PRIMARY SEVEN C.R.E LESSON NOTES TERM ONE

THEME: CHRISTIANS AND THE HOLY SPIRIT
TOPIC: ENRICHED IN THE SPIRIT

NATURE OF HUMAN BEINGS

- God created Adam from dust (Gen 2:7)
- Eve was created from Adam's rib.
- God breathed into the nostrils of human beings.
- God created human beings in his own image (Gen. 1:27).
- Human beings have a free will either to serve God or satan.
- Human beings have the ability to talk to God through prayer.
- Human beings have a large and complex brain.
- Human beings can talk to each other.
- Human beings walk on two legs.

Roles of human beings

- To look after all living things (Gen 1:26)
- To participate in God's work of creation by producing young ones (genesis 1:28)
- To cultivate land and grow food (Gen. 2:15)

Animal freedoms

- Life
- Movement
- Feeding
- Reproduction
- Care

Respect, care and protection of all life including animals and plants.

- Human beings need to feed the animals.
- Provide shelter where necessary.
- Protect animals from danger.
- Treat them when they fall sick.

How human beings failed to live up to God's standards.

- Eve was tempted to eat the forbidden fruit by the serpent.
- Eve ate the forbidden fruit and gave some to Adam.
- They are the forbidden fruit because they wanted to become as wise as God.

Congruencies of disobedience to mankind.

- God's relationship with human beings was broken.
- Fear amongst people
- Embarrassment amongst people.
- Women giving birth in pain.
- Sickness and death of body, soul and spirit.
- Hard work in order to get the basic needs of life.
- Quarrels, was fights among people.
- Adam and Eve were sent out of Eden.

How we fail to live up to God's standards today.

- Failing to respect other people.

- Fighting with others.
- Quarreling with others.
- Worshipping false gods.
- Murdering people.

GOD'S PLAN FOR SALVATION

- God calls Abraham (Gen. 12:1-3)
- God rescues Israelites from Egypt (exod. 24:3)
- God makes a covenant with the Israelites (exod. 19: 5-6)
- Israelites reach the promised land.
- God prepares his chosen people through leaders and prophets.
  - David – Psalms 51:10 – 13
  - Amos – 5:14 – 15
  - Micah – 6:8
  - Isaiah 9:5-7
  - Jeremiah 31:31
  - Ezekiel 36:25.27

Teaching about God's plan for salvation.

- John the Baptist was the last prophet to prepare people for the coming of the savior.
- His message was "Turn away from your sins" (Mathew 3:1-12).
- God sends his only son to die for our sins (John 3:16)
- The birth of Jesus Christ (John 1:14)

Note: The process by which God the son put on flesh is called **incarnation**.

- Jesus dies for our sins.
- Resurrection of Jesus

Jesus life as a perfect example.

- . his birth (conceived by the holy spirit)
- He loved all people equally.
- He never committed any sin.
- He aimed at solving rather than creating problems.
- Jesus lived a prayerful life.
- Jesus loved sinners.

Topic two:

Ancestors, ourselves and the spirit Christian and African traditional beliefs.

- Before the introduction of Christianity African knew God as a creator, protector and provider.
- They had local names for God and believed in African Traditional Religion.

Tribe	Name of God	Meaning
Baganda	Katonda	Creator
Banyoro	Rugaba	Giver
Lteso	Lokasuban	Creator
Kakwa	Nyuleso	Godin the sky
Luhya (Kenya)	Nyasaye	Beseeched one

Similarities between ATR and Christian beliefs.

- Both believe that God is the creator and sustainer of life.
- Both believe in life after death.
- Both believe in forgiveness and reconciliation with one another and God.

- Both have sacrifices and rituals.
- Life is believed to be a gift from God in both religions.

Differences between A.T.R and Christian beliefs.

- A.T.R believes in witch craft unlike Christians.
- A.T.R believes in polygamy unlike Christians.
- Christians believe in the resurrection of the body on the day of judgement while A.T.R doesn't.
- A.T.R believes that the living dead can cause misfortunes to the living while Christians do not.

Evil practices and beliefs of A.T.R

- Polygamy
- Witch craft
- Appeasing the dead
- Sacrificing human beings
- Charms and amulets.

Reconciliation

- Reconciliation means bringing back a broken relationship.

Causes of misunderstandings

- Adultery
- Back biting
- Greed
- False accusation
- Suspicion of witchcraft.

Importance of reconciliation

- It restores friendship and love
- It restores personal communications.
- Prevents bitterness and revenge.
- Working together is restored.

Traditional ways of reconciliation.

- Arbitration
- Paying fines
- Apologizing
- Sharing meals.

Christian ways of reconciling with God.

- Believing in Jesus Christ.
- Accepting Jesus as a personal savior.
- Repenting for our sins.

Christian ways of reconciling with one another.

- Arbitration
- Paying fines
- Ask for forgiveness
- Sharing meals

Life after death

According to tradition some people believe that the dead continue to live in another form of life. They remember their dead by practicing the following:

- Naming children after them.
- Caring for their graves.
- Swearing in their names.
- Cursing people through them.

Biblical teaching on death and life after death.

- Those who believe in Jesus Christ live after death.
- Christians will resurrect in their bodies on Judgement Day.
- On Judgement Day Jesus will come back to take those who died believing in him.

Topic 3: Enriched by other Nations and Religions.

World religions.

- Religion is a belief in spiritual beings.

Examples of world religions.

- Christianity
- Islam
- Judaism
- Hinduism
- Bahdi faith
- Budhism

How we can respect and relate to people of other religions.

- Being polite and respectful.
- Do not disregard founders of their religions.
- Be willing to listen.
- Use common similarities.

Common religious beliefs

- The belief in the existence of God or gods (Theism).
- Belief that there is no God (Atheism)
- Belief in existence of the creator (Deism)
- Belief that all natural objects e.g plants, animals have life (Animism).

World organization

- United Nations Organisation

- The Common wealth Organisation.
- The East African Community.
- The African Union.

How we benefit from people of other countries

- Culture
- Trade
- Relief
- Development.

TERM II

Topic 1: serving others in the spirit.

- Service is the action of helping or doing work for others.
- A servant is a person who helps to do work for others.

Examples of servants

- God's servants e.g bishops, pastors, prophets.
- Civil servants e.g teachers, doctors.
- Domestic servants e.g porters, house maids.

People who accepted God's call for service.

- Mother There sa.
  - Found the order of sisters and brothers.
  - Served the sick
- William Wilber force
  - fought to stop slave trade
- 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
- Refugees

Biblical teaching on serving others.

- Luke 13: 32 – 34, Mathew 25: 31 – 40
- Luke 16: 19 -25 John 13:8

- Acts 6:1 – 3

Relief organization. (Voluntary organisations)

- These are organizations that help needy people

Examples

- Uganda Women's Effort to save Orphans. (UWESO)
- The AIDS support organisation (TASO)
- International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- World Vision International
- Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)
- Carry American Relief Everywhere (CARE)
- Plan international
- Sanyu Babies home
- Save the children fund. (SCF)
- Christian children fund. (CCF)
  (Teacher to give roles of each)

Topic 2 living in the spirit of love.

- Bible laws on love. (Mathew 19:3-6)
- Marriage is the legal union of man and woman as husband and wife.

Why is marriage called a social institution?

- It unites families, clans, tribes and other races.

Types of marriage

- Religious marriage
- Conducted by religious leaders
- Called holy matrimony in Christianity

Activities done in church

Exchanging vows
Signing marriage certificate
Exchanging rings.
Customary marriage
- carried out following traditional customs.
- involves paying bride price.

Bride price is money and property a husband pays to the wife's family in some societies.

- Civil marriage
  - This is marriage performed by government official.

Purpose of marriage: (Mathew 19:4, Gen 1:27 – 28, Gen 2:1 - 25

- For company
- To produce children
- For sexual pleasure

- For respect

Biblical laws on marriage (1 corin 7:1-16)

- Every man and woman should have one partner.
- Divorce is not allowed.
- One should marry when he / she fails to control his / her sexual desires.
- Marriage partners should fulfill their duties to each other.

Bible laws on love: (Mathew 19: 3 – 6)

- Love unites man and woman as husband and wife.
- Partners should love each other.

Bible laws on marriage (exodus 20:14)

- Do not commit adultery.

Qualities of a good marriage partner

- Should have a good family back ground
- Should be faithful and 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 of respect for one another
- Lack of trust
- Neglect of children

Love (mark 12:31, 1 Corinthians 13:4-7)

- True love has the following meaning according to Paul.
  - Patience
  - Faithfulness
  - Persistence
  - Hopeful
  - Kind
  - Everlasting

Importance of good friendship and self-control

- People who have good friendship and self-control enjoy the following:
  - getting good advice
  - Being encouraged
  - Being encouraged

- Assisted in case of trouble
- Social satisfaction
- Sharing work

Sexual deviations

- Sexual deviations
- lesbianism
- Bestiality
- Homosexuality
- Incest

TOPIC: THE SPIRIT MAKES US FREE

- Freedom and Authority
  - Authority is having control over other people.
  - Freedom is not being under control of someone else.
- **Biblical teaching on freedom and Authority**.
  - Titus 3:1, Rom 13:1 -17, math 22:15-22 mark 10:42-45
  - All authority comes from God
  - leaders should serve people they lead.
  - leaders should give freedom to their people.
- **Types of Authority**
  - Divine authority – possessed by God
  - Apostolic authority – messianic power Jesus gave to the Church.
  - Marital authority – husbands over their wives
  - Civil authority – Husbands over their people.
  - Symbolic authority – received from objects e.g constitution.
- **Proper use of authority and freedom**
  (Romans 13: 1 -7)
  - To keep law and order
  - To defend people's rights
  - Caring for the needy
  - Promoting unity
  - Creating peace
- **Misuse of authority and freedom**
  - Leaders mistreat the people they lead.
  - Leaders embezzle public funds.
- **Ways people misuse freedom**
  - Dressing badly
  - Use of obscene words on radio shows
  - Abusing people in public
  - Civil servants misusing their offices
- **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 authority and freedom breeds evil.
- **Responsibilities of leaders**
  - To guide people
  - To protect people

  To promote unity among people

To 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.
- **Eligible voters**
  - In Uganda all people above 18 years can register to vote.
- **Free and fair elections**
  - It is the duty of the electoral commission to preside over free and fair elections.

Topic 4: the spirit helps us to use his gifts

- **Talents:**
  - A talent is a natural ability to do something well
- **Examples of talents.**
  - Singing
  - Dancing
  - Acting
  - Debating
  - Writing
  - Drawing
  - Playing football / net ball
- **Way of identifying talents**
  - Through practice
  - Through the guidance of other people.
  - Through praying
- **Using available resources to serve God and fellow human beings.**
  - Making machines used for building.
  - Making medicine to cure diseases.
  - Making education better.
  - Making communication better
- **Uses of resources that break God's commandments.**
  - Making medicine to carry out abortion.
  - Making weapons of mass destruction.
  - For disputing God's existence.
  - Making poisonous chemical to poison other people.
- **Conscience**
  This is a feeling that tells one whether what he / she is doing is right or wrong.
- **How the holy spirit helps us through our conscience (John 16 : 6 – 15, 1 corin 12:1 – 11)**
  - The holy spirit reveals the truth to our conscience.
- **THE GIFTS AND FRUITS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT**
  Fruits of the holy spirit (Gol 5: 22 – 23)
  -These are new characters we get from the influence at the holy spirit.
  Examples
  - Love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness.
- **Gifts of the holy spirit (corinthions 12 : 27 & 12 : 8 – 10)**
  -These are abilities to do services we get from the influence of the holy spirit.
  Examples
  - Wisdom, knowledge, faith, power to heal, speaking God's message.
  - Ability to distinguish gifts of the holy spirit.

- Speaking in strange tongues.

TERM III

TOPIC 5 : STRENGTHENED BY THE SPIRIT WE ACCEPT THE EVENTS OF LIFE.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE

- Success means achieving a desired goal.
- Failure is when one doesn't get what he / she aims at getting.

Causes of failure.

- Lack of faith in God
- Lack of self confidence
- Pessimism (believing that the worst can happen any time)
- Poor advice
- Illiteracy
- Pride

How to cope with success or failure.

- Concentrating on available privileges and chances.
- Fighting satan's temptation using God's words.

What Christians should view as success

- Harmony with God and fellow beings.
- Loving others
- Service for others
- Respect for God and other people
- Thinking more of others than ourselves.

What Christians should not view as success

- Money
- Popularity
- Prestige
- Wealth

Fear

- Fear is the feeling that something bad may happen.

Forms of fear

- Real fear – afraid at objects that can harm
- Imagined fear – general fear to fail
- Anxiety – state of being worried.

Causes of fear

- Being lonely
- Lack of confidence
- Death
- Embarrassment

Values of fear

- Helps us to avoid dangerous situations
- Makes us do tasks better
- Makes us respect those who can protect us
- Makes us to seek for God's help.

Biblical teachings on fear (mark 14 : 32 – 36 Joshua 1:5 – 9 Isaiah 41: 10 – 13 / 14)

- Always pray to God for strength and courage
- Have determination, confidence and obey God's commandments.
- Leave all our worries to God.

Emotions

- An emotion is a state of one's mind.

Examples of emotional feelings

- Sadness, Anger, fear, cheerfulness

How to control emotions

- Being patient
- Avoiding anger
- Avoiding revenge
- Being kind
- Believing in God in all situations.

TOPIC 9 PRAYING IN THE SPIRIT

- Communication is the sending and receiving of information.

How God communicates to us

- Through the bible
- Through visions
- Through prophets
- Through priests

How we communicate to God

- Through prayer
- A prayer is a special way of communicating to God.

Types of prayer

- Praise prayer
- Thanks giving prayer
- Confessional prayer
- Petition prayer
- Intercession prayer

- Liturgical prayer

Importance of prayer

- Brings us closer to God
- Helps us to control our emotions
- Helps us talk to God
- Helps us find peace in times of stress and sorrow.

Reasons why people pray

- To thank God
- To praise God
- To confess our sins
- To ask for protection

Ways of praying

- Praying silently
- Praying loudly

Principles to follow during prayer

- Have faith
- Being humble before God
- Turn the whole mind to God (be focused)
- Present all your desires and needs.

When should a Christian pray?

- When in need
- Any time
- During joy / sorrow

Jesus' teaching on a prayer (Mathew 6:9 – 13)

- Jesus taught his disciples the Lord's prayer.

Teacher mentions what we ask for in the Lord's prayer

Lessons learnt 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 God's will (Mathew 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)

TOPIC 10 GROWING IN THE SPIRIT

- Prayer in the early church
- Arrest of Peter and John (acts 4: 1 -4)
- Release at Peter from prison (acts 12: 1 -10
- Peter resurrects Tabitha (acts 9: 36 – 41)
- Paul and Barnabas (acts 14:21 – 23)

Creeds

- Creeds are statements of Christian beliefs.
- Examples of creeds:
  - apostles' creeds
  - Nicene creed
  - Athanasius creed

sections of creed

- God the father
- God the son
- God the Holy Spirit

Sacraments

- A sacrament is a symbolic religious celebration through which Christians believe that they receive God's grace.

Characteristics of sacraments

- Must have a material sign e.g wine, bread.
- Must have a system of giving (receiving)
- Must confirm the presence and power of Jesus.

Examples of sacraments

- Baptism
- Confirmation
- Holy matrimony
- Penance
- Holy order / ordination
- Anointing of the sick
- Holy Communion / Eucharist.

Holy Spirit and prayer

- The holy spirit gives people the power to:

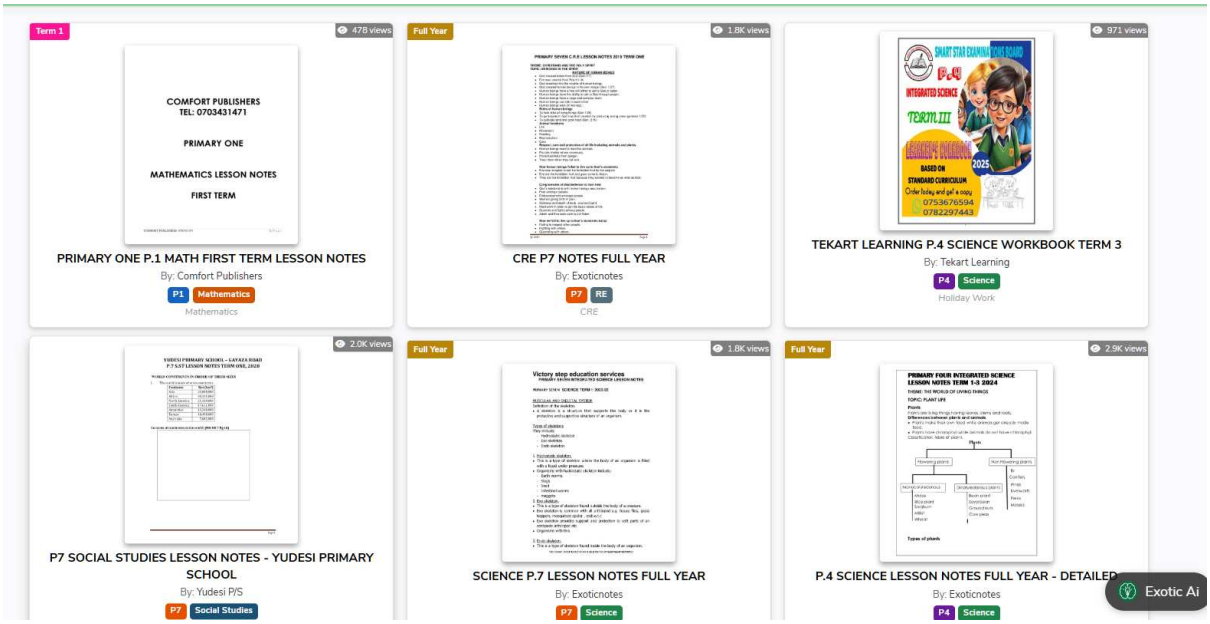
- Believe in God
- Believe in God's teachings as written in the Bible.
- Have knowledge and wisdom
- Send our prayers to God
- Become members of God's family through Baptism.

Holy Spirit in the church today

- A church is a group of Christian believers. The presence of the holy spirit in the church is called **New Pentecost.**
- The following scriptures show the presence at the Holy Spirit in believers.
  - Gal 3:14
  Rom 8:9
  1 Cor. 6:17
  Rom 8:14 – 17.
- **The New Pentecost**
  Roman 12:6

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