WASIPA RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
PRIMARY SEVEN
NB: incomplete notes.

Religious education
- It is the knowledge one acquires about a religion
- It teaches morals and realities

Reasons for teaching religious education
- To create unity
- To know the difference between religions
- To promote respect for peoples of different religions
- To promote human fellowship
- To teach morals and realities
- To promote integrity
- To promote harmony in the society

THEME: ENRICHED IN THE SPIRIT

Books which talk about the creation story
- Acts 17:24
- Genesis
- Isaiah 40:26-28
- John 1:1
- Psalms 33:6, 90:2
- Revelation 4:11,10:6

Days of creation
- First day — The **light** (night **and** day)
- Second day — The S**ky**
- Third day — The **Earth and Sea**
- Fourth day — The **luminaries** (sun, moon and stars)
- Fifth day — The **birds and sea creatures**
- Six day — **Adam** (man)
- Seventh day — God rested or **Sabbath** (rest)

NB
- God blessed the Sabbath because He rested on that day.
- God spent six days during creation.
- God breathed into the nostril of man to give him life
- Human being are created in Gods image to possess a spirit which is a characteristics of Gods image
- Human beings are considered to be the peak of creation because they are superior over other creatures
- Man takes part in God's creation by producing young one

Adam and Eve (HUMAN BEINGS)
- They lived in the Garden of Eden before disobeying God.
- God loved Adam and eve so much that he didn't kill Adam and Eve when they ate the forbidden

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fruit.
- They spoilt God's love for human beings
- God decided to make a plan to save human beings to restore the relationship between human beings and himself

Adam
- He was the first person to be created from dust by God
- Adam means mankind.
- Adam accepted to eat the forbidden fruit because he also wanted to become as wise as God.
- He lived for 930 years

Eve
- Eve means mother of human beings
- She was the first woman on earth
- She was created from Adams rib when Adam was asleep
- She was named woman by Adam because she was created from his ribs
- Men have lesser ribs than women
- She accepted to eat the forbidden fruit because she wanted to become as wise as God

She was created to
- To give companionship to Adam
- To produce with Adam
- To comfort and make Adam happy

NB
- She was the first person to sin.
- She was deceived by the serpent.

Characteristics (Nature) of human being (ADAM) as part of God's creation (Gen 1:26-30)
- God breathed into the nostrils of human beings
- God created Eve from Adam's rib
- God created human beings from dust
- God created human beings in his own image (They possess a spirit.)
- Human beings can grow their own food crops
- Human beings control other creatures
- Human beings have a free will(They can serve God or Satan)
- Human beings have large complex brain.
- Human beings have the ability to communicate with each other.
- Human beings have the ability to talk to God through prayers.
- Human beings walk on two legs.
- Man is the summit of God's creation.

The role of human being as part of God's creation (Psalms 8:1-6)
- To have power over other creatures(Gen 1:26)
- To look after other creatures (Gen 1:26)
- To participate in God's work of creation.(Gen 1:28)
- To cultivate land and grow food.(Gen 2:15)

How man is responsible for God's creature
- Protecting other people's rights
- Protecting vegetation
- Keeping the environment clean
- Irrigating plants
- Using better farming methods

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Bodies that protect God's creation in Uganda
- National Environment Management Authority
- Uganda Wildlife Authority
- National Forestry Authority
- Ministry of Water and Environment

Why should we care for God's creatures?
- To live a happy life
- To obey gods command
- To preserve creatures for future use
- To maintain the natural beauty of our environment
- To control future disasters
- Increase the quality of our environment
- To have good weather
- To have enough rain

Ways man misuses God's creation
- Committing sins
- Destroying wildlife
- Polluting the environment
- Poor disposal of wastes
- Creating dangerous weapons

FALL OF MAN
- This was the time when Adam and eve spoilt their relationship with God.

Original Sin
- Is the sin which was committed by Adam and Eve which is passed to all generation

Sin
- Is any act which is against God's will

How God tested Adam and eve
- He put a tree of knowledge in the middle of the Garden of Eden

Why man sinned against God
- He denied love and trust towards God
- To obtain power that belongs to God
- To consider himself equal to God
- To enjoy and care for the earth
- To become wise

How Adam and Eve sinned against God/led to the fall of man
- They disobeyed God by eating the forbidden fruit.

Immediate effects of eating the forbidden fruit to Adam and Eve
- Their eyes opened
- They discovered that they were naked
- They felt shame and guilt (Gen 3
- They became wise
- They covered their bodies with plant leaves when they heard God walking in the Garden of Eden.
- They hid from God because they feared His reaction towards their disobedience.
- Man lost friendship with God
- They were sent out of the Garden of Eden

What shows that God had much care and love for man?
- Good looking for man even when he had sinned

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- God providing man with clothing to cover up his guilt and shame (nakedness)
- God showing man the way back to him
- God giving man the means by which he can find food

Punishments given to (Gen 3:16-19):

Adam

- To work hard to produce food.
- To die
- To become soil in which he was created.
- He was denied access to the tree of life

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 (sin

- Condemnation
- Diseases
- Embarrassment among people
- Hard work in order to get food.
- Human conflicts
- Sin came to earth
- Pain and Suffering
- Women giving birth in pain

Death
Envy
Hatred/dislike
Jealousy
Social evils and disorders
Unhappiness

How people fail to live up God's standards today (Examples of sin)

- By cheating on examinations
- By committing fornication.
- By failing to respect other people.
- By murdering people.
- By stealing others people's property.
- By worshipping idols

By committing adultery
By engaging in corruption
By fighting with others
By sacrificing people
By worshiping small gods

Cain and Abel

- Adam and eve produced Cain and Abel
- Cain was a farmer and Abel was a shepherd
- Both offered their best to god
- God accepted Abel's sacrifice but didn't like Cain's offertory
- Cain developed jealousy and killed brother because God accepted his sacrifice
- Cain became the first murder according to the Bible
- God punished Cain for killing his brother by making him a wonderer (homeless)
- God protected Cain from being harmed by putting a mark on his fore head so that no one could kill him

Causes of murder today

- Dislike
- Failure
- Jealousy
- Poverty
- Sickness

Envy
Greed
Misery
Shame

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God's plan for salvation

How did god bridge the gap between man and himself?

- By calling Abraham
- By rescuing the Israelites from Egypt
- By making a covenant with the Israelites
- By guiding the Israelites to the promised land
- By preparing his chosen people through leaders and prophets
- **Salvation** means the power to overcome evil.

Steps in God's plan of salvation

Step 1

God calls Noah

- God called Noah to redeem the world by asking him to build the Ark
- He later sinned against god by becoming drunkard and slept naked with his daughters and his sons covered him out of shame
- Because of this act god stopped using him
- During Noah's time people were so sinful and decided to destroy everyone apart from Noah's family
- Despite the floods, people continued to sin
- God decided to start a new salvation plan by calling Abraham

Step II

God calls Abraham. (Gen 12)

- Abraham is the grandfather of all believers
- He was given the title Patriarch
- Patriarch is the head of an extended family
- He is the head of Israel as a family
- He is the ancestor of gods people
- Abraham means the father of all nations
- He was originally known as Abram but later his name was changed to Abraham
- Terrah was the father of Abraham, Nahor and Haran
- He was born from the town of Ocutha in Mesopotamia
- Sarai was Abraham's wife
- Isaac was Abraham's promised son
- He slept with his slave Hagar to produce Ishmael, Abrahams first son
- They lived in the town of Ur

Why did God call Abraham?

- To establish a monotheistic and true religion in Israel
- To start the salvation of man
- To begin a great nation of Israel
- To test his faith
- To solve his problem of barrenness
- He was willing to respond positively to gods call
- To establish a holy godly kingdom
- To purify the path of the messiah

God's promises to Abraham

- Making him a great nation
- A savior to come from his lineage
- Making his name great
- Blessing those who bless him

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- Cursing those who curse him
- Blessing all people through him

Ways Abraham showed his faith to God

- He accepted to move from his homeland, Haran to a new land, Canaan.
- 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
- He accepted to sacrifice his beloved(promised) son Isaac
- He accepted to circumcise at the age of ninety nine and his son Ishmael at the age of thirteen

NB

- Abraham was to sacrifice his son from **mount Moriah**
- Abraham finally sacrificed a **ram** instead of his son
- Sarah produced Isaac
- Sarah died at 127 years at Kiriath in Canaan
- Abraham took another wife known as **Keturah** (a concubine) who bore him the following **sons**
- Zimran Midian
- Jokshan Medan
- Ishbak Shuah
- Abraham left everything he owned to Isaac but gave some gifts to the sons of his concubine(Keturah) and sent them away from his son Isaac to the land of the east

The story of Jacob (Genesis 25:19 – 26, 27, 28

God's promises to Jacob

- God promised Jacob and his descendants the land of Canaan on which he was resting
- God promised Jacob to have very many descendants
- God promised to bless all the nations through Jacob and his descendants
- God promised to protect Jacob wherever he would go

Step II

- **God rescues Israelites from Egypt**
- Joseph was the first Israelite to live in Egypt
- He was sold as a slave by his brothers when they had gone to Shechem later to Dothan to look after their fathers flock because his father loved him so much
- In Israel ,he was sold to Potiphar
- Later, he became a governor in Egypt
- The Israelites came to live in Egypt when there was severe famine in in the land of Canaan
- The Israelites lived in Goshen when they reached Egypt.

Birth of Moses

- Moses was born in Egypt. His father was Amram
- Miriam was Moses sister
- Moses means pulled out of water
- Moses was picked by the king's daughter on the river bank of river Nile when she had gone for bathing
- He was picked and brought to his mother who nurtured after him

God calls Moses

- When Moses grew up, God called him to lead his people out of slavery in Egypt
- Moses was taking care of Jethro's flock his father-in-law and a priest of Midian from Mount Horeb
- Exodus means the journey of the Israelite from Egypt to the promised land
- God called Moses to rescue the Israelites from slavery (bondage) or suffering in Egypt.

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- He accepted to lead the Israelites to the promised land(Canaan)
- He went through different tests from God

Israelites were mistreated in the following ways

- They worked day and night without payment
- They were beaten during work
- They were denied food and water
- They were not treated when sick
- They denied them conjugal rights to decrease on the number of Israelites
- They were not helped during baby delivery
- They carried heavy load

How did Moses show his faith to God?

- He accepted to move nearer the burning bush.
- He accepted to remove his sandals and followed all the instructions God gave him.
- He accepted to leave Midian and go back to Egypt where he was wanted for killing a person.
- He accepted to face the king of Egypt.
- He accepted to lead the Israelites out of Egypt.
- Faith made him to perform miracles while in Egypt.
- God makes a covenant with Israelites.
- The Israelites reach the Promised Land.
- God prepares his chosen people/Israelites through leaders and prophets

Miracles performed by Moses and Aaron in Egypt

- He threw a stick before the king and it turned into a snake and it swallowed the magician snakes and picked it by tail and it turned into a snake again
- He put his hand in the rod and it became diseased and put it back and became healthy again
- He struck the surface of river Nile and it turned into blood

Punishment given to the Egyptians

1. The waters of river Nile turned into blood
2. Through Aaron, he struck the surface of all the water and the land was covered with frogs
3. Through Aaron, he struck the dust and the whole land of Egypt turned into gnats
4. God sent flies all over the land of Egypt apart from Goshen
5. God sent the terrible disease which killed all the animals of Egyptians but spared those of Israelites
6. Moses and Aaron got a handful of ashes from a furnace , threw it and it turned into boils to animals and all Egyptians
7. God sent a heavy hailstorm which killed unprotected people and animals
8. God sent a large swarm of locusts which ate all the vegetation
9. Moses rose his hands up and a thick darkness covered the earth of Egypt
10. God sent the angel of death and killed the firstborn of people and animals of all Israelites

The Passover

- It was an event marked the end of slavery in Egypt leading to the formation of Israel as a nation
- It came from a Greek word pasha which means passing over

Importance of Passover

- It summarized the plagues which showed gods power
- Israelites became gods people
- It marked the beginning of the religious calendar
- It showed gods protection for his people
- It led to the liberation of the Israelites
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Israelites on the way to the Promised Land

- They had the Passover festival which marked the first month of the year of the Israelites
- This the day god killed the firstborn of the Israelite and their cattle
- God punished all the gods of Egypt
- Blood was put on the doorposts as a sign to mark the houses of the Israelites
- The pillar of clouds and the pillar of fire guided the Israelites on their way to the promised land
- A pillar of cloud showed them the way to the promised land during day
- A pillar of fire showed the Israelites the way to the promised land during night

How God defended the Israelites at the red sea

- On the Red sea, Moses lifted his arms and struck his rod over the sea and the water divided to create a way for the Israelites
- To save the Israelites from the Egyptian army ,the angel of god moved to the rear and the pillar of clouds moved until it was between the Egyptians and the Israelites
- The cloud made it dark for the Egyptians but gave light to the Israelites
- God made the wheels of their chariots get stuck
- Moses drove the sea back with a strong wind and the water came back over the Egyptians chariots, army and drivers
- God turned the bitter water at **Marah** fit for drinking for the Israelites
- God sent food for the Israelites in form of Manna and Quails
- God produced water from the rock for the Israelites to drink at Massah and Meribah where they complained and put god to a test
- Israelites were attacked by the Amalekites at Raphidim but they were defeated as long as Moses held up his arms to the lord.
- Here Moses built an alter for the lord" **lord is my banner**"
- Jethro's visited Moses and brought Zipporah his wife who was left behind
- Zipporah came with Gershom and Eliezer Moses' sons
- God asked the Israelites to spend two days purifying themselves before meeting him on mount Sinai

Forms of God's appearance

- Thunder and lightning
- Thick clouds
- Loud trumpet blast
- Burning bush
- Pillar of fire
- Smoke
- Spirit

Ten Commandments

- Moses received the ten commandment from mount Sinai
- They are also known as the Decalogue

Order of the Ten Commandments

1. Worship no god but me
2. Do not worship idols
3. Do not use God's name for evil purpose
4. Observe the Sabbath and make it holy
5. Respect your parents to live longer.
6. Do not commit murder
7. Do not commit adultery

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8. Do not steal
9. Do not accuse anyone falsely
10. Do not desire another man's house, wife, slaves, cattle, donkeys, or other things he own.

Why the Israelites were given the ten commandment

- To govern the Israelites on their way to the promised land
- To promote respect for other people's property
- To value everyone life
- To observe the sabbath
- To promote truth
- To promote love
- To protect and guide the Israelites

The Ten Commandments were written on the two stone tablets

Biblical laws to remember

Laws about the alter

- Do not build an alter with steps leading up to it, you can expose yourself as you go
- up the steps
- Source of earrings ex 21:1-6
- Piercing ears was done by slaves who accepted to remain with his master after six years of free work(slavery)
- If you lend money to the poor, do not act like a money lender and require him to pay interest
- Do not ill-treat a foreigner, widow or orphan. You were once a foreigner
- Do not spread false rumors, and do not help a guilty person by giving false information or evidence.
- Do not follow the majority when they do wrong or when they give evidence that perverts justice
- Do not show partiality to a poor person at his trials
- Do not accept a bribe, for a bribe makes people blind to what is right and ruins the cause of those who are innocent
- If you happen to see your enemy's donkey or cow running loose, take it back to him
- Do not make false accusation and do not put an innocent person to death, God condemns such an evil thing
- Do not deny a poor person justice when he appears in court

Tribes that fought the Israelites

- Amorites
- Hivites
- Perizzites
- Hittites
- Canaanites
- Jebusites

Fulfillment of God's plan

- The birth of Jesus Christmas day
- Death of Jesus Good Friday
- Resurrection of Jesus Easter Sunday
- God fulfilled this plan by sending the **savior** to die
- **Incarnation** is the process by which god the son (Jesus Christ) accepts to put on flesh and born as a human being
- **The last prophet to prepare people for the coming of the savior was John the Baptist**
- He preached repentance (turn away from your sins) because the kingdom of heaven is near.

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- He baptized people who confessed their sins from river Jordan
- He also baptized Jesus to be exemplary to his followers

Ways in which Jesus is a perfect person
- He didn't judge the sinners but welcomed them
- 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.

Lessons we learn from Jesus' perfect life
- To accept him and live a life free from the original sin
- To love others as we love ourselves
- We should avoid sin
- We should look for peaceful solutions all time
- We should ask for God's guidance
- We should be prayerful
- We must learn scriptures
- We should be led by the holy spirit
- We must love God
- We should be willing to help others
- We should treasure the lives of others

NB
- Jesus reconciled man with God by accepting to be sacrificed for their sins and this was his greatest action of love

The Holy Spirit
- Is the helper that Jesus promised his followers **John 16:1-51**
- His promise was fulfilled on Pentecost day.
- **Pentecost day** is the day the Holy Spirit appeared to the apostle in Jerusalem.
- They Holy Spirit appeared to the apostle in tongues/flames of fire
- Apostles were in the upper room in **Jerusalem**.
- The holy spirit helped Jesus to overcome temptations

Why Jesus promised the Holy Spirit (John 16:12-13Cor"2:14, Romans 8:2, 8:26)
- To teach about Jesus.
- To control the apostles and the disciples
- To bring people closer to Jesus
- To guide and lead Christians
- To teach Christians how to pray
- To help them feel the presence of god
- To give them wisdom and courage
- To lead Christians to victory over sin.

Fulfillment of the promises (Act 2:1-13)
Holy Spirit
Role of the apostles after the ascension of Jesus
- Healing the sick
- Baptizing in Jesus name
- Casting out demons

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- Giving courage
- Preaching the gospel.

Fruits of the Holy Spirit (Gal 5:22-23)
- These are the new characters we get from the influence of the Holy Spirit.

Or
- These are good things the Holy Spirit makes us to get.

Examples of the fruits of the Holy Spirit
- Joy
- Peace
- Love
- Patience
- Kindness
- Goodness
- Faithfulness
- Gentleness
- Generosity
- Self-control
- Obedience
- Goodness
- Honesty

Gifts of the Holy Spirit (Corinthians 12:27 & 12:8-10)
- These refers to abilities to perform services we get form the influence of the Holy Spirit

Examples of gifts of the Holy Spirit
- Gift of wisdom
- Gift of knowledge
- Gift of healing
- Speaking good message.
- Gift of apostleship
- Gift of evangelism
- Gift to distinguish spirits
- Gift of helping
- Gift of speaking and interpreting tongues
- Gift of preaching
- Gift of performing miracles

Symbols of the Holy Spirit (John 1:32, 3:7-8, 1:2-3)
- Dove
- Strong wind
- Flames of Fire

How the Holy Spirit guides and helps Christians (Luke 4:1, 4)
- Helps a Christian 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.

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Ways of cooperating with the Holy Spirit

- Praying
- By listening to the advice
- Reading the Bible
- By meditating
- By listening to inner voice
- Learning from daily happenings

Result of Jesus obedience to god for mankind

- Brought reconciliation
- Brought everlasting life
- Brought happiness in the world

How Jesus continues to live among Christians today

- Through the holy spirit
- Through the holy communion

NB

- Jesus said "I am the way, the truth and the life "
- No one can enter into the kingdom of heaven unless he/she prays through him.

Qualities Christian learn from the life of Jesus

- Patience
- Honesty
- Helpfulness
- Hard work
- Love
- Kindness
- Faithfulness
- Courage
- Perseverance
- Total obedience
- Forgiveness
- Prayerfulness
- Respect for elders

Questions

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

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THEME II: ANCESTORS, OURSELVES AND THE SPIRIT

Names for God in different languages

- Akuj
- Jok
- Katonda by the Baganda
- Kibumba by the Basoga
- Ori
- Nyuleso by the Kakwa
- Lokusuban by the Iteso
- Rugaba by the Banyoro
- Ruhanga by the Banyankole
- Were by the Bagisu
- Shighumbe by the Banyole
- Lubanga by the
- Nyasaye by the Luhya

What proved that our ancestors believed in God?

- The different names given to God according to different languages (parts) of the world
- They offered sacrifices
- They turned to Him in time of trouble
- They had worshipping places
- They had mediators

What proves that people believe in God today?

- The different names given to God according to different languages (parts) of the world
- They offer sacrifices
- They turn to Him in time of trouble
- They have worshipping places
- They have mediators
- They have special days and time for prayers
- They have holy books

Similarities between African traditional religion 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.
- Both believe that God can be approached through worship
- Both believe that God I the creator
- Both believe that God is holy
- Both believe that God is a spirit
- Both believe that God is powerful

Difference between African tradition and Christian beliefs

- A.T.R believes in witch craft while Christians do not.
- ATR worship in shrines while Christianity worship in churches
- ATR believe in many gods while Christianity believe in one God
- ATR do not have sacred books while Christianity have sacred books
- ATR do not have special days of worship while Christianity has special days of worship
- ATR don't believe in judgement day while Christianity believe in judgement day

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- ATR sacrifice animals while Christianity Jesus is the only sacrifice
- 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.
- ATR practice polygamy while Christianity allows monogamy

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

- Witchcraft.
- Charms
- Polygamy
- Appeasing the dead
- Sacrificing human beings.

Good practices in ATR

- Sharing with others
- Forgiving others
- Loving others
- Asking for forgiveness
- Worshipping

Causes of misunderstanding in communities

- Adultery
- Backbiting.
- Drunkardness
- False accusations
- Telling lies
- Steeling
- Greed
- Trespass

Reconciliation

- Is the restoration of friendship
- Is the settlement of a disagreement with someone

Importance of reconciliation

- It promotes love
- Restores personal communication
- Prevents revenge
- Restores working together.
- Promotes peace and security
- It breaks enmity and hatred

Traditional ways of reconciliation with others

- Through arbitration (Asking someone else to settle a dispute between two or more people)
- Through paying fines
- Through asking for forgiveness
- Through organising peace talks

Traditional ways of reconciliation with God

- Through offering sacrifice

Christian ways of reconciliation with God

- Accepting Jesus Christ
- Repentance
- Dedicating our lives to serve God

Christian ways of reconciliation with others

- Paying fine
- Asking for forgiveness

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- Arbitration

Signs of reconciliation

- Sharing eats and drinks
- Shaking hands
- Hugging

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
- There is a cause for everyone's death
- They believe that continue living around their homes and neighbourhood
- Don't believe in judgement day
- Don't believe in resurrection
- They believe that the spirit of the dead may be reborn in a new baby

Ways the dead are remembered

- Naming children after them
- Caring for their graves
- Swearing in their names
- Sprinkling blood on graves
- Offering them food and drinks as sacrifices
- Asking them to bless the living people
- Cursing other people through them
- Organising funeral rites
- Consulting the dead in times of trouble and difficulties

How to show love or care for the dead

- Cleaning their bodies before burial
- Putting their bodies in coffin
- Wrapping their bodies before burial
- Embalming or treating their bodies
- Delaying burial
- Sleeping outside to protect the grave for some days
- Crying during death of a beloved

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

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➤ A.T.R does not believe in the Day of judgement while Christians do.

Communities of saints:
➤ It is the fellowship between saints and Christians who are still alive.
➤ A saint is a canonized person by the pope
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 in termination after asking help in their daily endeavours from saints.
Questions

1. What is death according to Christianity?
2. How did Jesus overcome death?
3. Why is death not the end of a Christians?
4. How can a Christian secure external life?
5. Who is a saint?
6. Give one way a Christians communicate with a saint.
7. Name the former archbishop of Uganda who was declared a saint.
8. What will happen to the righteous people on the Day of judgement?

Theme: we are by other nations and religions

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 in spiritual being.
Characteristics of religions
➤ Believe in a deity or power beyond individuals
➤ Have a code of conduct
➤ Have charismatic leaders or a person led by the holy spirit or power beyond individuals
➤ Have doctrines (special teaching in a specific religion)

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- Have holy books
- Have holy/sacred stories
- Have religious rituals
- Have traditions(unwritten customs and laws)
- Perform ceremonies

Reasons for practicing religions

- For morals and ethics
- It gives a sense of security or divine power that protects
- It gives meaning of life
- It provides answers to different questions
- It provides salvation
- To fit in the community
- To have friends
- To prepare for death and burial
- We inherit it from parents, tribes and families

Signs and symbols of a religion

- **A religious sign**
- Is a gesture or action which when used convey a particular message

Examples of religious signs

- Circumcision
- Ablution
- Baptism
- Hugging
- Waving hands
- Hand shaking
- Smiling
- Kneeling
- Thumb-up

Religious symbol

- Is a physical object that represents something else
- **Examples of religious symbols**
- The cross
- The wine
- The bread
- The bible
- The Qur'an
- The sacred cow

Importance of religious symbols

- Help believers to deeply understand their faith
- They help them to share some common beliefs
- For easy identification
- They promote unity

Examples of world religion

- Bahai faith
- Buddhism
- Christianity
- Hinduism
- Islam

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- Judaism
- Sikhism

Islam
- Is the total submission to the will of Allah
- Quran is the holy book in Islam
- It was started by Prophet Mohammed in 610 AD in Saudi Arabia in a city of Mecca
- Muhammad is the major prophet in Islam chosen by Allah on mount Hira near mecca
- The headquarters of Islam is found in Mecca where they built the Kaaba
- It is the second largest religion in the world

Sects under Islam
- Shia
- Tabliq
- Ahamadia

The five pillars of Islam
- Shahadah(belief in Allah alone)
- Salat (all Muslims over ten years pray five times a day)
- Zakat (alms giving to the needy)
- Saum (fasting during Ramadan)
- Hajj (making pilgrimage to Mecca)

The pillars of faith in Islam
- Belief in Allah and prophet Muhammad
- Belief in holy books
- Belief in angels
- Belief in prophets
- Belief in day of judgement

Holy books in Islam
- Tauret prophet Musa
- Zabur prophet Dauda
- Injir prophet Isa
- Qur'an prophet Mohammad

Symbols used in Islam
- Qur'an
- The star and Crescent
- Mosque
- Rosary (kaladi)
- Holy city of Mecca

NB
- The star guides while the crescent gives light

Signs in Islam
- Circumcision
- Ablution
- Prostration
- Removal of shoes during prayers
- The greetings

Act of worship in Islam
- Reciting the Qur'an

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- Saying good words
- Greeting people
- Saying salaam aleikum
- Saying prayers
- Performing ablution
- Fasting during Ramadan
- Paying zakat
- Making pilgrimage to mecca
- Loving Allah and prophet Mohammad
- Loving parents
- Having good feelings towards others

Christianity
- Is a religion whose belief is based on Jesus' ministry
- It is the most world's spread religion

Denomination/ sect
- Is a group of believers under a certain religion

Sects or denominations under Christianity
- Catholics (largest)
- Protestants (second)
- Pentecostals
- Orthodox
- Seventh Day Adventists
- Born Again

NB
- Uganda Joint Christian Council (**UJCC**)unites all Christian sects in Uganda
- Inter Religious Council of Uganda unites (**IRCU**) all religions in Uganda

Importance of Christian sect to the development of Uganda
- They have built schools
- They have built hospitals
- They have opened up television stations
- They have opened up radio stations
- They have started banks
- They have opened up orphanages
- They give relief to displaced people

Symbols of Christianity
- A cross
- Church
- Rosary
- Bible
- Wine and bread
- Baptism

Signs in Christianity
- Circumcision
- Hand shaking
- Kneeling
- Baptism
- Sign of the cross
- Waving a hand

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- Waving palm leaves

Common Christian festivals

- Christmas festival
- Easter festival
- New year festival

Acts of worship in Christianity

- Reading the Bible
- Singing hymns
- Fasting
- Offering sacrifices
- Receiving sacraments
- Giving tithe and offertories
- Celebrating festivals like Christmas
- Praying
- Performing pilgrimages to holy places

Bahai faith

- It is the youngest religion of the world.
- It originated from Persia (Iran)
- It was founded by **Bahaullah** born in 1810 and died in 1892
- It begun in 1860s as part of Babism a sect of Shia Islam
- The

Main messages of Bahaullah

- Having a universal language overcome misunderstanding
- Having one form of writing
- Eliminating poverty
- Compulsory education
- Establishment of one world government
- Equality and women emancipation

NB

- The Bahai faith have temple in each continent
- In Africa, the Bahai faith established a temple in Uganda, Kampala
- The temple has nine entrance
- The headquarters are found in Haifa , Israel located at Bahai world centre

Acts of worship in the Bahai faith

- Reading the word of God as revealed by Bahaullah
- Praying three times a day
- Showing love to everyone
- Fellowshipping
- Teaching others about the Bahai faith
- Contributing money to the Bahai fund
- Attending to the nineteen day feast
- Fasting from 2nd March to 20th March
- Avoiding alcohol ,intoxicant and narcotics

Hinduism

- Is a world religion which bases on the basic life of Indians
- It begun in the valley of Indus river in india
- It has no founder, creed.
- It has over twenty million gods

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- They have many festivals linked to various gods
- They also make pilgrimage to different places in india
- The most important place is Varanasi o river Ganges and Puri on the coast of india
- The supreme god of the Hindus **is Brahman**
- **Gita** (song of the lord) is the best and loved scripture in Hinduism
- The **Vedas** are the oldest scriptures in Hinduism
- Vedas means books of wisdom
- They contain hymns and praises
- The **Upanishads** is the last book that talks about the personal experiences of Brahman

Examples of other important gods

- **Shiva** the destroyer of the universe
- **Brahma** the creator of the universe
- **Vishnu** the preserver of the universe
- **Shakti** mother of goddess
- The Hindus also believe in reincarnation
- **Reincarnation** is the belief where the dead return to life according to the different ways they lived

Acts of worship in Hinduism

- Worshipping Brahman
- Reciting Veda
- Respecting
- Practicing moksha
- Feeding animals
- Praying
- Bathing before praying or eating food
- Putting **Hilaka** (a red mark on the forehead made with a red powder or paste of the god being worshipped)
- **Meditation**
- Celebrating **Durga** (nine day devoted festivals for goodness)
- Making pilgrimage to Varanasi holy shrine or city
- Worshipping god using **Puja**
-

Moksha

- Is practicing spiritual exercises and forgetting important world things.

Recognised paths to moksha

- **Jnana** path of knowledge
- **Karma** path of work and religious activities(record of deeds)
- **Bhakti** path of devotion

Symbol of worship

- Sacred cow/bull
- Bhagavad Gita
- Statue in the temple

Signs of Hinduism

- Using cows urine to purify people
- The caste system
- Ablution from the water of river Ganges
- Celebration of festivals

Judaism

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- It is a religion mainly practiced by the Jews in the middle east
- They believe that there is one God who created the universe
- Their holly book is Torah
- The first five books in the old testament written by Musa(Moses)
- They worship on Saturday (sabbath)
- The Jews believe that they are the holly people
- The Jews do not regard Isa (Hebrew) Jesus (Greek) as the Messiah and son of God

Symbol of Judaism

- The star of David
- Temple
- Shema
- Jewish prophets
- The Torah

Signs of Judaism

- Circumcision
- Celebration of festivals
- Jewish food laws
- Celebration of sabbath

Ways of worship

- Resting on sabbath
- Regular praying
- Reading Torah
- Offering alms in the synagogue
- Celebrating festivals
- Observing the ten commandments
- Observing food laws

Sikhism

- Is a religion that combines the elements of Hinduism and Islam
- It was founded by Guru Nanak the first of the ten Gurus
- He was born in 1469 and died in 1534
- The last Gurus was **Gobind Singh** who proclaimed that his last successors would be a holy book not a human being
- **Addi Granth** replaced the human guru for all time
- **Guru Granth Sahib (Holy Book Guru)**is the holy book for the Sikhism
- Guru is the title given to the leaders of Sikhism
- It is a religion for the Sikh
- A Sikh is a learner, follower of Guru Nanak and his ten successors (Gurus)
- The Sikh live in Punjab of India
- They believe in one God
- Today, they don't have priests, anyone can conduct the worship.
- They came to Uganda as engineers of the Uganda railway
- The **Addi Granth** (first collection of the first book)
- **Dasam Granth**(collection of the tenth Guru)
- **Golden temple at Amritsar** in India is the most important place.
- It was built in the center of a pool indicating the beauty of their religious devotion rising from the water of life.
- It has four gates welcoming everyone

Acts of worship

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- Baptism
- Dedicating a born child to the service of God
- Cremating the dead
- Praying
- Singing hymns
- Meditating
- Reading holy writing

Buddhism

- It was founded by **Siddhartha Gautama**
- **He was born in 580 BC in Nepal, north of India.**
- He lived for eighty years
- Buddha means the enlightened one
- Buddhist believe in many gods
- They believe in meditation
- They believe in nirvana (eternal life)
- They believe in reincarnation
- They believe in Montra (magic world)
- **Siddhartha encouraged us to have right**
- Understanding
- Attitude
- Action
- Livelihood
- Effort
- Speech
- Meditation

Symbols of Buddhism

- Mandala (many sided table)
- Four noble truth

Signs in Buddhism

- Statue of Buddha
- Montra
- Initiation
- Kneeling before Buddha
- Removing shoes

Summary of major religions

Religion	Founder	Holy book	Promise
Christianity	Jesus Christ 30-33AD	Bible	Return of Jesus
Islam	Muhammad 662 AD	Qur'an	Coming of Christ
Judaism	Moses 1330 BC	Torah	Coming of the messiah
Hinduism	Krishna 2-3000 BC	Bhagavad	Coming of Kalki
Buddhism	Gautama Buddha 500 BC	Tripitakas	Coming of the 5th Buddha
Zoroastrianism	Zarathustra	Avesta	Coming of Shan

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	750 BC		Braham
Bahai faith	Bab and Bahaullah 1844 AD	Kitabiaqdas	Fulfills the promises of all religions

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 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.

Questions
1. Give two signs of a Christian family?
2. Give two symbols of Christian faith?
3. Why should we respect people from their religions?
4. 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.

Servant
- This 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.

Service
- This is the action of helping or doing work for others.

Examples of services
- Farming
- Teaching
- Trading
- Repairing
- Car washing
- Treating the sick
- Construction
- Fishing
- Brick making
- Office work
- Grazing animals

Services provided by children
- Washing utensils
- Fetching water
- Cleaning the compound
- Grazing animals

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- Nurturing young ones
- Cleaning classrooms

Voluntary service
- Is a piece of work done without expecting payment
- **Selfless service** is a piece of work done to meet the needs and happiness of others than about your own.

Volunteer
- Is a person who does a piece work willingly without being paid

Examples of voluntary service
- Feeding the hungry
- Caring for refugees
- Caring for the sick
- Cleaning the church
- Donating to the needy
- Dusting seats

PEOPLE WHO ACCEPTED GOD'S CALL SERVICE

Mother Theresa
- Founded the order of sisters and brothers.
- Served the disadvantaged people.

William Wilberforce
- He was a Christian and a politician in Britain
- Struggled to stop slave trade

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

Dr. Matthew Lukwiya
- He died while caring for people suffering from Ebola at Lacor hospital in 2000

Janet Kataaha Museveni
- He opened up a voluntary organisation called UWESO

Noreen Kaleba
- She founded TASO

People who need service
- The Poor
- The elderly
- The Disabled
- The infants
- The Sickly
- The orphans
- The refugees

Examples of selfless services in a church
- Mopping
- Sweeping
- Reading the bible
- Collecting offerings
- Guarding the church
- Directing people where to sit

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- Providing seats in a church
- Cleaning the compound

Free services provided by the church
- Holy communion
- Baptism
- Confirmation
- Guidance and counselling
- Praying for the sick
- Praying for the bereaved
- Donating for the needy
-

Voluntary or relief Organizations
- These are organizations that give help or assistance to the needy people.

Examples of Ugandan voluntary organisations

Uganda women's effort to serve orphans (UWESO)
- It was started by Mrs. Janet Kataaha Museveni
- Its headquarters are found in Kampala Uganda
- It cares for widows and orphans by.

Duties of UWESO
- Providing shelter
- Paying school fees for orphans
- Setting up projects for widows and orphans
- Supervising projects
-

The Aids Support Organisation (TASO) cares for patients by
- It was started by Noreen Kaleba
- Its headquarters are found in Kampala Uganda

Duties of TASO
- Counseling to Aids victims
- Providing treatment to AIDS victims
- Providing food
- Conducting seminars and workshops on HIV/AIDS awareness
- Providing shelter to AIDS victims
- Providing clothes
- Providing condoms to people to control spread of HIV

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
- It was founded by Henry Dunant
- Its headquarters are found in Switzerland

Services provided by ICRC to war and disaster victims
- Providing education
- Resettling refugees
- Organising peace talks
- Giving medical care to wounded people in wars
- Giving first aid to people who have got accidents
- Training first aid workers
- Organising blood donation exercise
- Providing food.

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- Providing medicine to wounded soldiers
- Providing shelter

World Vision International

- Its headquarters are found in USA
- Support orphans and peasants by:-
- Building schools
- Building clinics
- Providing safe water.

Adventist development Relief Agency (ADRA)

- Its headquarters are found in Canada
- Cares for people hit by disaster by:
- Building schools.
- Building medical centers.
- Providing safe water

Carry American Relief Everywhere (CARE)

- Its headquarters are found in UAS
- Cares for people hit by disaster by: -
- Providing shelter
- Providing foods
- Providing medical care.

Plan International

- Its headquarters are found in USA
- Cares for children by:-
- Providing homes
- Providing school fees

Ssanyu Babies home

- Its headquarters are found in Kampala Uganda
- Cares for orphans and abandoned babies

Save the children fund (SCF)

Action aid

Oxfam

Islamic relief agency

Girl guides and scouts

Rotary club international

Christian voluntary organizations

- These are organizations that provide services to the needy I response to Jesus' call to care for others

Examples of Christian voluntary world Organisation

- Adventist Development Relief Agency (ADRA)
- Back to the Bible Truth (BBT)
- Christian children fund (CCF
- Compassion International
- Watoto
- World Vision International
- Young Men Christian Association(YMCA)
- Young Women Christian Association (YWCA)

Duties of Christian voluntary organisations

YWCA

- Provides education

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- ❖ Provides guidance and counseling
- ❖ Provides sponsorship to students.

YMCA

- ❖ Provides education
- ❖ Provides guidance and counseling
- ❖ Provides sponsorship to students.

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.
- ❖ Is the union between a man and a woman

Why marriage is a social institution:

- ❖ It unites different families, clans, tribes and other races

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.

Steps taken before marriage

- ❖ Dating
- ❖ Blood test
- ❖ Courtship

NB

- ❖ Courtship is time when two people have a romantic relationship before they get marriage

What one should not engage in during courtship?

- ❖ Fornication
- ❖ Cheating on one another

Types of marriage

Religious marriage

- ➤ This is the type of marriage which is conducted either in church or mosque by a religious leader.
- ➤ It is called Holy Matrimony in Christianity

Vows made during marriage

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

What the couple does in church

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- Exchanging promises (VOWS)
- Signing marriage certificate
- Exchanging rings.

Customary marriage

- This is the type of marriage which is performed according to the traditions of a given society
- Here families come together and agree on some issues
- It involves payment of the bride price and dowry.

Bride price

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

Dowry

This is the money or items paid by a woman to the husband's family

Importance of bride price

- Shows that marriage has been recognize.

Civil Marriage

- Is the type of marriage which is 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 companionship
- To produce children
- For sexual pleasure
- For respect in the society
- To increase family income
- For protection in case of danger

Ways of protecting marriage

- Respect for each other
- Being faithful
- Being trustworthy
- Being honest
- Being open to each other
- Being kind
- Forgiving each other
- Being obedient
- Loving each other

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.

Divorce

- Is the legal separation of a husband and a wife

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Causes of divorce
- Alcoholism
- Disobedience
- Failure to show love
- Fights
- Lack o respect for one another
- Lack of trust
- Neglect of children.
- Not forgiving each other
- Quarrels
- Unfaithfulness
- Adultery

NB
- A Christian is supposed to remarry when his or her partner is dead

Adultery
- This is when a married person engages in sex with another person he or she is not married to.

Effects of adultery
- One gets diseases
- Causes divorce
- Breaks love and trust
- Causes quarrels
- Brings misery and suffering to children

Love (Mark 12:31, I cor 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 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.
- Satanic authority

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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 and council 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 and counselling of other people.
- Through praying

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How people use talents to serve God
- By singing gospels
- By reading the Bible
- By entertaining church members
- By drumming in the church
- By playing church instruments
- By preaching the gospel
- By guiding and counselling people
- By praying for others

How people benefit from talents
- They are employed
- They become famous
- They travel to different parts of the world
- They become rich

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

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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
- 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

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- Uganda Human rights commission
- Amnesty international

Examples of human rights

- Own property
- Speech
- Worship
- Not to be discriminated.
- Freedom of press.
- Freedom of movement.
- To basic education
- To live in peace and security
- We are born equal regardless of age ,sex or religion
- To learn and practice religion
- Fair treatment
- To fair public hearing
- To own property

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
- Dentation without trial
- Denial of education
- Tacking one's property forcefully.
- Interference with people's privacy
- Child labour
- Torture and harassment
- Intimidation

Children's rights

- Food
- Clothes
- Shelter
- Medical care
- Name
- Education

Child abuse

- Is the violation of children's rights

Forms of child abuse.

- Physical
- Social
- Emotional
- Psychological

Examples of child abuse

- Defilement

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- Child labour
- Raping
- Corporal punishments

Causes of child abuse

- Alcoholism
- Death of biological parents
- Indiscipline among children
- Poverty
- Ignorance about child protection
- Poor government policies
- Poor laws against child abuse

Child labour

- Is forcing a child to work

Ways of providing child labour

- Working for little or no pay
- Working for long hours
- Working in dangerous places

Examples of child labour

- Working as house boys and house girls
- Working as sex workers
- Working as child soldiers
- Working as bar maids
- Working as potters
- Working as street beggars
-

Ways pupils are abused at school

- Defilement
- Corporal punishment
- Forced early marriages.
- Child labour
- Child neglect
- Indecent assault
- Imposed school rules
- Dogging lessons by teachers
- Not providing space for play
- Harsh teacher-pupils relationship
- Shortage of sanitary and basic health facilities
- Using pupils for teachers domestic work
- Denying children access to instructional materials

How to cope with success or failure:

- By concentrating on available privileges and chances.
- By fighting Satan's temptation using God's words.

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.

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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:
- Is the feeling 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 occurrence
- Embarrassment
- Lack of faith in God.
- Lack of self confidence
- Pessimism (believing in the worst to happen all the time)
- Poor advice
- Loneliness

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- Possibility of being hurt
- Illiteracy
- Pride.

Values of fear:
- Helps us to avoid dangerous situations.
- Makes us do some task better.
- Makes us 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, 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.

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:

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- 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

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- 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.
- Rr5
- Never to doubt that God is listening to our prayers.
- To pray with all our soul, heart and mind.

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- 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.

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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.

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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

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- 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.

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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.

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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.

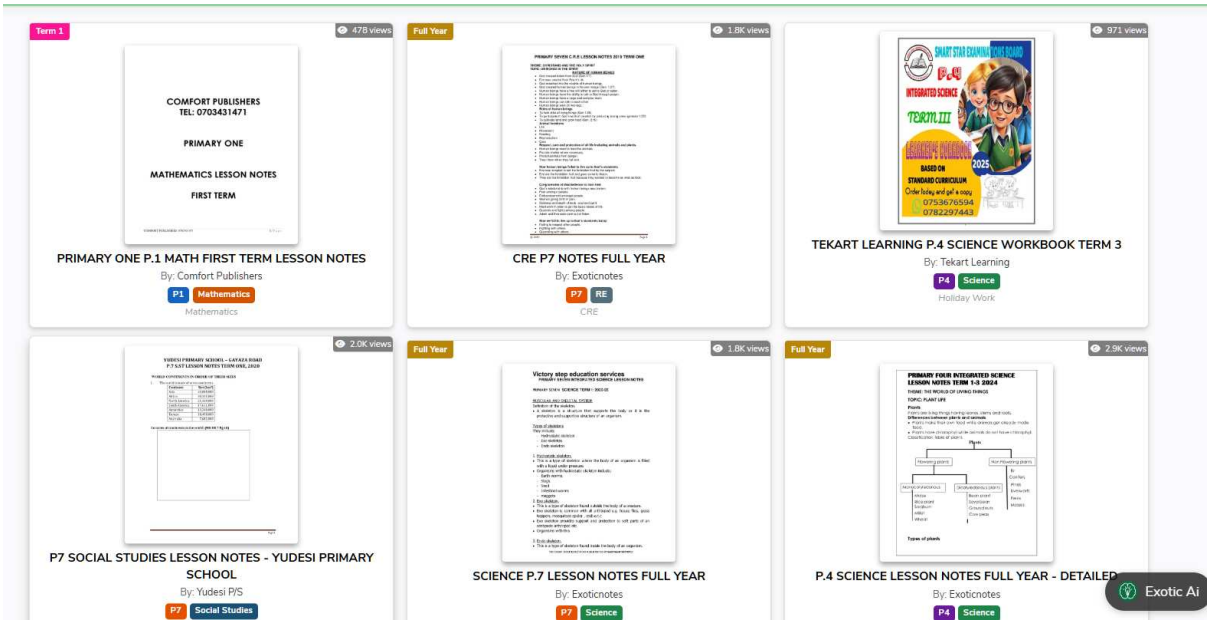
Mountains and events that happened on them:

- 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.

Special events on mountains

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