P.6 LESSON NOTES FOR CRE TERM ONENOTES

LESSON I
Theme: Christians on the way
Sub theme: God created me
Understanding and appreciating myself as a unique person
Meaning of uniqueness.
Uniqueness refers to the differences in appearance and character among people.
Ways of uniqueness

- Physical uniqueness
- Social uniqueness

Physical uniqueness

- These are visible appearances and characters a person has.

Examples of physical uniqueness

- Difference in height. Some people are short while others are tall.
- Differences in size. Some people are big while others are small.
- Difference in skin colour. Some people are light skinned while others are dark skinned.
- Difference in facial appearance. Some people have got long faces while others have round ones.

Social uniqueness

- These are different ways how people relate with others.

Examples of social uniqueness

- Some people are talkative while others are reserved.
- Some people are cheerful all the time while others are moody
- Some people are easily loved by many people while others are hated by many people.
- Some people easily make friends while others have difficulties in making friends.

NB: Unique: means different.

Sample questions.

1. What is uniqueness
2. Identify any two ways how people are different from each other
3. State any two forms of uniqueness
4. Give any four examples of physical uniqueness
5. Write down any four examples of social uniqueness
6. Describe your physical uniqueness

LESSON 2:
TALENT
What is a talent?
A talent is a natural ability to do something well or better
Characteristics of talents

i) Talents are natural

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ii) Talents are inherited from parents
iii) Talents are received from conception
iv) Talents can be developed or left idle, used well or misused.
v) Individuals with in-born talents are strong in abilities
vi) Talents are used generally in the world.

How talents make us unique

Psalms 139:13 – 16

The above states that God made each individual unique because of his hard work

Examples of talents

i) Dancing
ii) Playing foot ball
iii) Leadership
iv) Singing
v) Artistic work
vi) Debating
vii) Story telling

Ways of identifying talents.

- Through practice
- Through the guidance of other people
- Through praying

Human weaknesses and strengths

a) Weaknesses
These are areas an individual doesn't have strength to excel

NB: life is a balance of talents and weaknesses.

Examples of weaknesses.

i) A good footballer may not excel in class.
ii) A talented singer may be poor at dancing skills
iii) A good leader may be poor at debates
iv) A fine artist may lack skills in weaving baskets
v) A talented mathematician could be a poor leader.

Activity.

1. What is a talent
2. State any four examples of talents
3. Point out any four characteristics of talents
4. State any four examples of human weaknesses and strengths.
5. With the help of your teacher, tell classmates your talents and how so you use it to serve the school.

Lesson 3 wk I

Adolescence,Growth and Development

Adolescence:

A word which comes from Latin word Adolescere which means to grow up

Meaning of adolescence

Adolescence is a stage between childhood and adulthood.

Another name for adolescence is teenager (between 13 – 19 yrs)

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Growth

This is an increase in size, weight and height of an individual

Development.

This is an increase in the quality of the body, mind and behaviour of an individual

Forms of Growth and Development

- Physical growth and development
- Social growth and development
- Intellectual or mental growth and development.

Characteristics of adolescence.

BOYS	**GIRLS**
Physical x-tics	**Physical x-tics**
• Body becomes muscular • Voice deepens, Adam's apple appears • They grow taller and bigger, shoulders widen. • Beards, pubic hair, hair in the armpits, legs, arms start to grow • Genitals become bigger • They start producing semen	• Body becomes smooth. • The voice becomes soft and attractive • They grow wider hips, breasts develop • Pubic hair, hair in the armpits start to grow • Reproductive organs become mature • They start monthly menstruation
Social x-tics	**Social x-tics**
• They develop strong feelings towards opposite sex • The body becomes sensitive and socially active • They change life style such as walking, peer groups, etc. • They face storm and stress in life's social matters	• they develop sexual feeling • Feelings and desires become strong. • They form or join peer groups, close associates, they face storm and stress that comes with social matters
Mental x-tics	**Mental x-tics**
• They start to think independently • Reasoning capacity and ability to argue out issues develop	• They start to think logically • They begin to reason discriminatively about what they hear or see.

QUESTIONS:

1. Explain the meaning of adolescence
2. Write down any four physical differences between an adolescent boy and girl.
3. State the meaning of the following terms
   a) Growth
   b) Development
4. Point out any two instinctually difference between adolescent boys and girls

Lesson I & II week 2

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How to relate with others with consideration and respect
Family level
A family is the smallest unit of the community

Types of family.

- Nuclear family
- Extended family
- Institutional family
- Foster family

a) Nuclear family
This is a type of family where we find parents and their biological children

b) Extended family
This is a type of family where we find parents, biological children and their relatives.

c) Institutional family
This is a type of family which is set up by a non-Governmental organization like Sanyu Babies Home

d) Foster family
This is a type of family composed of adopted children

Members that make up the African family

- Father
- Mother
- Brothers
- Sisters
- Grand parents
- Adopted person
- Cousins
- Nephews

How to relate with servants.

- Respect them
- Do not burden them with work
- Treat them as a family
- Give them what they need to use
- Pay their wages in time
- Pay them the money they deserve
- Give them medical care
- Do not expose them to harm

How to behave before adults.

- Respect them
- Obeying them
- Being trust worthy
- Being able to share ideas and things

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- Helping them
- Forgiving one another
- Being honest
- Being hard working
- Loving them

NB A guardian is a person who is responsible for the care of a child in the absence of his parents

Roles of parents to their children.

- To provide basic needs
- To protect the children from harm and danger
- To treat children fairly
- To introduce them to God and religious values
- To train them to respect adults
- To teach them the basic values and norms
- To train them to acquire basic life skills
- To discipline them as a way of teaching right from wrong.

SCHOOL LEVEL

Important people at school.

- Headteacher
- Deputy H/T
- Bursar
- Teacher
- Watch man
- Visitors
- Secretaries
- Matrons
- Cooks
- Compound cleaners

Roles of children at school

- Respecting teachers and other members of the community.
- Greeting teachers, visitors and those we meet at school.
- Obeying school authorities
- Following regulations
- Expressing love, kindness to fellow pupils who need care
- Taking care of school properties
- Respecting other pupils property
- Using the washroom well
- Keeping the compound clean
- Observing personal hygiene
- Working hard in school to pass highly with flying colours.
- Using good and non-abusive language while talking to other people.
- Sharing ideas, knowledge when asked by teacher, friends.

Community level.

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- Respect the property
- Greet people in the community
- Help people in danger e.g. in case of accident
- Clean the area in the community
- Share with community members responsibly

LESSON 3: WK 2

WORK

- Work is any physical or mental activity that man does to change the environment for good or bad reasons
- Work is any useful or productive activity which involves use of energy.

Reasons why people work

- To get food
- To get money
- To build shelter
- To develop natural talents
- To serve God
- To help the needy
- To express oneself in creative ways

Types of work.

- Domestic work
- School work
- Communal work
- Voluntary work

Examples of work.

- Fetching water
- Farming
- Fishing
- Clearing water source
- Building
- Lumbering
- Hunting

Values of work

- Get basic needs
- Develop talents
- Exercise gifts from the Holy Spirit
- Express in creative ways
- Promotes unity
- Improves on the lives of others in the community
- Perform God's duty
- Develop the World and protect the environment

Biblical reasons for work.

- To fulfill God's commands Genesis 1:28
- To care for God's creation Gen. 1:25

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- To obtain basic needs for survival
- Develop talents Matthew 25:14-29
- Exercise God's given gifts
- Develop closer relationship with God and fellow man
- Serve other people

How to work responsibly using God given talents.

Parable of the talents: Matthew 25:14-20

Jesus tells people to do the following using our talents

- Develop talents to the fullest.
- Create wealth for the good of the community
- Serve God willingly
- Share the fruits of work
- Use talents well
- Work with joy and happiness
- Enjoy creation because it is the fruits of God's work
- Work in cooperation with other people

How the life of Jesus teaches people to relate with others.

- Obeyed and respected his parents
- Supported his parents in domestic work
- Healed the sick and gave them hope
- Fed the hungry
- He forgave sinners
- Blessed the people around him
- Prayed for both friends and enemies

LESSON 1 AND 2 OF WK 3

SUB THEME 2

EVIL AND SUFFERING

Meaning of suffering

Suffering is to experience something bad or unpleasant in life

Forms of suffering

- Physical suffering
- Emotional suffering
- Spiritual suffering
- Mental suffering
- Social suffering

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- Economic suffering

Physical suffering

This is the suffering which affects our bodies like eyes, legs, arms, internal body organs etc.

Emotional suffering

Emotions are strong feelings

Emotional suffering is the suffering which rises from one's mind

Outcome of emotional suffering

- Anger
- Stress
- Depression
- Sadness
- Irritation
- Gloom
- Sullenness
- Trauma

Causes of emotional suffering

- Misunderstanding
- Loss of property or loved one
- Failure
- Mental torture
- Worries
- Discomfort
- Fear
- Difficulties

NB: it can cause physical suffering like stomach ulcers and skin rashes

Spiritual suffering

The suffering which affects one's soul

Causes of spiritual suffering

- Disobedience to God's command

Outcome of spiritual suffering

Fear and unhappiness

Mental suffering

This is the suffering caused by mental illness due to diseases, accidents, drug abuse.

Social suffering

This is the suffering which affects one's relationship with others

Examples of social suffering

- Discrimination
- Imprisonment
- Rejection
- Neglect
- Death of beloved ones

Economic suffering

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This is the suffering caused due to financial resources
NB: One fails to buy or meet basic needs

General causes of suffering

- Natural disasters e.g. floods, famine etc.
- Mental or physical disabilities
- Wars
- Diseases
- Frustrations
- Poor child upbringing

Effects of suffering

- Lack of peace and harmony
- Misery
- Shortage of basic needs
- Low income
- Fear among people
- Death
- Loss of faith in God
- Absence of Law and order
- Spread of diseases
- Teenage pregnancies

How the fall of man led to suffering Gen. 3

- Loss of God's love
- Loss of God's glory
- Man lost ability to live forever
- Death and pain came into the world
- Man and woman began to quarrel
- All kinds of evil came into the world

LESSON 3: WK 3

HIV/AIDS AS A FORM AND CAUSE OF SUFFERING

NB: It has caused suffering to both the victims and the community

How HIV/AIDS has caused suffering

- Failure to work due to pain
- Loss of job
- Stigmatization
- Hopelessness
- Reduced chances to give birth to healthy children
- Loss of faith in God

To the community

- Financial problem arising from looking after a sick person
- Increased orphans
- Worries by family members and friends

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- Failure to participate in community events especially the person fell sick
- Loss of man power at place of work and at home

Election malpractice as a form and cause of suffering

- Elections are rigged
- Lack of civic education
- Lack of transparency
- Human rights are not respected
- Corruption is practiced by buying votes
- Security forces causes fears among people

Solutions to suffering caused by election malpractice

- Citizen should have adequate civic and voter education
- An independent, honest electoral body should handle electoral duty
- Human rights should be respected
- Leadership posts should be for service not for personal enrichment

Teenage pregnancy as a cause of suffering

- Girls are usually abused used and left to suffer alone
- Teenage mothers have to depend on their parents to bring up the baby
- Early pregnancy many damage the reproductive system of a girl
- Poor feeding may lead to malnutrition of both the mother and baby
- Pre-mature birth is frequent and this put the lives of both the mother and child in danger
- Caesarean birth that often happens makes the young mother go through a lot of pain
- It may lead to school dropout

LESSON 1: WK 4

HOW JESUS SHARED SUFFERING WITH MANKIND

- He healed the leper Luke 5:12-13
- He fed the hungry Mark 6:30-44
- He consoled and forgave the sinners
- He resurrected Lazarus
- He taught against injustices
- He made the lame walk

Forms of Jesus suffering

- He was monked and abused
- He was beaten
- Spat on him
- Tore his clothes
- He was crucified

LESSON 2 AND 3: WK 4

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OUR RESPONSES TO SUFFERING AND ITS CAUSES

Examples of social evils in the community

- Robbery
- Prostitution
- Murder
- Cheating in business and examinations
- Telling lies
- Torture of innocent people
- False accusations before authorities
- Disobeying leaders
- Destroying property

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

Acting with responsibility

- Keeping and using public property well
- Behaving in respectable manner so that others may respect you
- Respecting other people's rights
- Acting with humility
- Being honest at all times
- Observing the law and obeying authorities
- Keeping the good traditions and customs of your community
- Preserving the natural environment

Reconciliation

- Seek to reconcile instead of going to war
- Be contented with what you have
- Work diligently
- Avoid laziness

How we can share in the suffering of others

- To pray for them
- To nurse them
- To give them material assistance
- To offer guidance and counseling to them
- To provide them medical care and treatment
- To pay for some body's medical bills
- Advocate and protect the rights of others who are being denied justice

LESSON 1: WK 5

SUB THEME: GOD CALLS HIS PEOPLE

RESTORATION OF BROKEN RELATIONSHIP

RELATIONSHIP: refers to connection or feelings that exist between two or more people.

NB: Relationship may be a feeling of love or friendship

Types of relationship

- Husband and wife

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- Parent and child
- Brothers and sisters
- Managers and workers
- Friends

Cause of broken relationships

- God's disobedience Gen 3:1-24
- Eneminity
- Adultery
- Witchcraft
- Cruelty
- Envy
- Telousiness
- Barrenness and impotent
- Poverty
- Domestic violence

Effects of broken relationships

- Man lost God's love
- Death came into the world
- God's image in man is affected
- Hatred among human beings began
- Enemnity between man and animals
- Man had to work for his food
- Woman had to go through pain during giving birth

Ways of restoring broken relationships

- Jesus' salvation
- Reconciliation
- Repentance
- Encouraging peace talks
- Guidance and counseling

THE NEED FOR THE REDEEMER

A REDEEMER

- A redeemer is a person who saves someone from the power of evil
- Another name for redeemer is a savior.

Examples of redeemers

- Jesus
- Abraham
- Moses
- Joshua
- Gideon
- John the Baptist
- Jeremiah
- Ezekiel
- Jonah

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- Hosea
- Isaiah

Abraham

God chose Abraham to be the father of all Nations due to his faith

How did Abraham show his faith to God?

- He accepted to leave his mother land (ur) to go to unknown land (canaan)
- He accepted to change his name from Abram to Abraham and his wife's name from Sarai to Sarah
- Abraham means the father of all believers while Sarah means the mother of all believers.
- He accepted to produce a son at an old age
- He had accepted to sacrifice his son (Isaac)
- He accepted circumcision at an old age.

Gideon (Judges 6:11-16)

He defeated the midianites.

God's help to rescue the Israelites.

Joshua (Joshua 1:1-9)

He completed the Exodus.

Exodus was the journey performed by the Israelites from Egypt to the Promised Land.

Moses (Exodus 3:1-20)

- He rescued the Israelites from slavery in Egypt
- He led Israelites from Egypt

QN: Why did God send Moses to rescue the Israelites from Egypt?

Miracles performed by Moses during Exodus

- The ten plagues
  - Darkness
  - Ignats
  - Flies
  - Water changed into blood
  - First born sons died (Passover)
  - Locusts
  - Boils
  - Hails
  - Death of the animals
- He changed a stick into a snake
- He created a way through the red sea

John the Baptist (Matth 3:1-12)

- He was the last prophet in Christianity
- He preached about the coming of Jesus the saviour and repentance

Jeremiah (Jere 1:1-7)

- He preached hope and the new covenants

Ezekiel (Ezekiel 1:1-3)

- He preached about God's judgement

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Hosea (Hosea 1:1-11)

- He preached on forgiveness and hope

Isaiah (Isaiah 6:1-13)

- He preached about the coming of the Messiah

Jonah (Jonah 3:1-13)

- He was called to go and preach to the people of Ninevi

Ways through which God called messengers

- Through direct communication (Gen 3:1-3)
- Talking from a burning bush) Exodus 3:1-20)
- Talking through an angel (Judges 6:1-16)

LESSON 1: WK 6

ADVANTAGES OF LISTENING TO GOD'S MESSENGERS IN THE BIBLE

- Helps to know things which are above our consciousness
- Enables us to learn the truth about God and Jesus
- It guides us so that we can get salvation
- Gives us patience, confidence, courage and tolerance
- Gives us hope
- Enables us to differentiate between true prophets and false ones
- Enables us to live in union with God

Ways of accepting saviour in our daily lives

- Ask for forgiveness (repentance)
- Accept that we are sinners and we need the saviour
- Love one another since we are children of God
- Live a Godly life both in action and mind
- Seek guidance of the Holy Spirit

The promise of salvation

- Angel Gabriel come to Mary and told her that the Lord God had chosen her to be His instrument
- The messenger then told her that she would bear a son whose name would be Jesus
- The child would be great and would be called the Most- High God
  Nb: Jesus means the Saviour.

How Mary responded to the messenger

- Joy and happiness
- Faith
- Praises to God for the favour
- Humility
- Submission called herself the handmaid of God
- Readness to be the instrument

Message from John the Baptist

- He called people to repent and change from bad ways
- He said the sign of repentance would be accepting to be Baptized
- He announced the coming of the Saviour.

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God called Moses because he had the following characteristics

- Humility
- Simple in life style like Elijah
- Able to withstand physical suffering and hardship
- Righteous
- Loyal and faithful to God
- Committed to God's work

How people responded to the message

- Some responded with the faith and got Baptized
- Others questioned the relevance of John's message
- There were a good number who accepted readily and became John's disciple

God's message to the people to day

- To repent from their sins and go back to Him
- Accept Jesus as the way, life and the truth
- Become members of God's family through baptism
- Practice forgiveness in the broken relationships
- Listening to His messengers who bring messages of salvation
- Give themselves to God whole heartedly
- Imitate Mary the mother of Jesus in her response to God's message
- To love God and fellow men according to God's law of love

Topical questions.

1. Why did God create man?
2. Who were the first two people to be created by God?
3. In which book of the Bible is the story of creation found?
4. Why was man set away from the Garden of Eden?
5. Identify any two talents God gave you

6a) Define the term family
b) Give any two types of a family
c) State any two roles of a family
7a) In which one way is a school useful to a community?
b) Identify any one good a school gets from the community?
c) Identify any two groups of people that are useful to us
8a) Why do people work? (Give two reasons)
b) Give any two jobs that require special training
9a) In which two ways can people overcome their weaknesses
c) Identify two weaknesses people have

10.On which day did God rest from the work of creation?

Set 2

1. What is a sin?

b) Identify any two results of sin
2a) Who was the first man to commit murder in the Bible?

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b) Which punishment was given to him by God?
3. State any one cause of teenage pregnancies
b) Identify any two effects of teenage pregnancies
4. Why did Jesus come on the earth?
b) In which two ways did Jesus take care of people who were suffering?
5. Give two ways how you can care for the needy in your community
b) How can one avoid suffering (give two ways)
6. State any two organization that help people in need
b) Which group of people is directly helped by the **UWESO?**
7. What should one do after sinning?
b) State any one reward of avoiding sin

Set 3

1a) Define the term family
b) State any three types of family
2a) Identify any two causes of break ups in families today
b) State any two results of family break ups
3a) Give the meaning of the name Abraham
b) Name the son of Abraham that was born to him by Hagar
4a) Which message was preached by John the Baptist?
b) Identify two forms of food John the Baptist ate in the wilderness
5a) Which massage did Virgin Mary receive?
b) Give three gifts that were given to baby Jesus by the Magi
6a) How does God communicate to his people today (give two ways)
b) Give any two ways how people communicate with their God

P.6 CRE NOTES TERM TWO NOTES

Lesson 1: wk 1

Subtheme: Christ is the answer

Christ's concern for different people Mark 1:29-34, 40 -45, John 11:21

Different ways Jesus showed love and compassion to his disciples.

- He healed the sick
- He made the blind to see
- He made the lame to walk
- He raised the dead
- He cast demons
- He fed the hungry
- He healed diseases
- He made the dump talk
- He made the deaf hear
- He washed the disciples' feet
- He blessed his people

Lesson 2: Wk 1

Prayer Math: 6:5-13

Meaning of a prayer

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A prayer is a way of communicating to God.

Types of prayers

a) Thanks, giving prayer.

This is when we express our gratitude to God for His goodness.

Confession prayer

This is a prayer made to repent for the wrong doings

Meditation prayer

This is a prayer made to think deeply about something which is good or bad.

Intercessional prayer

This is a prayer made by Christian to God through a mediator with higher authority.

Praising prayer

This is a prayer through which Christians glorify and worship God.

Petition prayer

This is a prayer in which a Christian make a particular request to God e.g. rain, peace, food, etc.

Supplicating prayer

This is a prayer in which Christians make a general humble request to God.

Liturgical prayer

This is a prayer which is known to Christians by heart, their format and words don't change e.g. apostle's creed.

Invocation prayer

This is a prayer in which Christians ask God for protection against a particular danger e.g. accidents.

Dedication prayer etc.

Reasons why people pray

- To thank God
- To worship, praise or adore Him
- To ask for our needs
- To ask for forgiveness
- To ask for help
- To strengthen our faith
- To be blessed by God
- To promote peace and unity
- To cultivate good morals

When do Christians pray?

- Early in the morning
- Before meals
- Before and after journey
- Before going to bed
- On Sabbath /Sunday
- During time of joy, sorrow etc.

How can people pray?

- We pray with faith if we are to get what we want

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- We pray with humility
- We pray with sincerity and not in bad motives
- We pray through Jesus Christ because he is the way to the Father
- Must be made to God

Gestures of humility during prayer.

- We closing our eyes
- Keep total silence
- Kneeling down when praying
- Bowing down
- Having faith that God will provide.

Lesson 2: wk 2

The parable of the unforgiving servant

Matthew 18:21-24

The servant's behavior showed that

- He did not love his neighbor as he loved himself.
- He was selfish
- The mission of Peter (John 21:15-19)
- He was given a mission and duty to lead the rest of the apostles to build foundation of the church after Jesus' departure

Why Jesus forgave Peter and appointed him as a leader of the church?

- He loved the Lord with all his heart
- He was ready to repent
- He was loyal
- He had faith in Jesus
- He had qualities of a good leader
- He was ready to risk his life for God's work

Message: imitate Jesus Christ in confession to the suffering and forgiveness to sinners

Lesson 3:wk2.

Human weakness

A weakness is a habit by someone which might have unpleasant results.

Examples of human weaknesses

- Being proud
- Being greedy
- Being selfish
- Being unfaithful / untrustworthy
- Being fearful
- Being lustful
- Being jealousy
- Being lazy

NB: The above weaknesses can lead to commit sins

Sin: Is any act done by man against God's will

What should a Christian do after sinning?

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Repent (ask God for forgiveness)
Repentance is feeling sorry for the wrong deed and turn away from it

Ways of repentance

- Feel sorry for having committed sin
- Turn away from that sin
- Promise not to sin again

Why should we forgive each other?

To be forgiven by God
Forgiveness is a sign of love and peace with others

Lesson 1 and 2 wk 3

Subtheme: Christ's gifts for the journey
Sacraments and their meanings
A sacrament: Is a visible sign of the invisible grace of Jesus Christ
Is a formal outward expression of spiritual reality
Is a visible sign that communicates invisible reality

Examples of sacraments

- Baptism
- Holy communion/ Eucharist
- Holy matrimony
- Holy order/ordination
- Anointing the sick
- Confirmation
- Penance

Baptism

This is a sacrament that introduces or initiates a Christian into God's family.
Symbols of Baptism

- Water

The necessities of Baptism

- For salvation
- For purity against original and personal sins
- For rebirth
- For membership in the family of God
- To give sacramental grace

Importance of Baptism

- Makes us children of God
- Removes original sin
- Removes personal sin
- Gives us holy spirit

Confirmation

This is a sacrament that strengthens one's relationship with God

Holy communion/Eucharist

The word Eucharist comes from a Greek word "Eucharistein" referring to Jewish blessings during meals. Jews recalled God's works of creation, salvation and holiness.

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	The sacrament of Holy Communion is done in remembrance of an event that took place at the last supper by our Lord Jesus Christ. Jesus was with all the 12 disciples with Him celebrating the Passover meal. NB: Holy Communion reminds Christians about the last supper **Symbols of Holy Communion** • Wine – symbolizes Jesus' blood • Bread – symbolizes Jesus' body **The need for the Holy Communion** • A sacrifice • The completer of Christian initiation • A source of Christian life **Importance of Holy Communion** • It unites Christians with Christ • It separates mankind from sin • Preserves and renews life of grace **Penance** This is a sacrament through which we confess and repent to God Holy ordination / Holy order This is a sacrament through which a Christian receives religious leadership e.g. Priesthood **Holy matrimony** This is a sacrament which gives a man and a woman Holy marriage Anointing of the sick
	Lesson 3: Wk 3 Jesus as the way to God Qn1: Who said these words; "I am the way, the truth and life"? (John 14:6) Jesus Qn.2. State the meaning of the phrase: "I am the way, the truth and life" • The way – the saviour • The truth – His teaching • Life – Jesus is a life **Promise of the conforter (John 14:16-26)** In this passage Jesus let His disciples to know that he was the way to the father. He told them that; i) When leaves them, they will realized that He is the father. ii) Whoever keeps his commands loves Him and he will be loved by the father iii) Anyone who loves Him, obey his teaching and his father **THE HOLY SPIRIT** The role of the Holy Spirit Jesus tells the disciples that He will ask the Father to send the Holy Spirit who will do the following; i) Teach all truth ii) Encourage people to do good thing iii) Reveal more about Jesus and the father

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iv) Mediate between God and human beings

THE PENTECOST

Events that happened on Pentecost

i) Loud voice was heard from the sky
ii) Strong wind filled the room
iii) Tongues of fire spread on top of the heads of the apostles
iv) Each person touched got special strength and courage
v) Each person began to preach in tongues

Where were the apostles on Pentecost day?

The apostles were in Jerusalem

Importance of the Pentecost

i) Jesus fulfilled his promise of sending the Holy Spirit
ii) The church was born
iii) Apostles got special powers to preach
iv) Many people were baptized

Gifts of the Holy Spirit

i) Power to preach
ii) Wisdom
iii) Knowledge
iv) Faith
v) Healing
vi) Prosperity
vii) Speaking in tongues
viii) Interpreting of tongues
ix) Ability to perform miracles

Ways how people used the gifts of the Holy Spirit.

i) Many people teach others
ii) Many people treat others
iii) The preachers helped people to turn away from their bad deeds
iv) People use wisdom to avoid sin
v) Through performing miracles, many people are healed

Ways how the Holy Spirit helps us today.

i) Helps us to understand the Bible better
ii) Guides us on our daily lives
iii) Strengthens our faith in God
iv) Gives us power to preach the word of God
v) Gives us power to perform miracles
vi) Unites all believers

Fruits of the Holy Spirit.

i) Love
ii) Joy
iii) Peace
iv) Kindness
v) Faithfulness
vi) Humility

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vii) Self-control
viii) Goodness
ix) Patience

Symbols of the Holy Spirit to day.

i) Fire
ii) Dove
iii) Strong wind

Questions

1. Who led Jesus to the wilderness or desert? Mathew 4:1-11, Holy Spirit
2. Why was Jesus led to the wilderness? To be tempted by satan /devil
3. Why was Jesus tempted by satan? To test His faith
4. Write down the temptation of satan to Jesus

- to turn the stone into bread
- to jump from the highest point of the temple
- to bow down and worship satan

Different ways we can avoid temptations

- through praying
- reading the Bible
- joining Christian fellowship
- avoiding bad companies
- not visiting high temptation areas e.g. disco halls, videos halls etc.

Lesson 1: wk 4

Subtheme: How to behave on the way
Christian community
Qualities of a good Christian

- in Christian community life
- should be trust worthy
- should be faithful
- should be helpful
- should be obedient
- should be kind
- should be loving
- should be considerate
- should be forgiving

NB: Christians should be exemplary in whatever they do

Roles of each member in a Christian family

- to speak the truth
- farming
- healing the sick
- teaching in schools
- governing people
- praying for souls
- selling merchandise

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	• transporting services • help others • live at peace with others
	Lesson 2 and 3 Wk 4 Taking care of God's creation Gen: 128- God appoints man to be in charge of God's creation How to take care of God's creation • not to take care of God's creation • not to burn bushes • not to poach wild animals • avoid throwing rubbish in lakes and rivers • planting trees and grass • good use of wetlands • good farming methods • not degrading soil **What role did God give man after creation?** • to take care of all God's creation • worship God • to co-create **symbols of a Christian family** • holy cross • bible • prayer • rosary **St. Francis of Assisi- how he cared for God's creation** • helped the needy ones • preached and blessed birds **Selfishness Gen 4.** • selfishness refers to thinking only one's personal needs and benefits **Examples of selfishness.** • being unjust or unfair to others • being unhelpful • bribery • gloomy • defilement • polluting of water resources • bullying • dishonesty **Results of selfishness** • being neglected • being punished • being lonely • being unhappy

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- being a cheat
- accidents
- poor roads
- death of people

Unselfishness

- unselfishness refers to thinking of others people's welfare and concerns

Examples of unselfishness.

- being just
- being generous to others
- being loving
- being a peace loving citizen

Results of unselfishness

- loved by God and other people
- getting rewards and blessing
- caring
- peace and cooperation

Jesus as an example of unselfishness

- He visited and healed the sick
- He fed the hungry
- He forgave sinners
- He comforted those in sorrow
- He kept the lonely company

Lesson 1: wk 5

Christian attitudes towards justice

Meaning of justice.

- Justice means fair treatment to everyone
- Injustice in unfair treatment to people

Ways Christians practice justice in the community.

- By judging others fairly
- By punishing offenders
- Fight for the innocent
- By not telling lies
- By being helpful and kind
- By protecting vulnerable people
- Giving children basic needs

Forms of injustices.

- Domestic violence
- Cheating others
- Being greedy
- Stealing property
- Nepotism

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	• Corruption • Discrimination **Benefits of justice** • Peace and happiness • The poor are helped • The weak are protected • Network of love • Trust for one another • Services are delivered **Biblical teaching on justice (Proverb 21:6-15, 22: 22-23** • **Wealth** got through telling lies leads to problems • Unjust people live wicked lives • Careful speech saves one from trouble • Innocent people are always right • Quarrelsome women is misery to the husband • A wicked man always thinks evil.
	Lesson 2: wk 5 Sub theme: People on the way The people we meet • Teachers • Doctors • Builders • Carpenters • Politicians • Soldiers • Pastors • Singers • Dramatists **Contributions of the people we meet.** • They give knowledge about something • They solve financial problem • They connect you to allow another person • They give advice and save you from danger **Diversity.** • Diversity means differences in the people we meet Values of diversity • Reading market for our goods • Exchange of science and technology • Sharing gifts on one another • Mutual love • Prevention of shame
	Lesson 3: wk 5 **International diversity**

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	This means the differences in people according to their races and origin would wide **Benefits of international diversity** • Culture • Knowledge • Experts • Jobs • Trade • Commodities • Development • Political or government systems • Religions **Ways through which people communicate to day.** • Mobile phones • Internet • Satellites • Radios • News papers • Face to face **Qualities of good communication** • Free from any offences /ideas./ languages • Freedom to communicate • Promotion of family welfare and values • Tolerance of those considered to be enemies • Does not cause people to violent • Reasonable control by authorities for the common good **Benefits of good communication** • Promotes cooperation • Creates peace and harmony • Encourages support of one another • Spreads the gospel • Helps in exchange of ideas fast and effective
	Lesson 1: wk 6 Needs and desires Needs are things people cannot be without Desires are things people can do without (wants) **Needs and desires of people we meet** • Food • Clothes • Shelter • Medication • Security • Education • Love

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- Fame
- Guidance

How Jesus responded to different needs (mark 6:31-44)

- Fed five thousand men
- He cured Simon's mother in law

Our responses to different needs.

- Enjoy happiness with those who are happy
- Share sorrow with those who are mourning
- Give charity to the needy and poor
- Support the weak ones
- Give food to the hungry

Values of an individual.

- Treat them with respect
- Do not lie about them
- Be honest about them
- Pray for them
- Appreciate them
- Ask for forgiveness when you offend them

Lesson 2: wk 6

Relationships

Good relationships

this means living together in peace, love, unity and harmony

Qualities of good relationships

- Happiness
- Supportive
- Telling truth
- Sharing interests
- Praying together
- Absence of discrimination
- Being open and honest to each other

Church relationship.

This is sharing the same blood with Jesus, living as brothers and sisters in Christ

How to develop good relationships in church.

- Use personal talents
- Use gifts of the holy spirit
- Pray for one another
- Practice charity for all
- Fight against evil
- Be open in feelings and thought
- Share responsibilities
- Love without discrimination
- Practice tolerance

Topical questions

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Set I

1a) Give any two reasons why Jesus performed miracles
b) State the first miracle to be performed by Jesus
2a) Why do people pray?
b) Mention any two types of prayers
3a) Why should people forgive those who do wrong them?
b) Which disciple of Jesus cut the ear of one of the soldiers that came to arrest Jesus?
4a) Give the meaning of these words spoken by Jesus on the cross "el, el lema sabach thani?
b) How did Jesus show an example of forgiveness?
5a) Who taught the disciples how to pray?
b) In which book of the Bible is the Lord's Prayer found?
6a) Identify any one parable in the Bible that teaches forgiveness
b) Define the term parable
7a) Why did Jesus teach in parables?
b) State any two parables Jesus taught
c) Name the successor of Jesus Christ

Set II

1a) Which sacrament joins man and woman as husband and wife?
b) Give any two reasons why people marry?
2a) Name the two symbols used in Holy Communion and their significance
b) Why do people take part in Holy Communion?
3a) Who said these words " I am the way, truth and life?
b) How can one become a member of the family of God?
4a) Identify any two gifts of the Holy Spirit
b) State any two fruits of Holy Spirit
5a) How can one overcome temptations?
b) In which two ways did Jesus overcome temptations?
6a) Who tempted Jesus in the wilderness?
b) How many days did Jesus spend in the wilderness fasting?
7a) Give the fasting period for Christians
b) State any two reasons why people fast

Set III

1a) Give any two reasons why God created man
b) Who named all the creatures God created?
2a) In whose image was man created?
b) Name the three sons of Adam and Eve
3a) In which two ways has man destroyed the environment?
b) State any two ways how the environment can be conserved
4a) State any two benefits of sharing
b) How did Jesus show unselfishness?
5a) Describe the term justice
b) Identify any two forms of injustice committed in our community
6a) Give any one way how St. Francis of Assissi took care of God's creation

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b) Name any organization that promotes environmental conservation
7a) Name any three Christian symbols
b) Give any three of the first five books of the Holy Bible

PEOPLE ON THE WAY
Set IV
1a) Which group of people provide security services in our community?
b) Why does a country like Uganda need soldiers?
2a) Identify any two needs of people in our community
b) In which two ways did Jesus respond to the needs of people?
3a) How do people in your community meet their needs?
b) Why don't some people meet their needs in your community?
4a) Give any two qualities of good relationship
b) How did God restore His relationship with man?
5a) Define the term Diversity
b) Give any two benefits of international diversity
6a) How did man destroy his relationship with God?
b) In which five ways does man destroy his relationship with fellow man?

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P.6 LESSON NOTES TERM THREE NOTES

LESSON 1: WK 1
SUBTHEME: FRIENDS ON THE WAY
Friendship is relationship between people who love or like each other.
Friend is a person whom you can relate freely.
Importance of friendship

- It makes one feel secure
- Enable one to have someone to share their secrets
- Brings joy
- Gives individual self confidence
- Gives one a sense of belonging
- Brings opportunities to others.

Jesus' examples of friendship (John 15:12-15) love the life of God
This commandment urges people to love one another as Jesus loved them.
Qualities of a good friend

- Honest
- Respectful
- Trustworthy
- Peaceful
- Generous
- Humble
- Loving
- Kind
- Faithfulness

How Jesus expressed His love to mankind?

- He revealed to His disciples the secrets of the kingdom of heaven
- He was merciful to sinners
- He was considerate
- He had compassion and fed the hungry
- He consoled the sorrowful Mary and Martha
- He called children and showed them love
- He taught His disciples the skills of love

Lesson 2 Wk 1
Advice
This is an opinion or suggestion about what somebody should do in a particular situation
Importance of advice (Sam 2:12)

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- May save someone from danger
- Promotes peace and harmony
- It promotes unity
- It promotes friendship
- Encourages development (2 Sam 1:12) difficult mission of prophet Nathan)

Characteristics of bad advice

- It encourages evil
- It encourages biasness
- It is dishonest
- It is not corrective

Crisis and how friends offer support in times of crisis?

Meaning of crisis

Crisis is a time of trouble in which a quick solution should be given (Proverb 17:17-18)

A friend is always a friend at all times in happiness or in sorrow.

Lesson 3:wk 1

Marriage

Meaning of marriage

Marriage is a legal love union between man and a woman as a husband and wife

Qualities of a good marriage partner according to the Christian teaching

- Age
- Character
  - Dignity
  - Education
  - Family background
  - Godliness
  - HIV/AIDS free
  - Status

Reasons why people marry.

i. To have children
ii. For companionship
iii. To express love
iv. For sexual desires
v. For security
vi. For prestige

Signs of marriage

i. Mutual love
ii. Patience
iii. Trust
iv. Openness
v. Faith fullness
vi. Bearing children
vii. Fulfillment of marital duties
viii. Showing sympathy to each other

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Marriage as a social institution.
It is the society concern because it involves all members of the community such as wedding preparations, witnessing the marriage ceremonies.
It unites different families, clans, tribes and races
Marriage vows.
In bad and good times, poverty and riches, sickness and healthy, only death that will separate us
What the couple does in the church.
i) Vows
ii) Signing marriage certificates
iii) Exchange of rings
Types of marriages.
i) Religious marriage
ii) Customary marriage
iii) Civil marriage
Religious marriage
This is a type of marriage officiated by a religious leader
Customary marriage
This is a type of marriage officiated by both the parents of the bride and the bride groom
Civil marriage
This is a type of marriage officiated by government official like CAO
Bride price /dowry.
This is the money and property in some societies that the bride groom must pay to the bride's family.
i) It recognizes marriage
ii) It creates a bond between the family of the bride groom and the bride.
iii) It is a way of thanking the parents of the bride for having kept their daughter.
Biblical teaching on marriage (1 Cori 7:1-16)
i) It encourages monogamy
ii) A man should fulfill his duty as a husband and a woman should fulfill her duties as wife.
iii) A husband is a master to his wife's body
Common marriage problems.
i) Quarrels
ii) Fights
iii) Lack of respect
iv) Neglect of children
v) Lack of trust etc.

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Lesson 1: wk 2

Subtheme: Christian organization in development

Cooperation

Cooperation means working together to achieve a desired goal

Possible ways of cooperation

i) Through good leadership
ii) Through democratic laws and rules
iii) Through concern of welfare of other people
iv) Through working hard
v) Through provision of freedom and security

Voluntary organization

These are organizations that offer free services to people

Importance of voluntary organization.

i) It promotes the welfare of vulnerable people
ii) They help to fight poverty
iii) They help to drill bore holes and provides water sources
iv) They offer guidance and counseling services

Examples of Christian organizations

Organization	Function /role
- Christian children's' fund (CCF)	- Sponsors needy children in education - Provides health care for needy children
- World vision international	- Supports orphans - Promotes welfare of the peasants - Builds schools, clinic and safe water sources
- Adventist development relief agency (ADRA)	- Builds and facilitates schools - Helps people affected y diseases e.g. earth quakes - Builds schools, clinics and provides water sources
- Compassion international	- Caters for orphans gives clothes and other necessities to the needy children
- YMCA /YWCA (Young men's Christian Association)	- Provides education, counseling and sponsorships to students
- Mothers union	- Promotes women's projects - Offers counseling to married women and those seeking for marriage
- Catholic women's guild	- Promotes women's projects
- Scripture and Christian union	- Promotes the teaching of the word of God in schools and institutions

Lesson 2 and 3 wk 2

Roles of science, technology and education in development

Science

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This is the study of physical or world of material things and natural environment

Technology

This is the making and using of tools and machines to do work

Education

Roles of science in development

- Discovery of medicine to cure diseases
- Knowledge of how the body function
- Control and prevention of killer epidemics
- Better nutrition
- Improvement of agriculture
- Control and better care of the natural environment

Roles of technology

- Improve on transport
- Improve communication
- Discover the sources of power to run industries
- Improve on medical services
- Build complicated infrastructure
- Invent recreation facilities
- Promotes peace and security

Disadvantage of technology.

- It causes air and water pollution
- It increases the rate of unemployment
- Interferes with our culture
- Increases high rate of deaths

Roles of education.

- Acquisition of knowledge
- Promotes literacy
- Learning of knew language
- Learning of knew faith e.g. Christianity, Islam and etc.

Importance of laws in society

- Guide people how to treat others
- It makes people fear crime
- Guides leaders on how to govern their people
- Protect the vulnerable groups e.g. women, children and elderly
- It ensures adequate sharing of world resources
- Promotes respect of authority

The ten commandants.

- Worship no god but Me
- Do not worship idols
- Do not use my name for evil purposes
- Observe the Sabbath and keep it holy
- Respect your father and mother
- Do not commit murder

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- Do not commit adultery
- Do not steal
- Do not a accuse any one falsely
- Do not desire another man's wife, house, land, slaves, and cattle

NB: The above commandments were given to guide people

Lesson 1 and 2: Wk 3

Good citizenship

Meaning of citizenship

Citizen is a person who has legal rights to belong to a country.

Citizenship is one's legal belonging to a country

Qualities of a good citizen.

- Follows the laws of the country
- Participates in national building activity
- To serve his /her country faithfully when given chance
- Respect those in authority
- Has ability to tolerate diversity in the population
- Pays taxes
- Respect the property, right and freedom of other people

Electoral process

Meaning of election

An election is a democratic right of choosing a leader or a political system a country would wish to adopt.

Requirements for participating in an electoral process

- Be 18 years and above
- Be a citizen of a country
- Be a registered with the electoral commission
- Be registered to vote under one polling situation
- Be of sound mind

What a voter should know.

- Have knowledge of rights as citizens
- Must have gone through enough voter education
- Be aware of the polling process
- Be aware of the rules and regulations in the polling process
- Be aware of electoral offences and avoid them.

Duties of the electoral commission.

- Register citizens for voting
- Organize voters education
- Democratic electoral districts or constituencies
- Update voters registers
- Organize by elections
- Settle electoral disputes among candidates
- Announce election results

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- Bring voting materials
- Keep all records or materials of election safely
- Preside over all election in the country

Qualities of good electoral commission.

- Should be independent
- Does not accept bribes
- Should be free from corruption
- Guide timely and enough vote education
- Respect the national constitution
- Should not practice tribalism, nepotism and sectarianism
- Does not serve self interest
- Follows strictly the laws governing elections

Election malpractices.

As a voter, he/she should not participate in the following

- Vote buying
- Double voting
- Intimidation
- Under age voting
- Defacing of posters
- Campaigning before the official deadline
- Use of offensive language

Rights and freedoms of voters.

Rights of voters.

- Vote candidates of their choice
- Have information about the electoral process
- Participate in free and fair election
- Support the candidates of their choice
- Observe the electoral process

Freedom of voters.

- Freedom of assembly to listen to speeches
- Freedom of association to choose any political party of their choice
- Freedom of movement during campaign
- Freedom of speech and expression of opinions

NB: An election official should have the following pillars

- Trustworthiness
- Respect
- Honesty
- Responsibility
- Caring concern
- Peaceful
- Fairness
- Justice
- Good citizenship

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- God fearing

Lesson 3: wk 3

Subtheme: Happiness on the way to arrival

Developing good relationship with God

HAPINESS

Meaning of happiness

- Happiness is the mental state of well being
- Happiness is the feeling satisfied that something has been done well

Signs of happiness

- Has creative ideas
- Commits few or no crime
- Enjoys good health
- Has a stable marriage
- Is an achiever
- Is optimistic
- Is God fearing
- Is cool tempered
- Lives life full of virtues

GOD AS ASOURECE OF HAPPINESS

- Worship and love God
- Love one another as you love yourself.
- Live in peace and as peace makers
- Respect humans and peoples' rights
- Avoid evil ways of living
- Support the helpless such as orphans and widows
- Practice and promote justice in our community

Biblical teaching on happiness

(Psalms 1:1:3)

- Happy are those who do not follow Satan.
- Happy are those who do not listen to sinners
- Happy are those who do not befriend scoffers (those who laugh at others)
- Happy are those whose joy is in the law of the Lord

Giving and receiving as a source of happiness.

- Giving and receiving involves sharing what one has
- Giving and receiving cannot be avoided because one person cannot have everything one wants
- Happiness consists in giving and serving others
- Give to the world the best you can and the best will come to you
- The way you give is worth more than the gift you receive
- No one has even become poor by giving (john 13:14-17)

Values and benefits of giving and sharing (Acts 4:32-35)

- Improves on inter-personal relationship
- Strengthens unity among members of the community

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- Sustains life
- Creates friendship
- Brings peace
- Makes us secure with one another in the community
- Allows us to enjoy God's blessings

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LESSON 3 WK 4

Biblical concept on Heaven

- Heaven is a perfect place of dwelling after earthly life
- Heaven is a condition of great joy after death
- Heaven is living with God

Christian teaching about Heaven

Christian have developed about what heaven is Christians say that heaven is

- A home of God, so as God's children it is a home where mankind go after living on earth
- Throne – Heavens is God's throne because God is regarded as king of the whole universe
- Kingdom – Heaven is regarded as a kingdom because God is a king
- Eternity – Heaven is where those who die believing in Jesus Christ to live forever without dying again
- Heaven is a place of angles it is where angels dwell
- Heaven is for Christ because Jesus had been with God

In summary, heaven is a dwelling place of God, Angles and Saints

BIBLICAL TEACHING ON PURITY

Meaning of purity

- Purity is a state in which an individual is right with God
- Purity can also mean a righteous living

Characteristics of a person with pure heart.

- Considers _____ before himself or herself
- Loves peace
- Seeks forgiveness and forgives
- Has self-control

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- Does not focus on material wealth
- Reads God's word
- Seeks fellowship with other believers

How to achieve purity after uncleanness.

- Give sacrifice of particular animals
- Make offering of food items
- Regular washing or ablution
- Observe the day of atonement
- Washing of contaminated clothes

Biblical teaching on purity according to New – Testament (math 5: 13-48 fulfillment of the old covenant).

- Killing and anger that can lead to murder is forbidden
- Adultery is forbidden
- Divorce was allowed but whoever re-marries when the partner is still alive commits adultery
- It was forbidden to take false taths but swearing itself is wrong –simply say "Yes" or "Not"
- You were taught to pay an eye and titi for tat.

The values Jesus taught to help us achieve purity.

- Faithfulness
- Love for enemies and friends alike
- Forgiveness
- Mercy
- Compassion
- Kindness
- Careful use of language
- Holly living

Purity of the heart

The heart controlled by the Holy Spirit produces the following fruits:-

- Love
- Generosity
- Mercy
- Kindness
- Honesty
- Charity
- Modesty – Not talking in a proud way
- Chastity – when one lives without having sex
- Peace
- Integrity
- Truth fullness
- Loyalty
- Hope
- Faithfulness

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Impurity of the heart

The heart that is controlled by Satan produces the following: -

- Hatred
- Desire to commit adultery
- Evil ambitions
- Murder
- Anger
- Desire to fornicate
- Evil thoughts
- Permissiveness

How to live a life of purity to enter Heaven?

- Keep all the commandments without breaking even one
- Respect and honour God and its house of worship
- Avoid desires of the flesh
- Read the word of God often
- Imitate Jesus Christ in His way of life while He was on earth
- Pray all the time

CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION
TOPICAL QUESTIONS SET 1
FRIENDS ON THE WAY: TERM III

1 (a) Name the greatest commandment Jesus gave to his followers.
(b) How can people know that Christians are followers of Jesus Christ?
2 (a) In which two ways did Jesus show his love to man-kind.
(b) How useful are pieces of advice given to us by our elders?
3 (a) Give any two characteristics of bad advice
(b) Identify any two groups of people that need guidance and counseling.
4 State any two qualities of a good marriage partner according to Christian

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teaching

5 Which type of marriage is practiced in the church?
6 Identify any two problems facing families today
7 How useful is a stable peaceful family to children?
8 Identify any two causes of street children today.
9 name any two Christian organizations that cater for the needs of people in our community.
1o why do Christians give offertories

TOPICAL QUESTION SET 2 TERM III

1. (a) What does the word happiness mean?
   (b) In which two ways can man achieve happiness?
2. (a) Give any two benefits of sharing and giving
   (b) Why are some people in our community selfish?
3. What is the biblical teaching on life and death?
4. What are the values of suffering (Give two)
5. What does the Bible teach about heaven?
6. Which religion was in Africa before the coming of Europeans?
7. Name any three religions in Uganda.
8. What is the meaning of death in African tradition?
9. Name three causes of death in traditional Africa beliefs
1o. State any three causes of death today

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P.6 IRE LESSON NOTES TERM ONE NOTES

God's power and control over the universe
The nature of God's power
What is power?
Power is the ability to control people or other things.
God is the creator of heaven and earth

- He created all living and nonliving things
- He created what we see and what we can't see
- He provides security to people and other things in the world
- His power has no beginning or end
- God's power is everlasting and self-existing

Names of God (Allah)
Allah has very many names and these names show the power of God
Some of them are;

- Omni present
- He is called the light
- The all powerful
- The king of kings
- The one who watches all activities and takes care of all creatures
- Omni potent (creator)
- The giver of life
- The one who causes death

Comparison between God and other gods (idols and spirit).

- Allah can create while gods can not
- Allah is one while gods are many
- Allah gives life while gods /spirits can't
- Allah is living and will never die while spirits belong to the dead
- Allah has powers upon the spirits while spirits and idols do not have power upon Him.
- Allah does not look like any of His creatures while some idols look like creatures of God

Zakat and sadaqha
What is zakat?
Zakat refers to alms of giving
It is the third pillar of Islam
Zakat is given in terms of money or goods to special categories of people in specific times
Zakat must be paid on one's wealth especially on profits
Benefits / values of zakat

- One gets blessings
- Fulfils one of the pillars of Islam
- Helps to purify one's wealth
- One gets rewards and satisfy their needs

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People who receive Zakat

- Defenders of Islam
- Travelers
- Stranded Muslims
- New Muslims converts
- Zakat collectors
- Muslims in heavy debts
- Muslims in captivity
- Zakat is paid by able or rich Muslims

Sadaqha

Sadaqharefers to any favour a Muslim does in good faith to another person.
Other voluntary activities Muslims involves in;
Voluntary activity is any kind of work done willingly to help those in need.
Voluntary activities Muslims involve in include;

- Caring for the sick
- Participating in government developmental programmes

Note: Zakat is obligatory while Sadaqha is optional
Types of Zakat

- Zakatual meal
- Zakat fitri

Pillars of Islam

These are mainly five pillars of Islam

They include;

- Shahad (belief in oneness of Allah and prophet Mohammed
- Salat (Praying five times a day)
- Zakat (alms of giving)
- Saum (act of fasting during the holy month of Ramadhan)
- Hijja (pilgrimage to Mecca)

Pillars of Islamic faith.

- Belief in oneness of Allah and prophet Mohammed his messenger
- Belief in the work of prophets
- Belief in the day of judgment
- Belief in angels
- Belief in holy books

Hadith and salat.

Hadith refers to teaching/preaching of prophet Mohamed while salat refers to the act of praying

Reasons for salat.

- To fulfill one of the pillars of Islam
- To get blessings
- To request for needs
- To get rewards
- To be forgiven

Islam in Uganda

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Islam is total submission to the will of Allah

Origin of Islam.

The Arabs that introduce Islam in Uganda came from the middle East

Islam was introduced in Uganda in 1844 by Arab traders in Buganda. They were led by Sheikh Ahmed Bin Ibrahim

These Arab traders were received in Buganda by KabakaSuuna II

Ahmed Ibrahim came with others like SnayIbn Amir, Isa Ibm, Hussein and Rezaain

Suuna II had converted into Islam before his death in 1854

The Arabs introduced many trade items such as

- Guns
- Beads
- Mirrors
- Spices

The Arabs were given a warm welcome because they came with guns which the Baganda used for protection and expanding their territory by raiding neighbours

Circumstances under which Islam was spread

The major cause for the coming of Arabs to Uganda was to trade. They only preached Islam for the purpose of creating friendly relationships with their trade partners (The Baganda)

They were interested in trade items like:-

- Ivory
- Gold
- Slaves

Why Arabs came to Uganda.

- To trade
- To spread Islam
- To escape from religious wars

Effects of Arab migration into Uganda.

- Islam was introduced
- Swahili culture resulted
- Introduction of zebu cows
- Introduction of cowries shells
- New way of dressing ie. Kanzu
- New items of trade were introduced
- The started stone building style

Impacts of Islam in Uganda

- Led to a new dressing style i.e. kanzu and taban
- It has created unity among tribes in Uganda
- Arabic language was introduced as a result of Islam
- Improved general hygiene of Ugandans by putting emphasis on cleanliness
- Islamic way of greeting "Salaam" has replaced a traditional way of greeting
- Led to new regulations for slaughtering animals for public consumption i.e. slaughtered by Muslims while facing the Kibla

Islamic organizations in Uganda.

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- Uganda Muslim Supreme Council (UMSC)
- Uganda Muslim Education Association (UMEA)

Topical questions

Theme: Tawhid (faith)

1. Define the term power
2. Explain the nature of God's power
3. Mention any three names of God (Allah)
4. Give the meaning of the following terms
   i) Omni present
   ii) Omni potent
   iii) Omni science
5. Identify any three comparison between God and other gods
6. What is a belief?
7. List down the six pillars of Islamic faith
8. Explain the relevancy of beliefs
9. What term is given to the six pillars of Islamic faith?

SET 2

THEME: FIQH PRACTICE

1. What is Islam?
2. Mention the five pillars of Islam
3. Which pillar of Islam is similar to the pillar of Islamic faith?
4. Explain the meaning of the following Islamic terms
   i) Shahadah
   ii) Salat
   iii) Zakat
   iv) Saum
   v) Hijja
5. Give any two benefits of Zakat
6. Mention three categories of people who receive Zakat
7. State the month in which Muslim fast
8. Identify any two things Muslims observe during fasting
9. Give any two values of salat to a Muslim
10. State one reason why Muslims perform Hijja
11. Identify any one condition a Muslim should fulfill before performing Hijja
12. What title is given to a male Muslim who has performed Hijja?

SET III

TEHEME: HAJIAH TRADITIONS OF PROPHET (PBUH) AND HISTORY OF ISLAM.

1. Explain the meaning of Hadith
2. What is the second pillar of Islam?
3. List down the five daily prayers in their rights order
4. Suggest two benefits of praying

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5. What do you get if you advise some to
   a) do good deeds
   b) to do bad things
6. In which continent do Arabs mainly live?
7. Who was the leader of the first Arabs in Uganda?
8. When was Islam introduced in Uganda?
9. List down any four items of trade which the Arabs brought to Uganda
10. What was the first foreign religion in Uganda?
11. Give two reasons why Arabs came to East Africa
12. Identify any two Arab countries found in Middle East
13. List down two African countries occupied by Arabs

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P.6 IRE LESSON NOTES TERM THREENOTES

Worship: Kutr and shirik.

Worship is a formal activity of interacting with God as an individual or as a group
Worship in Islam is refered to as Ibadat
Shirik refers to the worshipping of many gods. It is also known as polytheism
Shirik /polytheism mostly exists in African traditional religion

Muslims have got a form of worship called Monotheism (twahid)
Acts of worship in Islam
Worship by words

Examples of sayings in worship

- Salaam aleikum (peace be with you)
- Reciting the Quaran
- Praying
- Bismillah

Worship by heart or belief

Examples of worship by heart include

- Believing and loving Allah
- Loving prophet Muhammed
- Having good feelings towards other people
- Loving and obeying parents

Worship by actions or doing things
Examples include

- Performing ablution
- Fasting during the month of Ramadhan
- Paying Zakat
- Making pilgrimage to Mecca
- Doi9ng voluntary work
- Fulfilling roles

Ablution.
Is the act of purifying the body for purpose of worship
Types of ablution

- Dry ablution
- Wet ablution

What is dry ablution?
Act of purifying body for prayer without using water
Items /materials used in dry ablution

- Sand
- Soil

Condtions when dry ablution can be performed

- When water is not available
- When available water is unclean for use
- When water is not enough

Differentiate between Kufr and kafir
Kufr is deliberate refusal to obey God's orders while kafir is a person who deliberately refuses to obey God's orders
Acts of worship in other religions
Christianity
Christianity is a religion whose belief and practices are based on the teachings of **Jesus Christ**

- Catholics

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- Protestants
- Pentcostals
- Orthodox
- Sevenths day Adventist
- Mormons
- Jehovah's witness

Acts of worship in Christianity

- Reading the holy Bible
- Giving sermons (khutuba)
- Celebrating festivals egeaster
- Singing hymns
- Giving tithe
- Fasting
- Receiving sacraments

The Habai faith

Bahai faith is the latest of the world's independent religions with its origin in Persia (now Iran)

It was founded by Bahau'llah (1817-1892)

Bahau'llah is regarded as the most recent in the line of messengers of God recorded back such as;

Abraham
Moses
Buddha
Zoroaster
Jesus Christ
Muhammed

Bahau'llah's main message

Humanity is one single race and the day has come for its unification in one global society.

Teachings which promote peace and unity in Bahai.

- Opportunities for men and women
- Compulsory education for all
- Elimination of all kinds of prejudice
- Elimination of extremes of poverty and wealth
- Harmony of science and religion to help the world progress materially and spiritually
- Responsibility for each person to independently search for the truth

Acts of worship in Bahai faith.

- Reading of the word of God as revealed by Bahau'llah (done twice a day i.e. in the morning and evening)
- Praying to God (three obligatory prayers)
- Showing love and fellowship (relating with believers and non-believers alike)
- Teaching other people about Bahai faith
- Fasting from March 2nd to 20th

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Hinduism.

Hinduism originated from India. This religion does not have a clearly recorded beginning and does not have a founder

Hinduism believes in many gods

Brahman – supreme god)

Brahma

Vishnu

Shiva

Hindus believe that our souls return back to earth in different bodies after death. This belief is known as re-incarnation

Acts of worship in Hinduism.

- Worshiping Brahman, their supreme god
- Reciting a collection of old Hinch writings called veda
- Respecting parents and elders
- Giving alms and shelter for the poor and to holy men
- Feeding animals as a religious duty
- Other religions with acts of worship include
- - Judaism
- Sikhism

TOPICAL QUESTIONS

SET I

THEME: TAWHID (FAITH)

1. Define the term Islam
2. What si the meaning of the term Shirik?
3. Identify any three acts of worship in Islam
4. Give any two items used in dry ablution
5. Why do Muslims carry out ablution before prayers?
6. Give the meaning of these terms
   a) Monotheism
   b) Polythesim

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7. State any two similarities between Christianity and Islam
8. Apart from Islam, name any other religion practiced in Uganda
9. Which religion was in Uganda before the coming of Islam?
10. Name the people who introduced Islam in Africa

SET II

THEME: HISTORY OF ISLAM.

1. Identify any two challenges that faced Islam in the early days of its introduction
2. Name the people who spread Islam in
   a) North
   b) West
   c) East
3. How did the colonial policy affect negatively the spread of Islam in Uganda?
4. Name the first Arab trader to come to Uganda
5. Name the Mufti of Uganda
6. Why do Muslims fast?
7. Identify any Muslim organization that promotes development in Uganda (Give two contributions)
8. Name any Muslim Muganda missionary that spread Islam in Eastern Uganda
9. Give the role of the following people in Islam

a) Mufti
b) Imam
c) Shiekh

ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION .TERM III

Ratio of Zakat

What is Nisaab?

Nisaab is the minimum ratio on possessions payable as Zakat

This ratio is levied on profits of

- Crop and fruits
- Livestock
- Gold
- Silver
- Merchandise and jewellery

Each item has got its fixed rate of Zakat to be paid

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Ratio of Zakat on merchandise and minerals

Wealth	**Amount**	**Rate**
Trading items	Equivalent of 295g of silver	2.5%
Gold	85g	2.5%
Silver	295g	2.5%
Other minerals	Any amount	2.0%

Animals

No. of animals	Amount / rate
Each 5 camels	1 sheep /goat
30 cattle	1 year old calf
40 cattle	1 female 2 years old
60 cattle	2 two year old calves
70cattle	1 one year old and 1 two year old calves
80cattle	2 calves of two years old
90 cattle	3 calves of one year
40-120 goats/sheep	1 goat /sheep
201 -300 goats/sheep	3 goats/sheep
301 and above	1 goat for each 100

Hygiene charity and wealth

Hygiene

Hygiene is the practice of keeping oneself and living or working areas clean

Hadith on hygiene (narrated by Abu Malik Alashiri)

Lessons we learn from the hadith of hygiene

- Cleanliness is important in faith and contributions a half of one's faith
- Allah does not tolerate unclean lines
- We can't be true believers when we are no clean

Charity

Hadith on Zakat (narrated by Abu Huraira)

Lesson we learn from the hadith on Zakat

- If one is rich, he should hurry paying Zakat
- Allah will punish wealthy people who don't pay Zakat will be punished by Allah on the day of resurrection

Sadaqha

Is any act of good will a Muslim does for the benefit of other people.

Hadith on hard work (narrated by Amr bin Maymun

We should be hard working when we are still young because it's when we have a lot of energy

Hygiene and adolescents.

Islam is a religion that emphasizes hygiene and cleanliness

Ways of keeping clean

- Bathing
- Washing clothings and all things we use
- Brushing teeth
- Keeping the body generally clean and neat

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How important is circumcision in Islam?
It is a sign of purity or cleanliness
Who is an adolescent?
Is a person in the age between childhood and adulthood
What is puberty?
Is a stage when a boy or girl is sexually mature
History of Islam
The Islamic religion was introduced by the Arab traders who came to Uganda from the coast of East Africa. They moved across the Indian Ocean using dhows
The Arabs were welcomed by **Kabaka Ssuna** who later on converted into it. **Kabaka Muteesa** I later on upheld the activities of Islam after the death of **Suuna II** his father
He was given the name **"Muteesa"** by Muslims
Meaning "negotiator" to replace **Mukabya** which meant the one who makes others cry
How **Muteesa** I promoted Islam in Buganda
He allowed many forms of Islam such as

- Use of Islamic calendar
- Use of Islamic greetings
- Eating meat slaughtered
- He ordered for the construction of mosques

Factors which favoured the spread of Islam during Muteesa's regime.

- It was the only religion in Buganda at that time
- The Arab traders offered good items like guns hence most people liked them
- They introduced skills of writing, craft making like mats
- The decline of Islam
- The progress of Islam started reducing from 1875 to 1884
- That was the time when an European called Henry Morton Stanley came to Buganda and convinced **Muteesa** I about his home country as being a powerful one that could support him in every need.
- H.M Stanley further talked to him about Christianity, a religion in his country which made **Muteesa** I to invite missionaries to his kingdom
- Why did **Muteesa** invite Christian missionaries to Buganda?
- He expected guns from them
- He wanted them to spread Islam in Buganda.

Religious wars in Buganda.
The period between 1884-1889 was characterized by religious wars in Buganda
After the death of **Muteesa** I in 1884, he was succeeded by his son Mwanga. At this time, here were three major religions in Buganda i.e.

- Islam
- Roman Catholics
- Protestants

The Christian religious worked together against Islam although at some points they had misunderstandings.

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TOPICAL QUESTIONS

SET I

1. Define the term Nisaab?
2. Calculate the Zakat of a man who has 400 goats
3. What is the percentage of the goats a Muslim will pay in Zakat of 400 goats?
4. Give two reasons why Muslims pay Zakat
5. Identify any two types of Zakat
6. Mention any two groups of people that receive Zakat
7. Which group of people is excused from paying Zakat?
8. Identify any two taxes paid to the government of Uganda
9. Why do people pay taxes (two reasons)
10. Give any two sources of government revenue

SET II

THEME: UPRIGHTNESS AND ADOLESCENCE

1. Define adolescence
2. Identify any two body parts washed before prayers
3. Why do Muslims remove their shoes before entering the mosque?
4. What are impurities?
5. Give/outline any three impurities in Islam
6. State any three problems faced by adolescents
7. How can adolescents overcome the above problems (three)
8. Define the term Nikkah
9. How many times should a Muslim pray a day?
10. Mention five daily prayers a Muslim should observe?

SET II

THEME: HISTORY OF ISLAM

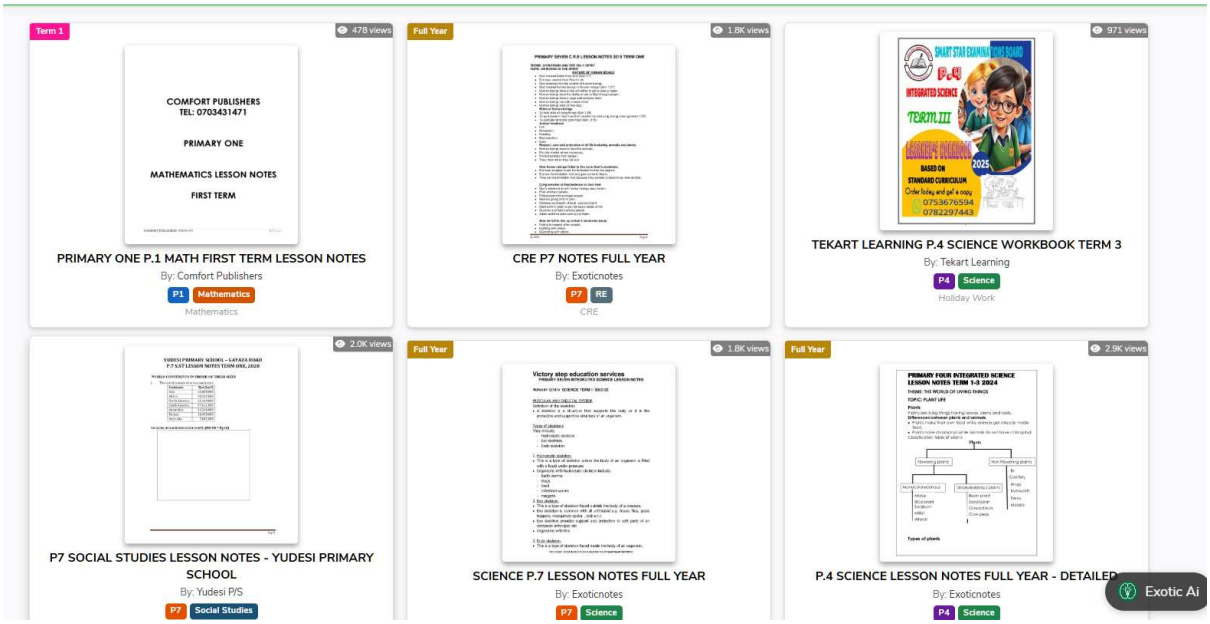
1. Outline any two factors that favoured the spread of Islam in Uganda
2. How useful was **Kabaka Muteesa I** in the spread of Islam?
3. Give any four causes of religious wars in Uganda
4. How did these wars impact on people of Uganda?
5. Identify any three contributions of Islam to the development of Uganda
6. Why did Islam take long to spread in Uganda?
7. Which type of clothes was introduced in Buganda by Arabs?
8. Which was the first foreign religion to be introduced in Uganda?

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	9. Name the language that was formed as a result of inter marriages between the people of East Africa and Arabs 10. Name the first Arab to open a shop.

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