in the living Christians.

- By using the names of saints at baptism.
- By using the names of Saints for church building.
- By using the names of saints for school.

Importance's of communion saints to living Christians

 Inspires Christians to work for eternal life.

- Saints act as role models to Christians in their daily lives.
- Christians get intermination after asking help in their daily endeavours from saints.

Questions

- What is death according to Christianity?
- How did Jesus overcome death?
- Why is death not the end of a Christians?

How can a Christian secure external life?
Who is a saint?
Give one way a Christians communicate with a saint.
Name the former archbishop of Uganda who was declared a saint.
What will happen to the righteous people on the Day of judgement?

God's worldwide family (Micah 4:3-4)
- All human beings can be united in God's family as brothers and sisters.
- Although cultures are different, human beings from different nations can enrich each other.
- All countries depend on each other, that is called interdependence.

How we benefit from people of other countries a)
Culture
- Christianity with is from other countries has promoted unity and morals in Uganda.
- Ugandans enjoy music from other cultures. b) Trade
- Ugandans buy goods and services from other countries.
- Ugandans sells goods to foreign countries. c) Reliefs
- Ugandans get aid form of food, medicine, clothes, expatriates and machinery from other counties.

Theme III: Enriched by other Nations and Religions

World religions
- Religion is a belief spiritual being.

Examples of world religion.
- Christianity
- Islam
- Judaism
- Buddhism
- Hinduism
- Bahai faith

Signs of religion.
- A religious sign is a gesture or an action which when used conveys a particular massage.

Examples of religion signs
- Ablution
- Baptism
- Circumcision
- Waving a hand
- Hand shaking kneeling.

Symbols of religions
- A symbol is a physical objects that presents something e.g.
- A cross in Christianity

- Wine and bread in Christianity
- Quran in Islam.
- Bible in Christianity. Sacred cow among the Hindu.

Importance of religious symbols
- Helps believers to understand their religion deeply.
- Enable individuals to share common beliefs that are express by symbols.

Common religious beliefs
- Believe in existence of God or gods (theism)
- Believe that there is no God (Atheism)
- Believe in the existence of a creator (Deism)
- Believe in all natural object have life (Animalism)
- Believe that man can only know about material things but not the nature of God (agnosticism)

Ways of respecting and related to people of other religions.
- By being polite.
- By not disregarding their founders (calling the evil)
- By listening to them
- By not abusing them
- By not quarrying with them.
- Give two signs of a Christian family?
- Give two symbols of Christian faith?
- Why should we respect people from their religions?
- How one show Christians values in his/her behavior?

Theme: Serving others in the Spirit (Matthew 25:31-40)
 To serve is to perform duties for other person.
- Service the action of helping or doing work for others.
- Servant is the person who helps to do work for others.

Examples of servants
- God's servant e.g. bishops, pastors, prophets. Civil servant e.g. teachers, doctors.
- Domestic servants e.g. porters.

PEOPLE WHO ACCEPT GOD'S CALL SERVICE
a) Mother Theresa
- Founded the order of sisters and brothers.
- Served the sick.

b) William Wilberforce - Struggled to stop slave trade c) Dr. Lucille Teasdale.

- Built St. Mary's Hospital Lacor in Gulu.
- She treated sick people

PEOPLE WHO NEED SERVICE

- Poor
  Old
  Disabled
  Young
  Sick
- The orphans
- The refugees

Organisations which serve others These organizations help the needy people.

- They are called voluntary organisations.

Examples

- Uganda women's effort to serve orphans (UWESO) Care for orphans by proving shelter.
- Providing education facilities.

a) The Aids Support Organisation (TASO) cares for patients by
- Counseling -
Providing treatment -
Providing food.

b) International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) Cares for the wounded in wars and other disaster victims by:- Providing food.

- Providing medicine
- Providing shelter

c) World Vision International -
Support orphans and peasants by:- -
Building schools - Building clinics -
Providing safe water.

d) Adventist development relief agency (ADRA) - Cares for people hit by disaster by:

- Building schools.
- Building medical centers.
- Providing safe water

e) Carry American Relief Everywhere (CARE)

- Cares for people hit by disaster by: -
  Providing shelter Providing foods
- Providing medical care.

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f) Plan International -
Cares for children by:-
- Providing homes - Providing school fees g) Sanyu Babies home
- Cares for orphans and abandoned babies

Other relief or voluntary organisations
- Save the children fund (SCF)
- Christian children fund (CCF)

Biblical teaching on serving others (Luke 13:32-34, Matthew 25:31-40)
 It teaches that those who serve others will be rewarded by God It teaches that serving others is serving God.
- It teaches that we should aim at serving other instead of serving our selves.
- Through serving other we shall be able to inherit the kingdom of heaven.

Questions
How does God help those who help others?

Theme: Living in the Spirit of love.

Marriage (Genesis 2:18, Matt 19:4)
Marriage is the legal union of a man and a woman as husband and wife.

Why marriage is a social institution:
Unites different families, clans, tribes and other races.

Types of marriage
- Religions marriage
- The marriage is conducted either in church or mosque.
- The marriage is performed by a religious leader.
- It is called Holy Matrimony in Christianity

In bad and good times, poverty and riches, sickness and health only death that will separate us

What the couple does in church
- Exchanging promises (VOWS) Signing marriage certificate
- Exchanging rings.

Customary marriage
- Marriage is performed according to the traditional customs.

- It involves payment of the bride price.

Bride price
Money and property in some societies that husband must pay to his wife's family

IMPORTANCE OF BRIDE PRICE
- Short that marriage has been recognize.

Civil Marriage
- The marriage performed by the government official.
- In Uganda its performed by chief administration officers (CAO)

PURPOSE OF MARRIAGE (MATTHEW 19:4, GEN 1:27-28, GEN 2:18-25)
For company
To produce children
For sexual pleasure
For respect.

BIBLICAL LAWS ON MARRIAGE (1COR 7:1-16)
- Every man should have one wife and every woman and husband.
- A man should fulfill his duty as a husband and a woman should fulfill her duties as a wife. A husband is a master to his wife's body and a wife too is a master of her husband's body.
- In Holy Matrimony, divorce is not allowed to marry when fails to control his or her sexual desires.

Bible laws on love (Matt. 19:3-6)
- Love is the basis of unity between husband and wife.
- Husband has to love his wife and the wife has to love her husband.

Biblical teaching on laws (Ex 20:14)
 Do not committee adultery
- Committing adultery is a sin.

Biblical laws on /teaching on divorce
- Divorce is not accepted.

Qualities of a good marriage partner
Should have a good family background.
- Should be faithful.
- Should have true love.
- Should have good health. Should be obedient Should be hard working.
- Should be trustworthy.
- Should be educated.
- Should be good looking.

Common marriage problems
- Quarrels

- Fights
- Lack o respect for one another Lack of trust
- Neglect of children.

Love (Mark 12:31, Icor 13:4-7)

True love has the following meaning according to Paul.

- Love is patient Love is faithful
- Love is enduring / persistence.
- Love is hopeful.
- Love is kind.
- Love is everlasting.

What love is not?

- Love is jealous.
- Love is not ill mannered.
- Love is not unforgiving.
- Love is not proud.
- Love is not selfish.

Theme: The Spirit makes us free

Authority and freedom

- Authority is having rightful power/control over the people.
- Freedom is not being under control of someone else.

Types of authority

- Divine authority – authority possessed by only God.
- Apostolic authority – messianic power Jesus gave to the church.
- Marital authority – authority husbands have over their wives.
- Civil authority – the power civic leaders have over their people.
- Symbolic authority – authority received from particular objects e.g. constitution.

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

 To keep law and order.

- To defend people's rights. For caring for the needy.
- For promoting unity.
- For creating peace.

Misuse of authority and freedom.

- Leaders mistreat the people they lead.
- Leaders embezzle public funds.

Ways people misuse freedom:

- Through dressing badly.
- Through the use of obscene words on radio shows. Through abusing people on radios
- Through abusing offices they work in.

Relationship between freedom and authority:
- Both are God given.
- Authority affects the use of freedom and freedom affects the use of Authority.
- The misuse of both authority and freedom breeds evil.

Biblical teachings on authority and freedom (Titus 3:1, Rom 13:1-17, Matt 22:15-22, Mark 10:42-45)
 The Bible teaches that all authority comes from God.
- The Bible teaches that a leader needs to be the servant of the people he/she leads.
- The Bible teaches that a great leader should give freedom to his/her people.

Responsibilities of leaders:
To guide people
To protect people
To promote unity among people.
Mobilize people for development.

Lessons from Jesus' perfect use of freedom and authority (John 13:5)
 He used it to benefit all people
- He used it to solve problems/difficulties.
- He used it to serve others.

Theme: The Spirit helps us to use His gifts.
Talents and resources (use the parable of three servants Matt. 25:14-30)
- A talent is a natural ability to do something well.

Examples of talents
- Singing
- Dancing
- Acting
- Debating
- Writing
- Drawing
- Playing football/net ball, etc

Ways of identifying talents:
- Through practice.
- Through the guidance of other people.
- Through praying.

Using available resources to serve God and fellow human beings (Gen 1:26-30) The following are ways of using resources well.
- For making communication better

- For making machines used for building roads, houses, etc
- For making medicine used to cure diseases.
- People have used resources to make feeding better
- Man has used resources for making education better.

Uses of resources that break God's commandments:
 For making maintenance to carry out abortion.
- For making deadly weapons of mass destruction.
- For disputing God's existence.
- For making poisonous chemicals to poison other people.

Conscience: (John 16:13, 3:20-21)
Conscience is a feeling that tells a person whether what he/she is going to do is right or wrong.

How the Holy Spirit helps us through our conscience.
- Holy Spirit reveals the truth to our conscience.

Money is a resource
- Money is a medium of exchange.
- It is one of the resources people have.
- People need to use it well in order to benefit from it and other people.

How people get money
- Trading
- Farming
- Working
- As gifts

Uses of money which do not spoil our relationship with God:
Wrong ways of getting money
- Stealing
- Corruptions

The following are some of good uses of money: (Prov 11:24-25, 28:18, 29:5)
 To pay education services. To pay taxes.
- To buy clothes
- To pay for health services.
- To pay for amenities.
- To buy furniture.
- To pay tithe.

Uses of money that spoils our relationship with God (ITim 6:7-10, Ecc 5:10) Below are the bad ways of dependence.
- To buy drugs of dependence.
- To bribe others.
- To buy prostitutes.
- To hire other people to commit murder.

Effects of too much love for money.
- Envy
- Bribery
- Murder
- Stealing
- Jealousy
- Robbery

Time as a resource:
- It is one of the limited resources we have on this earth.
- Therefore, there is need to use it well in order to benefit from it.
- People do different types of work.
- In order to do work properly, we need a time table. Points to remember when using time: Do the right at the right time

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Time wasted will never be gained.
Time is money.
There is time for work and time for rest.
Too much work or leisure for us is not good.
Respect your timetable.

Bad ways of using time:
- Over sleeping
- Doing work slowly
- Spending too much time in leisure.

Human rights
Ways of respecting other people's rights.
 Avoiding murder.
- Respecting other people's property Settling conflicts in courts of law.
- Respecting tribal religious differences.

Bodies that protect human rights.
Human rights
Freedom that every individual must enjoy.
Examples of human rights
- Own property
- Speech
- Worship
- Not to be discriminated.
- Freedom of press.
- Freedom of movement.

Protection of human rights
- Enforcing laws protecting human rights.
- Use of organizations to follow cases of human rights violation.
- Trying people who abuse people's rights in courts of law.

Ways in which human rights are abused.
- Mob justice
- Forcing someone to marry
- Detation without trial
- Denial of education
- Tacking one's property forcefully.

Children's rights
- Food, clothes, shelter Medical care. Name.
- Education

Common examples of child abuse Defilement
- Corporal punishement Forced early marriages.
- Child labour
- Child neglect Indecent assault.

Forms of child abuse.
- Physical
- Social
- Emotional

Causes of failure:
- Lack of faith in God.
- Lack of self confidence
- Pessimism (believing in the worst to happen all the time)
- Poor advice Illiteracy
- Pride.

How to cope with success or failure:
- By concentrating on available privileges and chances.
- By fighting Satan's temptation using God's words.

Fear
Values of fear:
- Helps us to avoid dangerous situations.
- Makes us to do some tasks better.
- Makes us to respect those who can protect us.
- Makes us to seek for God's help.

Biblical teachings on fear and courage (Mark 14:32-36, Joshua 1:5-9, Gen 15:1, Isaiah 11:3,4)
 We should pray to God for strength and courage whenever we are in fear.
- We should have determination, confidence, and obey God's commandments as a solution for fear.
  It teaches that we should never fear whether we are weak or small.

Emotions (John 11:35, 2:13-17, Luke 19:41) Emotions
mean a state of mind.
Examples of emotional feeling are:
- Sadness
- Anger
- Fear
- Cheerfulness, etc
- By for giving.

How to control emotions

- By being patient.
- By avoiding any kind of anger
- By avoiding revenge By being kind.

- By having faith and confidence in God in situations of failure, fear, success and danger.

What Christians should view as success (Romans 12:3-13)
- To achieve unity and harmony with God and fellow human beings.
- Goal of love.
- Respect of God and other people.
- Service for others.
- Thinking more of others than ourselves.

What Christians should not view as success:
- Money
- Popularity
- Prestige
- Wealth

Fear:
- To feel that something bad may happen.
- Extreme fear is called phobia.

Forms of fear:
- Real fear – fear for objects that can harm.
- Imagined fear – general fear to fail.
- Anxiety – the state of being worried.

Causes of fear:
- Being lonely
- Lack of confidence
- Death
- Embarrassment

Values of fear:
- Helps us to avoid dangerous situations.
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Biblical teachings on fear and courage (Mark 14:32-36, Joshua 1:5-9, Isaiah 41:10-13/14)
- We should pray to God for strength and courage whenever we are in fear.
- We should have determination, confidence and obey God's commandments as a solution for fear.
  - It teaches that we should never fear whether we are small or weak.
- It teaches that all our worries should be left with God because he cares for us.

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Theme: Praying in the Spirit How
to communicate to God:
Through praying

How God communicates
- Through the Bible
- Through vision
- Through prophets
- Through priests.

Prayers:
A prayer is a way of communicating to God

Types of prayers:
- Prayers of praise: - prayers said to glorify God (Exodus 15:1-8)
- Thanksgiving prayers- prayers said to thank God (Psalms 138)
- Confessional prayers: prayers said to request God for forgiveness (Psalms 51:19, 2Samuel 12:13)
  Petition prayers: prayers said to request our bodily and spiritual needs or present a problem to God
- Intercessional prayers – prayers said to request God to meet other people's needs.

Importance of prayers:
- They help us to come closer to God.
- They help us to control our emotions.
- They help us to talk to God.
- They help us to find relief in times of stress and sorrow.

Reasons why Christians pray:
- To thank God
- To praise God To confess our sins.
- To ask for protection.

Ways of praying (Matt. 6:5-7, 18/19, Mark 1:35, Acts 10:46)
 Praying silently – praying in privacy without using words.
- Praying loudly – praying together loudly in a group (public praying)

Forms of a loud prayer
- Loud prayer from memory Loud prayer from a prayer book.
- Singing hymns together.

Principles of follow during a prayer
- Have faith
- Be humble before God.
- Turn the whole mind to God.
- Turn your desires/needs to God.

When should a Christian pray?

- When he/she is in need. At anytime
  When he/she is in joy or sorrow.

Times for common prayers

Morning time:

- To thank God for the protection at night.
- To thank God for the new day.

Night time:

- To confess the sins committed during day.
- To ask for protection during

Before meals:

- Ask God to bless the meal.
- Thank God for providing the meal

During difficult times.

- To ask God for protection.

Time of joy

- To glorify God.

Ways of getting to know God better:

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

Ways the Holy Spirit guides us to know God

- He makes you to recognize that God loves you.
- He makes one to admit that he/she is a sinner and needs God's help.
- He makes one to recognize that he/she belongs to God's family (church) He makes one to accept Jesus as a personal Saviour.
- He makes one to be committed to serve God.

Some of the ways of serving God

- By praying
- By reading the Bible
- By meditating
- By fasting

The book of Psalms

- Was written by king David
- Contains prayers.

Types of prayers in the book of Psalms

- Confessional prayers (Psalms 32:5)
- Thanksgiving prayers (Psalms 38)
- Petition prayers (Psalms 6:1-2)

Jesus' teaching on a prayer (Matt. 6:9-13)

The prayer Jesus taught his apostles is called the Lord's Prayer.

Lessons that we learn from the Lord's Prayer:
- To praise God
- To request God for our daily needs.
- To ask God for forgiveness.
- To ask God to protect us from evil.
- To forgive others.

Reasons why Jesus prayed.
- To get food (Luke 8:6)
- To forgive his enemies (Luke 23:33-34)
- To know Gods will (Matt. 26:42)
- To ask for strength and courage. (Matt. 26:39)

Places where Jesus prayed from
- Gethsemane (Matt. 26:39-42)
- On top of the hill (Mark 6:46)
- At the grave yard (John 11:41-43)

LESSONS WE LEARN FROM JESUS PRAYER LIFE:
- Praying must be with faith.
- Never to doubt that God is listening to our prayers.
- To pray with all our soul, heart and mind.
- Prayers can be said in any place.

Theme: Growing in the Spirit
Creeds: -
Creeds are statements of Christian beliefs.

Examples of creeds;
- Apostles' creed Nicene creed
- Athanasius creed.

Section of creeds;
- Creeds are arranged in sections/parts i.e.
- The section of God the Father
- The section of God the Son and
- The section of God the Spirit.

Sacraments:
A sacrament is a symbolic religious celebration through which Christians believe that they receive God grace.

Characteristics of sacraments.

Must have a material sign e.g. wine, bread

- Must have permanent system of giving or receiving.
- Must confirm the presence and power of Jesus.

Examples of sacraments

Baptism

- First sacrament
- The visible symbol of baptism is water.

Confirmation

- Second sacrament that confirms baptized person.
- Its visible symbol is laying hands on the person being confirmed.
- Done by a Bishop.

Holy Matrimony

- Unites man and woman to become wife and husband.
- Its visible symbol is a ring and a marriage certificate.

Penance:

- For repenting sins.
- Symbolized by feeling sorry for one's sins.

Holy order/ordination:

- Received by people who serve in church e.g. monks, priests,/deacons and bishops

Anointing of the sick people.

- Given to very sick/ill people.

Holy Communion:

- Carried out in memory of Jesus' blood and body.
- Was made on Holy Thursday
- Conditions for receiving it are repentance, baptism and confirmation.

Importance of sacraments Baptism:

- Washes the original sin committed by Adam and Eve
- Makes a person a member of Gods family/church

Confirmation:

- Strengthens a person's faith in God.

Penance:

- Makes a person to repent his/her sins

Holy Matrimony

- Unites man and woman as husband and wife.

Holy order:
- Makes a person to serve in the church.

Anointing the sick
- Makes a person who is ill to repent in preparation for death.

Social contribution made by the church towards development.
- Established education centres.
- Established medical centres Established orphanages
- Promoted morals.

Political contribution.
- Helps to make the constitution
- Encourages the government to observe human rights.

Economic contributions
- Established financial institution Assists in training manpower.
- Created jobs/employment.

Parables.
- Short stories with hidden meanings that Jesus used.

Why did Jesus teach using parables?
- He wanted his followers to understand his message.
- He never wanted non believers to understand his message.

Parables, meanings of words in them and lessons learnt from them:
Parable of the sower (Matt. 13:1-23)
Seeds: God's message
Sower: - Jesus, preacher of God's message
Seeds that fell along the path- people who hear God's word but the devil takes it away.
The seeds that fell on rocky ground – people who hear God's word but give up when trouble or persecution comes because of the message.

The seeds that fell on good soil – people who hear God's message and understand it. Lesson:
To believe in God.
Parable of the weeds: (Matt. 13:24-30)
The field: the world
Good seeds: - people who believe in God Weeds:
- Non believers.
Enemy who sowed the weed; - the devil Harvest;
- end of the world.
Harvest workers: - the angels
Lesson:- Never to give up our faith in God.

Parable of the lost sheep: Matthew 18:10-41)

Sheep: the believers.
Man with hundred sheep:- Jesus
Lost sheep: sinner
Ninety-nine sheep: faithful people.
Lesson:- To have love for sinners.

- To be faithful Results of finding lost sheep:
- Happiness/rejoicing.

Parable of house built on the rock (Matt. 7:24-27)

- To heed to Jesus' teachings.

Parable of Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37)

- To help the needy
- To have pity for people who are suffering.

Parable of the rich fool (Luke 12:13-21)

- To trust God rather than our wealth or possessions.

The parable of the prodigal or lost son (Luke 15:11-23)

- Confess our sins
- To forgive

The parable of the lost coin (Luke 15:8-10)

- To repent

Parable of the two sons (Matt. 21:28-32) -
To repent/confess our sins.

Parable of ten virgins (Matt. 25:14-30)

- Unprepared believers will be locked out of God's kingdom when Jesus returns. -
  Believers should be prepared for the return of Jesus.

Miracles that were performed by Jesus:

- Raised Jairus' daughter (Luke 8:40)
- Raised Lazarus (Luke 7:11-17)
- Walked on water (Matt. 14:22-32)
- He fed 5000 people (Mark 6:30-44)
- He turned water into wine (John 2:1-12)
- Made Simon to catch large number of fish (Luke 5:4-11)
- He calmed the storm (Matt. 8:23-27)
- He healed the lame (Mark 1:29-34)
- He cast demons (Matt. 8:28-24)
- Healed a woman who suffered from bleeding for 12 years. (Luke 8:24-48)

Why did Jesus perform miracles? -
To show love to people.

- To show God's power. - To show care to people - To help people.

Prophets

- They are messengers of God.

Examples of prophets

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

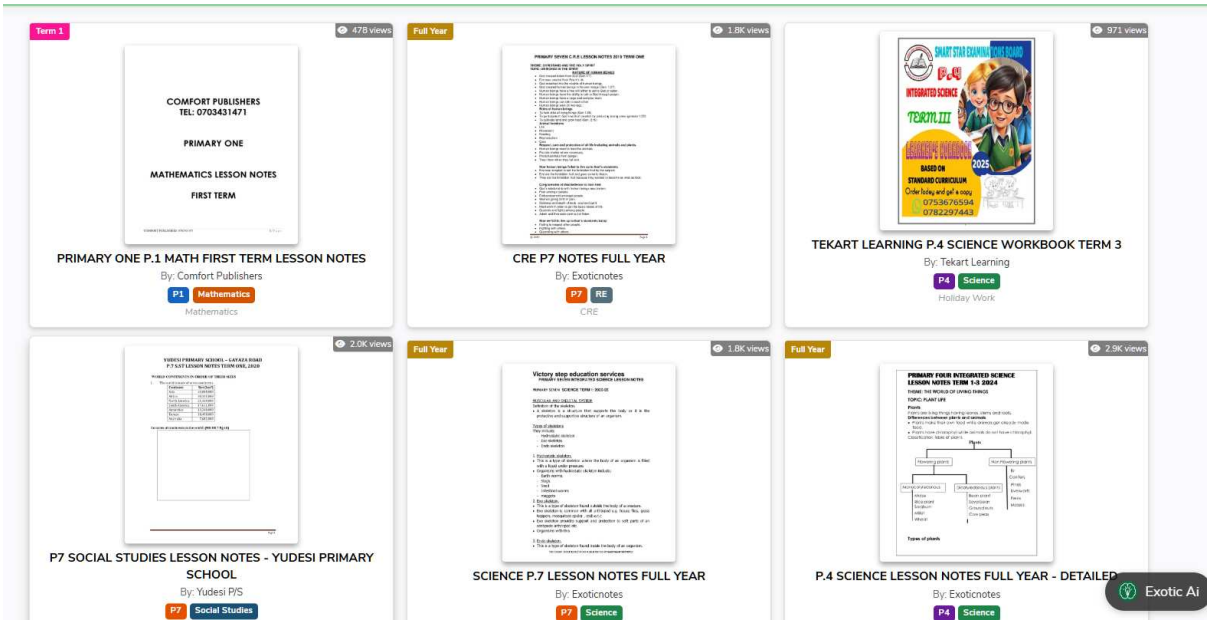
Leaders/kings in Israel;

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

Mountains and events that happened on them:

- Ararat :- Where Noah's ark rested after the floods.
- Moriah – Where Abraham took Isaac to be sacrificed
- Sinai – Where God gave Moses Ten Commandments.
- Nebo – Where Elijah held a contest with the prophets of Baal.
- Tabor – where Jesus shone brightly.
  - His shinning is called transfiguration.
  - The prophets who were with him were Elijah and Moses - The apostles who were with Jesus are John, Peter and James
- Olives – Where Jesus ascended into heaven.

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