

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

Israelites, God's people, from Egypt. Moses resisted the call. He asked God: Who am I, that is, should go to Pharaoh and the Israelites of Egypt? God promised to be with him. God said to Moses... Moses... to the Israelites... the Lord. The God of your parents, God of Abraham, God of Jack, and God of Jacob sent me to you. Moses was instructed to gather the elders of Israel and inform them that God would deliver them from Egypt. Moses was then to go to the king of Egypt with the elders. He was supposed to tell the king the Lord, the God of the Hebrews met with us. (Exodus 3:1 - 22) God's sign to Moses was given several signs by God if the people of Israel did not believe in him. a) First sign was his team turning into a snake when he threw it down. When he touched the tail of the snake, she turned into his team. b) The second sign was that God asked Moses to put his hand inside his mantle and was as white as a snow – leprous. He was asked to put it back in his robe and was restored. c) Moses even complained that he was a stutterer. God then appointed Aaron, his brother, as his spokesman. Reasons Moses gave against call 1. He felt unworthy of the call. 2. He wondered who he was to tell the Israelites that God had sent him. 3. Moses said he was a stutterer so he let God choose a spokesman. Moses, however, answered the call and returned to Egypt with his family. God promised to stand with him and execute signs before Pharaoh. What does the name Moses mean? It means taking out the water. What did Moses learn about God from his Vocation? Moses learned that: 1. God is caring, merciful, and concerned for the welfare of his people – Israelites. 2. God is transcendent - he is beyond human understanding. He can't limit himself to time and space. 3. God chooses whomever he wants to carry out his plans. He chose Abraham an old man, a moon worshipper and now Moses, a murderer, a fugitive, and a stutterer. 4. God expects total obedience and faith from those he chooses. 5. God is powerful, eternal, and omnipresent. 6. God is holy. 7. God is a God of history, which means that He is concerned for the welfare of his people. 8. God is mysterious - He manifested himself in the burning bush that was not being consumed. How did God prepare Moses to be the future leader of the Israelites? 1. His life was spared when he was rescued by pharaoh 2's daughter. He was breastfed by his own mother who taught him about Yahweh and his own true identity 3. Life in the desert hardened him to be bold and to endure difficulties 4. He learned to be patient, sharp and responsible as pastor 5. He acquired leadership skills while living in Pharaoh's Palace 6. He learned literacy and numbering skills (educational skills) at the palace. 7. He was not a stranger to Pharaoh, so he could approach him freely. The Exodus of the Ten Plagues 7:14-11:10 During Moses' call on Mount Sinai, God gave Moses a rod with which he could make powerful signs before the Israelites and before Pharaoh. Aaron would be your spokesman. Moses Aaron gathered the Israelite elders and leaders to tell them what God had told them. After Moses had performed the miracles God had shown him; O O leaders believed in him. They then approached Pharaoh so he could free the Israelites. However, instead of freeing the Israelites, pharaoh became more cruel. He gave the Israelites a harder job. When Pharaoh refused to free Israelites, God instructed Moses to bring ten plagues to Egypt. These plagues brought great problem and suffering for Israelites. Ten plagues 1) The plague of blood (Exodus 7: 14 – 25) Moses and Aaron used the rod. They reached the waters of the river while God instructed them. All the water in the rivers, canals and pools in Egypt turned to blood. All the fish died and there was no water to drink. This situation lasted seven days. However, pharaoh's heart was hardened. He did not free the Israelites. 2) The plague of frogs (Exodus 8:1 –15) God then sent Moses to tell Pharaoh that if he refused to free the Israelites the whole earth would be covered with frogs. Under Moses' command, Aaron stretched out the rod of Moses and the frogs covered the whole earth. Seeing this, Pharaoh begged Moses and Aaron to pray to the Lord to get rid of the frogs and he would set them free. They prayed and all the frogs died. Pharaoh, however, changed his mind and refused to free the Israelites. 3) Plague of mosquitoes (Exodus 8:16 – 19) The Lord instructed Moses to tell Aaron to attack the ground and Aaron did so and all the dust in Egypt turned into mosquitoes or small dying flies. The magicians of Egypt could carry out the first two plagues. They couldn't bring the plague of mosquitoes. The Egyptians recognized that the presence of mosquitoes or small flies that bites was God's work. But even with this information, Pharaoh still refused to free the Israelites. 4) Plague of flies (Exodus 8:20 – 32) The Lord warned Pharaoh through Moses once again. He was told that God would send swarms of flies to egyptian homes. Israelites would be spared. Even after bringing the plague of flies, pharaoh's heart hardened even more. 5) Death of cattle (Exodus 8:1 – 7) A plague of disease has struck Egyptian cattle. No Israeli animals died. Pharaoh was not moved; and he refused to let the Jews go home. 6) Plague of boils (Exodus 9:8 – 12) Moses threw ashes into the air as God had instructed. This produced boils, which became open wounds on the skin of the Egyptians. Impassive by the suffering of his people, Pharaoh still refused to let the Israelites go. 7) Plague of hail (Exodus 9:13 – 35) Moses raised his rod and there was a hailstorm with lightning and thunder. The people, animals and plants struck by lightning died. Pharaoh then promised to let the Israelites go, but as soon as Moses prayed for the hailstorm to stop, pharaoh hardened his heart and refused to let the Israelites go. 8) Plague of Locusts (Exodus 19:1 – 20) Locusts covered the whole earth and ate all crops in the fields. The ate all that had not been destroyed by the hailstorm. When Moses prayed to God for locusts to leave; Pharaoh hardened his his and refused to let the Israelites go. 9) Plague of darkness (Exodus 10: 21 – 29) God then instructed Moses to extend his hand to heaven. There was total darkness in Egypt for three days. But there was light where the Israelites lived. Pharaoh remained impassive and would not free the Israelites from Egypt. 10) Death of firstborn Egyptian males (Exodus 11: 1 – 31). After the plague of darkness, God sent Moses once more to Pharaoh. He was told that this time even his family would be affected. The Lord would kill all egyptian firstborns and firstborn male animals at midnight. This plague occurred during easter night. Pharaoh was moved and allowed the Israelites to leave Egypt. What do plagues tell us about God's attributes? GOD: 1. Empower your people to perform miracles and do their job 2. It is almighty and more powerful than the Egyptian gods. 3. You are determined to fulfill your plans. 4. He is a God of righteousness. He protects the oppressed. 5. Give everyone a chance to repent. Notice that each time Pharaoh promised to deliver the Israelites; God relieved the Egyptians from the plagues. 6. Keep his promises - He had promised Abraham to deliver his descendants from foreign lands. 7. Expect so much obedience and faith. 8. Communicates your will through natural events. 9. It is caring and loving. Easter (Exodus 12:1-30, 19, 30, 34) The tenth plague is called Easter. It happened on the fourteenth day of the month. The Israelites offered one-year-old lamb per family. If a family was too small, they should share the lamb with their neighbors. If a lamb was not available, a one-year-old goat could also be used. They were instructed to: 1. Slaughter the lamb/goat; spot some of the blood on the sides and tops of the door-frames of their homes. 2. Roast the meat and eat with bitter herbs and unleavened bread (unleavened bread). If there was any left, they burned them with fire. 3. Eat in a hurry while you are fully dressed and having packed your belongings. They were told to borrow silver, clothes, jewels and gold from the Egyptians. 4. That on the same night, the angel of death would kill all firstborns, both males and animals in the bloodless houses. 5. The angel of death would pass over the houses with blood sparing them. Blood was a sign to indicate that this is a house of Israelites. When the Lord sees blood, He will pass through that house (V.13). 6. The Israelites were told to celebrate/celebrate from generation to generation Easter as a festival for the Lord. 7. The Israelites were not allowed to leave their homes on Easter night. At midnight, the Lord overthrew all the firstborn of Egypt from pharaoh's house to the firstborn of the prisoners and firstborn of the cattle. 9. There was a loud groan over Egypt. All the houses had someone dead. Meaning of the items used during Easter 1) Roast meat – this is the easiest method of preparing food from the were out in a short time. 2) Bitter herbs – it was a reminder of the suffering and hardship and slavery experienced in Egypt. 3) Eat standing up. Deliverance was nearby, hence the need to leave in a hurry 4) Eat while fully dressed with your things in hand. This meant a quick release; therefore Israelites must be ready to leave Egypt immediately. 5) Eat bread without yeast – the bread was to be eaten and no leftovers, so there was no need to add yeast for preservation. 6) Collecting Jewels – God had promised Abraham that after slavery for 430 years, his descendants will be freed with great possessions. 7) Staying indoors – for the safety of death. Anyone out there was killed. 8) Blood on the posts - a sign for liberation. The angel of death would pass over doors with blood. The Exodus introduction of exodus means movement of a large number of people. Crossing the Red Sea during the night of Easter, Pharaoh summoned Moses and Aaron and told them to leave
to worship his Lord. All the Israelites, their flocks, and flocks were urged to leave hastily. Pharaoh took his army of chariots and followed the Israelites and found them camped by the Red Sea. God led the Israelites over the wilderness toward the Red Sea. Moses took Joseph's body (bones) as Joseph had asked the Israelites to do. When God rescues you, you must take my body with you from this place (Ex 13 vs. 19). During the day, the Lord went before them on a pillar of cloud (angel of God) to show them the way, and during the night the Lord went forth in a pillar of fire to give them light, so that they could travel night and day. This pillar of cloud took the Israelites day and night. The Egyptian army followed the Israelites and picked them up in the Red Sea, where they had camped. Moses asked the frightened Israelites to move near the sea. God told Moses to lift his rod, and hold it over the sea. The waters of the Red Sea were divided and the Israelites crossed the sea on dry ground with water walls on both sides. The angel of God, and the pillar of the cloud (which was in front of the army of Israel) moved behind the Israelites and gave light to them as they crossed. The Egyptian army persecuted Israelis. The pillar of the cloud darkened for the Egyptians who could not see where they were going. Just before dawn, the Lord looked at the Egyptians from the pillar of cloud and fire and God threw the egyptian army into confusion. Moses was invited by the Lord to stretch his hand. He did this and the waters returned to their normal level drowning the Egyptian army and its horses. God protected the Israelites during the Exodus by: 1) Making them cross the red sea on dry soil. 2) Provide water in the desert. 3) Providing manna and lain. 4) Defeat Amalekites – your enemies. 5) Protect them from snakes and diseases in the desert. of water in the israelis desert traveled in the desert for three three without water. The water, which they found in Marah, was bitter and could not be drunk. They called the place Marah which means bitter. That made them complain. Moses prayed to the Lord. The Lord showed Moses a piece of wood. Moses threw it in the water and was fit to drink. God continued to provide water to the Israelites. Once again the Israelites had no water and complained bitterly (Ex.17:1 –9). God instructed Moses to attack a stone and the water came out of it. Moses called that place Massah – meaning to test and /Meribah – which means 'rebellion'. That's because the Israelites fought and tested God. Provision of mannas and bereaved (Ex 16:1 –35) While the Israelites traveled through the wilderness, they ran out of food. They were hungry and complained to Moses. Their grievances displeased the Lord, for they often told Moses that they wished he had let them die in Egypt instead of dying in the wilderness. This showed that the Israelites did not trust God to provide them. In the morning, they received Manna, which is a Hebrew word for the kind of bread given to the Israelites by God. The bread looked like crackers or flakes and tasted like coriander seeds. At night, GOD provided the Israelites with the meat of bereaved. The supply of manna and cornelins (meat) lasted 40 years. On the 6th day of each week, God gave them food for two days one for the sixth day and one for the seventh day (Saturday). Defeat of the Amalekites (Exodus 17: 8 – 16) Challenges faced by the Israelites during the Exodus During the Exodus, the Israelites faced the challenge of the Amalekites. These were desert nomads who attacked the Israelites in the desert. When the Amalekita army came across Israelites, Moses commanded Joshua to gather men and fight. God promised to destroy the Amalekites forever. During the battle, Moses raised his rod. And each time he raised his hands with the stick, the Amalekites were defeated. When he lowered his hands, the Israelites were defeated. Because of this, Aaron and Hur supported Moses' hands until the Amalekites were defeated. In the wilderness God protected the Israelites from snake bites. He also used a cloud to protect the Israelites from the scorching heat during the day. At night, the pillar of fire provided heat to protect them from the severe cold of the desert. The importance of the exodus in the history of the Israelites The exodus showed the Israelites that: 1) God loves and tolerates his people. 2) God did not abandon the Israelites despite their lack of faith. 3) God gave the Israelites encouragement through his servant Moses. 4) It was the end of the oppression of the Israelites in Egypt. 5) Moses was God's chosen leader. Making the Covenant of Sinai (Exodus 19: 24 1 - Covenant of Sinai) God and Israelites. God had specific instructions on how the Israelites were preparing to make the new covenant. Before making the covenant, God brought Israelites to the foot of Mount Sinai and asked Moses to ask them if they were willing to the pact with him. GOD asked them to enter into a personal relationship as a community with him. The Israelites agreed to make a pact. They agreed to obey all of God's announcements. God then promised to make them; i) His people ii. A kingdom of priests iii. A sacred nation God and Moses. God wanted to confirm that Moses was his true prophet. He therefore told Moses that He would come in a thick cloud to find Israelites. In preparation for God's coming on Mount Sinai the Israelites should: 1. Become holy by washing their clothes (clothes) II. Mark the boundaries at the foot of the mountain to prevent any person or animal from climbing the mountain. III. Abstain from sexual intercourse. On Mount Sinai, God manifested his presence in the form of thunder, bleaching, earthquake, and a thick cloud of smoke that covered the entire mountain. In addition, there was a loud trumpet explosion that made people tremble. Moses climbed the mountain. God gave Moses the Ten Commandments after sealing the covenant. Sealed the pact. The Lord said to Moses, Go up the mountain for me, you and Aaron, Nadab, Abihu, and 70 of the leaders of Israel. In the distance bow in worship, and come alone to me. A ceremony was then prepared to seal the pact. That's how it was sealed: a. Moses built an altar at the foot of the mountain. B. He assembled twelve stones, representing the twelve tribes of Israel. c. He then sent young people to burn sacrifices to the Lord and sacrificed. some cattle as a gift of communion and offerings of peace to God (Ex 24 vs. 5). d. Moses took half the blood of the animals and poured it into bowls; and the other half he threw against the altar (vs. 6). He then took the book of the covenant, and read it aloud to the Israelites who responded by saying all that the Lord said we will do; and we will be obedient and. Moses then took the blood from the bowls and sprinkled on the people; saying, This is the blood that sealed the covenant that the Lord made with you when he gave all these commands. Theophany. God's presence manifested itself in various ways such as the burning bush (during Moses' call). Pillar of fire and a pillar of cloud - history of exodus. The mighty wind, earthquake, still small voice - story of Elijah. Thunder, enlightenment, steaming mountain - Exodus of Israelites from the desert. They were physical manifestations of God's presence. Breaking the Covenant of Sinai (Exodus 32:1 – 35; 34:6 –8) Israelites dishonored their promise to obey God in sealing the covenant; Moses came back to speak to God on the mountain. He left Aaron in charge of Israeli affairs. He stayed on the mountain for forty days. The Lord revealed his glory to Moses on Mount Sinai and declared his character. The Lord, the compassionate and glorious God, slow to anger and forgive wickedness, rebellion, and sin (Ex 34:6 – The Israelites urged Aaron to make them gods they could see. Aaron agreed. He melted the gold rings and shaped a bull calf god. were happy and said this is our god who took us out of Egypt. They offered him burnt offerings and offerings of peace and gave themselves to eat, drink and have sex. By accepting a calf as their god, the Israelites hoped that the golden calf would give them the same strength and fertility as the Egyptian gods. Through this act, they broke their covenant with God. When Moses came down from the mountain, he found Israelites worshipping the golden calf. He got angry. He threw down the stone tablets he was holding, but he had not in that 10 commandments were written. Moses then took the golden calf, and burned it to powder and mixed it with water. He then made those worshipping the calf to drink the mixture. Moses commanded those who sinned to be killed. Lesson Eight: Renewal of the Covenant (Exodus 34:1 – 14). Learning results. After studying this lesson, describe conditions for renewing the covenant. The renewal of the covenant came after the Israelites were Moses begged God not to destroy the Israelites after they broke the covenant. God spared the Israelites. God agreed to renew the covenant with the Israelites. He gave them several conditions for their renewal. Conditions for the renewal of the covenant The Israelites were: a) Obeying the commandments of God b) Do not make any treaties with those who lived on the earth where they went. c) Break your altar, crush your sacred stones and cut your Asherah (Idols). Not to worship any other god and not to make idols for worship. d) To keep the feast of bread unleaded (Easter). e) Do not marry people form other tribes. f) Rest on Saturday. g) Sacrifice and offer their best products and animals to God. God, in turn, promised to a) Bless them. Protect and preserve the Israelites. b) Make them prosper so much that the surrounding nations would ask about their source of wealth and success. Under these conditions, the covenant between God and the Israelites was renewed. From the creation and renewal of the covenant, it is clear that: (i) God expected the Israelites to obey and have faith in him (ii) God wanted
a personal relationship with the Israelites. (iii) God is the only one to be worshipped. (iv) God is powerful. Lesson Nine: Worshipping God in the Desert Learning Results. After reading this lesson to. Explain God's purpose in delivering the Israelites of Egypt b. Describe characteristics of worship a. God's purpose in delivering the Israelites of Egypt was to worship and offer sacrifices to Him in the wilderness. He also intended to keep his promises to Abraham. B. Characteristics of worshipping God in the wilderness. i The Israelites: They worshipped God through intermediaries. These were the priests who came from the tribe of Levi. (ii) The Israelites: Were guided in their worship and in daily life by the Ten Commandments and other ordinances. (iii) The Ark of the Covenant was made in the wilderness. It was God's place. It was a special box placed in the tabernacle. A it was a portable tent. The ark symbolized God's presence and the Israelites carried it wherever they went. (iv) Offers of agricultural products or agricultural products have been given to God. These included, among other agricultural products; vegetables, flour, oil and fruit. v Other offerings to God were drink and incense. Offerings can be burned, baked, baked or baked. There have been several sacrifices. They included: Burnt Offerings (Holocaust) – burning an entire animal completely Sin offering/atonement – sacrifice offered when someone sinned and wanted to have their sins forgiven. Peace offering – part of an animal was offered, while people ate part of the meat. Gift offer – the best animal was given to God. It was offered as thanksgiving. Animals such as sheep, goats, bulls and birds were sacrificed to God. (vii) Festivals and parties. The Israelites observed various festivals and feasts. These included: Feast of Easter and unleaded bread. Harvest Festival - festival of weeks or Pentecost. It marked the celebration of the wheat harvest. Gathering party/shelters. It was celebrated during the season when the Israelites collected the fruits of the Orchards. Feast of tabernacles that was celebrated to remember when the Israelites lived in tents. The Israelites kept the Sabbath. They worshipped God through singing, worship, and dancing. Lesson Ten: The Ten Commandments (Exodus. 20. 1 – 17) Learning outcomes. After reading this lesson, the. Recite the ten commandments b. Apply the Ten Commandments in your life c. Describe the Israelites a new understanding of god's nature d. Explain to yourself and others the nature of God. The Ten Commandments While on Mount Sinai, God gave the Ten Commandments of Moses written on a stone tablet. The first four commandments deal with the relationship between man and God. God said, 1. You will have no other gods but me. 2. You should not make yourself a serious image. 3. You will not mention God's name in vain. 4. Remember the sabbath day and keep it holy. The last six commandments give man's relationship with other human beings. God said, 5. Honor your father and mother that your days may be long on earth. 6. You should not kill. 7. You should not commit adultery. 8. You should not steal. 9. You should not falsely testify against your neighbor. 10. You should not covet your neighbor's property. Those are my thoughts. (1) Worship God (2) Being faithful to God (3) Rest (4) respecting parental authority (5) love humanity (6) Be faithful to your wife or husband (7) respect the property of others (8) always be true (9) be satisfied with what God has given you. B. Israelites understand the nature of God The Israelites had a new and broader revelation about God. In addition to GOD being a caring, loving and a provider, they learned this: a. God is a jealous God. It does not allow the worship of others Only he should be worshipped. B. God does not tolerate evil. It punishes those who cause/engage in it. c. God God a personal relationship with his people. d. God wants people to live in harmony among them. And. God forgives those who repent. He is loving, merciful, and compassionate. F. God is a healer – he healed Israelites in the wilderness when a snake attacked them. G. God is a God of victory. He defeated the Amalekites, perizzites and Hittites etc. h. God is faithful and can be dependent. i. God is holy, slow to anger, powerful and just. J. God demands obedience to His commands. Review questions a. What are Moses' qualities as a leader? b (i). Describe Moses' call (exodus 3:1-22) (ii). Why did Moses hesitate to God's call? c (i). What is the meaning of the items used for the Feast of Easter (similar to what is the meaning of the Easter meal) (ii). Compare the Lord's supper with the Feast of Easter d. Describe how the Sinai pact was made and. Describe the circumstances leading to the breach of the Sinai pact. F. How was the broken pact renewed? G. Describe how the Israelites worshipped God in the wilderness. H. What is the relevance of the Ten Commandments? I. What did the Israelites learn about God in the wilderness? Topic Five: Leadership in Israel: David and Solomon Learning results. By the end of this topic, you should be able to: a. Explain the reasons for and against royalty in Israel. B. The achievements, failures, and lessons of King Saul. c. Explain the importance of David as king of Israel and ancestor of Jesus Christ. d. Describe the qualities of a good leader drawn from King David's leadership. And. The conquests and failures of King Solomon. F. Explain the importance of the temple in Israel. Lesson One: Reasons for and Against Royalty in Israel Introduction Yahweh remained the God of Israel and the sovereign ruler of his people. Learning results. By the end of this lesson, you must a. Define leadership. B. Appoint Israeli judges in Canaan. Leadership refers to the way a community's way of life is governed or controlled. When the Israelites settled in Canaan, the judges ruled them for the first 200 years. Some of the judges were (i) Ohniel, (ii) Ehud (iii) Samson (iv) Deborah (v) Gideon (vi) Shamgar (vii). Samuel (viii). Barak duties of the judges to. Leading Israelis to war against their enemies. B. Resolve disputes between people. c. Acting as religious leaders and leading Israelites in worship. d. Offering sacrifices on behalf of the people. And. Some of the judges acted like prophets of God. F. They anointed kings, for example, Samuel anointed King David. Demands for a king in Israel After the Israelites settled in Canaan, the Promised Land, they began to demand that an earthly king rule over them. These demands for a king ruler were provoked by: i the sons of Samuel Joel and Abiah were corrupt and accepted bribes. Samuel's sons, who were judges, did not have their good leadership qualities. ii The Israelites wanted a warrior king who could lead them to war your enemies. iii The O wanted to be like the other nations around him that had kings. iv The Israelites wanted a human leader who could see, approach, and speak to him face to face. The Israelis wanted security, which could be provided by a stable political government governed by law and order. i saw They wanted a government that had a regular army. vii They also wanted an established judicial system. Reasons against royalty in Israel (Samuel 8:10 –20) In demanding a king, the Israelites were seen as rejecting Yahweh – their invisible ruler. Second, there would be a danger of hereditary king that would lead to oppression/dictatorship. God told Samuel to give the Israelites strict warnings against royalty explaining how the king would treat them. A king: - (a) recruit israelite children with force into the army. (b) Take people's land. c Force people to pay taxes to the government. d Turn people into slaves, and introduce forced labour. (f) Force your daughters to work for their wives, sons, and for the royal home in general. The people of Israel were distinct from other nations. Asking for a king meant rejecting God as your invisible king. Moreover, Israel could become like other nations, which did not worship Yahweh. Then the covenant with God and the people of Israel would cease. Lesson Two: Conquests and Failures of King Saul (Israel 13:8 – 14; 15:7 – 25) Learning outcomes. After reading about King Saul, you should. Declare your achievements b. Identify your faults c. Suggest lesson that we can learn from his failures Samuel was instructed by God to choose and anoint Saul as the king of Israel. Saul was from benjamin's tribe. He became the first human king of the nation of Israel. He's accomplished a lot of things. Successes of King Saul 1) He was anointed by God; as king to rule the Israelites. 2) He was chosen even if it was not God's idea for a king over his people. 3) He was a great warrior. He led the Israelites to war and defeated their enemies. Failures of King Saul 1) God told Saul through Samuel to completely destroy the Amalekites. Saul, however, disobeyed God. He spared the king and the fat cattle. He claimed to have spared the fat animals for the sacrifice to God. Because of this disobedience, God rejected Saul as king. 2) The Israelites faced many enemies. The worst were the Philistines. It was a custom for the king of Israel to ask God whether he would go to battle or not. The priest/prophet gave the king permission to go to war. When Saul faced the dilemma of fighting or not, Samuel asked God. Saul did not wait for permission to go to the war of Samuel the Priest. He decided to get around Samuel by offering a sacrifice to God before going to war. This action displeased God because it was not his job to offer sacrifice to God. It was the work of priests. 3) After God rejected Saul as king of Israel, Samuel was led by God to go to Bethlehem. He was invited to go to Jesse's house which (8) children. In that house, God would show David the next king of Israel. Samuel would then anoint Jesse's chosen son. Jesse's seven children were brought before Samuel one by one. God told Samuel that he had not chosen any of them. When
David, a shepherd, was brought before Samuel God told him this is the only one – anoint him! (1 Samuel 16:12). David was anointed (poured oil) as the next king of Israel. However, he had to wait until Saul died before he could take over the king. 4) After Samuel anointed David to become israel's next king, Saul became jealous and conspired many times to kill him. David was hired to serve Saul. He played the harp, lyre where an evil spirit possessed Saul. 5) When Samuel died; the Philistines gathered to fight Israel. Saul was full of terror. Saul asked God if he should go to war, but he did not get an answer. Saul disobeyed God by asking a medium (witch) to consult the dead for him. This act led to Saul's death along with his son Jonathan in battle. 6) Saul was concerned about what people thought of him than to please God. He wanted to please people, not God. He was disobedient to God (1 Samuel 15:24) Lessons, which Christians can learn from the failures of King Saul 1) Worth of being patient. 2) Christian must obey God, follow his orders and not be afraid of people. 3) Christian must obey the religious leaders placed on them by God. 4) Christian leaders should be humble. 5) It is against the teachings of God, against god's will to consult the spirits of the dead through mediums. 7) Without faith, it is impossible to please God. 8) God desires sincere worship. 9) Political leaders should consult and listen to religious leaders. 10) Christians should not turn against their enemies or rivals. They must not conspire to destroy them and dead. Lesson Three: Importance of David (1 Samuel 16: 1 – 23, 2 Samuel 6:1 – 15) Learning outcomes. After reading about King David, you should. Declare its importance to God and the Israelites b. Analyze the achievements and failures of King David c. Trace David lineage up to Jesus Christ d. Narrate the fulfillment of david's promises in the New Testament and. Give reasons why God rejected David's offer to build a temple that David assumed israel's royalty, though some people resisted his rule. At first he ruled the house of Judah. Later, the other tribes gathered behind him. Importance of King David David became king after Saul's death. He ruled for more than 40 years as king of Judah and Israel. Conquests of David 1) He was a brilliant military commander. 2) He captured the ancient Jerusalem fortress of the Jebusites and made it his capital. 3) He removed the ark of the covenant from the house of Abinadab in Shiloh and brought it to Jerusalem. 4) Expressed great faith in God. Through his faith in God, he was able to kill the great Philistine warrior. 5) He was a skilled musician and composed wedding psalms that were used and still being used in temple and church worship. 7) He expanded Israel's geographical boundaries through conquests. 8) He was a great diplomat and established good political relations with neighboring kings. 9) He was a cunning administrator who chose wise elders and counselors to adopt him. 10) God promised to establish an eternal kingdom for David. 11) David ruled Israel, administering law and justice to all people. 12) He made a census of the Israelites and used the information to (a) recruit young people for military service and (2) decide on taxation policy. 13) David had remarkable leadership qualities. He was kind. He spared mephobotheth, Saul's grandson. 14) David was humble. He was ready to accept the sins he had committed and repent, for example, he repented after committing adultery with Bathsheba. David as the ancestor of Jesus Christ (2 Samuel 1 –29, LK 1:26 – 33) David intended to build a splendid temple for God in Jerusalem. He felt it was not fair for the Ark of the Covenant to continue living in a tent while he himself lived in a magnificent palace. To achieve this goal, David consulted Nathan the prophet about building the temple. The prophet approved the idea. But that night, Nathan received a revelation from God that stated that David should not build a house (temple) for God. David's son would build the temple of God (2 Samuel 7:5-6). The prophet Nathan gave David God's message to David. The message was that a) His son would build the temple b) God would give david's descendants a place to settle c) God promised to create an heir to the house of David to sit on the throne d) God promised to make David's name great or famous among all the other leaders of the earth. Reasons why God rejected David's offer to build a temple here are some of the reasons: a. David was involved in many wars with the enemies of the Israelites and thus shed much blood. B. God was a God of the people and could not be confined to a house. c. It was God's will to establish david's house (build a house for David) instead of David building a house for him (God). The human body is the temple of God. God dwells in people's hearts. D. David was old. God wanted him to rest. God had planned that David's son would build a house for him — a place to house the Ark of the Covenant. King Solomon, the son of David built the temple and fulfilled. God's promises to David. Solomon's government was peaceful and prosperous. The New Testament is a fulfillment of God's promises to David 1) Evangelical writers tell us that Jesus was born into David's family (Luke 1:26 – 27) 2) The angel of God during the announcement of Jesus' birth said that He will be like his ancestor David (Luke 1:32 –33) 3) Jesus was born in Bethlehem, which was also the birthplace of David (Luke 2:4) 4) Bartimaeus the blind man of Jericho Jesus as the son of David. 5) During his triumphant entrance into Jerusalem, Jesus was greeted by the crowd as the descendant of David. 6) In his genealogy, St. Matthew says that Jesus was descended from David (1: 1) Failures of King David. Although David had many virtues: 1) He commanded Uriah to be placed at the forefront of battle so that he could be killed. 2) Uriah was Bathsheba's husband. David had committed adultery with her. 3) He took Bathsheba as his wife. Lesson Four: Leadership of the results of King David's lesson. At the end of this lesson, you should evaluate leadership qualities demonstrated by King David showed 1) Courage and bravery. David was brave and brave. Modern leaders must be ready to die with and for their subjects. 2) Grateful and grateful gratitude. David always thanked God for any success or favors he received. Good leaders should be grateful and grateful to God as well as to their fellow human beings. 3) Loyalty. David was loyal to God and the Israelites. A good leader must be loyal, and never betray his people. 4) Justice. David administered justice to all his subjects without favoring anyone. No tribalism or nepotism. A leader must be righteous to all (2 Samuel 8:15). 5) God - fearing to have faith. David feared God. He expressed his total trust in God. Modern leaders need to emulate this quality. 6) Humility. A leader must be a humble person. Although David was appointed as king, he continued to serve Saul until Saul died. He accepted his failures and asked for forgiveness. 7) Gentle. David was a good leader. Leaders must be kind. David spared Saul's life twice, but Saul wanted to kill him. 8)Wisdom. David was careful when choosing legal advisors to help him in his government. He was wise too. He reduced tribal jealousy by choosing Jerusalem; neutral point for administrative purposes. 9) Delegation - Shrewd Administrator. A good old man should be able to delegate duties. David delegated duties. It involved others in the advisory and administration of Lesson Five: Conquests and Failures of King Solomon (1 King 3 – 12) Learning Results. At the end of this lesson, you should: a. Review the achievements of King Solomon b. State failures of King Solomon After David died, his son Solomon became the next king. Royalty in Israel was hereditary. Solomon was chosen by David to be his successor. He took David's place in a time of peace and security established by David. Achievements 1) Made Israel rich by establishing trade with other countries 2) He was a good trader and a successful trader. He traded copper, horses, wood, silver and gold. He established international trade with neighboring countries. For example, he negotiated with Tyre on cedar and pine leaves. 3) He established a large well-equipped army for Israel 4) He was a builder. He built a magnificent temple for God according to God's promise to David. He also built other cities (Megiddo) and a palace for himself. 5) He is remembered for his administrative skills. He had 550 employees in charge of the workforce. 6) He was a one Rule. He established friendly ties with his neighbors. This ensured continued peace. For example, he married the daughters of the kings of Egypt, Moab, Edon, and Sidon, in order to establish strong ties with these nations. 7) He had great wisdom. He tried a difficult case between two women who claimed ownership of the same child. He composed many wise sayings known as Solomon's proverbs. He also composed songs such as Song of Solomon and Song of Songs and Poems in Ecclesiastes. 8) He dedicated the temple of God with great joy. 10) He brought the Ark of the Covenant to the temple in Jerusalem. Failures of King Solomon 1) Married women from many foreign countries. These actions caused Solomon to break the Torah, for the Israelites should not marry foreigners. Through these marriages, idol worship began in Israel. This is because he allowed his wives to worship their gods, build temples, and ahigns for them. This led to the introduction of idolatry in Israel. 2) Solomon built his palace for 13 years. He then built the temple of God for 7 years. It showed that he probably loved himself more than God. 3) He killed his own half-brother Adonija on suspicion that he could be a rival to the throne. 4) Solomon lived generously, and dear. So he overcharged the Israelites with high taxes. 5) He used forced labor. That was the same as enslaving the Israelites. 6) He worshipped idols.
Solomon's heart was turned to other gods such as Ashotereh / ashitate – goddess of Sidon and Molech – the god of the Ammonites. This was breaking God's commandments. 7) He sold part of Israelite territory to the King of Tyre He used pagan skills when designing, decorating, and supplying the temple. 9) He made treaties with other nations inspite of the fact that God had forbidden Israel from making treaties. 10) He was extravagant. He used a lot of state wealth to entertain and please his many wives and concubines. Activity. Many husbands in Kenya practice polygamy. I want you to find out from your neighbors what the advantages and disadvantages of polygamy are. Then write an article arguing for polygamy or monogamy. Lesson Six: Importance of the Temple in Israel Learning Results. At the end of this lesson, you should a) Define a temple b) Declare the importance of the temple to the Israelites. Definition of a temple This is a building dedicated to the worship of God. Solomon built the temple as a fulfillment of God's promises to David that his son would build a house for him. Importance and use of a temple 1) It was a center of worship. Prayers and sacrifices were offered to God in the temple. 2) He symbolized God's presence among the Israelites. 3) The Ark of the Covenant was kept in the temple as a symbol of God's presence among his people. 4) The temple acted as a symbol of unity in Israel. Every year all the Israelites had to go to Jerusalem to feasts such as Easter, feast of the day of atonement of the tabernacles. This led to the unity of the Israelites. 5) Children's dedication and purification were done in the temple. 6) It was a residence for the priest. 7) It was a business center where people bought and sold animals needed for sacrifice. The temple served as a school for scribes, rabbis, and others who studied and interpreted the Law of Mosaic. 9) The temple also served as Israel's court of law. The judges worked in the temple. 10) It is where religious ceremonies such as naming and circumcision of boys took place. 11) It was a house of prayer. Review questions a. Explain the reasons against royalty in Israel 1 Sam 8: 10-20 b. Explain david's importance as king of Israel c. How did Jesus fulfill the prophecies of prophet Nathan as david's descendant? (i.e., areas where Jesus is mentioned as coming from David) d. What are King Solomon's failures? And. What leadership qualities can modern leaders learn from David? Topic Six: Loyalty to God – Elijah Lesson One: Effects of idolatry in Israel Introduction After Solomon's death, the kingdom of Israel was divided into two countries. the southern kingdom called Judah ruled by King Rehoboam and the northern kingdom called Israel led by King Jeroboam. Other kings who ruled these two nations were King Abijah, King Asa of Judah, and King Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, and Ahab of Israel. During the time Of Elijah King Ahab ruled - Israel. Learning results. After studying this lesson on idolatry, you should. State factors that led to the spread of idolatry in Israel b. Analyze the religious sism between Judah and Israel c. Describe the marriage of King Ahab with the Phoenician princess (Tire) d. Explain the failure to completely destroy temples, and places of worship and. State effects of idolatry in Israel to. Factors that led to the spread of idolatry in Israel When the Israelites married other communities, they worshipped their gods. The Bible makes it clear that I There was much influence of the Canaanite religion ii There was division /cisma of Israel into two kingdoms iii Ahab married to the Phoenician princess iv Israelites did not destroy all the gods after settling in Canaan. Influence of the local Canaanite religion Idolatry is the worship of idols. An idol is an image depicting a god made using precious materials such as gold, bronze, stone and wooden images stored in places of worship. God forbade the Israelites to bow to images and worship idols, marry non-Israelites, and treat. When the Israelites settled in Canaan, they forgot God's commandments. They were married and were greatly influenced by the local religion. The Israelites switched from shepherd to farmers. They therefore worshipped Baal, the god of rain, agricultural fertility and storms. The Israelites worshipped Baal by rain for their plantations. The Israelites were also attracted by the visible gods of Canaan as opposed to the invisible Yahweh. This is how the spread in Israel. However, some Israelites worship only of Yahweh (monotheistic) while others worshipped Yahweh and Baal (sincretism). Characteristics of the Canaanite religion. The Canaanite religion was: 1. Polytheist. They worshipped many gods. The Israelite religion was monotheistic. They worshipped Yahweh and no other God. They abandoned their religion and worshipped many gods like Canaanite. This influenced the Israelites. 2. A natural religion. The gods were related to the forces of nature, such as rain, sun, storms, drought, hunger, wind, water, and death. 3. Guaranteed continuous fertility of land, persons, animals 4. Based on many families of gods. There was one. EL - God the chief - who was his father, king, creator b. Asherah - el's wife - the goddess of motherhood and fertility c. Baal – also known as Baal Hadad, son of El and Asherah – the god of rain, agricultural fertility, storms d. Astarte - Baal wife - the goddess of war and. Anat - Baal's sister - the goddess of war and love f. Maat - the goddess of love g. Mot - most feared. The god of drought, hunger and death 5. Free and temple of prostitution. Israelites became temple prostitution. Women who wanted to increase the vitality of their husbands had sex with male priests in baal temples. 6. He had many places of worship. One can pray in the temple, under sacred trees, and on top of the hills, among others. 7. Based on offerings and sacrifices of human beings. Exercise. State differences between Israel and the Canaanite religion B. The religious cyst between Judah and Israel Cism occurred among the Israelites because there were marked differences within them. These differences were religious, political and social. After Solomon's death, the nation of Israel was divided. Rehoboam ruled one group, while the other was ruled by Jeroboam. Because of this division, Jeroboam could not go to Jerusalem to worship in the temple. He thus set up other places of worship one in Bethel, and the other in Dan. Jeroboam also created images to represent Yahweh. Although he had no intention of idol worship, it turned out to be so because he made his subjects to offer sacrifices to these golden calves, which he had designed as images depicting Yahweh. He also built places of worship on hills like the Canaanites. He chose priests from other families besides the Levite Family. In addition, he organized religious festivals and parties in the month of his choice. So to speak, they coincided with the Canaanite calendars. He then burned the incense on the altar of idols. Jeroboam, therefore, began idol worship and made room for idolatry. Kings who succeeded him followed this worship of the idol. c. The marriage of King Ahab to the Phoenician princess/Tire Ahab married Jezebel, daughter of King Ethbaal of Sidon (Tire) to strengthen ties with Tyre/Phoenicia. Queen Jezebel was ambitious, and a strong follower of the Baal religion. Ahab allowed her to bring her gods to Israel. She forced the to worship Baal and not Yahweh. She imported it baal and supported them using the public treasury. Ahab built a temple for Baal in Samaria. He also placed an image of goddess - Asherah. d. When the Israelites settled in Canaan, they did not destroy temples, places of worship, idols, images they found there. As a result, Canaanite religious practices influenced Yahweh's Israeli worship leading to idolatry. The effects of idolatry harmed the Israelites as: 1) The recretism developed. This was a process of mixing beliefs and practices of different religions. The Israelites worshipped Yahweh and the gods of Canaan. 2) Ancient places of worship of the Canarian gods were used as places of worship for Yahweh. 3) The Canaanite agricultural calendar was adopted by the Israelites. 4) Names of the Canaanite gods were used for Yahweh. For example, el was referred to as Yahweh. 5) Parents began naming their children after Baal. 6) The festivities and celebrations were altered to correspond with those of the Canaanites when celebrating their feasts. 7) King Ahab declared the worship of Baal as the religion of the state. 8) Queen Jezebel ordered the destruction of the aisons of Yahweh 9) Prophets of Yahweh were killed. Elijah went into hiding. 10) The 450 prophets of Baal were made officials of the royal court in order to promote and protect the baal religion 11) Israel began to experience long droughts because Yahweh withdrew his blessings. This made Israel worshippers of Lesson Two: Elijah's Struggle against Corruption and False Religion in Israel Learning Results. After studying Elijah, you should. Describe the contest on Mount Carmel b. Explain how Elijah fought corruption c. Explain the relationship between Ahab and Naboth d. Describe God's sentence to Ahab. And. Relate Elijah's encounter with Yahweh on Mount Horeb f. Identify forms of corruption a) The contest on Mount Carmel (1 King 18:17 – 46). Carmel refers to the Lord's vineyard. King Ahab brought trouble to Israel because of worshipping the idols of Baal. Elijah told Ahab that the problems Israel was facing were due to Baal's worship, the decision. Elijah asked King Ahab to convene a meeting on Mount Carmel. Present would be all the Israelites, 450 prophets of Baal and 400 prophets of the goddess Asherah who were supported by Queen Jezebel and Elijah. Elijah told the Israelites it was time for the decision. They had to choose their God. It would be Yahweh, the God of Israel or Baal the Jezebel god of Phoenicia/Tire. If it were to be Baal, then they were
told to follow him, if they selected Yahweh as their God, then they should follow him (Kings 18 vs. 21). The choice. Elijah proposed a dispute between him and baal prophets. He asked for two bulls for him, the other for 450 prophets of Baal. The contest was who could light fire? Yahweh or Baal? He proposed that the baal prophets and himself receive each an ox. Both will cut the bull into pieces and put them in wood without Fire. The baal prophets will pray to their god and Elijah will pray to the Lord. Sir, the one who sends fire to consume the sacrifices... He's God. The people of Israel accepted Elijah's proposal. Actions. The prophets of Baal prayed first because there were many. They took the bull, prepared it and prayed to Baal until noon (against 26). They prayed louder, and cut themselves with knives and daggers; but there was no answer. The prophets of Baal continued to shout and delirious until the night, but there was no answer (vs. 29). Elijah asked people to gather near him. He prepared the altar of the Lord to repair the work. He took 12 stones representing the 12 tribes of Israel (which were named after Jacob's 12 sons or Israel) and used them to rebuild the altar. He then dug a trench around the altar. This trench can contain 14 liters of water. He laid the wood on the altar; cut the bull into pieces and placed them on the wood. He ordered four barrels of water and poured into the offering and wood. He poured water on the altar three times until the water overflowed, ran around the altar and filled the trenches. Elijah then called the Lord O Lord, the God of Abraham... prove now that you are the God of Israel and that I am your servant and have done all this at your command (vs. 29). The Lord set fire down and burned the sacrifice, wood, stones, and dust, and licked the water that was in the trench. When people saw this, they proclaimed The Lord, it is God; only the Lord is God. Elijah asked the people to arrest the prophets of Baal, took them to the River Kishon, and killed them. And after that there was rain in Israel (vs.40). Lessons learned from Mount Carmel. Israelites recognized that Yahweh is: i It is his only God and that Baal was not God ii It is powerful iii Is a merciful God iv It is a jealous God v He will not have other gods, but he v Is a God of justice who punishes idolaters and sinners vi Answer prayer vii It is a true forgiving god viii Protects his servants b) Elijah fights against corruption (1 Kings 21: 1 – 29) Corruption is defined as dishonesty. It is a form of injustice when dealing with an individual or the community for selfish gains and benefits. In a corrupt society, people in leadership or with wealth take advantage of the weak and the poor. The powerful exploit the poor and the powerless by denying them their rights. An example of corruption in Israel is the history of the Naboth.Naboth vineyard. Ahab wanted Naboth to either sell him his vineyard or trade it with another vineyard. Naboth refused to sell his inheritance. Jezebel, upon seeing that Ahab was sad told him that she will

mature old age and die in peace. God would establish an eternal covenant with him and his descendants. Some of his descendants would be kings. God would give him and his descendants land. Qn 4. Comparing and contrasting the Jewish and traditional African practice of circumcision A. Similarities In both communities, circumcision is taken as a physical sign of community assaveto. It involves cutting the foreskin. Members who refuse to be circumcised are treated as outcasts in the community. The bloodshed is symbolic because it unites the people with God and the ancestors. It has a religious significance. Special people in both do circumcision. The occasions are accompanied by a ceremony that are related together. The rite is mandatory for men. The practice is passed down from one generation to another. Names are given during the occasion. In both cases, it is done in special or religious places, for example, temple/under nugumo tree/shrine etc. It is a command of God/ancestors. Differences For Africans, initiation leads to adult responsibilities such as marriage, becoming a warrior, decision making, and property. In the Jewish community, boys are too young to take responsibility. In the Jewish community, only males are circumcised while in the Traditional African Community, boys and girls are. For the Jews, one remains a child while in the Traditional African, they move from childhood to adulthood. Jewish Jew circumcised at eight days of age while in the Traditional African Community, it is at puberty. Among the Jews, it is a sign that they have become God's people, but in the Traditional African Community, one is linked to the ancestors. Jewish circumcision is a command of God as a sign of his covenant with him as a traditional. African communities do this in obedience to the customs and traditions of their duty. The rite, which took place on the 8th day of both in the Jewish community, while in the Traditional African Communities, takes place after every four – six years. Made to individuals in the Jewish community while being made to a group of old companions in the African Traditional Communities. No period of seclusion among Jews as it is the case in most African communities. In African communities, the ceremony allows them to choose future leaders, which is not the case with Jews. It helps to endure the suffering (pain) in the future in African communities, unlike Jewish communities. Only one form of initiation (foreskin cut) is made. Various forms are practiced in traditional African communities. These include: Lib foreskin cutting/ear piercing Removal of lower teeth Scarification (marks on the face/body) Qn 5. What is the importance of faith to Christians? Faith is the basis of Christian life today. It makes Christians part of the great nation of God. Through faith in Jesus, Christians have become God's chosen people. Faith allows Christians to make right choices in life, for example when choosing a career, marriage partners, etc. Beliefs help them face temptations and challenges in their lives and are able to overcome them. Give them perseverance in prayer as they wait for God's answer. It gives them the courage to commit their lives to God entirely. It is through faith that Christians obey God. They are able to achieve impossible things through faith. They are able to believe what they have not seen through faith. They are able to serve the world, help those in need because of their faith in Christ. Qn 6. State members of a pact partners two or more partners are involved. A physical reminder - a certificate/sign. Promises: - given by both partners. Ceremony – whose blood saddle sworn in or an oath taken. Witnesses - must be present. It requires fidelity, obedience, and loyalty to regulations. This explains serious consequences for those who break it. Qn 7. Give examples of covenant in the Bible and modern society The covenant of biblical God with Noe: where he promised never to destroy the earth with flood – rainbow is the sign of the covenant (Gen 9). God's covenant with Abraham: God promised to keep the promises he made to Abraham. The sign was circumcision (Gen 15 & 17). The covenant between God and the Israelites on Mount Sinai - the sign was the Law - 10 commandments (Exd 24). The covenant between God and King David – a promise to the kingdom of David would last forever (2 Sam:7). Jeremiah: The new covenant with God's people (Jer. 31 – 34). Modern Society • Baptism • Marriage • Oath of allegiance/loyalty • Ordination • The National Anthem binds everyone • The pledge of loyalty • Employment contract Qn 9. Discuss the circumstances that led God to enter into a covenant relationship with Abraham to seal the promises given to Abraham, for example, a great nation, son, many descendants. It was a guarantee of the fulfillment of God's promises to Abraham. It was to unite God and the Israelites. It was supposed to be a source of blessing for everyone. A starting point for the salvation of humanity, by which he would renew the relationship between him and man after separation by parents. Topic Four: Sinai Covenant. Qn a. What are Moses' qualities as a leader? Education: he received education while he was in pharaoh's palace where he grew up. Knowledge of the Jewish religion: his own mother who was his maid taught him the history of Israel. He learned leadership skills from the King when he grew up. Grazing of his father-in-law's flocks earned him experience of grazing people. Life in the desert where he lived after killing an Egyptian gave him experience in life in the desert through where he would lead the Israelites. Father/father: His marriage to Zipporah helped him learn family leadership. He later applied it to his work. It allowed him to predict the future and inform the community. Miracle worker: helped him solve problems faced by his people in the desert, for example, the lack of food, water. Lawgiver: gave laws that were used to govern the community of Israel, that is, the Ten Commandments. Hard work: worked for his father-in-law serving the family, for example, fetching water. He was later able to serve the Jews. Qn b (i) Describe Moses' call: Exodus 3:1 – 22 God called Moses as he shepherded his father-in-law's flock on Mount Sinai. Moses saw a burning bush, which was not consumed. He approached to take a closer look. God called Moses by the name of the middle of the burning bush and told him to take off his shoes, because he was standing on sacred ground. God told Moses that he had seen the suffering of his people in Egypt and heard his cry. He told Moses that he had chosen him to go to Pharaoh and deliver them from slavery. Moses opposed the task because he felt inadequate. God promised to be with Moses and protect him. Moses asked God's name to have a point of reference when asked who sent him. God revealed himself to Moses by saying, I AM Who I AM God gave Moses the power to perform miracles that he would use as proof of his work. Moses protested even saying that he was a stutterer. God commissioned Aaron, Moses' brother, as his spokesman. Moses then told God that he was afraid to go to Egypt. God assured him that the man he was afraid of was already dead. Qn b (ii) Why did Moses hesitate to God's call? It's because he was already a criminal and wanted Egypt after having killed and Egyptian and fled. He was not a good orator (stutterer). He did not know the name of God that sending it. Qn c (i) what is the meaning of the items used for the Feast of Easter (similar to what is the meaning of the Easter meal)? The Lamb: he remembered the Israelite of the sacrificial lamb whose blood saved his first born from the angel of death. Unleaded bread meant purity. It also meant how hurried they had to leave Egypt, since unleaded bread is easy to bake. Roasting meat was the easiest method of cooking. Not breaking bones and shedding blood meant forgiveness. Bitter herbs symbolized the bitterness of slavery in Egypt. Other Meanings: Eating while standing symbolized the haste with which the Israelites should leave Egypt. They should not leave any meal to avoid desecration in the form of flies. Burning was the simplest and most sacred way to dispose of it. Qn c (ii) Compare the Lord's Supper with the Feast of Easter Similarities: Both are acts of salvation from suffering. Easter saved the Israelites from slavery while the Lord's Supper saved people from the bondage of sin. Both are celebrated in memory of a past event – suffering. Lambs offered in both Hebrews – the Passover lamb at the Lord Jesus' Supper is the paschal lamb. In both symbolic meals was taken. In both cases, each group is saved through a mediator – Moses and Jesus respectfully. God's covenant is remembered in both cases, namely the Old Testament and the New Covenant respectfully. In both religious meanings of the festivals is taught and emphasized. Differences: On the Feast of Easter, animal sacrifice is offered while at the Lord's Supper, Jesus was the last sacrifice and instead bread and wine are offered to represent his blood and body. Considering that Jewish Passover was obligatory for every Jew, the Lord's Supper is not obligatory in all Christian churches. The blood shed at The Jewish Passover is only for the salvation of the Jews while the blood of Jesus shed on the cross is for the salvation of the entire human race. Easter lamb offered in Hebrew while Jesus was the lamb offered at the Lord's Supper. Qn D. Describe how the Sinai covenant was made The Israelites arrived at Mount Sinai through God's saving power. Moses was instructed by God to tell the elders to do the following in preparation for the building of the covenant. All Israelites should clean themselves and wash their clothes. Mark the mountain boundaries and avoid getting close or crossing the border. Avoid sexual intercourse between couples. Note: All this happened after Moses went up the mountain and God promised to make the Israelites the following if they obeyed him.
i. Your people ii. A kingdom of priests iii. A sacred nation On the third day after cleansing, Moses led the Israelites to know their God. God manifested himself in the following forms: thunder, bleaching, earthquake and a thick cloud that filled the mountain and a strong trumpet explosion. Moses came down and told the about the laws that were to guide them as a people of the covenant. The people agreed to obey all the lord's words spoken (Ex 24: 3 – 4) Thus the covenant was made. Qn and. Describe the circumstances that led to the breaking of the Sinai covenant Moses climbed the mountain to receive the stone tablets on which the Ten Commandments were written. He delayed (40 days) forgetting God. The Israelites became impatient. They forgot the saving power of God who had delivered them from Egypt. Aaron was a weak leader who couldn't get the people to keep the pact. He gave in to his demands to make and worship idols. Availability of gold jewelry: used to make the image of the calf. Idolatry was a practice made while in Egypt, so they copied/continued with it. They were accustomed to God's (idols). They could see while in Egypt unlike the Yahweh that they were invisible. Qn F. How was the broken pact renewed? Moses begged God not to destroy the Israelites. God spared them. God commanded the Israelites to cut two stone tablets where he would rewrite the commandments. God gave conditions to be fulfilled by the Israelites in renewing the covenant. These were: a) Obey God's command. b) Do not make treaties with other nations. c) Overthrow the ares of the gods of other nations and temples. d) Not to worship idols. e) Do not make images to represent God. f) Do not marry foreign wives. g) To accompany and celebrate the three festivals, i.e. Easter, the week-long party and the party of meeting. h) To keep the Sabbath day sacred. i) Dedicate yourself to God 1st child and male animals born. God promised that if they obeyed him, He would do so: a) Protect and preserve them b) Bless them c) Make them prosper After this Moses was commanded by God to write a new set of Laws on the stone tablets. Thus, the pact was renewed. Qn g. Describe how the Israelites worshipped God in the wilderness Worship is the practice of showing respect and love for God. The Israelites showed their respect and love for God in the wilderness in the following ways: - 1) The Ark and the Tabernacle: The Ark was a wooden box where the Ten Commandments were kept. They meant the presence of God. The tabernacle was a portable tent for the encounter between God and the Israelites. 2) The Sabbath: They observed the Sabbath as a sacred day to rest and worship God. 3) Festivals: Celebrated many festivals as a way to worship God. For example, Easter. 4) Altars - built when there was a need to worship God - a meeting point between God and the people and sacrifice to God. 5) Observance of the Ten Commandments. They guided them on how to live with God and man. 6) Religious leaders: God chose priest of the tribe of Levi to organize worship. Qn H. What is the relevance of the Ten Commandments to Christian today? Christians learn that God is a jealous God. They avoid keeping other things in their strong lives in God's place. Christians learn that God is unique and cannot be represented by objects made by man or described in human terms. They are reminded to observe the Sabbath worshipping God. They have a good relationship with God. They are taught to respect other people and their properties. They learn that long life is the result of honoring and respecting their parents. They strive to live upright and moral lives. They learn that lust for money and other property is sinful. Qn i. What did the Israelites learn about God in the wilderness? They learned that God is faithful. He keeps promises. A provider - supplied manna, water etc. God is the controller of natural forces, for example, red sea, pillar of cloud & fire, earthquakes etc. A jealous God - without worship of other gods. Just - he forgiven those who broke the covenant and punished those who refused to repent. Merciful and compassionate. Give them a second chance after breaking the pact. A God of victory - helped them defeat Amalekites. God valued a personal relationship - commandments given. Topic Five: Leadership in Israel Qn a. Explain the reasons against royalty in Israel (1 Sam 8:10 - 20) The king would force the children of the Israelites to serve him as soldiers in the army. The king would create forced labor and slavery by making young people work on their farms and in the manufacture of weapons. His daughters worked at his house. He would also take his lands and give it to his loyal servants. He would burden them to maintain his administration. It would be seen as a rejection of Yahweh as his king. Israel would be like other nations that did not know Yahweh. Yahweh would reject them when they weep for him. Qn B. Explaining David's importance as king of Israel David was important because he was chosen by God and publicly anointed by the elders in a religious ceremony. He also became an ancestor of many communities. David was a great musician and wrote many songs to promise God. He killed Goliath, the Philistine soldier. He conquered Israel's enemies, such as Amalekites, Ammonites, etc. He expanded Israel through his military achievements and marked the nation's boundaries. He captured Jerusalem from the Jebusites and made it a capital. He also made it a religious center by placing the Ark of the Covenant there, which had been housed – Abidjah. He had a good diplomatic relationship with other nations. He encouraged trade with other nations, making Israel prosperous. He was a shrewd administrator who chose wise elders to advise him. He was filled with the Holy Spirit. He established the largest and most enduring dynasty that lasted 400 years. He composed the books of Psalms used to praise God. Whenever he injusticed God, he genuinely repented and humbled himself before God. He was a righteous ruler. He respected God's prophets and consulted them before making decisions. He was praying and consulted God in his endeavors. He united the twelve (12) tribes of Israel. He set a good example of allegiance to Yahweh that he wanted all the Israelites to imitate. Qn c. How Did Jesus Fulfill The Prophecies prophet Nathan as a descendant of David? (i.e. areas where Jesus is mentioned as an angel Gabriel announced the birth of Jesus to Mary, who was engaged to Joseph, a descendant of David. The Angel referred to Jesus as the King whose wisdom would last forever (Luke 1:26-33). Jesus was born in Bethlehem – David's birthplace (Lk 2:4-5) Abraham and David are mentioned as Jesus' ancestors. During the triumphal entrance to Jerusalem, the crowds who met him sang with joy and shouted Hosanna at David's son. In the days of Pentecost, when Peter addressed the crowd, he referred to Jesus as Jesus's descendant (Acts:29-35). Zechariah in his Benedictine says that God promised a savior to come down from the house of David (Luke 1:69) The blind man in Jericho referred to Jesus as the son of David (Luke 18:38) Qn D. What was King Solomon's failure? Solomon was the second king of Israel, succeeding his father, King David. He was unable to live according to the covenant's way of life in the following ways. He married foreign wives, thus breaking the Torah who clearly declared that the Israelites should not marry foreigners because they can come with their gods – idols. He allowed wives to worship their gods (dols) thus leading to the spread of idolatry in Israel. He not only worshipped the gods of his wives, but also built temple for his worship. He, in worshipping the gods, became a bad example for Israel as king. They copied it. Although he built the temple of God, he erred in many ways: i. He built his palace for 13 years, but it took only 7 years to build God's temple. It shows that he loved Himself more to God. ii. He used foreign drawings and materials in the temple building, ignoring God's specifications on how to build it. iii. He liaised pagan craftsmen from Tyre to design, decorate and furnish the temple. He broke the sixth commandment by killing his half-brother, Adonijah. He suspected that Adonijah would become his rival to the throne. He spent a lot of money on Israel on his lavish lifestyle. He had a great army and servants. He overtaxed people to keep the amount. He used forced labor in his development projects. He enslaved young men and women who went to work in the palace as servants of their wives. He practiced nepotism. He exempted them from forced labor. He sold part of Israel – he sold 20 cities of Galilee to the King of Tyre as payment of a debt he could not pay contrary to God's command. He made treaties with other nations that were against the condition established during the renewal of the Sinai pact. In the above ways, he oppressed God's people. Qn and. What leadership qualities can modern leaders learn from David? Justice: A good leader is one who does not favor some people like David (1 Sam 24:1 – 12). Courage: David showed this while fighting Goliath. Leaders need to be courageous and courageous in their work (1 Sam 17:41 – 54). of God and Faith: David consulted God before any work. Leaders should do the same. Gratitude: David was grateful for the blessings he received. Leaders should be happy grateful to God. Loyalty: Modern leaders must remain loyal to their office. David was loyal to God and his people (2 Sam 2:7) Goodness: Good leaders should show mercy to their people as David did, for example, he forgave Saul twice (2 Sam 19:9–39). Humility: Leaders should not hesitate to ask God and the people for forgiveness. David was humble and asked for forgiveness whenever he made a mistake. Willingness to delegate: Learn to delegate the future as David did (2 Sam 20:23 – 26) Wisdom: Be wise in choosing legal advisors as David did. Respect: Leaders should show respect for God and preach those who
serve as David did to prophets and their people. Topic Six: Loyalty to God- Elijah. Qn a. Elijah's qualities that led to his conquests • Elijah was fearless and courageous. His courage helped him to stand up to King Ahab and Queen Jezebel and condemn them for their wickedly, as corruption and idolatry. • He was faithful to God. Yahweh guided him in his relations with baal prophets and King Ahab. • He lived a simple life. For example, he wore simple clothes made of Carmel's skin. • He defended the pact at a time when Yahweh's religion was in danger. • He had the power of God in him and was able to control the rain. • He confirmed that Yahweh had authority over the earth and over the people. b) The cyst is a clear religious, social, political differences within a group or organization Sincretism is the process of mixing religious beliefs and practices. c) Some characteristics of Elijah that a modern Christian should strive to imitate. 1) Courage 2) Fidelity 3) Zeale for God 4) Concern for the needy/poor 5) Provision of social justice 6) Patience Qn d. What were the effects of idolatry in Israel? Sincretism developed where the Israelites worshipped Yahweh alongside the gods of Canaan. The Israelites began to call Yahweh by the names used for the Canaanite gods, for example El. The Israelites began to name their children after the Canaanite gods as Baal. They changed their religious calendar and celebration to match with their celebrations and Canaanite feasts. They converted the high places used to worship Baal to yahweh shrines without removing the serious images of the idols. The unity that existed between the two tribes of Israel was destroyed. They didn't treat each other like brothers anymore. The kings of Israel behaved like the Canaanite leaders oppressing the weak and grabbing other people's property. The people neglected the holy places of Yahweh. God's prophets were mistreated, persecuted, and even killed. God withdrew his blessings from the Israelites because they angered him by worshipping other gods. They broke God's commandments, which forbade the worship of another god a part of Yahweh. The Israelites practiced temple prostitution and other cananetruals and sacrifices. Qn and. Describe Elijah's struggle against false religion in Israel Elijah rose to false religion at a time when Baissm had become the official religion. Hge Hge a three-and-a-half-year drought because the people had moved away from Yahweh. After the drought, God appeared to Elijah and told him to go to King Ahab and tell him that the drought was the result of idolatry in Israel. Elijah asked the King to command all people to meet on Mount Carmel to hold a contest. Elijah asked the King to invite the 400 prophets of Asherah and the 450 from Baal, saw that they could prove who the true God is. Elijah would sacrifice a bull and false prophets would also sacrifice his to summon his gods to send fire. The one who could send is the true God. The prophets of Baal were the first to pray to their god, but he never sent fire. The prophets cut themselves with knives to please their god, but he never sent. Elijah then prepared the altar with 12 pillars representing the 12 tribes of Israel. He dug a trench around the altar, laid wood and placed the cut bull on top of the wood. He ordered water to be poured around the trenches until it flooded. Then at night Elijah prayed and called the God of Abraham, Jack, and Jacob to send fire. The fire came and consumed all the sacrifice, including the water in the trenches. As a result, the Israelites bowed down and declared yahweh to be the true God. Then Elijah commanded the death of all the prophets of Baal and the prophetesses of Asherah. Elijah went to the top of Mount Carmel and prayed for the rain. Yahweh sent his servant to observe the sign of sea rain. The servant looked out to sea seven times later, as he saw a small cloud forming. Then the heavy rain fell, signaling the end of the drought. Qn F. Describe Elijah's fight against corruption – 1 Kings 21 Corruption: It can be defined as dishonesty or abuse of power for personal gain. In a corrupt society, the rich and powerful tend to take advantage of the weak/poor, exploiting them and denying them their rights. King Ahab of Israel desired a fruitful vineyard from a man named Naboth. King Ahab approached Naboth to sell him the vineyard or trade with others. Naboth turned down the offer because in Israel, selling ancestral land was against the law of the covenant. The land belonged to God. Jezebel, Ahab's wife, soon learned of Naboth's refusal and she organized Naboth's murder on false charges. After Naboth was killed, Ahab owned the vineyard. God commanded Elijah to declare his judgment on Ahab by committing such an evil act in Israel. Elijah declared the following judgment on Ahab: i. The dogs would lick Ahab's blood in the same place where they licked Naboth's. ii. The dynasty of Ahab would fall like those of the Kings before him who had disobeyed God. iii. All members of Ahab's family would face violent deaths. Upon hearing this, Ahab humbled himself before God and repented. God postponed Ahab's punishment for his son's day. Qn g. What can Christian learn from Elijah's teachings? From the Mount Carmel incident, learn that Yahweh controls the forces of nature can bring rain or stop it. Yahweh is the only true and living God - Mount Carmel. Yahweh forgives - forgive those who repented on Mount Carmel. Yahweh is a jealous God. He will not share the honor with any God – he killed the 450 prophets who worshipped Baal. A prosecutor protected Elias. A provider - provided food to Elijah. Yahweh answers prayers. He's faithful. They also learn that church leaders should condemn evil as Elijah did in the case of Ahab and Naboth. Christians must work to protect the poor from exploitation. They should be praying that God can help them overcome difficulties like Elias. They must strive to lead lives free from corruption. They must remain faithful, even if it means costing their lives for Naboth. Leaders should realize that authority comes from God and is responsible for Him. They must avoid idolatry, which Elijah condemned. Performing God-given tasks, however, they could be as Elijah did – facing Ahab, killing the 450 false prophets, etc. Finally, they should invite sinners to repent and bring them back to God. Topic Seven: Selected Aspects of African Religious Heritage Question a: Explain African Beliefs About God (or Qualities) African Beliefs About Your God are found in our proverbs, myths, songs, prayers, narratives, and religious ceremonies. It was believed that God was a supreme being who was beyond human comprehension. African communities believed that God was all-powerful – omnipotent. They believed that God's power is expressed in natural occurrences such as thunder, earthquake floods, and volcanic eruptions. God is believed to be omniscient. He's unlimited and he knows how to hear and see everything. He is also ubiquitous – which means he's everywhere all the time. Transcendent - beyond human understanding. Because of the transcendent nature, Africans found it impossible to represent it using physical representations. They saw him as being very close to them. He was seen as the provider and supporter of creation. They believed that God is eternal. He has no beginning or end. God is merciful. They believed he was incorruptible. African communities have associated God with justice. Physical characteristics were often seen as a representation of God's incredible power. That's why large mountains, thick forest, unique rock formation were used as sanctuaries. African saw God as mysterious. Qb. Describe the African understanding of the Hierarchy of Beings Hierarchy of Ancestral Divinities Human Beings Animals and Plants Things Not Alive God as the creator occupies the highest rank in the hierarchy of beings – creator. The Deities: Come next and control the natural forces in the universe, created by God. The Common Spirits: Make up the spirits of people who died a long time ago. Ancestors: (undead): Spirits of those who recently and are still remembered by the living. Humans: They consist of the living and the unborn. Animals and Plants: Come next – for the use of man as food and sacrifice to God. god. (7) they are non-living things: such as mountains, rocks, rivers, caves, places inhabitants of God and spirits. Qc. Describe the role of ancestors for the living The ancestors acted as intermediaries between God and human beings. They communicated the problems and desires of human beings to God. God and spirits used ancestors to express their desires toward human beings. The ancestors greeted those who died for the spirit world. They helped preserve the culture and standards of a community. The ancestors blessed the living and corrected them through punishment. Qd. What was the responsibility of the living in relation to God? Show gratitude to God and thank him as a recognition that He is the giver of life. To honor, worship, and worship God by praying to Him for their needs. Pray to Him during or before a war, before planting, etc. Obey and trust him. To take care of God's creation. To teach children about God. Appease him through sacrifice. Self Describe traditional African ways of worshipping the Sacrifice of God: They were used to ask God's favor, thanksgiving, to avoid evil and ask forgiveness, before planting and after harvest, epidemics, birth, naming, invitation, weddings, funerals, etc. for different reasons. Offers: Food, for example, grains, honey, beer, milk were offered in recognition of God as owner and provider. Prayers and invocations: Most common act of worship. A continuation activity done at any time as the need arises. Music and dance: People were involved physically and spiritually. That brought the city together. Blessings and Greetings: Expressed in greetings and farewells, for example, Go with God, May God be with you. Qf. What were
african ways of venerating and communicating with spirits and ancestors? Venerating means showing respect to someone Spirits and ancestors were venerated because it was believed that they were seniors of human beings and closer to God. Sacrifices were offered to them as ways to worship them. Libation spill was done. The living invited them during ceremonies such as birth, invitation, marriage and burial. They consulted soothsayer, psychics and medical men to keep in touch. The living with his name – thus, they became immortal and members in the physical world again. Their names were mentioned during prayer. Keeping their graves. Giving them proper burial ceremonies. Topic Eight: African Moral and Cultural Values. Salt What is the meaning of the kinship system? Kinship means being related by blood or marriages. The kinship system was important in traditional African society because of the following factors. The kinship system regulated people's behavior with each other. This promoted peaceful and harmonious relations. Promoted cooperation among members of the community, in times of difficulty. It helped ensure that disadvantaged community members were served. The undead and the ancestors were part of African kinship system. This showed concern either the families or relatives they left behind. The kinship system led to the preservation of cultural identity. He provided a peaceful way to resolve disputes with the elders acting as arbitrators. It ensured fairness and transparency in the sharing of inheritance. The kinship system brought together the members of a family and clan giving them a sense of belonging. It helped people establish a new relationship, especially through marriage. Kinship ties regulated marital customs rules and regulations. People who were related anyway couldn't get married. Qb. Outline and explain factors that contribute to harmony and mutual responsibility in the Traditional African Society. Good morale: All community members were expected to do the right thing according to community standards. Participation in community activities: Community media were expected to participate in community activities, such as wrestling, dance and community work. Sharing: People shared ideas and even properties, which created harmony among people. Division of labor: The tasks were distributed according to age; gender to avoid conflicts in roles. Rules: In traditional African communities, the elderly, young men and women had their respective roles to play this greater harmony in the community. Virtues: Virtues such as generosity, obedience, kindness, and honesty were encouraged because they contributed to a harmonious life. Religious beliefs and practices: A common belief in God, spirits and ancestors have created a sense of unity. Qc. What was the purpose of bridal wealth in the Traditional African Society? It was a way of thanking the bride's family for taking good care of her. It was a form of compensation for the bride's parents because the woman would now belong to another family. It was a sign of contract that the man would marry the girl and they would live together to the death. It represented evidence of the groom's ability to care for a wife and family. It was a sign of generosity on man's side. It began a lasting friendship between the families of the groom and the bride. You cemented a wedding. It was a symbol of the marriage pact between the bride and groom. The bride's wealth served as an external seal of the marriage contract. Qd Explain the role of men-medicine in African Communities and their relevant today 1) Healers are also called traditional healers, herbalists, or physicians. They identified diseases and their causes. They identified appropriate measures of treatment and prevention for the disease. They avoided the effects of a curse. They offered sacrifices and prayers to God and their ancestors. They have prepared charms for protection from witchcraft and evil spirits. They gave medicines to increase fertility in people and animals. They acted as guiding people on all matters of life. 2) Relevance of modern society Modern medicine has not fully Herbalists. Doctors and scientific researchers today work side by side with traditional healers from herbs. are used to make modern medicine. Some people still believe that there are some diseases that cannot be treated in hospitals, therefore, they turn to herbalists. Some people also believe that medical people who practice magic have the power to change their destiny. Form Two God Finds Us in Jesus Christ St Luke Gospel Introduction Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John record the life of Jesus Christ and his ministry in the four books of the Gospel. We will trace the life and ministry of Jesus Christ as written by St Luke to Theophilus. St. Luke's was a doctor. Topic One: Old Testament Prophecies About the Messiah Introduction: Read 2 Samuel 7:13, Isaiah 7:10-16 Messiah The word Messiah is from a Hebrew word meshiach, which reminds the anointed: thus, a Messiah is a call, anointed and named by God to serve Him. Prophecy: A prophecy refers to a prediction of what will happen in the future. Messianic prophecies: These are the predictions that were made by the prophets to describe the coming of a righteous king who will rule Israel according to God's will. The origin of messianic prophecies in the Bible begins with the prophecy of prophet Nathan to King David. NOTE: The Romans ruled the Israelites before the birth of Jesus. They hated Roman leadership and longed for someone of their own to lead them to victory over Roman rule. The Prophet of Israel (the Old Testament) communicated a message that God would send a messiah to bring all people into a lasting relationship with Him. The prophets who were sent had different ideas about the Messiah. Their ideas about the Messiah were different from Jewish expectations – for which they hoped that the political king would lead them to victory over Roman rule. But the prophets were talking about a religious – to deliver them from sin. Results of the topic. By the end of this topic, you should be able to: a) Explain the Old Testament prophecies about the coming of the Messiah. b) Relate the concept of the Messiah in the Old and New Testaments. c) Explain the connection between the Old and New Testaments. d) Discuss the role of John the Baptist. Lesson One. Old Testament prophecies about the coming of the Messiah. Learning results. By the end of this lesson, you should be able to describe prophecies of Nathan Isaiah, Jeremiah, psalmist prophecy (David) and Micah about the Messiah (i) Nathan's Prophecy (2 Samuel 7:3-17) and (Psalm 89:20-38). David proposed building a house for God. Nathan the prophet received a message (an oracle) to David. In this prophecy, God told Nathan to tell King David that God would ensure that the kingdom of David lasted forever. An heir to David's lineage would rule. David's heir will build a house for the name of God. God would establish the throne of his kingdom forever. David heir will be the son of God and God your father. David House and Kingdom will be Always. David's dead. But God's mercy will not depart from David's heir. Hence the promise that the kingdom of David will last forever referred to the messiah to come. David is an ancestor of Christ. (ii) Prophecy of Isaiah - Isaiah 7:10-16; 9: 1- 7; 61:1 – 2, and 63. In these readings, Isaiah prophesied that the Messiah would be: Born of a virgin A child, born of a virgin and called Emmanuel who is God with us a Wonderful, Counselor, Almighty God, The Eternal Father and the Prince of Peace. The Spirit of God within him. Anointed from God. Sent to preach good news to the poor, to bring freedom to the captives, to proclaim the year of God's favor. Isaiah also prophesied that the Messiah would be the suffering servant (Isaiah 53). Characteristics of the Suffering Servant - Isaiah 53 He would endure the sins of the human species. He was oppressed, afflicted, despised, rejected from men. He had suffering and disgrace submissively. He was ridiculed, spat on and wounded. He was innocent of sin and still treated like a criminal. He was punched and wounded on the sides. He was crucified with thieves and made intercession for sinners. He was buried in the tomb of a rich man. iii. Prophecy of Jeremiah- Jeremiah 23: 5 – 6. God promised to rise a (branch) that should: Choose as King, a righteous descendant of David. Prosper. Govern wisely, do what's right, and only in the world. Perform justice on earth. Ensure that Judah and Israel are safe and live in peace. Be called god our righteousness – The Lord our salvation. What does the term fair branch mean? iv. Prophesied micah, (Micah 5: 1 – 5). Micah prophesied that the messianic king will come from Bethlehem. He must lead with authority. He will bring justice. v. The Psalmist Prophecy (Psalm 41:9 and 110:1 –2). David spoke of Betrayal by a close friend. Messiah is referred to as The Lord. The Messiah will rule/reign among enemies. Summary Nathan, Isaiah, Jeremiah, psalmist prophecy (David) and Micah prophesied a Messiah to come. The Jews expected a Messiah who would be a political leader, a victorious ruler, and a king. They expected a Messiah: Who would lead their people to a time of great national power and prosperity; In whose reign, there will be no sickness, no sorrow, no injustice, no injustice. In whose reign, there will be no fear. In whose reign the earth will be full of joy and peace Who will rule forever. Revision questions 1) Describe Jeremiah's prophecy about the Messiah 2) What does the term Messiah mean? 3) Highlight the Jewish expectations of the Messiah in the Old Testament? 4) Did Jesus Christ fulfill the prophecies about the Messiah? As? 5) Which Old Testament prophets prophesied of the expected Messiah? Lesson Two. The Concept of the Messiah in the New Testament Learning Outcomes. At the end of this lesson, you should be able to explain the concept of the Messiah in the New
Testament The concept of Messiah is found in 1:26 – 38; 2:1-23; 23:1 – 35; 24:50 – 51. The writer of Luke's gospel makes it clear that Jesus fulfilled the Old Testament prophecies about the coming of the Messiah. How did he do that? Well Jesus fulfilled the prophecies of the Old Testament because; Jesus was born from the lineage of David (Matthew 1) Angle Gabriel said that the child to be born will rule forever (Luke 1:32) Prophecy of Nathan Jesus was born of a virgin Mary, as foretold by Isaiah 7:14 Messiah is called Emmanuel, prophecy of Isaiah. Matthew 1:18 – 25 Jesus was born in Bethlehem – Prophecy of Micá The Messiah would be a 'Son of David – Nathan, and Jeremiah prophesied. Jesus was referred to as a 'Son of David' (Luke 18:38) Jesus would bring the salvation simeon dictated during Jesus' dedication. Luke 2:29 - 32. This was a fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy. Jesus referred to himself as the Messiah reading the scroll. Isaiah 61.1 - 2, and Luke 4: 18 – 19 Isaiah prophesied that the Messiah would work miracles. Jesus performed many miracles. The prophecy of the suffering servant (Isaiah 53) was fulfilled through the passion, death, and crucifixion of Jesus Christ. We see Jesus betrayed by one of his disciples – friend, fulfilling the psalmist prophecy. Note that the Jews of the New Testament expected a messiah to free them from Roman rule. The Jews expected Jesus to be a political leader or king. However, Peter called him Christ of God (Luke 9:20). Matthew called him king of the Jews in chapter (2 verse 2). Thus, Jesus came as a Spiritual Leader and King, not as a political leader/king. Self-assessment questions 1. What does the name Emmanuel mean? 2. Explain the concept of the Messiah in the New Testament? Lesson Three. Annunciation of the Birth of John the Baptist Introduction John the fathers of John the Baptist were Zechariah and his wife Elizabeth. Zechariah's name meant God remembered. Elizabeth's name meant God swore. Learning the result. At the end of this lesson, you should be able to describe the annunciation of the birth of John the Baptist and Jesus. John the Baptist 1. The Annunciation - Read - Luke 1:5 - 25. Zechariah was a priest. He and his wife Elizabeth were old, good and righteous people of God. But they didn't have a son. They were sterile. But God gave them a child, John the Baptist. His birth was announced to his father, Zechariah, when he was in the temple offering incense. An angel appeared to Zechariah and told him that his prayers had been heard. His wife Elizabeth will have a son. The angel said the child would be called John, which means that God is gracious. The child will be left aside to serve God. You will be filled with the Holy Ghost as an adult. John. You're going to be a Nazarite. He shouldn't either cut his hair or drink wine. 1. must transform many people's hearts to the Lord their God. Also will turn the hearts of parents into their children, Zechariah expressed unbelief to these words. Angel Gabriel told him that he must be dumb the realization of God's words. The Birth, Circumcision and Appointment of John the Baptist Elizabeth brought a son. This brought great joy to her and Zachariah. Elizabeth's cousins and neighbors wanted the child to be called Zechariah in honor of her father. But Elizabeth insisted on the name John. When Zechariah was asked to name the child, he wrote the name John. On the 8th, the child was called John as the angel had said. John was circumcised on the 8th day according to Jewish traditions. After naming his son John, Zechariah's mouth opened immediately and he began to speak. He sang a song – referred to as Benedictus in Luke 1:67 – 79. As he sang the Benedon, Zechariah prophesied that God has: Raised a horn of salvation in david's house. I remembered your covenant with Abraham. Zechariah said this about his son John: He will be the prophet of the highest. The child/John must prepare the Lord's way by, i. Calling men to forgiveness. (ii) Show men the light of salvation. (iii) Guide people to peace. Lesson four. The Role of John the Baptist The role of John the Baptist is found in Isaiah 40:3–5, Malaya 3:1, 4:5–6, and Luke 7:20 – 35. 143 Learning Outcomes. At the end of this lesson, you should be able to describe John the Baptist's role in the Gospel. John the Baptist had an important role to play according to the Angel, who announced his birth. His role was: • Be a Prophet with elijah qualities (see Malaya 3:1, 4:5) Announce the good news that will come, just as Elijah did. Be the link between the Old Testament and the New Testament. Prepare the way for the Lord. Announce the coming of the reign of God that was near. Preach a baptism of repentance. Baptize with water. Introduce the people and their disciples to the Messiah - Jesus Christ. Fulfill Elijah's prophecy that a messenger was sent before the messiah came. John the Baptist was compared to Elijah. Topic review questions 1. Outline the qualities of John as described by the angel Gabriel to Zechariah. 2. Why was John referred to as the second Elijah? 3. What lessons do Christians learn from the annunciation of the birth of John the Baptist? 4. describe the birth of John the Baptist. Topic Two: The Childhood and Early Life of Jesus - Luke 1:26 – 38 Learning Outcomes. At the end of this lesson, you should: a. Explain the events that lead to the birth of Jesus b. Describe the encounter between Mary and Elizabeth c. Describe the birth of Jesus d. Explain the dedication of Jesus and and. Describe Jesus in the Temple a. Angel Gabriel announces the birth of Jesus. Angel Gabriel said Maria would conceive and have a son. Angel Gabriel called Mary the highly favored. Mary was an ordinary virgin girl in Galilee engaged to Joseph, a descendant of David. The Angel said that Mary would endure (i) A Son (ii) named Jesus (which means that God serves. (iii) The child will be great (iv) He will be called the son of the highest. v He must the throne of his father David (vi) He will reign forever (vii) His kingdom will never end. Read again and explain the angel Gabriel said about the child being born to Mary? B. Maria visits Elizabeth. Luke 1:39-56 Angel Gabriel had told Mary that his cousin Elizabeth was also going to have a child. Mary went to visit her. The child in Elizabeth's womb jumped when Mary greeted Elizabeth. The Holy Spirit revealed to Elizabeth that Mary is the mother of her Lord, the Messiah. Mary responded to Elizabeth by singing the hymn The Protector in Psalm 121:3. The Love of God. Psalm 103:17, 98:3. The Magnificent. In this hymn Mary says: Her soul enlarges the Lord. The Lord directed the poor and the low-income. God's mercy is in them that fear him from generation to generation. God humbles the proud and powerful, and exalts those of low property (the humble) God filled the hungry and sent the rich away empty through the magnificent. Mary, expresses her joy, gratitude and favor given to her and to the world. c. The birth of Jesus Christ. Luke 2: 1 to 20 The birth of Jesus occurred in Bethlehem, Judea, during the reign of Augustus Caesar, a Roman emperor. During this time, Rome was conducting a census of the people/citizens for the purpose of collecting taxes. The census was ordered by the emperor to determine the payment of taxes. The method Rome was using was counting. Joseph from David's house went to his hometown, called Bethlehem; for the census. Jesus was born during this time. He was wrapped in clothes and lying in a manger because there was no accommodation in Bethlehem. The first people to receive the news that a Savior was born were the shepherds. An angel announced the birth of the Savior, Christ the Lord, to the shepherds. The shepherds went to Bethlehem and saw the child Jesus. They spread the word about what i had told them about the child. How was the annunciation of the birth of Jesus extraordinary? d. The dedication of Jesus - Luke.. 2: 22 – 38 Like John the Baptist, Jesus was circumcised, and appointed on the 8th day. He was called Jesus, who means the savior or Yahweh or saved. Mary and Joseph observed Jewish customs according to the Law of Moses. For her purification and dedication of the baby Jesus, Mary brought a pair of turtles as an offering. Males born with their fists were dedicated to God as a Saint. Simeon took the child in his arms for dedication and said: The child is ready for the fall and rise of many in Israel. A sword will pierce Mary's soul because of the child. The prophet Anna also came to the temple and prophesied that the child would bring deliverance. And. Jesus in Temple Luke 2:42 – 52 The parents of Jesus Mary and Joseph went to Jerusalem every year for the Feast of Easter. When Jesus was 12, he accompanied them to Jerusalem. After the party, the parents went home without realizing that their son Jesus was not with them. But as they were on his way, they realized that he was between them. They returned to Jerusalem, and searched for him for three days. They found him sitting in the temple; listen and ask teachers questions. All those who were in the temple were surprised by their wisdom and intelligence. It is in the temple that Jesus is revealed, first as a true son of his people and also as light and salvation for all people. When asked by Mary and Joseph, Jesus answered thus: Did you not know that I had to be in my Father's house about my Father's affairs? This was an echo of Malaya 3: 1 the Lord whom you seek will suddenly come to your temple. Answer these questions 1 Tracking occasions when angels appeared to people in the New Testament. 2 How did Jesus follow the customs and traditions of the Jewish people? Answers 1. Occasions when angels appeared to people in the New Testament. a) Angel appeared to Zechariah to announce the birth of John the Baptist (b) Angel appeared to Mary to announce the birth of Jesus Christ. c) Angels appeared to the shepherds the night Jesus was born. (d) Angel appeared to Joseph in a dream warning him to
flee to Egypt with the child and Mary. 2. As Jesus followed the customs and traditions of the Jewish people (i) He was appointed on the 8th day (ii) He was circumcised on the 8th day (iii) His parents took him to the temple for the annual cristine. Passover (iv) He went to the synagogue (v) In his dedication as first man, his parents offered the sacrifices expected of them. Topic review Questions 1. Explain the events that lead to the birth of Jesus b. Describe the encounter between Mary and Elizabeth c. Describe the birth of Jesus d. Explain Jesus' dedication and Describe Jesus in Temple Topic Three. The Galilean Ministry - Luke 3-8 John the Baptist and Jesus Christ Learning Results. By the end of this topic, you must: a) Explain the teachings of John the Baptist. b) Describe the baptism and temptation of Jesus and its relevance to Christians today. c) Give reasons why Jesus was rejected in Nazareth. d) Describe the first miracles of Jesus in Capernaum. Lesson One. The Preaching of John the Baptist (Luke 3: 1 – 20) John the Baptist preached about one. Baptism of repentance for the forgiveness of sins. Baptism means diving into the water Repentance means change of heart/mind, turning around. Baptism was a symbol of repentance, which means a total change of heart/mind, a confession of sins. The baptism of water was a preparation for the baptism of fire and the Holy Ghost by Jesus. B. He warned people about God's upcoming judgment. Religious leaders emphasized external observance of the law rather than inner justice. John the Baptist told them to bear fruits worthy of repentance. He told them to live righteous lives and not as hypocrites (litter of vipers). Religious leaders also assumed that because they were descendants of Abraham, God would not punish them. He warned them that God could be resurrected of Abraham from stones. c) He announced the coming of the Messiah as John the Baptist became famous for some thinking of being the promised messiah. However, he pointed to a messiah who will not baptize with water, but with the Holy Spirit and fire (Jesus Christ). d) He preached about social justice. He taught, emphasized, advised: That those who have should share with those who do not. The need for justice and honesty, for example, tax collectors do not charge more than necessary. That soldiers should not abuse their power by falsely accusing others, stealing. They were told to settle for their salaries. e. He condemned the immoral behavior of King Herod. King Herod married herod, the wife of his own brother. Herod imprisoned John the Baptist and this led to his death (Luke 3 v.22). What does the term social justice mean? Find the answer in (d). Summary of the teachings of John the Baptist He taught about repentance and forgiveness of sins. He warned people about judgment coming from God. He announced the coming of the Messiah who would be a judge. He preached social justice. Those who have must share with the poor. He emphasized the need for

justice and honesty. He warned against the abuse of power by those in power and authority. He condemned the acceptance of bribes, corruption and taxation. He condemned sexual immorality (adultery). Relevance of John the Baptist's teachings to Christians today The teachings challenge Christians to be righteous, honest, and only in their relationships with others. Christians should avoid being hypocrites with each other. Christians need to know that God will judge them by their mistakes. Therefore, Christian must sincerely repent of his sins and seek forgiveness. Christians should warn nonbelievers of the next trial. They must preach against evil without fear; and prevent corruption, and sexual immorality. Christians must live together in harmony. Baptism was important to Christians. Group activity. Read Luke and find out how John the Baptist was killed, why, and by whom Lesson Two. The Baptism of Jesus and its relevance today by learning results. At the end of this lesson, you should be able to: a. Describe the baptism of Jesus Christ. b. Give reason why Jesus was baptized. c. Relevance of the State or the importance of Jesus' baptism to Christians. A. The baptism of Jesus Christ (Luke 3: 21 – 22) When Jesus was about 30 years old, He was baptized by John the Baptist. Jesus was the last to be baptized. Though he did not need to repent, for he did not sin; He, however, was baptized even though He was sinless. When he was baptized, heaven opened and the Holy Spirit descended upon Him in the form of a dove. At the same time, a voice from heaven said: This is my beloved son, in whom I am very pleased. B. Reasons why Jesus was baptized. He was baptized because: a. Jesus wanted to show his approval to the Ministry of John's Baptism. Jesus accepted the work of redemption of the human species to be completed through suffering and death. c. Jesus identified himself the sinful humanity that needed redemption through baptism. d. Jesus carried all the sins of mankind (baptized last). And. He wanted to take the sins of people/humanity upon himself in order to bring reconciliation between people and God. F. God can confirm to the people that Jesus Christ was the messiah (Psalm 2:7). G. It was an act of preparing those who were ready to receive the Messiah. H. Baptism was a way to fulfill the prophecy of the Old Testament. c. Relevance or importance of Jesus' baptism to Christians. 1) Christians practice baptism. They follow Jesus' example of baptism. There are many forms of baptism, such as total immersion in water, spouding water on the forehead, partial immersion (head only) and passage under a flag. 2) Christians teach importance to baptism. It qualifies a new convert to become a member of Christian communion. 3) Through baptism, Christians receive the power of the Holy Spirit. 4) Through baptism, Christians identify with Jesus Christ and all that he represents. 5) Baptism unites Christians in the body of Christ. 6) Baptism is a symbol of death and resurrection. In some denominations, the baptized receive new names from other Christians and Jews. 7) Baptism means the forgiveness of sins. Through baptism he is considered a child of God. 9) Baptism is a form of preparation for the kingdom of God. 10) Baptism is a sign of the forgiveness of Christ's sins. Review of lesson questions a. What is the relevance of John the Baptist's teaching to Christians today? B. Give reasons why Jesus agreed to be baptized c. Describe the baptism of Jesus d. What is the meaning of Jesus' baptism for Christians today Lesson Three. Temptations of Jesus: Relevance to Christians Today Learning Results. At the end of class, you should. Narrate the temptations of Jesus. B. State relevance of Jesus' temptations to modern Christians. c. Lessons of state that Christians can learn from the temptations of Jesus. A. The temptations of Jesus (Luke 4:1 – 13). Jesus, filled with the Holy Spirit, returned from Jordan to the wilderness. Like Elijah, Moses, he ate and drank nothing for 40 days and nights. He was hungry after 40 days. It is at this moment of weakness that the devil tempted him. First temptation. The devil told Jesus to prove that He was the Son of God, turning the stones to become bread. Jesus, however, replied that it is written that man lives not only on bread to sustain him, but in all that the Lord says (Deut 8:3). Satan was telling Jesus to use his messianic power and spirit to obtain material security for himself and his followers for selfish and materialistic purposes. What can we learn from this temptation? Jesus was not seeking to establish a material paradise on earth. Second temptation. The devil led Jesus to a high place (High Mountain) and showed him in an instant all the kingdoms of the world. He told Him he would give him his authority and splendor, if He bows and worships loves Jesus answered... it is written to worship the Lord your God and serve him only. Do not divine other gods (Deut.6: 13-14). Satan wanted Jesus to use godly power and influence. That was idolatry, that is, worshipping other gods. What can we learn from this temptation? Jesus did not come to seek a worldwide political military reign as many Jews expected Him to do. The Devil took Jesus to Jerusalem and made him stay at the highest point of the temple. He told Jesus to play if He were the Son of God because it is written that the Lord will command the angels to protect him (Psalm 91.11–12). Jesus answered and said it is written, do not put the Lord in his God to the test. Satan wanted Jesus to presume God's good care by jumping off the roof of the temple. What can we learn from this temptation? Jesus will not force belief in his Messiah ship through a spectacular sign. It should be noted that the temptations came after the baptism of Jesus, where he had solemnly accepted the opening of his public ministry and God confirmed it. Therefore, temptations were a test of their loyalty to God's chosen way of life. B. Relevance of Jesus' temptations to Christians. Jesus, though without sin was tempted. Your followers should expect to be tested in their faith. Christians learn that it is not a sin to be tempted. Since Jesus was tempted, he understands Christian's difficulties when they are tried. Jesus is always ready to help Christians deal with temptations. Why do you think Christians are tempted? Through temptations and judgments, the Christian faith in God is strengthened. Christians learn to refer to the Bible for guidance when tempted. Jesus said it's written... in reference to the scriptures. Christians should seek the Holy Spirit to give them strength to fight against any form of trials and temptations. Jesus, filled with the Holy Spirit went into the wilderness and was tempted by the devil..... In temptation, God provides a way out. Thus, followers of Jesus Christ (Christians) should not be seekers of spectacular signs. Lesson four. Rejection of Jesus in Nazareth Learning Results. At the end of class, you should. Describe Jesus' rejection in Nazareth b. Suggest possible reasons for rejection. Rejection of Jesus in Nazareth (Luke 4:14–30). After the temptation, Jesus went to Galilee, his home district to begin his ministry. As a faithful Israelite, Jesus participated in the worship in the synagogue every Sabbath day. During this time, it was customary to visit rabbis (teachers of the law) to have the honor of reading the law or addressing the congregation. When Jesus had this opportunity, He opened the scroll and read from Isaiah 61: 1 – 3 ... The Sovereign Lord filled me with his spirit. He chose me and sent me. Luke writes in 4:18 The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he chose me to bring good news to the poor. As Jesus completed the reading, he told them that today this scripture was fulfilled in his hearing. From reading Jesus referred to himself as the Messiah. The people of Nazareth in indignation wanted to kill Jesus by throwing him over a cliff. B. Possible reasons for rejection. The Jews of Nazareth rejected Jesus because one, they knew him as the son of Mary and Joseph. They did not know him as the Son of God. Second, Jesus did not fit the idea of a political king that the Jews expected. They were waiting for a king with an army and horses. Three, Jesus' preaching was seen as being against that of the Pharisees, scribes, and saducts: religious leaders at that time. Four, Jesus pointed out evils of religious leaders. Five, a leader is never accepted at home, especially in a higher or senior position. Six, Jesus did not follow the general rules of the Mosaic Law. These were fasting, healing, and working on the Sabbath day. Even worse Jesus associated himself with Jewish outcasts, such as sinners and sick people. Discussion questions 1. What are the possible reasons for Jesus' rejection of Nazareth? Answers (i) He was known to people as the son of Mary and Joseph. (ii) He did not fit the idea of a political king that the Jews expected. (iii) It is often not accepted at home and in a senior position. (iv) He did not follow the general rules of the law of Moses. (v) He associated himself with sinners and outcasts. Lesson 5. Healing in Capernaum Learning Outcomes. At the end of this lesson: a. Describe the healing of Jesus in Capernaum b. Explain the healing of a possessed man with an evil spirit c. Describe Jesus' healing from Simon's mother – in law a. The healing of Jesus in Capernaum Lk. 4:31 – 44 After his rejection in Nazareth and an attempt to throw him down a hill, Jesus went to Capernaum. Here he cast out demons (Luke 4:40 – 41). He taught people. He performed many healing miracles. For example: i. To heal a man possessed by an evil spirit. A man was possessed by an unclean demon/spirit. He was in the synagogue. When he saw Jesus, the evil spirit cried out, Ah! What do you want with us, Jesus of Nazareth? Did you come to destroy us? I know who you are, the Holy Of God (Luke 4:34). Jesus answered, Be silent and come out of it. The Demon threw
the man down and left without doing any harm. The man was made whole. ii. Jesus heals Simon's mother-in-law – in the law. After Jesus left the synagogue, he went to Simon's house. Peter's mother-in-law. She had a fever, Jesus ordered the fever to come out and she was completely immediately. What lessons Christians learn from healings in Capernaum There are many lessons. These are those 1) Jesus is the son of God. 2) Jesus came to establish the Kingdom of God and destroy the kingdom of Satan. 3) Jesus has power over evil spirits/demons. 4) Jesus came to save human beings from the bondage of sin. 5) God cares about his people. Lesson Six. The Call of the First Disciples Luke 5:1 – 11 Introduction: A disciple is a student, a student, or a follower. Students followed a master learn about Matter. Disciples were followers of Christ. Learning results. At the end of the lesson, you should be able to describe the calling of the first disciples. Rabbis. They were law professors. They had special schools where they taught law. In these schools, the learning was by memorizing and repeating what the students heard from the rabbis. Jesus' disciples did not memorize. They learned by observation. They were witnesses — and they spoke what they heard, described, or explained what they saw. Calling the first disciples Jesus entered Simon's ship and began teaching the people who were there. Later, he told Simon to pull a little from the shore. Jesus sat on the boat and taught the crowd. After speaking, he told Simon, and his partners James and John; Push the boat out further into the deep waters... and disappoint their nets for a fish catch. Simon told Jesus that they worked all night, and they didn't take anything. But if you say that, I'll let the nets down. Simon obeyed. They let go of the nets and caught a crowd of fish. They asked for help from other fishermen. When Simon Peter saw this, he said to Jesus, Walk away from me, Lord! I am a sinful man! Jesus said to Simon Don't be afraid, from now on you'll be taking people. Upon arriving on the coast, Peter and his friends James and John children of Zebedee abandon everything and followed Jesus So the first disciples of Jesus were Simon Peter; James and John. Lessons from the calling of the first disciples 1) God can choose anyone to serve him, regardless of his social status. 2) God still calls people to serve him in various capacities as evangelists, pastors, and others. 3) Those callings should repent of their sins as Peter did. 4) Christians must trust God – Simon Peter trusted in Jesus and cast his nets even if they had. didn't catch any fish from the same place. 5) God can intervene in people's lives through miracles (miraculous capture of fish). 6) Christians should work together as a team. Fishermen worked together. 7) There is hope for those who follow Jesus. He told you to follow me and I'll make you fishers of men. God reveals himself to people in everyday activities as Jesus revealed himself to Simon Peter, and his friends James and John through fishing. 9) The Christian occupation may require renunciation of family ties and occupations or a change of life. 10) Those called to serve God are expected to be humble lesson seven. Opposition in Galilee's Learning Outcomes. At the end of class, you should. Describe the Pharisees' Scribes? Sadducees. B. Identify the differences between the Pharisees and the Sadducees. c. Explain why Jesus faced opposition from Pharisees, saducees, and scribes. Jesus' ministry consisted in teaching, healing, and doing many miracles. Because of this work, Jesus faced opposition from the Pharisees, saduces, and They were Jewish religious leaders. A. Opposition by Pharisees and saduces. Luke 5:12– 6:11 Why Jewish religious leaders; O O Scribes? Are Sadducos opposed to Jesus? There were many reasons for Jewish opposition to Jesus. These were: 1) Jesus was becoming more famous than religious leaders. 2) Your claim to forgive sins. This was reserved only for God. 3) Your association with tax collectors/ advertisers and sinners. For example, Jesus ate with Levi. 4) Your failure to observe the law of fasting. Jesus' disciples did not fast like the disciples of the Pharisees and John the Baptist. 5) Do what religious leaders regarded as illegal things on Saturday. For example, one. Eating on the Sabbath with unwashed hands (disciples). B. Plucking corn on Saturday. c. Working. Jesus healed himself on the Sabbath. This was considered work, which was illegal. Jesus healed a man with a paralyzed hand on the Sabbath. d. Touching the impure. Jesus reached out and touched a leper and healed him. Religious leaders could not touch unclean lepers. And. Associating with tax collectors who were considered sinners because they were corrupt. They collected more taxes than the required amount. Jesus should not associate with them or support them in any way. Who were the Pharisees? These were referred to as separate ones. Religious leaders who expected people to respect and honor them. Godly leaders and wanted everyone to recognize them. Rich Jews and looked at their riches as God's blessings. Called and regarded as the righteous. Popular for the poor who respected them. Characteristics of the Pharisees. They believed in the Law of Moses and accepted the first five books of the Bible as God inspired them. They insisted on strict observance of the law. B. They defended and insisted on observance of the oral traditions of the elders. c. They strictly followed 632 distinct rules and regulations divided from the Ten Commandments. d. They believed in the teachings of prophets and other Old Testament writings. And. They passed religious traditions of Jews from generation to generation and considered it a duty or obligation. F. They believed in the existence of angels and considered them intermediaries between God and human beings. G. They believed in the existence of demons and Satan. H. They believed and waited for God's Messiah to come. I. Believes in the resurrection of the dead. J. What believed in God's judgment at the end of time for the whole human species. K. They were strong nationalists and political leaders who resisted all foreign influences and power. Who were the Scribes? The word Scribe means writer. The work of a scribe was to rewrite by hand – new manuscripts of the Jewish scriptures. He copied the word exactly as it was. The scribes were Pharisees or saduces. In Jesus' time, most scribes were associated with the Pharisees. A scribe was also a 'rabbi' – teacher. Some scribes ran schools called Rabbin schools. These the young Jews learned learned Mosaic law from the age of 13. Scribes were represented in the Jewish religious council called Dinidino. Sinhedrin was the Jewish Court of Justice, which julced those who committed religious sins. Who were the Sadducees? The sadductors were the rich. They were an influential group. These were the majority in the Sanctuary, the Jewish Court of Justice. The poor hated them. They were also members of the Priesthood of Jerusalem. The chief priests were mostly extracted from the Sadducees, they believed in the divine authority of the Law of Moses and in the first five Books of the Pentathe Bible. They believed that Moses wrote the first 5 books of the Bible. They regarded all the other books of the Old Testament as not divinely inspired. That's why they rejected them. They rejected and did not believe in (a) The resurrection of the dead (b) Last judgment (c) Coming from the Messiah (d) Angels and demons and (e) the oral traditions of the Pharisees. They were enemies of the Pharisees, particularly for religious reasons. However, they joined the Pharisees and scribes in ochering to Jesus Christ. Lesson Eight. The Sermon on the Plain (Luke 6:12-16, 27-49) Review In the previous section, we learned that Jesus chose His apostles. He went down the hill and stayed in a level place. He gave a sermon to those present. This address is referred to as the sermon on the plain in the Gospel of Luke. The people came to hear the word of Jesus to receive healing and for Jesus to exercise unclean spirits from them. In the sermon, Jesus spoke of the characteristics of the new community. All those who would hear his word would be the New Israel. Learning results. At the end of the lesson, you should be able to (a) name the 12 disciples. b Summarize Jesus' teachings about true discipleship. © Analyze the teachings of Jesus on the plain (sermon on the plain). Selection of 12 disciples (Luke 6:12 – 16) Jesus entered a mountain to pray. In the morning, he called his disciples. From them, he selected 12 disciples, whom he also called apostles. Apostle means the one who is sent, a missionary. The 12 disciples were: (1) Simon Peter (2) Andrew (3) James (4) John (5) Phillip (6) Bartholomew (7) Matthew (Levi) (8) Thomas (9) Son of James of Alphaeus (10) Simon who was called the Patriot (11) Judas son of James and (12) Judas Iscariot who became the traitor (Luke vs. 14-16) Jesus' teachings about the true discipleship Jesus taught that a follower or disciple of Christ should: (a) Have unwavering faith. b Be obedient to the word of God. c Be self-critical/analytical/self-research. (d) Be kind, loyal, objective, just, and generous. and Accept others without discrimination. (f) Be a disciple and show concern for others. The Sermon on the Plain (Luke 6: 17 – 49) The Sermon on the Plain is a lecture or lesson that Jesus gave to a large number of his disciples and a large multitude of people who came from Judea, Jerusalem, Tire, and Sidon. They to hear the sermon of Jesus Jesus to be cured of diseases, evil spirits. The purpose of the sermon was to teach the crowd the meaning of following Christ. Jesus covered 6 beatitudes or topics in his sermon. These are: 1) Blessings and afflictions – beatitudes (2) Love to enemies (3) Judging others (4) Giving to the needy (5) A tree and its fruits (6) Wise and foolish builders – listening and making the words of
Jesus. We will discuss in detail each of these beatitudes. 1. Blessings and afflictions. Jesus taught that: (i) Blessed are the poor for theirs is the Kingdom of God. (ii) Blessed are the hungry for them must be filled. (iii) Blessed are those who weep now, for they will weep. (iv) Blessed are those who men will hate, reject, reproach for the good of Christ for their great reward being kept in heaven. v Ai of those who are rich, for they have already received their reward. (vi) Ai of those who are full that they will go hungry. Ai decant of those who laugh now, for they will mourn and weep. (viii) Ai of those to whom people speak well, for the ancestors said the same about false prophets. Those who accept to be followers of Christ are promised blessings while those who reject Christ must suffer in the future. 2. Love your enemies. Luke. 6: 27 – 36. Love is often defined as a warm feeling/affection for someone or something. Jesus taught his followers to love their enemies and do good to those who hate you. Bless those who curse you. Pray for those who mistreat you. Do the men as you expect them to do to you. Tend to your enemies too. Love your enemies and do them good. Lend it and don't expect anything back. Be merciful. From these teachings: the true discipleship of Jesus Christ: a) Implies unconditional love even for enemies. b) Do good without expecting returns. c) Praying for those who mistreat us. d) Show love to our enemies by displaying God's love in us. e) It is love; for those who love are children of the highest who are kind and merciful to sinners. (3) Judging other Luke. 6: 37-42 Jesus taught his followers not to judge others so that they too may not be judged. They should not condemn others so that they are not condemned either. He asked the disciples to forgive others and they too would be forgiven. True discipleship requires recognizing deficiencies and avoiding criticism of others. (4) Giving to the needy. A true disciple must share what they have with those in need. Those who share will be rewarded. He also said that the blind could not lead the blind. There's a master and a follower. The disciple is not above his master. (5) A tree and its fruits. A healthy tree bears good fruit. A poor tree bears poor fruit. Not even a corrupt tree bears good fruit. A tree is known by its fruits. Followers of Christ are evident to others by their actions. They don't hypocrites or guilty. (6) Wise and foolish builders. A wise builder digs a deep base on a rock. When the floods arrive, the house is able to stand. A foolish builder builds his house on top sand. Without a foundation, when the floods come, the house falls and is ruined. Wise builders are those who hear the word of God and do what is necessary. Those who do not adhere to the teachings are the reckless builders. True discipleship implies obedience to the teachings of Jesus Christ. Relevance of the lessons of the Sermon on the Plains for the Christian Life Christians are urged to love even those who hate them. The challenges that the followers of Christ. found in the New Testament are no different from those that Christians experience today. Christians should forgive others, share with those in need, avoid judging others, and follow Christ's teachings. Lesson Review Questions 1. Give Jesus' main teaching about the sermon on plain 2. What is the relevance of the sermon (beatitudes) on the plain for Christians today? Lesson Nine. Works of Compassion of Jesus in this lesson, Jesus' works of compassion are discussed. These include works of mercy for those in danger and pity for suffering. Jesus' mission lays its foundation in these works of compassion, because He came to establish the kingdom of God conquering all forms of suffering caused by Satan. Compassion is a feeling of empathy for the sufferings of others. It is to be merciful, to show concern and affection for others. Learning results. At the end of this lesson, you should be able to: a) Give examples of Jesus works of compassion b) Narrate Jesus works of compassion c) Give reasons why Jesus used parables d) Identify categories of Jesus' miracles and) Give lessons learned to each example in each category a. Examples of Jesus works of compassion. There are many examples of compassion i) The healing of the centurion's servant (Luke 7:1 – 10) Centurion is an officer in charge of 100 men. Jesus healed the servant of a Roman soldier and a Gentle. The Centurion showed love and concern for his servant. The centurion sent Jewish elders to Jesus with a request to heal his servant. The leaders said this man deserves you to do this because he loves our nation and built our synagogue (Luke 7:5). Jesus agreed and went with the elders. But before Jesus reached the centurion's house, the centurion sent his friends to stop him from coming to his house. He said he was not worthy to have Jesus under his roof. He said he was a man of authority. Thus, Jesus could give an order and the servant would be healed. Upon hearing this, Jesus declared to the crowd I tell you, I have not found so much faith even in Israel. When the men returned, they found the servant well. Lessons that Christians can learn from the healing of the centurion servant. 1. Faith in God is important for healing to occur. 2. We must confess our faith in Jesus. The centurion declared his faith in Jesus by saying he believed, that Jesus could heal his servant by his word. 3. Christians should have compassion like Jesus. He had compassion on the servant and was ready to go and 4. Salvation Salvation not just for the Jews, but for all who believed in Jesus. Centurion was not Jewish, but Gentle of the Roman army, But he had faith in Jesus' healing. 5. Christians should love each other, regardless of their formation or social status – the centurion loved his servant very much. 6. Christians must learn to relate well to everyone around them – the centurion related well to the Jewish elders and others. 7. Jesus has the power to cure any form of disease. ii) The creation of the son of widows – Luke 7:11 – 17. A widow is a woman whose husband is dead. The widow was from the town of Nain. As Jesus approached the city gates, he saw the funeral procession of the widow's son, his mother's only son. Jesus had compassion for the widow and told her not to cry. Jesus then touched the coffin and said, Young Man, I say to you, get up. The dead sat down and started talking. All people were filled with fear and glorified God, saying that God visited his people. Lessons that Christians learn from the creation of the widow's son 1) Jesus has power over death 2) Jesus sympathizes with suffering 3) Acts of love should not be hindered by traditions – Jesus touched the coffin even if Jewish traditions prohibited it. 4) Nain's Widow was a Gentle. This is a sign that salvation was universal. 5) The multitude recognized the lordy of Jesus; Christians should recognize the lordy of Jesus. What are the practices regarding the disposal of the dead in your culture? and community? iii) Assurance to John the Baptist (Luke 7:20 – 30). A question arose whether Jesus Christ was the Messiah. John the Baptist wanted to assure his disciples that Christ; was the expected messiah; and not him (John the Baptist). He sent his disciples to Jesus to ask if you are the only one he said would come, or should we wait for someone else? (Vs. 20). Jesus told John's disciples to come back and tell John about the miracles they saw and heard. Jesus then gave a testimony of John the Baptist as a prophet, whose life and missions are beyond that of ordinary prophets. Jesus testified that John the Baptist; was the forerunner or messenger of Jesus Christ: as the Old Testament prophets had written. The Pharisees and publicists (teach the law), however, rejected the testimony of John the Baptist. They refused to be baptized by John. Baptized by John the Baptist, tax collectors recognized Jesus' testimony. Jesus rebuked the Pharisees and the teachers of the law for their hypocrisy. How were the Pharisees and they teach them law hypocrites? iv) The forgiveness of the sinful woman (Luke 7:36 –50) Jesus was invited by one of the Pharisees named Simon to his house to dine with him. In that town, there was a sinful woman. She went to Simon's house when she learned that Jesus was in the house of the Pharisees. She brought with her a bottle of alabaster full of perfume. She stood behind Jesus. She was crying and washing her feet your faces. She then then the tears of Jesus' feet with his hair, kissed his feet, and anointed them with oil (a box of alabaster ointment). When Simon, the host saw this, he said within himself: if this man were a prophet, he would know who this woman is who is touching him a sinful woman. Jesus told Simon a parable of a man who forgave two people who owed him money – one of 500, the other 50. Jesus asked which of the two debtors would love him the most. Simon said that what was much forgiven, Jesus then told Simon that when he came to his house, Simon did not give him water for his feet; nor did he receive Jesus with a kiss, and he had neither provided him with olive oil. But the woman washed her feet with tears, and wiped them with her hair. She kissed his feet, too. Jesus told the people that her sins, many of which are forgiven for loving them very much. Jesus turned to the woman and told her that you and her sins are forgiven. Your faith has saved you, go in peace. The people who were eating with Jesus murmured. Who was Jesus? He forgives his sins. Lessons of forgiveness of sinful woman 1. The Jews believed that by associating with sinners, it becomes virtually contaminated. Jesus, however, allowed the sinful woman to touch him. 2. By her actions, the woman recognized that she was a sinner, and repented. This contrasted with the Pharisees who were hypocrites and therefore did not regret it. 3. The woman's great love for Jesus led her to be forgiven of her sins. 4. Christians must accept
their sinful nature and seek forgiveness from God. 5. Faith in Jesus is necessary. Summary. Jesus is accepted as women to be his followers unlike jewish customs who saw women as minors than men. Other women who played a key role in Jesus' ministry include Mary Magdalene, Joanna Joanna, and Susanna, among many others. Lesson Review Questions 1. What is the role of women in church ministry? 2. Tell the story of the forgiveness of the sinful woman (Lk 7:36, 8:3) 3. What lessons do you learn from the above story? 4. Describe the story of the creation of the widow's son in Nain (Lk 7:11-17) Answers Women play many roles in church ministry. Some of them are: (i) Fulfilling functions of pastors, bishops and deacons (ii) Management. Some are heads of women's groups (iii) Leading in church service (iv) Participating as church porters, choir singers, and youth leaders (v) attending church. Women are part of the Lesson Ten congregations. Jesus Teaching in Parables (Lk 8:4-21) Introduction Jesus used parables to teach. A parable is a Greek word. It means comparing or placing side by side to understand. A parable is defined as a short story or description, which teaches something or answers a few questions. It is an allegory – an ancient story with a hidden or celestial meaning. A. Use of parables. Jesus used parables in his to explain unknown messages in a language that his listeners could understand. Other reasons were because Jesus wanted: 1) 1) critical thinking 2) Make the public understand issues from a different point of view 3) Explain the nature of the kingdom of God by giving real-life examples. 4) Explain the nature of God. The parables brought out the attributes of an invisible God. For example, the parable of the prodigal son who had been lost. 5) Attract the attention of their audiences so that they could hear and understand. 6) Make people understand how they should relate to each other. Read the parable of the good Samaritan. 7) Teach God's love of humanity. The parable of the lost sheep, lost coin. Separate/identify those who were sincere in seeking the kingdom of God from the spectators. 9) Challenge the imagination of your listeners, since entry into the kingdom of God was a personal decision. 10) Make an indirect attack on your opponents such as the Pharisees, scribes, and Sadducees. 11) Teach your disciples that they should be persistent and never be discouraged. 12) Make your teachings interesting and easy to understand. 1. The parable of sower Luke 8:4 – 15 Jesus told this parable to the multitude that followed him. He said a farmer went out to seed corn. He spread seeds in the field. As he did so, some of them fell in the way, and they were trampled and ate by birds. Other seeds fell to the rock floor. When they germinated, they wither because they had no moisture. Some seeds fell among thorn bushes. They grew with bushes, which suffocated them as they grew. Some other seeds fell into fertile soil. They grew in fertile soil and their yield was 100 seeds for each seed sown. Meaning or interpretation of the parable Jesus gave the meaning of the parable to his disciples. He said the seed is god's word. i. Seed that fell in the way represents people who hear the word of God, and then the devil comes and takes the word from their hearts so that they do not believe. Such listeners are like the seeds that have fallen in the way. They hear the word, but soon after the devil takes the message to prevent them from believing and being saved. ii. Seed that fell on the rocky ground are people who receive the word with joy, but do not stay with them. They believe for a while, but when they face trials and temptations, they stop believing and fall. iii. Seed that fell on the thorny bushes means people who receive the word. However, they do not follow their beliefs because of the interference of the world's concerns, riches and pressures. They don't mature as believers. iv. Seeds that have fallen into the good soil are those people with a noble and good heart. They hear the word, and keep it in their hearts. These people persevere and produce a good harvest. v. Interpretation. The different types of soil in this parable refer to different types of people's hearts. The farmer is Jesus, God or Preacher. We learned this: One should not despair and important to receive the word of God, to practice it and to persevere in order to bear fruit. 2. The parable of a lamp Luke 8:16 – 18). Jesus taught that no one lights a lamp, so cover it with a bowl or hide it under a bed. When a lamp is turned on, they place it on the lamp holder to illuminate a room and for people to see the light. For whatever is hidden or hidden will be revealed. In this parable Jesus is the light. The disciples had a duty to pass on to the other messages they had learned from Jesus. They should not keep messages to themselves. Interpretation. From this parable of a lamp under a bowl, we learn that: 1) A Christian has a duty to share the knowledge of God with others. ii) One cannot be Christian if this knowledge is hidden. iii) Those who do not share may lose their beliefs. 3. Jesus mother and brothers. Luke 8:19 – 21 The mother of Jesus and the brothers came to see him. Someone told Jesus they were there. He told the crowd. My mother and my brothers are those who hear the word of God and obey. Acceptors and believers are members of Jesus' family. Lesson 1 review questions. Give reasons why Jesus used parables. 2. Identify several methods used by Christians in spreading the gospel today. 3. Discuss the reasons why Jesus faced opposition from Jewish leaders. Lesson Eleven: Mighty Works of Jesus Learning Results. At the end of this lesson a. Organize yourself into categories miracles performed by Jesus. B. Narrate every miracle. c. Discuss the meaning of the miracle and the lessons to learn. Jesus continued to work miracles; and teach. His work is referred to as the powerful works of Jesus in several books. Miracles can be defined as acts of power whose purpose is to establish the kingdom of God. Miracles can also mean extraordinary events that go against the laws of nature. A. Categories / types of miracles Jesus performed four types of miracles. These were: 1) Miracles of nature – miracles that dealt with nature, for example, the calming of the storm. 2) Resurrect the dead daughter, for example, Jairus. 3) Healing miracles – healing Simon's mother-in-law in fever, healing the woman with the flow of blood. 4) Miracles exorcisms – expelling evil spirits, for example, the demon of Gerasene. i) The calm of the storm. One day, Jesus boarded a boat with his disciples to cross Lake Galilee. As they sailed, Jesus was sleeping on the ship. Suddenly there was a strong wind and the boat began to sink. The disciples woke him up saying, Master, we are about to die. Jesus awoke and gave an order to the raging winds and waters. They obeyed and there was calm. Did he then tell his disciples where his faith is? Disciples were afraid and amazed and wondered: Who is this man? Winds and waves obey him. This miracle teaches Christians to have faith and depend on Jesus when they face temptation and furious persecution. Jesus has power over nature. ii) Jesus heals a man with (Lk8: 26 - 39) Jesus and his disciples sailed to the city of Gerasa through Lake Galilee. On arrival, a man who had demons in him for a long time met Jesus. He lived naked in tombs, tombs, Desert. When he saw Jesus, he cried, threw himself at Jesus' feet, and cried: Jesus the son of the Highest God! What do you want with me? I beg you, don't torment me. Jesus commanded the demons to come out of him. Did Jesus ask you what your name is? He answered Legion or Mafia. This was because man had been possessed by many demons. The demons begged Jesus not to send them into the depths, but to let them into some pigs (pigs) that were feeding. Jesus allowed them and the demons came out of man to the pigs. The herd ran across the cliff to the lake and drowned. The shepherds run into the city and spread the news. The crowd found the man sitting at Jesus' feet dressed, and in his perfect judgment. The crowd asked Jesus to leave his country region. The healed man wanted to follow Jesus, but Jesus refused and told him to go and tell others of the great things God had done for him. The man went to the city and told everyone what Jesus had done for him. This miracle teaches Christians that: 1. Jesus' mission was universal. 2. Jesus' mission is to teach all people regardless of their race, tribe, or geographic location. The demon man was healed in a Gentle area. 3. Jesus has power over evil 4. Evil powers (demons) are true 5. Human life is more valuable than the material things of man 6. The demons - evil spirits identified Jesus as the Son of the Highest 7. Christians must fight the power of the evil SAQ. What were the causes of mental illness and spiritual possession in traditional African society and modern society? (iii) Daughter of Jairus is created. Lk.8: 40 – 42, 49 – 56 Jairus was an employee of the local synagogue. He begged Jesus to come to his home and heal his only daughter who was 12 years old was dying. iv) A woman with the flow of blood is Healed (Luke 8:43 – 48) When Jesus was on his way to Jairus' house, great multitudes followed him and pressed him from both sides. Among them was a woman who suffered a severe hemorrhage for 12 years. She consulted doctors and spent all her savings on doctors. But she wasn't cured. Society considered women impure. I blamed her for the disease. She herself was ashamed of her condition. This woman walked after Jesus and touched the bay of Jesus' clothes. Her bleeding stopped at once. Jesus asked, who touched me? They all denied it. Peter replied that the crowd was around Jesus and it was difficult to know who had touched him. Jesus persisted for someone to touch him. The woman who had touched Jesus the woman introduced herself, fell at her feet and confessed all her illness
and explained why she touched Jesus and how she was healed immediately. Jesus said to her, My daughter, your faith has done you good. Go in peace. Jairus' daughter is raised. Lk.8: 40 – 42, 49 – 56 While Jesus spoke to her, Jairus was informed that his little girl was dead. Don't get in the way of Jesus told Jairus not to fear, but to believe and she will be fine. When Jesus arrived at the house as he entered the room with Peter, John and James and the girl's parents. The people around were crying and crying. But Jesus told them not to cry. She's not dead, she's asleep. They despised him for saying she was asleep because they knew she was dead. Jesus took the girl by hand and shouted Get up, my son – girl arises. She immediately stood up and Jesus commanded her parents to feed her. He ordered them not to tell them what had happened. Teachings of these two miracles The miracle of raising the daughter of Jairus teaches Christians that Jesus is compassionate and the author of life. He has power over death, resurrection, and life. In the miracle of healing the Woman with the flow of blood: a. Jesus made it public. That was probably because he wanted to recognize the woman's faith in the audience. Jesus made it clear that his faith made her whole. B. Jesus wanted to challenge the cultural practices that kept women in bandages and could not participate in public life. c. Jesus made public his healing so that the community can receive it back and not isolate it again. From this miracle of healing this woman, Christians learn that one; Jesus is the healer. He has power over all diseases, even those without a cure. Second, Christians must have faith in Jesus Christ. Lesson 1 review questions. Narrate the healing of the demon Gerasene Lc 8: 26-39 2. What lessons can Christians learn to heal the demonic man above? 3. What do Jesus' miracles teach us about him? 4. Compare the upbringing of Jairus' daughter and the woman's healing with the bloodflow Responses. A comparison of the creation of Jairus' daughter and the healing of the woman with blood flow. (i) Jairus' daughter was 12 years old and the woman sick with blood flow suffered 12 years ago. (ii) Jesus referred to both as daughters. (iii) Her situation – death and blood flow had no cure (iv) The public witnessed the woman's miracle with blood flow. (v) Jesus commanded Jairus to keep his daughter's creation secret. Lesson Twelve. Commissioning of the Twelve Disciples Lk 9:1 – 10 Introduction. Commission means officially asking someone to do something. Learning Outcomes: At the end of the lesson, you should be able to: describe the commissioning of the twelve disciples. b Explain the history of feeding the 5000. c Describe the transfiguration of Jesus. d Explain Jesus' teachings about faith and humility. A. The commissioning of the twelve disciples The twelve disciples or followers accompanied Jesus wherever he went. They were considered apostles. An apostle comes from a Greek word Apostolos which means to send one who is sent or a missionary. The commissioning of the 12 disciples meant that they received four main duties, power and authority to: a) Exorcise or cast out demons b) Heal diseases c) Heal the sick d) Preach the Kingdom of God and proclaim arrival of God's Instructions. They were told to: i) Take nothing for the trip ii) Start the attack on the forces of evil iii) Depend entirely on God to take care of them iv) Do not take any dick, no bag of beggars, no food, no money and not even an extra shirt for their journey v) Any house they entered they should stay there until they leave town. vi) If they were not welcome, they should leave that city and shake the dust off their feet as a warning to that city or city. With these instructions, the disciples left and traveled to all the villages preaching the Good News and healing people everywhere. King Herod was perplexed by the work of the disciples and desired to see Jesus. B. Food of the five thousand. Please open your Bible and read Luke chapter 9. Verses 11-17) After reading these verses, about the feeding of the five thousand (5,000) people we learn that 1. Jesus is concerned about the physical needs of people 2. Jesus demonstrated that he is the bread of life 3. Jesus has divine power 4. The Church has a duty to continue feeding her followers both spiritually and physically. 5. The food of the 5,000 people points to the messianic banquet 6. Christians should learn to share what they have with each other 7. From this miracle, Jesus expected his disciples to appreciate his responsibility. His job was not only to preach and heal, but also to feed the hungry. The diet was physical and spiritual. The personality of Jesus and his identity Luke 9:18 – 27 When Jesus was alone with his disciples, he asked them who they say he is. The disciples told him that they say he is John the Baptist, others say he is Elijah and others say he is one of the old prophets who have risen. Jesus asked them who they, disciples say he is. Peter replied that he is Christ of God. Jesus then told them not to tell people who he is to him Son of Man has first to suffer many things be rejected by the chief elders, priests and scribes, be killed and be raised on the third day. Jesus announced to the disciples of his passion (great sufferings) Jesus is the Christ (anointed) of God – Messiah, as well as the son of man. A divine nature and a human nature. Jesus went on to tell his disciples that they should deny themselves (self-denial) occupy their cross daily and be ready to lose their lives for Jesus. However, great is the reward for the faithful. Lesson Thirteen: The Transfiguration (Lk.9: 28 – 36) Instructions. Read. Luke chapter 9, verse 28 to 36. Then answer the following review questions. A brief summary of the Bible Transfiguration is the change or transformation of form or appearance. Jesus was transformed into appearance when he took Peter, John, and James to the mountain to pray. During the transfiguration, Moses and Elijah descended from the top to talk to Jesus about his death in Jerusalem. Moses, Elijah, and Jesus were in heavenly glory and glorious splendor. Peter, John and James were asleep. When they woke up, they saw Jesus. Jesus. They also saw Elijah and Moses with Jesus. Peter suggested to Jesus that they build three tents for Jesus, Elijah, and Moses. As he spoke a cloud overshadowed them. A voice from the cloud said this is my son, which I have chosen—listen to him. The cloud broke and the disciples met Jesus. They kept what they saw and listened to themselves. Significance and importance of the transfiguration a. The voice of heaven has confirmed that Jesus is the Christ of God, or the Messiah. B. Moses represented the law of the Old Testament. Jesus came to fulfill the Law of Moses. He showed that Jesus was not against the Law of Moses. c. Elijah represented the Prophets of the Old Testament. This meant that Jesus had fulfilled the Old Testament. Prophecies. He is above the prophets. d. Jesus is above or greater than the law and the prophets. e. Transfiguration was a way of preparing the disciples for the death and resurrection of Jesus. Death is not the end of life (Moses and Elijah appeared to confirm this) f. The transfiguration prepared and gave strength to Jesus for what was in front of him g. The dazzling appearance showed the glory of Jesus h. Transfiguration also shows the importance of encouraging themselves. 5.0 Review questions a. Explain the teachings of John the Baptist b. Describe the baptism and temptation of Jesus and its relevance to Christians today. c. Give reasons for Jesus was rejected in Nazareth d. Describe the first miracles of Jesus in Capernaum and. To narrate and dramatize Jesus' temptations of the gospel according to St Luke. f. Identify five occasions when Jesus was tempted g. Explain ways in which Christians can be tempted today h. Outline ways in which Christians can overcome temptations in the contemporary world i. Identify lessons Christians can learn from Jesus' temptations? J. What is the role of clergy in Kenya? K. How does the church participate in the maintenance of the clergy? L. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem, He prepared his disciples for the life they were supposed to lead after He left them. Learning results. By the end of the topic, you should be able to identify a disciple's duties and privileges and cost. b Describe Jesus' teachings about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. c Describe the parables Jesus used to teach about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. Lesson One. Duties, Privileges, and Cost of Discipleship Lesson Results. When you read this lesson, you should: 1. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem, He prepared his disciples for the life they were supposed to lead after He left them. Learning results. By the end of the topic, you should be able to identify a disciple's duties and privileges and cost. b Describe Jesus' teachings about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. c Describe the parables Jesus used to teach about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. Lesson One. Duties, Privileges, and Cost of Discipleship Lesson Results. When you read this lesson, you should: 1. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem, He prepared his disciples for the life they were supposed to lead after He left them. Learning results. By the end of the topic, you should be able to identify a disciple's duties and privileges and cost. b Describe Jesus' teachings about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. c Describe the parables Jesus used to teach about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. Lesson One. Duties, Privileges, and Cost of
Discipleship Lesson Results. When you read this lesson, you should: 1. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem, He prepared his disciples for the life they were supposed to lead after He left them. Learning results. By the end of the topic, you should be able to identify a disciple's duties and privileges and cost. b Describe Jesus' teachings about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. c Describe the parables Jesus used to teach about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. Lesson One. Duties, Privileges, and Cost of Discipleship Lesson Results. When you read this lesson, you should: 1. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem, He prepared his disciples for the life they were supposed to lead after He left them. Learning results. By the end of the topic, you should be able to identify a disciple's duties and privileges and cost. b Describe Jesus' teachings about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. c Describe the parables Jesus used to teach about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. Lesson One. Duties, Privileges, and Cost of Discipleship Lesson Results. When you read this lesson, you should: 1. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem, He prepared his disciples for the life they were supposed to lead after He left them. Learning results. By the end of the topic, you should be able to identify a disciple's duties and privileges and cost. b Describe Jesus' teachings about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. c Describe the parables Jesus used to teach about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. Lesson One. Duties, Privileges, and Cost of Discipleship Lesson Results. When you read this lesson, you should: 1. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem, He prepared his disciples for the life they were supposed to lead after He left them. Learning results. By the end of the topic, you should be able to identify a disciple's duties and privileges and cost. b Describe Jesus' teachings about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. c Describe the parables Jesus used to teach about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. Lesson One. Duties, Privileges, and Cost of Discipleship Lesson Results. When you read this lesson, you should: 1. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem, He prepared his disciples for the life they were supposed to lead after He left them. Learning results. By the end of the topic, you should be able to identify a disciple's duties and privileges and cost. b Describe Jesus' teachings about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. c Describe the parables Jesus used to teach about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. Lesson One. Duties, Privileges, and Cost of Discipleship Lesson Results. When you read this lesson, you should: 1. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem, He prepared his disciples for the life they were supposed to lead after He left them. Learning results. By the end of the topic, you should be able to identify a disciple's duties and privileges and cost. b Describe Jesus' teachings about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. c Describe the parables Jesus used to teach about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. Lesson One. Duties, Privileges, and Cost of Discipleship Lesson Results. When you read this lesson, you should: 1. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as Jesus traveled to Jerusalem, He prepared his disciples for the life they were supposed to lead after He left them. Learning results. By the end of the topic, you should be able to identify a disciple's duties and privileges and cost. b Describe Jesus' teachings about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. c Describe the parables Jesus used to teach about prayer, hypocrisy, wealth, and vigilance. Lesson One. Duties, Privileges, and Cost of Discipleship Lesson Results. When you read this lesson, you should: 1. Define and describe the transfiguration of Jesus Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem – Luke Ch. 9-18 Introduction as

three times. After the third denial, the rooster sang exactly as Jesus predicted. Jesus turned and looked at Peter, who remembered the words of Jesus. Peter went out and wept bitterly (vs. 62). Crying was a sign of repentance Lesson Three: the Trials and Crucifixion of the Results of Jesus' Lesson. Until the end of this lesson. You should be. Describe Jesus' judgments by the various authorities b. Explain the importance of judgment by Pilate c. Narrate events that lead to the crucifixion of Jesus a. Judgments of Jesus by the various authorities i. Trial by Sanhedrin Lk.22: 66 – 71 After being taken to the high priest's house, the next morning Jesus was taken to the religious council or Jewish court, called Sanhedrin. Everyone asked if he was the Messiah. Jesus said he wouldn't believe what he said. But the Son of Man will be sitting in the right hand of Almighty God. (Vs. 69). Jesus told them that he was the Son of God. The Sanhedrio accused Jesus of blasphemy, a sin punishable by death. ii. Trial before Pilate. Read Luke 23: 1 – 5 The second court was the Roman court. The judge was Pilate, the Roman governor. In this court, the Sanédic accused Jesus of: Inciting people to rebel, and rebelagaint roman authority prohibiting people from paying taxes to the Emperor claiming to be the king, a Messiah, they could not accuse him of blasphemy before Pilate, since this offense was not acceptable under Roman law. Pilate asked Jesus if he was the king. Jesus answered, Then you say. (vs.3). Pilate found no fault with Jesus, so he sent him to Herod. iii. Judgment by Herod. Read Luke, 23:6 – 12 Herod was in Jerusalem. When Jesus was brought before him, he expected Jesus to perform miracles to impress him. He asked Jesus many questions and Jesus was silent. Herod and his soldiers mocked Jesus, and ridiculed him. They put on it real clothes; then sent Jesus back to Pilate. iv. Jesus is condemned to death. Read Luke 23: 13 – 25 Jesus was brought back to Pilate a second time. Pilate repeated that Jesus was not guilty (innocent) of any crime. Pilate offered to have Jesus beaten and then released. The crowds, leaders and chief priests gave their judgment. Kill him! and free Barabab, who was a mutiny and a murderer. Pilate did not find Jesus But he did what they wanted. He freed Barabab and delivered Jesus to do whatever they wanted (vs. 25). v. The crucifixion of Jesus. Read Luke 22: 26-43 Jesus was taken away be crucified. Welds forced Simon of Cyrene to carry the cross to Jesus. The women followed Jesus and wept. Jesus told them not to weep for Him, but for themselves and their children. Jesus was then crucified in a place called Golgotha (skull place) or Calvary along with two male criminals: one on your right and the other on your left. Jesus asked God to forgive them (persecutors) because they did not know what they were doing. The Jewish leaders said, He saved others; let him save himself if he is the Messiah God has chosen (vs. 35); Welds mocked Jesus and said Save yourself if you are the king of the Jews and a criminal hanged with Jesus mocked Jesus and told Him You are not the Messiah? Save yourself and me. The other thief rebuked him by saying that they deserved punishment for his deeds, but Jesus had done nothing. This thief repented and said to Jesus, Remember me, Jesus, when you come as king. Jesus told him that he would be in paradise with Jesus that day (vs. 42-43). At the top of the cross, the Jews wrote: This is the King of the Jews (vs. 38). Lesson Four: Death of Jesus. Read Luke, 23: 44 - 50 Learning outcomes. At the end of this lesson, the. Describe the death of Jesus b. Narrate the burial of Jesus c. Relevance of the State of the suffering and death of Jesus to the Christian life today a. The death of Jesus. There was darkness from 12 o'clock until the time. The veil/curtain of the temple tore in two. Jesus cried out in a loud voice Father, in their hands i commit my spirit. To this cry Jesus died. The Roman centurion saw and praised God. He declared: Surely this was an innocent man. The crowd that saw the crucifixion and death went home beating on their breasts, a sign of repentance. The women, who knew Jesus of Galilee, were at a distance watching all these things. B. The burial of Jesus. Read Luke 23: 50- 56. Joseph of Arimathea, a town in Judea asked Pilate's permission to bury Jesus' body. He was waiting for the coming of the Kingdom of God, a probable secret disciple of Jesus. He was a good and honorable man. Jesus' body was placed in a tomb where no one had ever been placed. Jesus' burial in Joseph's tomb fulfilled Isaiah's prophecy that 'Yahweh's suffering servant was buried in the tomb of a rich man (Isaiah 53:9) The Galilean women and Joseph saw where Jesus' body was placed. They went home, and prepared spices to use to wash Jesus' body. They rested on Saturday. c. Relevance of the suffering and death of Jesus Christ to Christian life today. Christians today must practice or do the following activities. i. Pray in times of sorrow, pain, judgments, and temptations. ii They should not give up when rejected. iii They must be willing to suffer for the good of the Kingdom of God. iv They must be ready to fight for a just cause. They must never condemn the innocent. viii they must go through their their bravely. ix They must know and accept suffering as part of the Christian vocation. x They should not be afraid of rejection by people xi They should be encouraged that Jesus suffered for them. d. How can Christians prepare for their death? Death is inevitable. Thus, Christians must at all times: live a holy life, repent of sins, forgive those who have wronged them, make a will, accept death as inevitable, and read the word of God. Lesson Five: The Resurrection of Jesus. Read Luke 24: 1 - 53 a. The Resurrection. Resurrection refers to the event of Jesus rising from the dead after the Sabbath on Sunday morning. Mary Magdalene, Mary, mother of James, Salome (Joanna) and other women, went to the tomb with the spices she prepared. They found the entrance open. The stone that covered the tomb was thrown. The tomb was empty. Jesus' body was not in the tomb. Suddenly, two men, who were angels, appeared dressed in dazzling and bright clothes. They said: Why are you looking among the dead for someone who is alive? He's not here. He was created. The women went and told the 11 disciples that they did not believe them. Peter ran to the tomb and found it empty. Women were the first to witness the resurrection of Jesus Christ. This is significant because they (women) were empowered to become witnesses of Christ as evangelists beyond Jewish culture. B. Witnesses to Jesus' resurrection The disciples on their way to Emmau Two disciples were traveling to Emmau, which was 11 km from Jerusalem discussing Jesus' suffering, death, and empty tomb. Jesus knew them, but his eyes were blind and they did not recognize him. The disciples explained to Jesus the events that had occurred and how they hoped Jesus would deliver Israel from Roman rule. Jesus explained to them the scriptures concerning the Messiah. When they arrived in Emmau, they invited him to dinner with them, for it was night. When Jesus took the bread and said the blessings; then he broke the bread and gave it to them, recognized Jesus, but he disappeared from sight (vs. 30-31). They returned to Jerusalem and told the 11 disciples that Jesus was resurrected. c. Jesus appears to his Disciples. Read Luke 24: 36 - 49. As the two disciples explained the event that took place on the journey to Emmaus, Jesus came and told them Peace be upon you (vs. 36). The disciples were terrified and frightened. He asked them to look and touch their hands and feet. He wasn't a ghost. He has flesh and bones unlike ghosts, which they don't. He explained to the apostles his mission, which was prophesied by prophets, and written in the Law of Moses, and psalms (v.44). He commissioned the disciples to preach repentance and the remission of sins and be their witnesses. He also promised to send them the promise of the father (Holy Ghost) SAQ. What was the nature of Jesus' resurrected body? The ascension of Jesus. Luke, 24:50 – 53 From Jerusalem, Jesus took his to Bethany, a city outside Jerusalem. He raised his hands and blessed them. As he blessed them, he was lifted up and taken to heaven. The disciples worshipped him and returned to Jerusalem with great joy. They continued to go to the temple to praise and thank God. The disciples were now confident about their mission and who Jesus was. e. The importance of Jesus' resurrection to the Christian Resurrection is the basis of the Christian faith. Christianity is based on the fact that Jesus was resurrected and taken to heaven. Further: 1. The resurrection proved that Jesus is the Son of God. 2. Through resurrection, Christians have hope for eternal life 3. Through resurrection, Christians are sure of a new life in Christ 4. Sin and death were conquered by the resurrection, giving Christians hope of victory over death and sin. 5. The resurrection is a fulfillment of the writings of the prophets. He fulfilled Old Testament prophecies by Moses, Elijah, Elisha, and others. 6. It is proof that there is an afterlife. 7. Through resurrection, man has reconciled himself with God. 8. Jesus has power over death, over Satan, and his Kingdom of Darkness. 9. It led to the coming of the Holy Ghost. Review questions a. Give the different names used in reference to the Lord's supper by Christians in different churches. B. Describe the institution of the Lord's supper. c. To declare Christian teaching on the Supper of the Lord d. What is the meaning of the Lord's supper to Christians? And. Compare the Feast of Easter with the practice of the Lord's supper f. Describe the betrayal and imprisonment of Jesus h. Go to the reasons that made Judas Iscariot betray Jesus i. Describe the judgment of Jesus under the following titles:- Saneardin's counsel, the trial
before Pilate, the trial before the trial of Herod and Pilate. J. Why do you think Pilate agreed to crucify Jesus? K. Identify and explain the lessons Christians learn from Pilate's actions during the judgment of Jesus I. Actions taken by Jewish leaders to ensure that Jesus was killed. Explain the crucifixion of Jesus n. Describe the death of Jesus. The burial of Jesus p. Define the term resurrection q. Describe the four witnesses of the risen Christ r. Describe Jesus' appearance to the disciples. Describe the ascension of Jesus t. Give five proofs from the Bible to show that Jesus rose from the dead. Explain the meaning of the passion, death, and resurrection of Christ v. What is the meaning of Jesus' resurrection for Christians today. Explain five importances of the praise of the death of society. Review question and answers Old Testament Prophecies About the Coming of the Messiah Lesson one: 1. Jeremiah's prophecy about the Messiah a) He will be a descendant of David b) He will be a king c) He will prosper d) He will perform judgment and justice and) He will ensure that Judah/Israel is safe and alive in peace f) He will be the lord our justice 2. Meaning of evil Messiah? Messiah is a Hebrew word Meshiach meaning the anointed. It is equivalent to Christ, a Greek word, which also means Anointed. A Messiah is therefore someone called, anointed, and appointed by God to serve him in a special way. In the Old Testament, priests and kings were the only people who were anointed. When a person is anointed oil is poured on it. The anointed person is left aside from the rest of the people to serve God and His people. Examples of anointed people are Aaron (Priest) and King David. In addition, God himself anointed prophets: for example, Samuel, Elijah, Jeremiah, and Nathan, among others. 3. Jewish expectations of the Messiah in the Old Testament The Messiah will be a political leader, a victorious ruler, a king to lead people to a time of great power and prosperity, a king in whose reign there will be no sorrow or injustice or fear, a king to rule forever 4. As Jesus Christ fulfilled the Prophetic Old Testament of the Messiah a) He was born of the lineage of David b) He was born of Mary, virgin as foreseen by Isaiah c) The Messiah was called Immanuel (Jesus) Isaiah prophesied of d) He was born in Bethlehem – prophecy of Micá and) He was referred to as the son of David – Nathan/Jeremiah's prophecies f) He suffered – prophecy servada suffering by Isaiah 5. Old Testament prophets who prophesied about the expected Messiah Isaiah, Nathan, Jeremiah, Micah, and psalmist prophecy. Answers. QN 1. The qualities of John as described by the angel Gabriel to. He would be a prophet of God B. He would prepare the way for Messiah C. He would bring joy to Zechariah and others d. He'd be a Nazarite and. He called people to repent of Qn 2. Why Was John referred to as the second Elijah • How Elijah Also lived in the wilderness • John was also full of the holy spirit and proclaimed God's message to the people • He also encountered opposition from the king as Elijah • He was beheaded and Elijah was threatened with death by jezebel • He firmly defended the way of life of the covenant • He was a great prophet of his time • He led a simple life and faced many problems such as hunger as Q Q Elias. What lessons do Christians learn from the announcement of the birth of John the Baptist? • God answers prayers for as long as it may take • Christians should not doubt God's messages • We must be persistent, faithful, and patient in prayer • Christians should be dedicated to God in prayer • Children are a gift from God and a source of joy for their parents • God has a purpose for the life of every child Qn 4. Describe the birth of John the Baptist • Elizabeth was very happy and so was Zachariah • John was circumcised after eight days according to Jewish customs • Elizabeth called the child John • Zechariah stated his son's name in writing • They were surprised by the name because he was not in the lineage of • Zechariah was now able to speak • He broke into a hymn called Benedictio • Zechariah expressed his feelings of joy, gratitude, and praise • Zechariah told of his son's mission. Topic Two: Childhood and Early Life of Jesus Qn 1. What lessons can Christians learn from the announcement of the birth of Jesus Christ? • God exalts the humble and rejects the proud • Christians must humbly accept God's plan for their lives • God has a purpose for each person's life • Nothing is impossible with God • God wanted Jesus Christ to be part of the human family so that he would identify with the human race Qn2. describe Mary's visit to Elizabeth • Mary went to visit Elizabeth after angel Gabriel told her that Elizabeth was expecting a baby • Mary greeted Elizabeth and the baby in Elizabeth's womb jumped with joy • The spirit also revealed that Mary was the most blessed of all women • Mary sang a song known as the magnificent Qn3. identify the main ideas in the magnificent • Mary thanks God for • Be good to her • Her kindness and love for all human beings • Fulfilling her promises to the people • Delivering the oppressed of the oppressed of the oppressors Qn 4. Describe the dedication ceremony during Jesus' childhood • Jesus' parents offered the sacrifices of purification according to the law of Moses • Simon was moved by the holy spirit and carried Jesus in his arm and praised God • Simon prophesied of Jesus' mission • Oppressed prophetEss Ann thanked God for sending god who would bring redemption • The things Simon and Ana said about their son surprised Jesus' parents. Topic Two: the Galilean Ministry Qn a. What is the relevance of John the Baptist's teachings to Christians today? • Christians should not fear condemning evils in society • Christians must commit their lives entirely to God's work • Christians should humbly accept their role and preach the gospel • Christians must be ready to proclaim the same gospel harsh environment so that people know God • Christians must share their resources with the less fortunate • Christians must be faced with their wages and therefore not accept bribes • Christians must learn to be true in their work environment • Christians must pronounce the consequences of judgment for those willing to repent of Qn b. Give reasons why Jesus accepted to be baptized • To be identified as the messiah • Identify with the sinful human type • Receiving the Holy Spirit • For God to manifest the trinity • It was a purification ritual • Recognizing the work of John the Baptist • He saw it as a way to fulfill the Old Testament prophecies about the Messiah • It was his final acceptance of the work of salvation Qn c. to describe the baptism of Jesus • When all the people were baptized Jesus was also baptized • He was baptized by John the Baptist in the Jordan River in a place called Bethbora • was praying when the heavens opened • The holy spirit came down from heaven on him to inform of a dove • A voice came from heaven heaven you, my beloved son with you, Am very pleased Qn d. what is the meaning of Jesus' baptism for Christians today? • Christians receive new names that symbolize new life in Christ • Christians receive the Holy Spirit who gives them guidance in their lives • Christians identify with Jesus and the church • Water is symbolically used as a purifier, for it erases sins and gives a new life • Christians are gathered together as members of Christ's church • During baptism Christians receive the Holy Spirit who Guides them in their lives • The old i die and becomes a new person as a Christian • It is the first step of being accepted into the Christian brotherhood Lesson Three: Temptations Qn a. describe the temptations of Jesus • Satan told Jesus to turn stones into bread • Jesus replied that man does not live only in bread • Satan then took Jesus to a high place and showed him all the kingdoms of the world. Satan promised to give everything to Jesus if Jesus worshipped him • Jesus replied that one should worship God and serve him alone • In haste, satin led Jesus to the height of the temple. He asked Jesus to throw himself down, as God would send his angels to make sure he didn't get hurt. Jesus answered that no one should tempt God. Qn b. of the gospel of St Luke, look for five occasions when Jesus was tempted • In the wilderness • When he healed a dumb man commanded a sign • Jesus was tempted to arbitrate between two brothers • When the rich young ruler called Jesus a good teacher • When asked if it was right to pay taxes to Caesar • In the garden of Gethsemane, he was tempted to escape the cup of suffering • During his trial, he was asked if he was the Messiah • During the crucifixion he was spat on, but did not fight back • On the cross one of the thieves wanted him to deliver them • He was questioned by the Sadducees about the Resurrection Qn c. Outline ways christians can overcome temptations in the contemporary world • They must depend on Jesus • They must be well versed in the scriptures so that they can refer to the Bible • They should seek guidance and counseling • They should attend Bible lessons for the Correct interpretation of the Bible • They must have faith or believe in God to help them during rehearsals • They must avoid bad company • The must participate in active leisure • They must avoid circumstances that can lead them to sin • They must resist Satan Qn d. Explain ways in which Christians can be tempted • Give a bribe to get a job • Engage in irresponsible sexual behavior due to pressure from colleagues • Steal money entrusted to them • Cheat on exams • Take drugs/alcohol • Exploit those who serve under them in their workplaces • To keep overmowing a shopkeeper or tout • To show Qn e. What lessons can Christians learn from Jesus' temptations? • Since Jesus was tempted, he fully understands difficulties • God God we do not try beyond our strength • Through temptations we will also be tempted • Through
temptations and trials our faith is strengthened • When we are tempted we must turn to the Bible for guidance • We must seek the holy spirit that allowed Jesus to conquer evil Lesson Eight: These men in the Plain: 1. Give the main teachings of Jesus on the sermon in the plain • Blessings (6 : 20 – 26) and afflictions These are also referred to as beatitudes. Here, Jesus had a message for the poor, the rich, those who are hungry and those who are full, those who cry, and those who laugh. His concern is to show social differences and the mystery of Christian suffering. Persecution seems to be a common phenomenon for the followers of Christ. The poor are those who cannot meet their basic needs and Luke describes them as hungry and crying. The disciples are included in the poor because they have given up everything. But Jesus gives hope. Jesus warns the rich against using their economic points to oppress the poor. They have an opportunity, however, to belong to the Kingdom using their riches to help those in need. Love of Enemies: (6:27-37) Followers of Jesus must love their enemies, do good to those they hate, bless those who curse you, and pray for those who abuse you. Judging others (6:37-43) Disciples are expected to recognize their own shortcomings before they can condemn failures in others. Not recognizing guilt is a hindrance to becoming a member of the Kingdom of God. Evidence for Good Discipleship Proof of a person's goodness is seen in his deeds. The true nature of a person cannot be hidden because what he does and says will reveal his nature. Listening and Doing (6:47-49) It is not enough for your followers to proclaim Christ as Lord. They should also do what He tells them. Q2. What is the relevance of the sermon (beatitudes) on the plain for Christians today? The teachings on blessings and afflictions tell us that a person's goal should be to inherit the Kingdom of God. Christians should love their enemies as Jesus loved them as sinful as they were. Human beings are self-centered. It is easier to see the mistakes of others than our own Christians should examine them before judging others. In doing so, we appreciate that we are all sinners who must seek God's forgiveness, and we must always appreciate others as sinful as they may be. Be firm in faith and do good all the time. Lesson 9: The Works of Compassion Q2 of Jesus Tell the story of the forgiveness of the sinful woman (Luke 7:36-8:3) On one occasion, Jesus was invited by Simon the Pharisee to his home to eat with him. While this is a sinful woman entered the house crying. She began to wet Jesus' feet with her tears and wiped them with her hair. She kissed her feet and anointed them with an ointment. When Simon saw this, he questioned the power of Jesus. If he were a prophet, would have noticed that the o was a sinner. And Jesus answered him to tell him about a certain creditor who has two debtors, one owed him a hundred denarii and the other fifty. When Simon was asked which of the two debtors would love the creditors more. Simon said the one who was forgiven the most. Jesus said you judged it rightly. So he hadn't given Him even water to wash his feet. But the woman used her tears to wet Jesus' feet and wiped them using her hair and oiled them. Therefore, her sins, which are many, are forgiven for her love very much, one with little love receives little more. Jesus told Simon that he did not kiss him, but the woman did not stop kissing him. Did those at the table begin to ask who Jesus was who forgiven his sins? And He said to the woman, Your faith has saved you, go in peace. Q3. What lessons do Christians learn from the above story? Christians must accept their sins and seek forgiveness as the sinful woman did. Faith is important for someone to be forgiven. Jesus said to the woman, His faith saved you. A repentant sinner is greater than a righteous man (Jewish religious leaders). It is not the magnitude of sin that matters, but a person's attitude toward their sins. It shows the importance of women in Jesus' ministry. Q4. Describe the story of the widow's son's creation in Nain (Luke 7:11-17) After His preaching at Capaphan, Jesus went to the city of Nain. He found a man being led near the gate. He was the only son of a widow. When the Lord saw her, he had compassion on her and said to her, Do not cry. Then He came and touched the open coffin. And those who carried it stood still. Jesus said, Young man, rise up. And the one who was dead sat down and started talking. Jesus introduced him to his mother. Then fear came among all and glorified God. They said a great prophet came among us. God visited his people. Lesson 10: Teaching Jesus - What is the importance of Parables? 1. Give reasons why Jesus used parables • Attract the attention of his listeners • To help his listeners better understand • Separate serious people from observers onwards • Enrich his teachings • Avoid direct confrontation with his enemies • It was a common way to teach these days • Teach God's mercy to sinners • Make people think critically about issues relating to the kingdom of God • Relate patent issues with those of the future Identify various methods used by Christians in the dissemination of the gospel today • Preaching • Being models • Conducting crusades • Organizing seminars and conferences • Electronic mechanisms, for example, sms and emails • Print media, for example, posters and magazines • Evangelism door to door • Through demonstration and role play • Through mass media, for example, radios and TVs • Through Christian music, for example, and C.Ds Qn 3. Discuss why Jesus faced opposition from leaders • His popularity • His interpretation of the Sabbath • His failure to observe the law of • He associated himself with tax collectors • He claimed to be the messiah • He rightly condemned them • Teach with authority • His claims to forgive sins. . Lesson 11: Powerful Works of Jesus Q1 Narrate the healing of the demon Gerasene – Luke 8:26-39. After crossing the Sea of Galilee, Jesus came across a demon – a man possessed in a Gentile city called Gerasa. The man lived in the caves used for the burial of the dead. He didn't wear clothes. When man saw Jesus, he asked him not to torment him. When Jesus asked him what his name was, he replied that he was called the Legion – which means 2000 – 6000 soldiers. This meant that this man possessed by many demons. Jesus had sympathy and commanded unclean spirits to leave him. Jesus let the evil spirits go to the pigs, who were grazing nearby. They then fell into the lake and drowned. Q2. What lesson can Christian learn from the healing of the demonic man above? Jesus valued human life. That's why He took the evil/spirits to the pigs, who drowned in the lake and saved the man. It shows that Jesus came to everyone, regardless of the tribe. This man was a Gentile. Jesus heals every person - physically and spiritually. That Jesus has power over evil spirits. It shows that Jesus has come to destroy the power of evil. It teaches that Christians have to fight against the power of evil constantly. But with Jesus' help they will overcome him. God will never allow them to be defeated. He will come to your aid, however, very much. They must give their material possession to save the needy. This man needed help. They should tell their people about God how this man was in his village etc. Q3. What does Jesus' miracle teach us about Him? They show that Jesus is the Son of God. That Jesus obtains the power of God. That Jesus shares his power with His disciples. Miracles show Jesus' compassion for people's suffering, for example, the creation of the widow's son. They also show that Jesus is Lord. He is life and resurrection. This states that Jesus came to save man from sin. They show that Jesus is a universal savior, for example, the demon Gesarone who was a Gentile. They were part of his teaching – they helped him teach. Through them He showed concern for human life, physically, spiritually and mentally. Lesson 12: Commissioning the Twelve Disciples (Lk 1:1-10) Q1. What is the role of clergy in Kenya? To preach the word of God. To advise the leaders. To warn the evildoers against their sins. To condemn evil. Pray for the needy. Help those in need, for example, give them food, shelter, etc. Hold seminars/workshops where they take people to forgiveness. Be a good example for emulation. Q2. How does the church participate in the maintenance of the clergy? Giving sadaka. Giving away 1/10 of your income. They pay for the training. Fundraising for the construction of institutions Building their residential houses in the church complex. Giving 'matega' – food as part of sadaka during service. Lesson 13: the Q2. Describing the transfiguration of Jesus (Luke 9:28-37) Jesus needed encouragement and assurance that what He was about to do was his Father's will. Therefore, He took Peter, James, and John with Him and went to Mount Hermon to pray. As he prayed, His appearance was changed and his face turned dazzling white. Two men, Elijah & Moses appeared and spoke of His departure (death), which He was to perform in Jerusalem. The disciples were asleep when this happened. When they woke up, they saw glory and the two men who were with Him. And as the men were parting from him, Peter said to Jesus, 'Master, it is well that we are here, we will make cabins, one for you, one for Elijah and one for Moses. As he said this, a cloud cursed the whole area and they were afraid. A voice came out of the cloud saying, This is my only son, my chosen one, listen to him. Q3. What is the meaning of Jesus' transfiguration (Luke 9:28-37)? A voice from heaven confirmed that Jesus was the Son of God. He strengthened his disciples' faith so that they could continue with His work after death. It showed that Jesus fulfilled the prophecies of the Old Testament and God. This is seen with the appearance of Elijah and Moses. The cloud was a symbol of God's presence. It was a sign that
Jesus' mission was no longer a secret. It marked the beginning of His passion, which would lead to his death. He confirmed to Jesus that He was doing the right thing and that God supported his suffering. It shows that faith in prayer can lead us to God's presence. Topic Four: The Journey to Jerusalem Lesson 1: Duties, Privileges, and Cost of Discipleship Q1. What are the characteristics of a true follower of Jesus? Following Jesus means accepting homelessness and enduring difficulties because Jesus did not have a permanent home. Being a disciple of Jesus means self-denial and suffering. Be ready to give, for example, to those in need. To spread Christianity and make Jesus known. Following Jesus means being loyal to Him. Q2. State the privileges of being a disciple of Jesus One becomes a member of the Kingdom of God. We are sure of eternal life. He has the joy of gaining others for the Kingdom of God through preaching. Q3 Why did Jesus choose the 12 disciples? In order to help you in the work of spreading the good news. To belong to the Kingdom of God and have eternal life. To witness your work. Share with them the power of God, for example, in the realization of miracles. For company as He worked. A Committed Follower of Jesus Lk 10:25 11:13 (Note: Not the Parable of the Samaritans) Q1. From Jesus' teaching about the parable of the Good Samaritan, who do you think is a committed follower of Jesus? He who understands the law and obeys it. He who understands that a neighbor is anyone who needs help, regardless of their social status The One who uses his resources altruistically to help the needy The One who is not restricted to cultural and religious in responding to a needy situation The One who is kind and generous one who shows solidarity with suffering. This includes identifying with those in need and being ready to experience their suffering. Lesson 3: Teaching Jesus about Prayer Q1. What did Jesus teach about prayer? Jesus taught that prayer should be persistent, use the Parable of the Friend at Midnight. Prayer should be done in a private place. It must be genuine. One should not be proud to pray, for example, the parable of the tax collector and the Pharisee. One must have faith during prayer. One must pray always/continually. There is no formula in prayer. One must turn to God as a father. Honestly confess sin while you pray. Qs 1 and 2 are off topic. Lesson 5: Jesus' Teachings on Hypocrisy, Wealth, Vigilance, and Readiness Q1. Hypocrisy – In what areas were the Pharisees hypocrites? In the washing of hands, glasses and dishes that were made ceremoniously. The Pharisees were very strict about it, which was not important. He told them to pay attention to charitable issues than to outward appearance. Tithing habits – They paid well for the support of priests, but neglected justice and love for God. He criticized them for their recognition in synagogues, taking reserved seats and their desire to be noticed in markets wearing long white robes. He accused them of being like his ancestors who persecuted God's prophets. Lesson 5: Jesus' Teachings on Hypocrisy, Wealth, Vigilance, and Readiness Read Lk: 11:13-34 • Parable of the Rich Fool Q1. From the parable of the rich fool, what can Christians learn about the use of wealth? Material wealth must come second after God. We must try to help the poor. It teaches that wealth comes from God. Wealth should not be misused, for example, in drink, etc. We must thank God for the wealth received. It can make Christians forget God. Q2. Narrating the parable of the cunning businessman Jesus taught the following parable about a rich man and his servant. A rich man wanted to fire his manager. He called the manager and asked for a full account of how the property was being managed. The manager knew he was going to be fired. He befriended some of his master's debtors so they could take care of him if he was fired. A debtor who owed 100 barrels of olive oil was asked to pay 50 barrels and one who owed 1000 was asked to pay 800 barrels. The master praised him for being wise and acting in his time of crisis. Lesson 8. Teaching about forgiveness What were Jesus' teachings about forgiveness? Jesus taught that one must forgive and forget All sins are equal before the eyes of God. One must ask forgiveness after he made a mistake. One must forgive as many times as he is offended. One must have faith in asking for forgiveness. Persistent in Prayer Q1. Say the parable of the widow and the unrighteous judge 18: 1-8 Jesus told the Pharisees a parable that they should always pray and not lose their hearts. In a certain there was a judge who didn't even fear dour nor considered a man. And there was a widow in that town who kept coming to him and wanted her case to be given. For a while he refused, but then he said to himself, although I do not fear God nor consider man, but because this widow bothers me, I will allow her to fear her or she will wear me down by her continual coming. And the Lord said, Hear what the unjust judge says, and he will not avenge his elect who weep for Him day and night? Will he put off much on them, Me, you, he will avenge them quickly. Lesson 10: The Way to Salvation Lk 18:15 – Q1: What did Jesus teach using the example of young children? Jesus said, "Let the children come to me because the kingdom of God belongs to them. He went on to tell them that for someone to enter the kingdom of God, he must humble himself as children. That's because children are powerless, innocent and open. Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is for those who are simple, humble, innocent, and trusting as children. Q2. Give an account of how Jesus healed the blind beggar (18:35-43) A blind man recognized Jesus as the messiah. The blind man asked Jesus to heal him. He received his vision because of his faith. He followed Jesus, thanking God. To receive salvation you must be bold and determined. We must seek Christ to heal our physical and spiritual blindness. Q3. Explain the relevance of Jesus' teaching of salvation to Christians Christians learn that they need to repent of their sins and seek forgiveness to receive salvation and eternal life. They need to humble themselves as children to gain salvation. They learn to obey God's commandments to receive salvation. Use your skills to glorify God, for example, the parable of the rich man. They also learn that wealth can be a hindrance to salvation. They learn that salvation is given to all by God. Topic Five: The Ministry of Jerusalem Qn a. describes Jesus' triumphant entry into Jerusalem according to Luke chapter 19: 29-30 • After the end of his journey from Galilee, Jesus approached Jerusalem passing through Bethphage, Bethany, and the olives of the hill • He sent two of his disciples to a village to give him a donkey on which no one had assembled • He gave the disciples instructions that if the donkey's owner demanded to know that they were unamaring - , they were supposed to answer: The Lord needs this • When they took the donkey, they threw their clothes at him and helped Jesus sit on him • While Jesus was riding, they spread their clothes on the road • The crowds that followed him were glad and praised God for all the wonderful work Jesus had done included: teaching, healing, and feeding the hungry • The crowds sang Blessed is the king who comes in the name of the Lord. Peace in heaven and glory at the highest. Singing, the crowds hailed Jesus as king. • The Pharisees opposed the singing crowds and asked Jesus to • Jesus answered that if his followers were silent, the stones themselves would make Out. Insensitive than stones not to know what was going on, ie the Messiah came Qn b. what does The Way of Jesus enter Jerusalem reveals about the nature of the kingdom of God? • Jesus was descended from David, prophesied Messiah and son of God • Jesus is a triumphant, victorious, but a humble king. A donkey is a symbol of humility and peace. Thus he came to establish a peaceful kingdom • Jesus wanted to proclaim the coming of his kingdom, but not as a military/earth leader, prompting them to put on their clothes for him to step on. In doing so, they were recognizing Jesus as the king promised by Jerusalem • Jesus was received as a king in the same way that the kings of Israel were received with acclaim and joy • By riding on a donkey, Jesus fulfilled zechariah's prophecy that the king is coming riding on a triumphant donkey, humble and victorious • Christianity is not propagated by violent means, but peace Qn c. what lessons Christians can learn from Jesus • Christians learn that they must be prepared to receive Jesus in their lives as the crowd that accompanied him to Jerusalem • Christians also learn that they must imitate Jesus and be channels of peace in their communities • They also learn that they must expect opposition and resistance as they witness to Christ. They should not give up hope • Christians learn that they should be humble like Jesus in their service to others • Christians should thank and praise God for their intervention in their lives by sending Jesus • They should be bold in their testimony to Christ as the multitudes who followed Jesus to Jerusalem and declared him King Qn d. state and explain why Jesus wept over Jerusalem. • When Jesus approached the city of Jerusalem, he wept over it saying, If you knew what is necessary for peace! But now you can't see him! The time will come when your enemies will surround you with barricades and approach you from all sides. They will completely destroy you and the people inside your walls, not a single stone they will leave in your place because you did not recognize the time when God came to save you. According to Luke, all song and joy suddenly stopped when Jesus was deeply distressed to see Jerusalem • Jesus knew that Jerusalem (the city of peace) would reject his final call and, in doing so, would overthrow judgment on himself. The destruction of the city is seen as a
consequence of his rejection of Jesus. They cannot see when true peace comes in the person of Jesus. The coming destruction is a symbol of God's judgment on lack of trust. The tears of Jerusalem are the tears of tragedy. • The crux of the tragedy is that Jerusalem did not recognize the time when God came to save them. Now Jesus says that Jerusalem was not ready to receive you as his savior and this would lead to his ruin. • Just as the Babylonians were god's instrument of destruction during jeremiah's time, just as the Romans will be instruments of destruction of Jerusalem. • Jerusalem was completely destroyed by the Roman armies in the year that A.D. 70 Qn and. Explain the cleanliness of the temple. • While in Jerusalem, Jesus entered the temple where he found people buying and selling • He threw them out and knocked them down saying that they had turned his father's house into a lair of thieves • Here Luke uses this incidence to show how Jerusalem was still unprepared for the day of God's visit • Jesus performed a symbolic act expelling those who were buying and selling in the temple • Jesus used the words of Jeremiah who also attacked in his time to turn the temple into a hiding place for thieves • According to Jesus, the temple will no longer give them the feeling of security because it will be destroyed • Although the temple is destroyed, a new one will be built. This is the Christian community, which will be a house the prayer for all nations. The new temple will not only be limited to Jesus, but to all people • In st. Jesus is the Messiah. He exposed the frankness of public life in Jerusalem by attacking the marketers at the Qn f temple. Give reasons why Jesus cleaned the temple of Jerusalem • The temple authorities allowed a market in the court of the Gentiles where the daily money issued by the Roman government could be exchanged for the special temple coins that had to be used to pay the temple tax • In the same place they could also buy the animals needed for sacrifice. These animals had to be certified as acceptable • But both the change of money and the certification of the animals gave ample opportunity to make exorbitant profits • Jesus made his protest because all this trade was hiding for the real purpose of the temple and prevented Israel from being a light to the Gentiles. For this reason, the temple would be destroyed because it no longer served as a house of prayer. What lessons can Christians learn from temple cleansing? • Christians learn that they should respect the house of God and use it properly • Christian leaders should avoid exploiting members by asking for excessive contributions • Christians should pay more attention to inner justice than to external observance of rituals • Christians should have more courage like Jesus to condemn evil practices of church and society leaders • Christians should be exemplary with their lifestyles to conquer others for the kingdom • Finally • Jesus' cleansing of the temple provides a valuable lesson to Christians who are called to be ambassadors of Christ. There are many incidents in which churches have been subjected to disrespect and dishonor and this discourages many people from knowing God. Christians should also avoid leadership disputes, corruption, sexual abuse, gossip, and many others that caused churches to part qn h. explain the conflict of with Jewish leaders • In a one of conflicts in and around the temple between Jesus and the official leaders of the Jewish nation, The Public Ministry of Jesus came to an end • After the temple was cleaned, he dominated the temple area daily by teaching large crowds. His popularity grew steadily and leaders felt the threat against his own position. They could not allow this to continue, but they were afraid to arrest Jesus. In the end, they tried to arrest him for making statements that would put him in trouble with the Roman authorities or discredit him before the people. • First Jesus was challenged about his authority. Jewish religious leaders wondered whose authority Jesus used. They wanted to know which Rabbi taught him or which Jewish religious groups he belonged to, namely the Pharisees or the Sadducees • If Jesus proclaimed himself as the Messiah, he could be charged before the Roman authorities for rebellion. • If he refused to make his claim, the crowds would soon leave him alone. • But Jesus skillfully defeated his opponents. He invited them to answer their own question. Tell me, did John's right to baptize come from God or from human beings? • Any answer they gave to Jesus' question about John the Baptist would apply in even stronger measures to their own question about Jesus • But they never supported John and they could not now admit that their right to baptize came from God. If they did, they would also have to accept Jesus whom John had announced. Nor could they say that John was a prophet for that would bring trouble to the people who kept John in high self-esteem Qn i. Describe the parable of the tenants in the vineyard • After the question of Jesus' authority, Jesus challenged the Jewish leaders by telling them the parable of the wicked tenants. He said that once there was a man who planted a vineyard, left it to the tenants and then left home for a long time • When it came time to collect the grapes, he sent a slave to the tenants to receive their share of the harvest from them, but the tenants beat the slaves and sent him back with nothing. The same treatment was given to the second and third slave • The owner decided to send his own son that they killed. He decided, therefore, to come alone, killed the tenants and handed the vineyard to other men • When people heard this they said, certainly not but Jesus explained to them the stone that the builders rejected as useless turned out to be the most important of all. And every one who falls on the stone will be cut into pieces and if that stone falls on someone, it will crush him to dust • In this parable, the vineyard represents the kingdom of God, Israel. The servants are the prophets sent to Israel and they are rejected. The son here represents Jesus and the owner is God who will bring judgment to Israel • The stone that the builders rejected became the cornerstone that shows that Jesus saw himself as the rejected, but the most He makes a new foundation of Israel Israel both Jews and Gentiles. Upon hearing this, the Pharisees wanted to take Jesus but were afraid of the People Qn j. what is the relevance of the parable of the tenants? • Over the centuries the situation has not changed. Jesus is still rejected by nations and by men. What happened to Jesus happened when he foresaw those who follow him. • Church history reveals many examples of men rejected by political and religious leaders and by the people of their time and who were later seen as the key man in revealing God's purpose • As Christians, we must also pray for strength and guidance from God to be able to deal with rejection • As Christians we should not fear rejection but remain steadfast for the truth • Christians should also seek pastoral counsel from church leaders and other Christians. When we suffer persecution, we can finally be proved certain Qn k. the question about paying taxes • Law teachers and the chief priest, after falling to arrest Jesus bribed some spies to ask whether it was right for them to pay taxes to Caesar or not • The Israelites were forced to pay taxes to the Romans who controlled them • Many resented it because according to them the payment of taxes using coins that had some emperors picture was a violation of Jewish law prohibiting the use of images • If Jesus told them to pay, the people would be against him for supporting Roman rule over them • Many resented it because according to them people would be against him for supporting Roman dominion over them • If he told them not to pay, they would accuse him of the Roman authorities • Jesus knew his trick and wanted his questioners to make their own decision on the issue • For him it was right that the Roman government exercised the tax payments without humiliating God's authority • In other words, by having the silver coin in their possession, the Jews accepted Roman authority • They had a duty to pay taxes to the emperor because they enjoyed the benefit of the Roman government • At the same time they had a duty to be loyal to God. The loyalty of a person does not owe it to the State or to Caesar Qn l. To explain the question of the resurrection • The saduos raised the question of marriage a resurrection or life after death • They asked Jesus whose wife a woman would be in the resurrection when he married seven brothers who died without having children. • The question was asked or designed to make Jesus look foolish, thus embarrassing him. This would undermine the popular support that we had prevented the action against Jesus • In his response, Jesus made the following observations • He does not accept the assumption that marriage continues after the resurrection • Citing from the exodus a book that the Sadduces accepted, Jesus confirms that there is life after death • The life of the resurrection is different from earthly life • It is a new existence where those who rise , live with God as your children in m. What is eschatology? • The term is derived from two Greek words 'Eschatos' and 'Lagos', which means end and study respectively • Eschatology, therefore, is the study of the last things like death, judgment, life after death and the end of the world • Jesus spoke about the end of the world to his disciples just before being arrested Qn n. what will happen at the end of the world (eschatology) according to the teaching of Jesus in the gospel of Luke 21: 5-38? • Jesus taught the hi disciples about the final times in the Temple of Jerusalem • In his speech he talked about what will happen to the city of Jerusalem and the world at the end of time • Jerusalem would be destroyed because of his
refusal to recognize and accept the Messiah • Jesus told his disciples the signs that would accompany the end of the world • People have been claiming to be Jesus , the Messiah, son of God • There will be wars between nations • Natural calamities such as earthquakes, hungers and plagues will occur • Strange heavenly beings will come from heaven • There will be rupture in heaven and sea • All nations will be in despair • People will faint in fear as they witness these signs • At the end of all this, the son of man will appear in power and glory • Jesus' teaching of the end times was done to provide encouragement to the disciples in difficult times • It was hoped that they hope Qn o. how do Christians prepare for the second coming of Christ? • Christians must prepare for christ's second coming, not losing hope in the face of trials and tribulations because the kingdom of God with its promises of a new life will definitely come • They prepare for their second coming by leading a righteous life. They must avoid many banquets and drinks • They must prepare themselves by being vigilant through prayers so that God will give them courage and strength to stand firm in their faith • They must prepare by preaching the word of God to those who have not heard it • They must prepare themselves by being obedient to God's commandments • They must prepare by helping those in need • They must prepare by preaching and evangelizing and converting other Topics Six : the Passion, Death and Resurrection of Jesus Christ The Supper of the Lord Qn a. to give the different names used in reference to the Lord's Supper by Christians in different churches • The Holy Eucharist • Mass • The Lord's table or the Lord's table • Holy Communion • The Last Supper • The breaking of bread • The sacrament Qn b. describes the institution of the Lord's Supper • Jesus was at the last supper with his disciples on the night he was betrayed • At the night he was betrayed • On the night he was betrayed • In the room which had been arranged by Jesus. He told his disciples how much he desired to eat the Passover meal with them before he died • He took a piece of bread and thanked God and broke it. He gave them saying, this is my body that is given to you. So do it in memory of me • He took a cup of wine and thanked God and said take and share it share it Yourself • He also gave you a cup of wine after supper saying this cup is the new covenant of God sealed with my blood that is shed for you Qn c. affirm the Christian teachings on the Lord's Supper • The Last Supper was inaugurated by Jesus • It is celebration of the crucified Christ and ascension • The Lord's Supper is a gift from God • It is a sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving • It is the effective proclamation of the church of the powerful works of God acts and promises • It is a sign of the unity of the church or of believers • It is a new paschal meal of the church. The meal, which by visible signs communicates the love of God in Jesus Christ. It is the sacrament of Christ's real presence • Bread is a symbol of the

body of Christ who was crucified • Wine or cup is a symbol of his blood, which has been shed. It is the blood of the new covenant • It is a state ahead of Christ's passion and the final kingdom. It is symbolic of the heavenly feast • It is central to Christian worship. (Eucharist) Qn d. What is the meaning of the Lord's Supper for Christians? • Sacramental meal communicates God's love in Christ • The washing of the feet of the disciples by Jesus means humble service and love for one another • Proclaim the death of the Lord until his second coming • They share in the body of Christ • Christian unity is evidenced • Bread symbolizes the body of Jesus who was crucified on the cross for the sins of the human species and for the healing of his diseases • Wine symbolizes the blood of Jesus that was spilled for the forgiveness of sins • Wine also symbolizes the sealing of a new covenant • The participation of the Lord's Supper strengthens the faith of believers in it, the presence of Christ is felt and in this way they constantly keep in touch with him • The Lord's supper strengthens a personal relationship between the individual believer and Christ • It is thanksgiving to God for all that is accomplished in creation , redemption and sanctification • Through Holy Communion, Christians offer themselves as a sacred and living sacrifice. They rededicate themselves and renew themselves. Those who share the sacred meal declare their loyalty to Christ • The Lord's Supper is an act of repentance. Partakers receive tranquility from the forgiveness of sins and are assured of salvation • The bread and wine that represents the body and blood of Jesus become the ultimate sacrifice replacing all the O.T. sacrifices that have been offered for the salvation of the human race Qn f. Prayer on olives • After celebrating the last supper, Jesus and his disciples went to olive ridges • He knelt and prayed and asked his disciples to join him • In response, God sent an angel from heaven to encourage him • Jesus prayed in agony until his sweat was like drops of blood • This sweat that was like blood was an indication of the struggle and agony he went through to accept his father's will • Although Jesus suffered agony and tumult, he approached him with courage and composure • His suffering was even greater because it involved more than physical pain. It meant carrying the sin of the world • Then he prayed to God, his father to give him strength for his next mission • When he returned to his disciples, he found them sleeping a sign of moral and physical exhaustion or perhaps it was an indication that they were in sadness because Jesus had told them he was about to be crucified • In conclusion , we can say that Jesus expressed an internal struggle over the fulfillment of his messianic mission. Then he prayed to God to help him endure suffering. Prayer was very important in the ministry of Jesus Qn g. to describe the betrayal and imprisonment of Jesus • When Jesus came down from Mount Olives he met a multitude of people • Judas Iscariot appeared accompanied by a large crowd, the chief priest, elders, and temple guards who had commanded to arrest Jesus • Judas Iscariot went out and kissed Jesus. This was a sign identifying Jesus as the man they were looking for. This kiss was treason • When the disciples noticed what was happening one of them used his sword to cut off the ear of a slave of a high priest • In other words, Jesus prevented his disciples from resisting his arrest • By rejecting armed assistance, Jesus was refusing the role of a political Messiah • Jesus was arrested and taken to the house of chief priest Annas Qn h. courage to support Jesus during his time • He could have been a informant of Jewish religious leaders • He was overcome by the power of evil • He was disappointed with Jesus' teaching of the spiritual kingdom instead of fulfilling the Jewish expectation of a political Messiah who could free them from Roman rule • He was a mercenary motivated by greed for money • He had little faith in Jesus or lost his trust in Jesus Christ • He was not loyal to the master • He was a Northerner who felt strange and therefore, was jealous of other disciples • He was a fanatic who believed in war rather than peace The Council of Sanhedrin • Jesus was taken to the Sanhedrin council early in the morning after his arrest • The council of elders asked him if he was the Messiah • Jesus responded by speaking of the son of man coming to triumph • Sanhedrin accused him of the sin of blasphemy allegedly claiming to be the son of God • He was sentenced to death for alleged blasphemy • In Jewish law, blasphemy was punishable by death The trial before Pilate • As the Sanhedrin could not fulfill the death sentence, they led Jesus to the Roman governor Pilate • They accused Jesus of inciting the people to rebel, forbidding the payment of taxes and claiming to be a king in rebellion to Roman authority • They could not accuse Jesus of blasphemy. This charge would not be accepted by Roman law • However, by bringing Jesus to Pilate, Jewish religious leaders wanted the Roman authority to assume by Jesus. Jesus. The trial before Herod • The works of Jesus' ministry hypnotized Herod. So when Pilate learned that Jesus was from Galilee, he gave it to Herod, who was the district officer of Galilee and went on to be in Jerusalem at that time • Jesus' judgment before Herod (mentioned only in the gospel of St Luke) is not really a judgment because King Herod just wanted to satisfy his curiosity about Jesus • He joined the soldiers mocking Jesus • Jesus refused to answer Herod's questions and , consequently, he sent Jesus back to Pilate• Curiously, the mockery of Herod and his soldiers as another step in Jesus' ridiculous public. He will continue as he hangs on pilate's trial cross • Jesus was taken to Pilate a second time • Pilate reiterated that he found Jesus innocent of any crime • The chief priests prevailed over Pilate who passed a death sentence on Jesus to die by crucifixion. This was the punishment of high treason under Roman law • Jewish leaders asked that Barnabas a criminal be freed instead of Jesus • It was customary for a condemned person to be freed during Easter • So Jewish leaders and not the Jewish people or Pilate were responsible for Jesus' death • Jesus was killed because of the blind hatred of The Jewish leaders Qn j. Why do you think Pilate agreed to have Jesus crucified? • He was afraid of a Jewish revolt. It was his duty to keep the peace on his territory according to the expectations of the Roman emperor. If he had freed Jesus, the Jew would have caused a disturbance • He did not want to be disloyal to the Roman emperor after learning that Jesus had been accused of treason. Disloyalty could have resulted in losing favor to the emperor and, consequently, his work • He washed his hands. This means that he was absolving himself of the guilt of having Jesus crucified. This is because he had learned from the Jewish leaders that Jesus was the Son of God. His wife also warned him about Jesus' innocence. Pilate himself found no evidence to condemn Jesus Qn k. to identify and explain the lessons Christians learn from Pilate's actions during Jesus' judgment • Jesus is the king of the Jews • Jesus is without sin. Pilate found no guilt in Jesus and sent him to Herod • Pilate gave in to his demands because of treason- Christians should refrain from giving false testimony • Pilate was afraid of an uprising. It was his duty to keep the peace as a Roman officer. Christians learn that they should not be compromised by world standards • Christians must stand firm by the truth because truth will always prevail • Christians must strive not to lose favor so many things to God. They must wish to please God instead of man • Pilate washed his hands He learned that Jesus is truly the son of God (innocent) • Great evil can happen when the is at the mercy of political pressure • Christians must take time before making decisions • Resisting the truth leaves a person purpose or direction Qn l. actions taken by Jewish leaders to ensure that Jesus was killed • They paid Judas Iscariot to betray him • They bought false witnesses to accuse him of blasphemy before Sanhedrin/blasphemy was punishable by stoning to death • They hurriedly tried Jesus at night before people knew what was going on • They frame m charge of treason against Jesus when he appeared before Pilate/ treason carried a death sentence • They employed armed temple guards and armored soldiers to deal with those who would fight for Jesus • They blackmailed Pilate to have Jesus crucified • They organized a crowd to shout for The death of Jesus and deliverance of Barnabas • They crucified him dead when they received permission from Pilate Qn m. explain Jesus' crucifixion • Jesus received the beam of the cross to take to his crucifixion place • Simon of Cyrene helped him carry him • A group of women followed Jesus and wept about his situation • Jesus asked them to weep over themselves and their children • He talked about the impending destruction that comes over Jerusalem • Jesus eventually arrived at Golgotha and was nailed to the cross • Two criminals were crucified on either side • After their crucifixion, the soldiers launched a lot to share their clothes. This action fulfilled psalms 22: 18, Jesus is the righteous messiah who suffers unjustly and is ridiculed by people while weeping to God • The soldiers, Jewish leaders and one of the thieves mocked Jesus for claiming to be the real Messiah • Jesus is ridiculed with the challenge of saving himself • One of the criminals crucified with Jesus generally referred to as the repentant thief recognized Jesus as the Messiah and admitted the righteousness of his own condemnation • Above Jesus was written, this is the king of the Jews • Jesus forgives his murderers and all those who falsely accused him. He promised one of the thieves hanging on the cross a place in
paradise Qn n. describe the death of Jesus • Jesus' death was preceded by extra common events • Darkness covered the earth for three hours • The temple curtain tore in two • Jesus died after crying father in your hands I commit my spirit • Upon seeing Jesus die, the Roman centurion who was present witnessed the innocence of Jesus. As he recognized the lordly of Jesus • In his death, Jesus showed total commitment to the will of God Qn o. the burial of Jesus • Joseph of Arimathea, a rich and righteous member of the Sanctuary asked Pilate to allow him to bury Jesus • Joseph could have been a secret disciple of Jesus • Burial of Jesus in Joseph's tomb fulfilled Isaiah's prophecy about Yahweh's suffering servant who was buried in the tomb of a rich man • A group of women followed Joseph and saw where he buried Jesus • They returned home to prepare spices with which to wash Jesus' body after the Sabbath • Jesus was in fact a king by the way the Resurrection was buried: Qn p. define the term resurrection The term resurrection refers to the event of Jesus Jesus of the dead. The event took place on the third day, the Sunday morning after Jesus was crucified on Friday afternoon Qn q. the witnesses of the risen Christ The testimony of the repentant thief • Rebuked his unrepentant companion • He recognized his own sinful condition • He declared Jesus as insured • He professed in the true Ship-Messiah and Lord of Jesus • He recognized that Jesus would live and exercise his power of salvation after he died The testimony of Joseph of Arimathea • Joseph Arimathea was a secret disciple of Christ • He witnessed the lordship of Jesus Christ after his death for his actions • He did so by asking Pilate's permission to bury the body of Jesus • By giving Jesus this royal burial he was testifying to the truth that Jesus was the king Testimony of the holy woman • The day after the Sabbath, Mary Magdalene and Mary, the mother of Jesus, went to the tomb planning to prepare the body of Jesus for a proper burial • The apostles , they found the stone that covered the tomb had been wrapped • The tomb was also empty • Two men in dazzling clothes confirmed that Jesus had risen as he had prophesied. The two men were angels • When the women learned of Jesus' resurrection, they broke the news to the apostles and to all others. The apostles rejected the testimony of the women The testimony of the disciples on their way to Emmaus • Jesus appeared to the disciples who were on their way to Emmaus • They were discussing Jesus' suffering, death, and empty tomb • They regarded Jesus' death as a tragedy, for they expected him to free the Jews from Roman rule • Jesus explained to the scriptures , who say that the Messiah would suffer to achieve his glory • They invited Jesus to dine with them • Jesus shared the Holy Eucharist with them before they recognized who he was breaking the bread • The disciples in Emmau so became the second witnesses of the risen Christ. The effect of this testimony is that the disciples went and told the eleven apostles about their encounter with the Risen Christ Qn r. the appearance of Jesus to the disciples • As the disciples narrated their encounter with Jesus with the eleven apostles, Jesus appeared to them • Jesus asked them to confirm that he had risen touching his body • He explained to the apostles his mission by telling them the prophecies about him in the law of Moses , prophets and psalms • Jesus brought his disciples to be witnesses, proclaiming repentance and forgiveness of sins • He tested some boiled fish • He promised that he would be with them through the power of the Holy Spirit The Ascension of Jesus Qn s. Describe the ascension of Jesus • From Jerusalem Jesus took his disciples to Bethany • He raised his hands blessed the disciples and rose to heaven • The disciples returned and witnessed the ascension of Jesus with joy • They continued to go to the temple to pray to God waiting for the spirit that Jesus had promised them • From this incidence where Jesus Jesus Jesus the disciples, we learn that the disciples were confident about their mission. This previous disbelief and blindness to whom Jesus was now overcome Qn t. Give five bible evidence showing that Jesus Christ rose from the dead • The tomb was empty • Guarantee ing the angle for the women Jesus had risen to • Thomas witnessed the resurrection feeling the scars on Jesus' hands • The women who had gone to the tomb had found it empty • The disciples witnessed his resurrection when he appeared to the two disciples in Emmaus • Jesus shared a meal with his disciples after his resurrection in Jerusalem • Jesus walked with the disciples to Bethany before his ascension Qn t. explain the meaning of passion, death and resurrection of Jesus to Christian life • Passion action and resurrection refer to seven incidences, that is, Last supper of Jesus, suffering in the garden , suffering before Sanhedrin, Pilate and Herod; mocking soldiers, death on the cross, resurrection and ascension • These events are of great significance to modern Christians. First prove that Jesus was indeed the son of God and the Messiah • The passion, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ was a fulfillment of the prophecies and Psalms of the Old Testament • The resurrection resulted in the rapid spread of the church. The dissemination of the church is the result of the risen Christ and the influence of the Holy Spirit • The resurrection is therefore the basis/central idea or foundation in the Christian faith and missionary activity; if Christ was not created, then our preaching is useless and you believe it is useless • Passion, death, and resurrection reveal God's power to those who believe in him. They also prove that Jesus who was God's triumphant envoy is alive and Christians are assured to live again after physical death • Jesus' creation of the dead proved that Jesus was not only man, but lord over human life for Christians to share in their lives on earth, believing in him and living according to the fruits of the holy spirit • Jesus' resurrection is a source of inspiration and trust in Christians. It also points to the fact that Jesus was a man of his word that he told the resurrection and it happened. His resurrection was a real fact because he showed his disciples the marks of crucifixion • Everything that happened during Christ's passion, death, and resurrection was only a conclusion to God's revelation through Christ • They also point to the power and glory of God in which those who believe share the hope of their own resurrection at the second coming of Jesus Qn v. the meaning of Jesus' resurrection to Christians today • It is the basis of the Christian faith and hope that his belief would be useless • The Christian faith would be in vain (futile) if Jesus had not risen • Through the resurrection Christians have confidence and hope in God because the one they believe in exalted and sits down the right hand of Almighty God • Through resurrection, Christians receive hope of eternal life • The resurrection of Jesus led to the coming of the holy spirit that helps Christians to live according to the teachings of Christ, preach the gospel, and speak courageously against evils in society • The resurrection gives meaning to baptism in which one dies in sin and is created with Christ for a new life • The resurrection confirms the divinity of Jesus as the true son of God • The resurrection gives Christians courage to face death because they hope to be resurrected on their second return • It is remembered by Christians during the Eucharist Qn w. explain five importances of Eulogy of death in society today • Allows mourners to know the cause or nature of death • Allows mourners to forgive the dead person in case of any grudge between them and the dead person • It allows mourners to ask forgiveness of the dead person • Allows the bereaved to know the wish or last words of the deceased before he dies • Mourners have the opportunity to declare what they owe or are owed for the dead • Allows mourners to know the contribution of the work of the dead to society • Provides mourners the opportunity to know the nature or character of the dead and their social life • Allows mourners to know the past or history of the deceased's life , for example. Form Three Selected Teachings from the New and Old Testament Topic One: Gifts of the Holy Ghost Learning Results. At the end of this topic, you should be able to: - a) Discuss what Jesus taught about the role and gifts of the Holy Ghost. b) Describe the manifestations of the Holy Spirit in Christianity today. c) Identify the fruits of the Holy Spirit. d) Interpret Peter's message on the day of Pentecost. Lesson One: Jesus' Teachings on the Role of the Holy Ghost. Read John 14:15-26; 16:5-15, and Acts 1:7-8 Introduction The Holy Ghost is the third person in the trinity. There is the power of Christ, the power of God, and the Holy Spirit who gives gifts as prophecy and healing. The Holy Spirit is mentioned several times in the Bible; (1) during creation in Genesis, (2) at the announcement of the birth of Jesus, (3) at the beginning of Jesus' ministry, (4) during baptism, (5) revelation of Jesus in the temple (6) Jesus spoke of the Holy Spirit during his mission or ministry, after the resurrection and before ascension. Learning results. By the end of this lesson: a. the role of the Holy Spirit in the church and in the Christian lives of today. B. Enumerate the gifts of the Holy Ghost. c. Analyze the manifestation of the Holy Spirit in the church and Christians today. d. Give the role of love in the Christian lives of today a. The role of the Holy Spirit in the Church and in the Christian lives of today. Read John 14:15-26 and John 16: 5-15, Acts 1:7-8 The Holy Ghost has many roles in the church and in Christian life today. These roles to: Teach Christians daily messages of Jesus Live in the hearts of believers of Christ Be a lawyer, a counselor, helper
and a comforter for those who love Jesus Christ and obey the commandments of God. He would remind the disciples of the words spoken by Jesus Christ and present them to their deepest meanings. Interpret the deeper meaning of The Messages of Jesus Christ. Reveal the truth and mysteries of and about God. State Jesus' right as the Son of God. Reveal the glory of Jesus' death. Reveal what is right and wrong. Give Jesus' disciples power to become witnesses of Christ. Give courage to Jesus' disciples and modern Christians to face the charge for following Jesus. Allow the disciples to expose the secret life and hearts of sinful people. Christians guide; help believers cast out evil spirits, heal, preach the word of God, encourage and condemn evil in society. B. Paul teaching about the Gifts of the Holy Ghost. Read 1 Corinthians chapters 12, 13 and 14. Spiritual gifts are extra-common favors, talents, abilities, and dispositions given to Christians by God for the benefit of all believers. Gifts are used for the service of others and not for self-glorification and gratification. Peter's message on the day of Pentecost Peter told the disciple that what was happening was the fulfillment of Jesus' prophecy . - He said Jesus of Nazareth was the Son of God. - He said that Jesus' suffering and death were in accordance with God's plans. Death was the fulfillment of the Prophecy of the Old Testament. Gifts of the Holy Spirit. 1. Gift of wisdom: – have a deep understanding of the issues: see far, being perceptive 2. Knowledge donation: – ability to understand the basic facts about Jesus, His mission, and knowledge about spiritual issues. 3. The gift of faith: - refers to trust in God's help. It's a deep trust in God. 4. The Gift of Healing: – ability and power to heal all forms of sickness by invoking the name of Jesus Christ. 5. The gift of performing miracles: – gift of healing miracles, creative miracles, for example, dead legs becoming alive. 6. The gift of preaching 7. The gift of prophecy – the ability to interpret the word of God. The ability to predict what will happen in the future, as revealed by God. 8. The gift of distinguishing spirits or discernment: – the ability to know whether a spiritual gift is of God, the Holy Spirit or the evil spirit. 9. The gift of speaking in tongues. The ability to utter, speak in language, language unknown to the believer. Languages are used when it comes to God for self-building. It's personal growth. 10. The gift of language interpretation: – the ability to understand and interpret the messages of those who speak in languages. 11. The gift of love. (Read 1 Corinthians 13) Paul emphasized that all the gifts of the Holy Ghost must be With love. He stressed that love, a fruit of the Holy Spirit is supreme supreme other spiritual gifts possessed by Christians. He's the greatest of them all. Speaking in tongues, preaching and martyrdom without love is useless. Components of Love Love is patient, gentle, not jealous or arrogant, not arrogant or rude, is not rude or selfish, and does not insist on its own path. It's not disrespectful. He's not irritable or resonant. You don't rejoice in wrong, but you're glad you're glad you're happy with the truth. He carries all things. Love believes in all things, expects all things, and endures all things. Love is eternal. Love never fails. The other gifts are temporary, but love, faith, and hope are eternal. c. Manifestation of the Holy Spirit in the church and Christians today Gifts of the Holy Spirit have manifested themselves in the churches today. We see this manifestation through people who possess the gifts of the Holy Ghost. For example, church leaders showed the gift of wisdom. Christian preachers and ministers have cast out demons and carried out healing. There are reported cases of interpretation of languages and gift of prophecy in today's churches. When Christians display the gifts of the Holy Spirit, such as speaking in tongues, the Holy Spirit manifests itself. Other manifestations of the Holy Spirit are: Through healing, prophecy, gifts of discernment, daring in preaching, and expelling demons among others. Christians helping the poor by giving generosity and kindness. Through singing, dancing, shouting (fruit of joy) through unity of believes and companionship. Through prayer. Christian pursuits/temptations. d. Criteria for Discerning the Gifts of the Holy Ghost. Christians who have the Holy Spirit and are guided by Jesus have certain characteristics. They are: They will confess that Jesus is Lord They cannot say a curse. They're telling the truth. They worship God and behave according to Jesus' teaching. They are led by the Holy Spirit and are known by the fruits of the Holy Ghost. These fruits are love, joy, peace, and patience. These people serve all Christians without discrimination and conflict. They do not do sinful acts, such as sexual immorality. They do not practice idolatry, and sorcery. They do not have in their hearts and minds hatred, and with jealousy or any other negative feelings and actions. And. The fruits of the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5:16-26) Paul taught that the fruits of the spirit are: Love, Joy, Patience, Long Suffering, Kindness or Generosity, Faith and Faithfulness, Peace, Meekness and Kindness, Kindness, Self-Control, and Temperance. Answer these questions after reading – John 14:15-26 and John 16: 5-15, Acts 1: 7- 8, and 1 Corinthians chapters 12, 13, and 14. 1. What is the role of the Holy Spirit among Christians? (Read a) 2. Discuss the gifts of the Holy Ghost 3. Write a talk about the Holy Ghost 4. Define love? 5. Describe the different types of love 6. Why do Christians need the Holy Spirit today? 7. To declare the role of love in the church and in the Christian lives of today. 8. As has been the gift of the Spirit in the Christian life? 9. What activities show that the Holy Spirit is working among Christians in Kenya. 10. How were the gifts of the Holy Ghost misused in the church today? The answers are also in the text. Read sections with answers 1. The role of the holy spirit A lawyer, a counselor and a comforter. He would remember and introduce the disciples to the deepest meaning of the word of Jesus Christ. To reveal the myth and mysteries of God. He would affirm Jesus' right as the son of God. He would reveal the glory of Jesus' death. He would allow the disciples to discern and expose the secret hearts of sinful men. 2. The gift of the Holy Spirit was poorly used today by the pride and public manifestation of the gift as a way of displaying itself. Some Christians misused Saint Spirit's gift of prophesying prophecy for money. Lesson Two. Message from Peter on the Day of Pentecost. Read Acts 2: 14-41 Introduction Jews commemorate pentecostal day. This is the day God gave Moses his laws on Mount Sinai. It is also referred to as the festival of weeks. Pentecostal day was celebrated 50 days after Easter. It was mandatory for all Jews. On this day, the Jews brought offerings, the first fruits of the harvest, to the temple in Jerusalem. Learning results. By the end of this lesson You should be able: - 1. Describe the Pentecostal day. 2. Narrate Peter's Message. 3. Explain the relevance of the Pentecostal Experience to. Pentecost per day On the Pentecostal day, the disciples gathered in Jerusalem awaiting the promise of the Holy Spirit. And as promised, the Holy Spirit came in the form of a strong wind, and tongues of fire. The Holy Spirit rests on the head of each disciple. The disciples received the gift of the Holy Ghost. They spoke in new languages. Some of the observers confused this experience. They thought the disciples were drunk on wine. Peter stood up to explain what was happening and defend the disciples. He told those who saw the experience that the disciples were not drunk. It was morning. B. Message from Peter. Read Joel 2: 28 – 32 Peter told viewers that; what was happening is the realization of Joel's prophecies about the outpouring of the spirit of the gods. He said Jesus of Nazareth was the Son of God. This was proved by the miracles Jesus performed. He emphasized that Jesus' suffering and death were in accordance with God's plans. Jesus is a descendant of David. Jesus' death and resurrection fulfilled prophecies in the Old Testament. God raised Jesus from the dead. He taught that Jesus had the nature of God and man. The apostles are the living witnesses of Jesus' resurrection. Jesus was exalted and sits at the right hand of God where He is Lord and Judge. The Holy Ghost is a gift from Jesus Peter and invited listeners to repent so that they could be forgiven and receive the gift of the Holy Ghost. thousand souls accepted the message of salvation and were added to the fellowship of the disciples. Disciples. After the Holy Spirit filling. The disciples sold their possessions and helped those in need. They did many wonders and signs. They continued to live in unity, worshipping God, pieping together, and breaking bread. d. Lessons that Christians learn from Peter's leadership. Christians should be: 1. Courageous and defend Jesus Christ all the time. 2. Ready to spread the Gospel of Christ. 3. Gain new converts to Jesus by inviting them to repentance. 4. Have faith in the risen Christ. 5. May you be filled with the Holy Ghost like Peter and those in church leadership should take their roles seriously. And. Relevance of the Pentecostal Experience Speaking in different languages means that Christianity is a universal religion. He pointed out the importance of all languages when communicating with God. There were no specific languages to speak to God, as it was when Latin was the language of literacy and Christianity. Christians should be bold in their preaching. They should not be afraid, for they have the counsel and helper, the Holy Ghost. Christians should understand that God chooses anyone as a leader, preacher, and witness of Christ. The Pentecostal experience means that Christians need
to receive and be filled with the Holy Spirit. Review questions a) Explain the meaning of Pentecost b) Describe the manifestations of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost (Acts 2: 1-40)(or narrate the events that occurred on the day of Pentecost) c) Write five teachings about Jesus from Peter's discourse on the day of Pentecost. d) What were peter's qualities that made him a successful leader of the apostolic church? e) What lessons can Christians learn from the events of the day of Pentecost? f) To declare the teachings of Jesus upon the Holy Spirit (John 14:14-26) (acts 1:7-8) g) What is the role of the holy spirit according to Jesus? h) What is the role of the holy spirit in believers or in the church or Christians? i) Outline the fruits of the holy spirit j) State criteria for discerning spiritual gifts k) List the gifts of the holy spirit l) Explain why Paul taught that love is the greatest of all spiritual gifts m) Explain how the Holy Spirit manifests itself in the church today n) State forms in which the gifts of the holy spirit are being abused in the church today. Topic Two: The results of the Unity of Believers. At the end of this topic, you should be able to: a) Explain teaching in selected New Testament texts of the unity of believers. b) Identify the metaphors used to describe the unity of believers. c) Identify the causes of disunity in the early and modern church. Lesson One: Teachings of The Unity of Believers in Selected New Testament Texts The unity of believers refers to the unity of those who have faith in Jesus Christ. Learning results. At the end of this lesson you should be able to: - i. Describe activities of early Christians. ii. Describe characteristics of the people of the meanings of these symbolic expressions. - The body of Christ - The Vine and the Branches - The Church / Assembly of God - The Bride a. Early Christians The first Christians in Jerusalem demonstrated their unity. Holding joint prayer sessions Sharing the Lords' supper, which is Eucharistic. Sharing his possessions with the poor. Unity and unity shown as believers. They expressed their likeness using various terms, images, metaphors and symbols. They considered themselves God's people, the church, and an Assembly of God. When they celebrated the last supper, eating bread was a symbol of the body of Christ. They saw themselves as belonging to a tree with the vine and branches. As followers of Christ, the early church saw itself as the Bride of Christ. B. Discussion of Symbolic Expressions i. The people of God Read 1 Peter 2: 9-10. Peter outlined the characteristics of God's people. He says that God's people are believers in God: through faith in Jesus Christ. The Chosen Race, the royal priesthood, a sacred nation, a chosen people Those who stand out from the rest because they live a holy and righteous life. Form a sacred nation chosen to proclaim the works of God. Not just abraham's descendants, but the people who follow Jesus Christ and His teachings. ii. The body of Christ Read 1 Corinthians 12:12-27, and Ephesians 4:1-12. The body of Christ Read 1 Corinthians 12:12-27, and Ephesians 4:1-12. The body of Christ is one who gathers Christians as a body of Christ to serve the church. Christians receive gifts for the purpose of sharing the body of Christ. Jesus Christ is the head of the church. And just as the body has many parts, playing different roles, just like the Church. Each member of the church plays a vital role because different members have different spiritual and vocal gifts. Some are apostles, teachers, prophets, evangelists, pastors, and miraculous artists, administrators, and those who show mercy to others and encourage (exhort) others. All church activities should be directed to the well-being of the church, just as the function of each part of the body is necessary for the well-being of the whole body. To have a united body, members must be meek and patient to bear the fruit of the Holy Ghost. For a church to be united, or considered as one body, Christians must have faith in God, the father, a Lord Jesus Christ, a Holy Spirit, and have faith in God through Jesus Christ. iii. The Vine and the Branches Read John 15:1-10 The vine represents Jesus. The vineyard was a tree that brought grapes. The vine was a symbol of prosperity and peace. Jesus is the vine and the Father is the dresser of the vines. Christians/believers are the branches. They are expected to bear good fruit by remaining faithful and united in Christ. Faithful branches bear fruit as good Christians, while fruitless branches are like fruitless Christians. Christians must remain united to Christ, who is the vine to bear fruit. Jesus' teachings purify the The dead branches of vine trees are cut and the living are pruned or pruned. This is done so that vines can produce high yields. Similarly, unfaithful Christians, believers are rebuked and corrected in order to support high incomes. iv. The Church or Assembly of God. Read Ephesia 5: 21 – 32 Church is a Greek word ekklesia, meaning people. People who belong to the Lord. Assembly of God is the union of people from diverse social and cultural backgrounds who recognize the lordly of Jesus. The church is compared to the relationship between husband and wife. Christians (the church) are expected to be united with Christ, just as a husband and wife are united in marriage. Just as husbands and wives are expected to love each other, they are also Christians called to express love to each other and to love God. A husband is the head of a family; Jesus is also the head of the church. v. The Bride. Read 2 Corinthians 11:2, and Revelations 21: 1 – 12 In the Old Testament, God calls Israel a bride. In the New Testament, Christians are called a bride in the New Jerusalem. God or Jesus Christ is the bridegroom. Christians are reminded that life on earth is a temporary home. Your true home is in heaven, the Holy City of God. Just as a bride is expected to be faithful to her husband, Christians are expected to be faithful to God by observing the covenant's way of life. The deviation from the pact was portrayed as adultery. John, who wrote the book of revelations, sees a vision of a new heaven and a new land in which faithful Christians will be rewarded. Christ will come to take his bride to eternity to live there forever. The relationship between Christians and Jesus/God is like a marriage. It's a pact. It is a relationship where the church (bride) is expected to submit to God. Jesus died for the church, a show of the love of His or God. Likewise, Christians must be committed in their relationship with God. SAQ. saq. 1. Discuss in two who is a bride and what happens in a wedding. 2. Discuss the meaning of the symbols used to express the unity of believers. They are The People of God, The Body of Christ, The Vine and the Branches The Church or Assembly of God and The Bride. Lesson Two: Causes of Disunity in the Early Church The early church experienced some challenges, which led to divisions between early disciples and Christians. Learning results. After reading this lesson, I identify causes of disunity at the beginning of the church ii Causes of the state of disunity in the modern church iii Compare the causes of disunity in the early and modern church iv Suggested possible solutions to disunity in the modern church a. Causes of disunity in the Early Church After Jesus ascended to his Father and left the Holy Spirit to care for his followers, the disciples established congregations or communities to spread the Word of God. As christbelievers gathered and prayed together, there were disagreements and divisions about by various factors and problems. These were: Disputes, among the first Christians; on the leadership of the Church. Christians wanted different leaders: Paul, Apollos, Cephas, or Christ. Paul told them that Christ could not be divided (1 Corinthians 1:10-21). Sexual immorality was another cause of disunity at the beginning of the church. Some Christians were doing or having irresponsible sexual behaviors. These were incest, and prostitution. Paul condemned such behavior and told Christians to stop sinning and honoring God with their bodies. The body of a Christian is the temple of the Holy Spirit (1 Corinthians 5: 1-13, 6:12 – 20). Christians resolving disputes in civil courts. Paul counseled that they should talk about issues with each other and agree to solve problems on their own (1 Corinthians 6). Dispute over marriage and divorce. Some Christians opposed marriage. Others encouraged divorce. Paul addressed these questions in 1 Corinthian, chapter 7:1-16. Paul advised Christians that it was okay to marry or not. But marriage was necessary to stop immorality. Eat meat offered to idols. Some Christians were eating meat offered to idols, while others were against it. Paul counseled Christians not to eat anything that will cause their faith to weaken or fail. (1 Corinthians 8 and 10: 14 – 20. There were disputes about dressing during worship. Should women cover their heads during worship? Should women shave their hair? Should men wear long hair? (1 Corinthians 11:1-16). Some Christians were overeating and drinking too much during Holy Communion — misuse of the Lord's Supper! 1 Corinthians 11:17 – 33). Misuse of the spiritual gift especially the gift of speaking in tongues. Paul taught that all present are the same (1 Corinthians 12). There was a misunderstanding about the resurrection of the body and the dead. Some said there was no resurrection. Paul preached that if there is no resurrection, then his preaching was in vain, for they were witnesses of the resurrection of Jesus Christ (1 Corinthians 15). B. Causes of disunity between believers and the church in Kenya today differences of leadership. Some Christians are fighting for power. This led to the formation of groups of bars, divisions and enmity between these groups. Cultural differences. Christians are divided by their African cultural
beliefs of their origins. This culture is merged with Christianity and Western cultural practices forming a unique blend of beliefs. Some Christians are permissive, while others are conservative. This led to disunity, for example, in the dressing areas. Discrimination. There is inequality within the church between rich and poor, white and black. Some Christians are seen as more spiritual than others, based on tribe, gender, wealth, and social status, among others. Abuse of freedom of worship. Christians are starting sprinter churches, probably because they want church finances without supervision by the broadest To justify their departure, they spread propaganda against the mother church and other churches in order to attract followers. The more followers a church has, the more tithing it collects. Misuse of church funds. Some church leaders and followers abuse church funds. Differences in the practice of baptism Arrogance and pride by some Christians. Sins: sexual immorality in the church, divorce and matrimonial issues. Some Christian denominations reject the human nature of the person of Jesus Christ; that Christ had a human and divine nature, for example, the Nomiyia Church. SAQ. saq. Can you think of factors that led to disunity among Christians in the early church that you observed in the Kenyan church? c. Reasons why Christians should work in Unity. Christians face many problems and therefore need to work together in unity to: Promote Christian unity in Jesus Christ. Promote the teachings of Jesus Christ. Achieve effective evangelism or ministry. Take a common attitude to integrating African culture into worship. Avoid the formation of groups of sprinters and cults. Reduce the internal dispute. Have a common position in dealing with issues affecting society. d. Possible Solutions to disunity The Church must resolve issues that divide its members by Christians: Learn to appreciate and respect the practices and beliefs of the denominations of other Christians. To have or form a common goal striving to be guided by the principle of love in solving problems faced by them. Observing the teachings of disciples, prophets, apostles, God, the laws of Moses, Jesus, and the Bible. Avoid doing anything with your fellow Christians that would cause suffering and disharmony. The activities that the early church did to remain united were that: they ate bread together. They kept bags together. Shared with those in need. Praying together for each other in today's World Church, there is disunity between believers or Christians. The most common are due. Leadership differences and power disputes. Cultural differences between Christians. Some Christians are permissive, while others are conservative. Differences in the interpretation of the Bible. Misuse of church funds. Pride and arrogance. Review questions a. Write down the terms used in the New Testament to refer to believers in Christ. B. Identify five causes of disunity in the church today. c. Identify factors that cause disunity among Christians today. d. Discuss the reasons why members of Christian families in Kenya find it difficult to live harmoniously together. And. Explain how the church strengthens family relationships today, topic three. Teachings of selected Old Testament Prophets Introduction This chapter introduces one to the work of prophets in the Old Testament. In Form One, some prophets were taught, for example, Moses, Elijah, Nathan, and Samuel. Traditional African prophets too Taught. In Form Three, we compared true and false Prophets and traditional African prophets. Learning Learning At the end of the topic, you should be able to: a. Define a prophet, and prophecy b. Identify categories of prophets c. Explain the importance of prophets in Israel. describe the characteristics of prophets. And. Explain how prophetic messages were written. F. Compare the relationship between Old Testament and New Testament prophecies. Lesson One: Prophets Learning Results. After reading this lesson, you should be able to: - 1. Give a correct definition of a prophet, and prophecy 2. List prophets in categories A. Definitions of a prophet, and prophecy The word prophet comes from a Hebrew word Rabi meaning one who is called or one who announces the message of God. A prophet is also referred to as a seer. A prophet is a person sent by God to teach and give people messages about the things that will come in God's future. Prophets received divine messages from God and communicated them to the people. A prophet is therefore a person who predicts events as revealed to him or to him by God. Examples of prophets include Samuel, Elijah, Jeremiah, and prophets (female prophet) Deborah and Huidah. Prophecy Is a statement, a message of something that will happen in the future. The action of giving future messages is called prophecy. B. Categories of prophets There were many categories of prophets. These were: a) Great Prophets. These were the messages of the Prophet whose messages covered a long period of time. His messages were long and detailed. For example, the prophet Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel. b) Minor prophets. There are 12 books of the little prophets examples They are called minors because their messages are short, brief and do not contain detailed information. The Minor Prophets are Amos, and Hosea, Joel, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi. c) Canonical prophets the term canon means law. Canonical prophets are prophets of the law. The individual statements of these prophets are laws. Both minor and great prophets are canonical prophets. d) The first prophets are Moses, Nathan Elijah, and Elisha. These prophets belonged to guild schools. Your prophecies are not engraved in their names. His prophecies are written in books, which do not bear their names. e) Cult prophets such as Hannah (N.T.) served in places of worship. They helped the priest to oflaw worship. f) Professional/court prophets such as Samuel, Micah, and Gad lived together in the temple and in groups. They made a living through their work. They didn't work anywhere else. g) False prophets are suitors to speak in yahweh's name, but God did not call them. They spoke lies according to the messages people wanted to hear. c. Characteristics of true prophets There were two (2) main categories of prophets in the Old Testament, (1) true prophets, and (2) false prophets. True prophets are those whose prophecies have occurred and have been fulfilled. Prophecies of false prophets do not True prophets distinguished themselves from false false and ordinary people. They experienced God dramatically when He called them and in their ministry. They were spokespersons and women of God. They responded in faith to his call. God gave them specific tasks in his commission and God's assurance and support in his ministry. They asked people to repent and return to God. In their messages, they taught that God requires sincere worship and not elaborate rituals. They understood God and taught about God's righteousness, goodness, mercience, and loving care. They condemned evil in society and proclaimed God's judgment and punishment to those who failed to keep the covenant. They spoke with authority and acted courageously. They defended God as a universal God to all nations. They spoke of a remnant who will remain after punishment or those who continued to worship God sincerely. His statements were true because they were fulfilled. They spent a lot of time in prayers. They prayed regularly. In those moments, they withdrew from people to have a quiet time to seek God. All true prophets were opposed by their audiences and were ready to suffer for telling the word of God. d. The characteristics of false prophets. Some of the prophecies of false prophets contradicted prophecies of the true prophets. False prophets followed their own imaginations, and gave false hope. They told people what they wanted to hear. They had no personal knowledge of God. Thus, his prophecies were not aligned with divine revelations. They used evil forces, such as magic, and divinations to summon the spirits of the dead. They were paid for prophecies and benefits materially from their customers. They served Baal and were mostly immoral. They committed a crime. Review questions How can we know the true and false prophets today? Lesson Two: Importance of prophets in Israel Introduction Learning Outcomes. After reading this lesson, you should: Lesson Two: Importance of the Prophets in Israel Introduction 1. Describe the work of the prophets in Israel 2. Explain how God communicated with prophets and Israelites 3. Review the content of prophetic messages 1. Work of prophets in Israel Prophets kept Israelites in communication with God. They communicated God's will to the people of Israel. They foresaw God's judgments and punishment for sinners. They condemned the behavior of the rich towards the poor. Through their messages, people have reformed their lives since they condemned all forms of social ills and ritual sins. They contributed to the writing of their messages that led to the compilation of the Bible. Prophets guided and gave hope to the people. They taught people the laws of God. They warned people of the dangers to come. They condemned idolatry and emphasized the worship of a true God, Yahweh. They anointed the in Israel. Kings consulted the prophets before any great undertaking, such as war, among others. They acted as an awareness of kings. They counseled them and challenged kings when they were were 2. God's communication with prophets and Israelites God communicated to prophets through visions, voices that were audible and clear, events, prayers, dreams, signs, common things, and words that came to their minds with great power. Writing messages from the prophets The canonical prophets mentioned earlier had their works and prophecies engraved under their names. Canonical prophets are called writing prophets. It is
possible that some prophets wrote their own prophecies. They wrote what God spoke to them as He dictated. An example is Jeremiah who wrote what he was told ...Take a scroll and write about it all that I have told you about Israel, Judah, and all nations. (Jeremiah 36:2, Isaiah 30:8). Second, the prophet's message was probably written by others. These were his assistants, secretaries, scribes, and disciples or followers as the prophet prophesied. Third, some of the prophetic messages could have been preserved as oral traditions and later written as books. A good example is 2 Kings. And. Content of prophetic messages Prophetic messages contained lessons from God to Israel. For example, the: i. Prophetic sayings were and are still oracles or poetic passages spoken by God himself through prophets. The prophecies were addressed to different nations. They carried specific teachings for people, for example, predicting future occurrences. ii. First-person narratives give an account of the prophet's testimony. They spoke of their experiences with God, and responses to God's call. They tell us about the prophet's compelling compulsion to speak the word of God. Narratives are written in first person. They have a format ' The Lord told me... The year King Uzziah died, I was lord... iii. Narratives in the third third person have messages written by third parties, that is, not the prophet, but another person. For example, Isaiah said to them, Thus you will say to your master, so say to the Lord. Do not be afraid of words. (Isaiah 37:6). The message tells the personal life and political past of the prophets. Lesson Three: Prophecies in the Old Testament, New Testament, and Traditional African Society Introduction Israelites and traditional African societies as well as other world communities had prophets who predicted the future. Among the Israelites, there were prophets chosen by God and false prophets who told messages that communities wanted to hear. Among traditional African communities, there were wise men and women who prophesied about the future. In this lesson, we will compare these prophecies and learn what was similar and different about them. The prophecies of the Old Testament are compared with those of traditional African society and the results of the New Testament. After studying this lesson, you should be able to: a. State relations between prophecies in the New Testament of the Old Testament and the Traditional African Society b. Discuss the similarities between in traditional African society and the Old Testament. c. Identify the differences between prophets in traditional African society and the Old Testament. A. The relationships between Old Testament (O.T.) prophecies have been and are fulfilled in both the Old and New Testament (N.T) in the life and ministry of Jesus Christ. The Law of Moses is used in both the Old Testament and the New Testament. However, Jesus gave the law a deeper meaning. The teachings and prophecies of the prophets provided the basis for the message in the New Testament. Prophet Nathan's prophecies to King David that God would create a offspring of David's lineage was fulfilled in Jesus Christ, the expected messiah. Jesus' disciples in the New Testament referred a lot to messages in the Old Testament. Jesus' teachings in the New Testament are based on The Old Testament prophecies. They are therefore similar to each other because the New Testament is a continuation of the Old Testament. The New Testament is the new covenant spoken by the prophet Jeremiah and other prophets such as Isaiah,

Micá, and Nathan. His prophecies about messiah are fulfilled in the New Testament. B. Similarities between prophets in traditional African society and the Old Testament. In both traditions, prophets were endowed with divine powers and dealt with religious issues. Acted as intermediaries between God and people Warned people about dangers and impending disasters due to disobedience Had supernatural experiences Encouraged morality and discouraged evil ways In some cases could cure the oppression and opposition of political rulers Encouraged people to fight injustices in society Predicted future disasters such as drought and wars. They explained why it was going to happen. They were consulted when things were not right in society. He received revelations through dreams, visions, and thoughts. They were gender-sensitive male prophets and female prophets. c. Differences (O.T.) between prophets in traditional African society and the Old Testament. The Old Testament prophets had a personal relationship with God. They communicated God's messages to the Israelites. The prophets of traditional African society communicated and received messages from the ancestral spirits. Old Testament prophets were god's spokesmen. They began their prophecy with so tells the Lord.... While the prophets of traditional African society predicted what would happen to individuals and communities. The authority of the prophets in the Old Testament came from God, while the authority of the prophets in traditional African society came from the spirits of their ancestors. In the Old Testament prophets were called directly by God, while in some traditional African communities the prophetic office was hereditary. Traditional African prophets dealt with local family and community issues, while of the Old Testament dealt with national issues and crises. African African traditional prophets prophets of the Old Testament consulted God. d. Relevance of Old Testament prophets to Christians today Christians must be ready to be messengers of God. The call to be a Christian has a prophetic role. Some Christians are called to the office of prophet and must prophesied the glory of God and for the common good of the people. As the spoken person of God one must always defend the truth. Christian must proclaim God's will even if the message is not pleasing to the people. Once appointed as a prophet, one must pass on the messages to whoever is sent without fear or favor. God's messengers must always condemn the social political economic evils in society. Like God's messengers, Christians must live exemplary lives. They must defend what they preach and should expect persecution because of their works as messengers of God. They must be ready to suffer for the good of the gospel. Christians should pray to God to give them guidance, wisdom, and inspiration to be able to deal with the difficulties in their lives. They must provide hope for people in times of suffering. Christians should realize that God calls men and women to His service. They must be ready to obey the prophetic calling of the gods and not flee, for example, Jonah. They should be concerned and take care of the welfare of poor community members. Review questions 1. Define the terms prophet and prophecy 2. List five categories of true prophets 3. There is the difference between true and false prophets 4. How were God's prophets called? 5. Outline the similarities and differences between Old Testament prophets and traditional Africans. 6. What is the relevance of prophets to Christians today? Topic Four: Prophet Amos Introduction Amos is one of the prophets God sent to Israel to warn the people because of their evil lives. Politically, the Nation of Israel has become rich. There grew class, the rich and the poor. The rich began oppressing the poor. Socially, there were still the rich – poor gap. The rich exploited the poor. Merchants sold bad, expensive food and used fake meters. Religiously, the Israelites had turned away from God and worshipped false gods. Sincerism was practiced. Priests were paid and God's prophets were rejected. It is in this situation that Amos was called. It is called through visions. Amos is one of the or writing canonical prophets. The book of Amos is a temptation of oracles spoken by the prophet on different occasions. Note that after the death of King Solomon, the kingdom of Israel was divided into two and rules by Rehoboam and Jeroboam. The Northern Kingdom; Called Judah was ruled by Rehoboam and was inhabited by two tribes. The southern kingdom called Israel was ruled by Jeroboam and was inhabited by 10 tribes. Amos came from Judah and prophesied in Israel. Learning outcomes of By the end of this topic, you should be able to: a) Analyze the Prophet Amos work in Israel b) Describe the call of Amos c) teaching Amos d) Relate the relevance of Teaching Amos to Christianity today Lesson One: Prophet Amos Working in Israel Read Amos 1:1 Learning outcomes. After reading this lesson, you should: 1. Describe the call of Amos 2. Describe the socio, political, and economic situation in Israel during the time of the prophet Amos 3. Explain the religious situation in Israel 1. The call of Amos (Amos 1:1,3,8,7,10 – 15) The prophet Amos was born in a village called Tekoa in Judah, the southern kingdom. Before his call, Amos was a shepherd and a room of sycamore trees. He was not a professional prophet. But God called him to be a prophet. He received his vision-like call around 758 .C. Amos responded to God's call with obedience. He felt a profound compulsion to prophecy (Amos 3:8). God directed him to give his message to the people of Israel, the northern kingdom (Amos 7:15). They asked him to speak yahweh's will. He should also say punishment if the Israelites did not repent of their sins. His message was opposed, and challenged by Amaziah, the priest of Bethel. 2. Religion. The Israelites worshipped Yahweh and other gods. Idolatry was also present. This form of worship is called Sincerism. There was religious hypocrisy. As today, there was an emphasis on external observances of religious practices and less concern for internal observances. The priests were paid for religious work. Those who could not afford had no religious ceremonies. They were offered at the expense of the poor. God's prophets were rejected. 3. Social - economic political situation. When Amos prophesied, King Jeroboam ruled Israel, the northern kingdom, while King Uzziah ruled Judah. Amos was sent to prophesy the people of Israel in the northern kingdom. He concentrated his work primarily on Bethel and Samaria – the capital of Israel and the main centers of worship. When Amos began his prophecy, there was peace and prosperity in Israel and Judah. Both kingdoms were rich. However, wealth did not reach the poor. This is because wealth and power were in the hands of the king, his family, his servants, and wealthy merchants. As a result, Israeli citizens were divided into two classes; the rich and the poor. Unfortunately, the rich owned large luxury homes. They drank wine, and used the most expensive perfumes. They acquired their wealth at the expense of the poor. They oppressed and exploited the poor. Trade traders, for example, were dishonest in their trading business. They sold bad wheat to unsuspecting customers and overworked customers measuring with fake scales. Because of inflated prices, the poor lent money to the rich at high interest rates to buy basic things like food. Thus, there was massive bribery and corruption in society and in the courts. As a result, the poor had no basic needs or needs such as food, shelter, and clothing. It was at that time God sent Amos to give prophecy to Israel. SAQ, saq. How the rich oppress oppress poor in Israel? Lesson Two: Visions of Amos Read Amos 7: 1 – 9, 8:1 - 3.9:1 - 4) Vision is a picture we have in our mind. It's a future to come. Amos was shown many visions by God. Lesson results. After reading these verses in Amos you should be able to: - 1. Analyze all visions and 2. Sign the message of each view 3. Summarizes things that God condemned through Amos 1. The sight of locusts (Amos 7:1 – 3) Amos saw a swarm of locusts being sent by God to destroy all plants and food crops on earth. The locusts were, a sign of disaster, which God would send to Israel as punishment for their disobedience. Amos was sent to God to forgive the people. God listened and changed his mind. 2. The vision of a great fire (Amos 7:4 – 6) Amos saw a vision of a supernatural fire that burned the earth. He asked God to forgive the people and God listened. The punishment was stopped. 3. The sight of a crooked wall/plumb line (Amos 7:7 – 9) Amos saw the Lord stopped beside the wall checked it with a plumb line. The wall represented the Israelites. They stopped observing the laws of their covenant with God. God found Israelites disobeying the covenant. God promised to destroy Israel's holy places. 4. The sight of a basket of ripe fruits (Amos 8:1 – 3) In this view, Amos saw a basket of ripe fruits. The fruits are harvested in late summer. This meant that Israel was ready to be punished for its refusal to turn to God. Amos did not pray for forgiveness. God would no longer wither his judgment. The time of repentance was over. 5. The vision of the destruction of the altar. Read Amos 9:1 - 4. Amos saw the Lord still beside the altar. The Lord has commanded the destruction of the temple. The shrines of Dan and Bethel were destroyed because they were centers of idolatry. No one would escape punishment, no matter where they hide. Summary of the questions god pointed to Israel through the prophet Amos a. Lack of social justice There was a lack of social justice and accountability on the part of the King of Israel. Social justice means dealing with others fairly. It implies showing concern for the needs of others. B. Lack of responsibility. This refers to the rulers and people of Israel being responsible for their
actions. In modern life, it is to do the duty and fulfill the obligation of God and with others. c. Practice of hypocritical religion in Israel. The Israelites were insincere in their worship. They made empty sacrifices. They worshipped idols, just like God. They desecrated the name of God (Yahweh). They made baal idols and offered sacrifices to them. They worshipped other gods. This is creterism and God does not allow the worship of any god other than himself. d. God's judgment against Israel and other nations. God promised to destroy Israel and leave a remnant of them for restoration. And. Oppressions of the poor by the rich God condemned King Jeroboam government of Israel because of the of the poor, government corruption and bribery of Employees. These employees sold the righteous for silver and those in need for a pair of sandals (shoes) that is, it is like practicing slavery. The rich trampled on the poor, despised them, and did not value the poor. The poor gave their clothes as a loan guarantee. This was contrary to God's commandments. The play should have gone back to the owner before sunset. Samaritan women were fat as bashan's well-fed cows led luxurious lives and were very cruel to the poor. The rich have taken an excessive share of farmers' harvest. The rulers worshipped luxury and were arrogant. They loved material things and showed pride in material goods. They wore expensive perfumes. F. Corruption and bribery. The judges were corrupt. They took bribes. There was a conspiracy between the rich and the judges against the poor. G. Pride in material goods The capital of Israel was Samaria. It was built on a mountain called Bethel, which was also a place of worship. There was prosperity on earth. The Israelites prided themselves on their riches and possessions of materials. Amos told them that God would destroy their wealth. h. Dishonesty. That's telling lies, cheating or using unfair means to achieve certain things. Wealthy merchants waited impatiently for the end of the holy days so they could engage in lucrative business. They fooled the poor using false scales. They sold bad wheat to the poor. They mixed good and bad grains and sold them to unsuspecting people. i. Sexual immorality Sexual immorality was prevalent or common in Israel. For example, a father and son would have sex with the same girl. There was prostitution of the temple (worship). There was dishonesty; sexual immorality. This sexual behavior made the temple profane. j. Drunkenness The Israelites spent time drinking when the poor did not have the basic needs. They engaged in excessive consumption of wine. They even forced the Nazirites to drink wine. They accepted drunkenness. K. Desecration of the name of the Israelites god did not respect the name of God. They committed sin. They forced Nazirites to drink wine; forcing him down his throat, but they knew that Nazirites were people reserved and chosen by God to serve God. This act showed contempt for God's orders. Nazirites shouldn't drink wine or cut their hair. The Israelites did this to show their contempt for the Lord. L. Hypocritical religion and idolatry in Israel Hypocrisy is pretending to be something different from the person it is. You're also saying one thing, and doing something else. For example, the Israelites performed many religious rites according to the laws of Moses, and yet most of them were unjust, corrupt, and oppressed the poor. They observed the external religious activities while their hearts were corrupt and insincere. Amos condemned the Israelites for this hypocrisy, characterized by the worship and by the mixture of religious beliefs that lead to various religious practices, that is, sincerism. That's combination or mixture of Israelitism (Yahwehism) and worship of idols and other gods, especially Baal, the gods of their neighbors. m. Empty sacrifices The Israelites made offerings and sacrifices. However, God was interested only in sincere worship and offerings of free will and not mere sacrifices, and tithes. "Take away from me the noise of your songs" (Amos 5:21 – 23). Lesson Three. God's Judgment against Israel and other nations Read the results of Chapter 1 and 2 of Action. After studying this lesson, you should be able to: A. Declare the sins committed by Israel and other nations b. Identify how God punished Israel and other nations i) Israel. She committed several crimes, which were condemned by the Prophet Amos. Read lesson two again before going and listing the crimes that were pointed out by Amos. Okay, you saw that Israel committed crimes of injustice, disobedience to God, breaking its covenant with God, idolatry, hypocrisy among other sins mentioned above. Israel was punished for these crimes. The punishments were severe. The Israelites would be forthly and painfully exiled. Earthquakes, famine, fires, oppression of foreign kings, epidemics and divine silence would destroy your kingdom and holy places. (ii) Syria. Its capital was Damascus. Syria has committed war crimes. Soldiers were overly ruthless in times of war. They brutally murdered their prisoners. For this cruelty, his punishment was severe. Their palaces would be destroyed by fire and the people would be exiled in Kir. iii) Gaza and Philistines. Their crime was to capture other people and sell them as slaves. For this sin, God's punishment was the destruction of his city by divine fire. It would burn the Gaza city wall and destroy it. God would no longer have association with them. iv) Tire. Their crime was the violation of a friendship treaty they had made. They broke it by capturing an entire nation into exile in the land of Edom. The punishment was... God would send fire to destroy the city of Tyre and its fortress (Amos 1:9-10). V. Edom. His people were descended from Esau. However, Edom was unrelenting to the Israelites to whom they were closely related. For this crime of cruelty, the punishment was... God would destroy them by fire. vi) Ammon committed the crime of brutal murders. The people of Ammon attacked and killed their neighbors. They tore pregnant woman in Gilead (vs. 13). God's punishment was the destruction of rabah's fortress and city wall by fire. Your king and his officers will go into exile: (vs. 15). vii) Moab. The people of Moab; his crime was incorrect manipulation of the king of Edom's body. They burned his bones to ashes. God's punishment was the destruction of the city of Kerioth by divine fire. The people, their rulers and leaders would be killed in battle. viii) Judah. His crimes were (1) not obeying God's commands and (2) disregarding God's teaching. ix) Samaria. Egypt and Ashdod. His crime was dishonesty and mansions with things taken by crime and violence (Amos 3:10). Women of Samaria committed the crime of drunkenness, oppressing the weak and poor. The punishment for all these countries is the destruction of their lands, mansions and army. But a remnant will not go into captivity, and will not be destroyed. Amos said the remains are like... 2 legs, or a piece of ear of a sheep rescued from the mouth of a lion (Amos 3:12). x) Amaziah, the priest of Bethel. He strongly opposed Amos and told him to return and prophesied in Judah. Amos told Amaziah that God sent him to Israel. His punishment for opposing God's messenger was. Amaziah's wife would be a prostitute, her children will die in war, her land will be given to others, and Amaziah will die in a foreign land (Amos 7:14-17). Lessons to learn from God's judgment on Israel and other assyrian nations attacked Israel, occupied their lands, and exiled others. God is (a) universal, (b) God hates sin (c) God is concerned for the welfare of his people (d) God is merciful and spares a remnant. xi. Election of Israel (Amos 2:9 – 11, 3:1 – 2, 9:7 Election: it is an act of choosing a person or group of people for a purpose or action. Israel's election refers to God's choice of the Israelites of all the human species to be his people. God chose them to serve him, to be a sacred nation, and to be the light of the world. God made a covenant with the Israelites. In the pact they agreed to live a sacred life. In return, God took care of them. He took them out of Egypt into the wilderness and finally to Canaan. God chose his prophets from the Israelites and created Nazirites. Despite God's favor, the Israelites rebelled and sinned against God. And though the Israelites were reminded that God cared about other nations equally and should be punished if they disobeyed God; and that they were neither superior nor better than other nations, they disobeyed God several times. The day of Lord Amos taught that the Day of the Lord would be a day of severe judgment for sins. It is not a moment of happiness, joy or victory. It is a day of darkness, terror, disaster, sadness, lamentations, floods, mourning, defeat, punishment, hunger for food and the word of God. xiii. The Remnant and Restoration. Remnant means a small number of survivors. These are the Israelites who will remain after the whole nation is punished. They are also those who returned to Jerusalem after exile. Restoration is an act of restoring things/people to their former state or position. Amos informed the Israelites that God was still caring for them, and waiting for their repentance. The nation of Israel would not be completely destroyed. God would preserve the righteous few. He would create David's fallen dynasty. People would be restored back to their lands to rebuild their cities. There was supposed to be a big harvest and the grapes would overflow. xiv. of Christians. Christians are God's selected people. Like the chosen ones, they owe one, one, lives and two, use your position to serve God and others. Three, Christians have a moral responsibility to spread the word of God, four, caring for the needy and five being the light of the world. xv. The Sabbath. Read Amos 5:18-20, 6:3-5, 8:7-13. In the Old Testament, the Day of the Lord is the day when Yahweh would
make Israel victorious against other nations. On this day, the Israelite believed that God would establish his rule on and with Israel. It was believed that the Day of the Lord would also be the day when Israel would be prosperous, would have favors with God, and only triumph over the wicked. In the New Testament, the Day of the Lord is also the Day of Judgment (Parasía). It is the day of Christ's second coming. On that day, everyone will be judged. Christians believe it is the day christ will come to His bride (the church). Those who obey God's laws will be received by Christ and receive the reward of eternal life. On that day, the kingdom of God will be established and Christ will reign forever. xvi. Relevance of Amos' teachings to Christians today. The messages of Amos' prophecy are relevant to Christians today. That's because God is universal. He chose Israel, but still punished her for her disobedience, and sinned just as he punished other nations like Syria and Gaza. The message that God hates hypocrisy is very clear. Thus, Christians must see and practice what they preach. They must worship God sincerely. Other messages are: Justice. Christians must be fair/fair in dealing with others. Self-Indulgence. Christians should not pursue luxury and self-indulgence when others do not have the basic needs. Bribe. Christians must condemn bribery and corruption, and defend justice. Punishment. Christians should keep in mind that God will punish all evils. Wealth. When Israel became rich, they departed from the covenant with God. Christians must share their wealth with those in need and acquire their wealth rightly hypocritical religion. Amos taught about hypocrisy in religion. This, for example, offered empty sacrifices. Christians have to learn to be sincere, to worry about their inner well-being and soul more than external observances of religion. Drunkenness. Christians should not engage in activities that may divert their faith from God. If that happens, they must learn to be sorry. Review exercise 1. List the visions Amos saw 2. Explain the evils Amos condemned in his teachings 3. Give reasons why the prophet Amos condemned idol worship in Israel 4. List evils in society today that Amos would condemn Topic Five. Prophet Jeremiah Introduction. Israel had not been aware of the prophecies of Amos. This was especially about idolatry. Then God sent another prophet to continue with the same work. Jeremiah was therefore appointed as a prophet. Jeremiah is one of the Principal Prophets of the Old Testament. He was called to a prophet by 627 .C. He was called as a young, young, 20 years old. He prophesied in the southern kingdom, Judah, for a period of 40 years. His prophetic ministry occurred before and during Judah's exile. Learning results. At the end of this topic, you should be able to: - describe the political, social and religious background of the prophet Jeremiah. b Describe Jeremiah's personal life and call. c Explain the evils condemned by Jeremiah. d Explain the contents of the temple sermon. and Highlight the relevance of Jeremiah's teaching about evils, false prophets, and Christians today. Lesson One: The results of Call Jeremiah Learning. After reading this lesson, you should be able to: - i) Describe the situation of the people of Judah II. Identify religious, political, and socioeconomic classes of Judah III. Describe jeremiah IV's calling. A. The Kingdom of Judah Social Fund The people of Judah were divided into three social classes. At the top were the (i) Aristocrats. These were the ruling class, which consisted of the king, his family, royal officers, princesses, priests and professional prophets. This class of rich oppressed the poor. Below them was the class (ii) of technical professionals such as masons, carpenters, builders, masons, blacksmiths, masons, and other craftsmen (2 Kings 12:12). Below them was the class (iii) composed of poor people, such as slaves, widows, orphans and foreigners. All these poor people have been mistreated. In ethical terms, there was moral degradation. They committed adultery, prostitution, murder, false testimony and corruption. Antecedents of religions. The kings and people of Judah worshipped idols. They practiced human sacrifice, divination, and magic, and listened to false prophecies. They abandoned their covenant with God and their way of life and practiced sincrestry, which is worshipping God and other false gods like Baal. King Josiah tried to restore true worship by carrying out various reforms. The prophesy Huldah prophesied that Judah would be punished after Josiah's death since he humiliated before Yahweh. Political Background. The prophet Jeremiah lived in the 7th .C. and prophesied when Judah was ruled by King Josiah, and later his sons Jehoiakim, and Zedekiah; and King Jehoviah. Judah was conquered and ruled by Assyrians who were conquered by Egyptians who ruled Judah until 605 .C. Egyptians; were conquered by the Babylonians under King Nebuchadnezzar. This was in accordance with Jeremiah's prophecies. B. Jeremiah's Call. Read Jer 1: 19. Jeremiah's father was a priest named Hilkiah. He was born in the territory of Benjamin; in a place called Anathoth, he was well educated. Jeremiah was called to be a prophet in 627 A.C during the reign of King Josiah. He received his call in the form of dialogue with Yahweh. God told him that he appointed him to be his messenger; even before he was formed in his mother's womb. God had chosen him to be a prophet. Jeremiah said that he and he couldn't talk. Jeremiah was warned of the hostility he would encounter in his prophetic career. God told you 'd protect you and not fear you. God touched Jeremiah's mouth. This symbolized that God is the one who will put words in his mouth. Jeremiah responded to God's call in faith and obedience. He was given a message that God was going to judge the Kingdom of Judah. God promised to make it a fortified city, an iron pillar, and a bronze wall for protection. He was ordained of God not to marry, nor have children, and not attend social gatherings, weddings, and funerals. His mission left him isolated and lonely. As a result, his own family and relatives rejected him and planned to kill him. But he had few friends like Ebed-melech, Ahikam who helped him out of a well. Jeremiah was persecuted by; the kings of Judah. Priests, including Father Pashhur, opposed him, and false prophets like Hannehiah. He prophesied that God will punish kings, priests, and ordinary people. He suffered spiritually and emotionally. In the fall of Jerusalem in 587 .C, the officers of Nebuchadnezzar's army released him from prison. He went to Egypt, where he died in old age and as a faithful servant of God. His life was symbolic to the people of Judah. During his call, Jeremiah saw two visions. Vision one was the sight of a branch of an almond tree. The tree looked dead, naked, but life was in it. This vision was telling Judah that although God seemed to be asleep, He was taking care of them if they obeyed Him. Vision two was a boiling pot in the north, and is about to fall this way (1:13). The boiling pot sloping away from the north meant that judah's destroyers would come from the north. The pan was ready to boil and pour its contents. That meant Judah would soon have problems. Babylon would pour horrible disasters into Judah. Lessons from Jeremiah God's call have a purpose for each person and He can call anyone to do His work. He calls the unborn, the young, the old, the rich and the poor. God prepares people for His work through specific experiences at the family level, at school, and in the church. A person who is called to serve God must be ready to face opposition. God protects his servants and promises to be with them. Jeremiah felt unfit to speak. Christians should not let their human weakness prevent them from performing their tasks. Christians must respond to God's call in obedience. Lesson Two. Evils addressed by Jeremiah. Read Jeremiah 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 23, and 28. Learning results. After reading this lesson, 1. Tell the evil practices that Jeremiah condemned 2. Explain why Jeremiah condemned these evil practices There were many evils in Judah and Israel. We mentioned some of them. They were: necromancy, dishonesty, deception, false prophecy, human sacrifice, and idolatry. I. Necromancy. Words related to are divinations, magic, sorcery, and play play in people's minds. Necromancy is the art of seeking hidden knowledge of the mysterious world of spirits: using magic, and divination, which is invoking the dead. Divination was condemned in the Hebrew language. Diviners, magicians, sooth sayers and sooths used necromancy. The prophet Jeremiah condemned necromancy. Reasons why Jeremiah condemned Necromancy necromancy was a disappointment and therefore an evil practice. The soothsayer gave false information from their own imagination. This practice polluted yahweh's true worship and indicated the Israelites' lack of faith in the one true God. Two, relying on divination and magic, the Israelites showed their lack of knowledge about the one true God. Three, consulting the mediums, the Israelites disobeyed God (Jer 27:8-10). ii) Disappointment and Dishonesty Dishonesty is the lack of moral integrity or moral erence. Deception is cheating, and telling lies intentionally. It's also giving false and misleading information. The Israelites were dishonest because they worshipped God and at the same time committed social injustices against their brothers and sisters. Your repentance was insincere. There was betrayal and greed. They set traps for each other. People pretended to be friendly and at the same time conspired to kill. Jeremiah challenged the Israelite people to circumcise their hearts that were deceitful. Their tongues were deadly arrows and they heard false prophecies as Hannehiah Jeremiah condemned the deception. This was because it led to sincerism, and hypocrisy in worship; and breaking the
way of life of the covenant. Jeremiah warned the Israelites and asked them to repent. iii. False prophecy of Hannehiah. Jer 28 During the reign of King Zedekias, Hannehiah broke the yoke jeremiah was using. Hannehiah spoke on behalf of Yahweh. He lied to the people while talking about his imagination and dreams. Jeremiah denounced Hannehiah. He predicted and prophesied Hannehiah's death the same year. And it happened. Jeremiah also prophesied that Judah's captivity should be very contrary to Hannehiah, who said that Judah will be exiled for two years. Reasons for condemning false prophets Prophets of Baal still existed. False prophets like Hannehiah filled the people of Israel with unrealistic hopes of peace, but Judah should be destroyed. Remember the characteristics of true and false prophets. False prophets did not condemn sin. They prophesied for money and in the process deceived the people of Yahweh. False prophets prophesied of their dreams, imagination and not of God. They gave people false hope. They intended to become popular with the King and the people. iv) Human sacrifice. The people offered human sacrifice to idols and oppressed each other. Human sacrifice is the act of killing human beings for a religious or spiritual purpose. The Israelites copied this activity from the Canaanites. It was believed that the children were the best. since people believed they would receive great favors from the diasias. Some kings like Ahaz and Manasseh sacrificed their children for idols. Jeremiah condemned human sacrifice. Reasons for condemning human sacrifice Human sacrifice was an act of idolatry. He indicated infidelity of the Israelites to the one true God. He demonstrated Israel's disregard for the sacred gift of life. He showed his lack of knowledge of Yahweh's true nature. Human sacrifice has disarmed the earth for life is in the blood. The blood speaks, therefore, the earth was weeping for this vengeance. God did not ask for human sacrifices. Human sacrifice was a sign of a lack of love for God and love for one another. It's a demonstration of disrespect for human life. Only God has the right to take life. In our country, people kill themselves every day, especially on the road. Why do we do this? . Idolatry Idolatry is the worship of many gods. Idols are images made by people for worship. The Israelites practiced sincrestry, which we said was yahweh worship and idols. The people of Israel were worshipping Baal, the Queen of Heaven, sun, moon, stars, and also Yahweh (Jer 8:2). Idols were placed even in the sacred places of Yahweh. The temple was contaminated by idols. This is the unclean temple. Jeremiah condemned him. He told the people of Israel that they abandoned the source of living waters (GOD) and withdrew for themselves broken cisterns (IDOLS) that cannot contain water (Jer 2: 11-13). Why did Jeremiah condemn idolatry? Read Jer 2: 20, 21: 3, 5. 7-8. Idolatry is like adultery and prostitution. He weaned people and was a sign of lack of faith in Yahweh. He cleared the land. Idolatry led to divine judgment and punishment. People of Judah abandoned Yahweh the Husband and persecuted lovers the idols and diasthe Israelites (northern kingdom) had been punished before and yet Judah did not learn from them. By worshipping idols Judah broke the covenant and his relationship with God. And unless the people of Judah repented, they would be punished; as there is only one true living God to be worshipped and obeyed. There is idolatry among Christians today. Vi. Other evils condemned by the Jeremiah people of Judah trusted that the temple was safe, sacred, and cannot be destroyed. Jeremiah denounced this false belief about the temple. He warned them that God would destroy the temple because of the many evils committed in it. The temple of God has become a vat of thieves and human sacrifices. People of Judah committed other evils such as hypocrisy (Jer 7: 9-10); social injustice (adultery, murder), teasing, and rebellion. Vi. The Temple Temple is a place of worship. The temple of the Israelites was in Jerusalem. It meant God's presence among his people. The Israelites believed that God could never destroy or allow the destruction of the temple. Jeremiah stood at the gates of the temple court during the reign of Jehuiakim, and Judah that God would destroy the temple and would send into exile. He asked for asked to repent and return to God. King Josias heard Jeremiah's message and reformed religious practices in Judah. Vii. Religious reforms carried out by King Josiah This theme is not clearly written in the program. It's based on the book of Deuteronomy. The scroll was discovered in the temple during repairs. Josias ordered the repair of God's temple. He led a national ceremony to review the pact. He destroyed idols and highs associated with the worship of foreign diasias in Judah. He eliminated all priests associated with the worship of false city. He celebrated The Passover in Jerusalem. King Josiah's successors did not follow his example. They've become corrupt. They persecuted God's prophets. They heard false prophets. They promoted idolatry and childish sacrifice. viii. The relevance of Jeremiah's teachings to Christians today. Christians must denote hypocrisy in society today. They should not result in witchcraft, divination and sorcery. They must be upright, and worship God in sincerity. They should proclaim divine judgment upon those who refuse to obey God's will, just as Jeremiah declared God's judgment on Judah because of the sins of the people. Like Jeremiah, Christians must speak out against modern idols such as love of money, power, obsession with sports, sex, and drugs, among other evils. Christians must condemn the destruction of human life, violence; murder, abortion, parents killing their own children, genocide and exploitation of the poor. Christians should be aware of the existence of false teachings and prophecies. They must pray for God's guidance and wisdom to be able to distinguish truth from false teaching. Christians have a responsibility to correct each other and to invoke sinners to repent. Christians must be trustworthy, upright, and merciful to the poor and condemn dishonesty. They should practice justice in their relationship with others; preach against disobedience, fear, and pray to God to help them overcome these vices. Read these review questions and answer before reading answers 1. Why was Jeremiah reluctant to accept the call? 2. What evils/sins did Jeremiah condemn? 3. Give examples of idol worship in Kenya. 4. Describe the sermon on jeremiah SAQ's temple. 1. Jeremiah felt inadequate because he was too young to work for God. He argued that he couldn't speak. He was scared. He knew he would face stiff opposition from the people of Judah. The message of God's judgments is difficult to fulfill. 2. Read the text again and look for evils and sins that Jeremiah condemned. 3. Examples of idol worship in Kenya are many. Some people, including Christians, practice witchcraft, sorcery, personality cults, and worship of heroes of religions and political leaders. Other people love money, materialism, media and sports obsession with power/status sexual - devil worship. 4. Sermon on the temple of Jeremiah. Read text again. Lesson Three. Jeremiah Jeremiah's Teachings Judgment and Punishment Read Jeremiah 5:12-18, 6:1-30, 7:30, 8:1-17, 10: 17-25, 15:1-9, 17:1-13, 25: 1-38 Learning Outcomes. At the end of this topic, you should be able to: - a summary in two paragraphs key teachings of Jeremiah. b Explain the importance of symbolic acts related to judgment and punishment. c Describe Jeremiah's suffering and lamentations. d Explain Jeremiah's teachings on the new covenant. a. Jeremiah teachings. The sin was to internalize in the hearts of the people of Judah. God punished them. God punishes people because of their infidelity. Punishment is a penalty for a crime or crime committed. But by punishing people, God is a righteous judge. He doesn't punish people for no reason, regardless of their status. God judges people by looking into their hearts. Divine judgment is for a group. For example, the people of Judah were punished as a group. However, God seeks the heart of every person and judges accordingly. God executes his judgment through political and historical events. Divine punishments are in forms of natural disasters such as drought, hunger and epidemics. God's punishment is inevitable and inevitable. Judah took the best option by surrendering to the Babylonians. The purpose of God's judgment is to correct the sinner. God gave his people a chance to repent before punishing them. God's judgment is universal. It's not limited to one nation. God punished Judah's neighbors who at that time were Egypt, Moab, Ammon, and Babylon. God's punishment is severe compared to that of poisonous snakes that bite the people of Judah. God's judgment is not necessarily god's punishment for someone's sins. It's symbolic. Jeremiah's sufferings were symbolic of the life of the people of Judah. What can we learn about God's punishments? Modern disasters such as cyclones, floods, earthquakes, landslides, epidemics, bomb blasts, civil wars, forest fires, school riots are a sign of God's judgment and punishment? What do you think? B. Symbolic acts related to judgment and punishment Temple use various methods to convey messages to each other. We use songs, ads, dramas and stories at the edge of the fire, in novels, internet and magazines to communicate messages about children, adults, society, political leaders, poverty and many others. The prophets used: (1). Oracles; So says the Lord; (2) Allegories (3) Parables (4) Songs (5) Symbolic Visions (6) Symbolic actions and (7) dramatized messages Jeremiah's symbolic acts i) The linen waist cloth (Jer.13) ii Jeremiah's personal life (Jer.16) iii Jeremiah's visit to a potter (Jer.18) iv The broken clay jar (Jer.19) v The symbolic vision of 2 baskets of figs (Jer.24) viE the
use of the yoke i. The linen waist cloth. Read Jer.13 Jeremiah was instructed by God to buy a linen waist towel and wear it around her waist without soaking it in the water. He was told to hide the cloth in a near the Euphrates River. Afterwards, he was told to take take Cloth. He thought it was spoiled for using it. Meaning. The lining material was for priestly clothing in Israel. He symbolized the sanctity of Israel. The unwashed cloth represented Judah's sinful pride. Israel used to cling near God, but now Israel/Judah were spoiled, rebellious, arrogant and persecuted foreign gods. God would destroy them if they didn't. The damaged waist towel was a symbol for the action of God's future. Jeremiah's personal life. Read Jer 16. His life was a symbolic act. He was told not to get married, have children, or attend funerals, social gatherings, parties and wedding parties. Meaning. Jeremiah's personal life was one of suffering. This meant the suffering with which the people of Judah would be subjected. Judah was punished because of his wickedand rebellion. Jeremiah's loneliness meant the perishing of families through sword, hunger, and sickness. It would be a moment of terror for the families of Judah. Your normal social life of partying, joy of making would come to an end. There would be no weddings or anyone to bury the dead. iii. Jeremiah is in the potter's house (Jer.18) Jeremiah was instructed to go to a potter's house. He found the potter making a clay vase. Whenever a piece of pottery became imperfect, he took the clay and turned it into something else (18: 4). The potter made a better pot, more perfect than the spoiled one. Meaning. God is the potter. The people of Judah are clay. As the potter destroyed the ship, God intended to destroy Judah because of his wickedness and shape those who repented in better people. God was going to mold them into faithful people. God's judgment was to be a corrective punishment. iv. The broken clay jug. Read Jer.19. God told Jeremiah to buy a clay jar. He then took some elders and priests to the Valley of the Hinnon Valley. He gave a sermon condemning the people of Judah for their idolatry and other evils. Jeremiah then broke the clay jar in his presence and announced to them that Yahweh would destroy Jerusalem and Judah as Jeremiah had destroyed the vial. Meaning. The kings, priests, and prophets of Judah would be torn apart like the clay jar because of their sins. Sine, they brutally sacrificed their children; they must suffer horrible experiences at the hands of their enemies. They will suffer hunger and turn into cannibals, eating their own children and neighbors (v.9). Broken pieces of a clay pot cannot be molded. No one would escape the trial. However, there is hope after punishment. v. Two Fig Baskets (Jer.24). Jeremiah received the visions after the deportation and exile of the main citizens of Judah and Israel to Babylon. Two baskets of figs were placed in front of the temple. A basket had very good figs, which had matured. The other basket had bad figs unfit for human consumption. The basket of good figs meant the Exile. God would renew their hearts; use them to keep their promises to the Israelites. He would recreate them for a new people. The basket of bad figs represented the people who lived in Jerusalem and Egypt. Since they weren't exiled, they had a hypocritical attitude. They thought God spared them because they were true, but it wasn't like that. They must also be destroyed through hunger, and disease. This vision means hope and restoration of the Israelites. Jeremiah uses a yoke of ox. Read Jer. 27. When Zedekias son of Josias became the ruler of Judah, Jeremiah was instructed by God to make himself a yoke of leather straps and wooden beams and wear it around his neck (27:2). Jeremiah moved into the yoke for some time in public. He also received a message to ambassadors of the kings of Edom, Moab, Ammon, Tyre, and Sidon, who were coming to see King Zedekias in Jerusalem. They should give God's message to their kings. The message was to submit to King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon; his son, and his grandson. Any nation that has accepted this message will not suffer; but if any nation... will not submit to King Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon, God will punish this nation for war, famine, and sickness Read Jer 27:6-8. The message to King Zedekias was to surrender to the Babylonian government and live, if he resisted, he would perish. The message to priests and people of Judah was not to be deceived by false prophets. The temple would be destroyed. Their treasures sown by the Babylonians. Meaning. The yoke represented the Babylonian rule. Nebuchadnezzar was used by God to bring judgment to all nations. Yahweh is a universal God and his judgment is universal. Sinners are punished regardless of their origin or nation. Those who repent are spared. Questions of reflection Why did God inspire Jeremiah to use symbolic acts to convey his message? Israelresponses were stubborn. Jeremiah's acts were reminders to Judah to turn to God and stop idolatry and all the sins they were committing. They had gone too far from God. False prophets were prophesying lies to them. The people of Judah were expected to meditate on these acts and understand God's will for them and see the seriousness of the matter. This was also to print a lasting impression on their minds. SAQ, saq. What methods do pastors/priests use to communicate God's message to Christians today? c. Jeremiah's sufferings and lamentations Read Jer 11, 12, 17:14 – 18, 18:18- 23, 20: 1 – 6, 27, 37, and 38. Jeremiah's sufferings were experiences that were painful; physically and emotionally. In suffering there is loss and sadness. Lamentations are strong emotional expressions of pain and grief. Jeremiah suffered in the following ways. I. Rejection by your own family and relatives. They conspired to kill him. This Jeremiah in mourning. II. Anathoth planned to kill him, but God protected Jeremiah. He pronounced the of God upon them. III. Jeremiah suffered when he was charged He was accused of blasphemy after the temple sermon. He foresaw the destruction of the temple, just as Jesus Christ in the New Testament did. Iv. He has been charged with treason. That he planned to leave Jerusalem and join the Babylonians. This led jeremiah to be arrested and placed in an underground prison. V. Jeremiah received death threats for speaking for God. King Jeoiaquim planned to kill the prophet Uriah. The prophet fled to Egypt, but was followed to Egypt, imprisoned and killed by King Jeoiakim. The king had planned to accuse Jeremiah of Uriah's death. Ahikam and other elders defended Jeremiah. (Jeremiah 26) Vi. Jeremiah suffered loneliness and loneliness. He felt emotional anguish and complained to God of his orders not to marry or attend social gatherings and celebrations. This left Jeremiah alone because he did not participate in family life, political life, community activities, and religious life. Vii. Jeremiah experienced inner personal struggle Because of his love for his own people He did not want to see them suffer, but the people were dinous Read Jer. 12: 1 - 6, 15:10 - 21, and 27. VIII. Jeremiah's prophesiting judgment caused him emotional pain and agony. His messages were mostly of harsh judgment and punishment. IX. He went through a spiritual struggle in his relationship with God. He felt frustration, doubt, self-pity, and despair. He wondered why God made him suffer. Why do the wicked prosper? He also wondered why God was taking too long to fulfill his prophecies. God assured him that Judah would be punished and promised to give Jeremiah victory against his enemies. Jeremiah suffered physical assault, imprisonment and an attempt on his life. Pashhur, the priest of the main temple, ordered jeremiah's beating and chaining to the temple gate. Jeremiah prophesied that Pashshur's name would change to terror everywhere. Xi. King Zedekias freed Jeremiah from his cell to his court. Jeremiah continued to prophesy and was thrown into a muddy cistern. Here he was rescued by Ebed-melech an Ethiopian eunuch. Court officials accused him of not being patriotic. Jeremiah remained in jail until the Babylonians overthrew Jerusalem. He hasn't changed his prophecies. Read Jer. 10:1 - 6, 27, 37 and 38. Is jeremiah's sufferings and lamentations relevant to Christians today? From their suffering, Christians learn to be ready to face opposition and rejection from their own family members and relatives because of the gospel. Christians must be prepared to suffer persecution from the Lord. Christians must be ready to make sacrifices for the good of God. Be ready to lead humble lives. Jeremiah's open confessions to God encourage Christians to be open to God. Christians must let God avenge for them just as Jeremiah prayed to God to avenge their enemies. Christians must not lose hope in times of difficulty. Christians learn that strengthen your faith. Christians must learn to deal with emotions like me - god's pity, sadness, and trust. Jeremiah was told by God to repent of his negative statements. Christians must do the same as they are sure of divine security and protection against their persecutors. Lesson four. Jeremiah's teaching on the new pact a pact is an agreement. Another word for pact is will. Jeremiah taught that there would be a new covenant between God and Israel. This new pact would be different from the old pact (Sinai). The new covenant would renew the broken relationship between God and his people. Lesson results. After reading Jeremiah's teaching: a. Miss the terms of the new pact. B. Identify the differences between the old pact and the new pact c. Summarizing the similarities between the old pact and the new pact a. The New Pact. In the new covenant, the law would be written in people's hearts as opposed to the old covenant where the law was written on stone tablets. Each individual would know God personally and not through prophets as he
was during jeremiah and earlier times. Each person would be responsible for their sins. God would forgive sins and remember them anymore. The new covenant would be established after God's punishment of Israel and the creation of a new Israel, a new people of God. The new pact would set a new beginning. People would forget the first Exodus. The second Exodus would be the liberation and restoration of Babylon. God would start the new covenant as he did with the first. It would be a new pact of peace, unity, prosperity, joy and joy. A fair branch would be established in the new pact. The new pact would be eternal. It wouldn't be broken again. B. Differences between the old pact and the new Old Covenant New Covenant 1.pact. Based on faith-based law 2. Word written on stone tablets Word written on hearts of people3. God known personally to some prophet priests and prophets Each to person to know God personally 4. Broken covenant when people sinned eternal covenant 5. Sins collectively punished Sins punished individually 6. 1st Exodus from Egypt 2nd Exodus from Babylon 7. Sealed by animal sacrifice Sealed by the sacrifice of Jesus (blood) What are the similarities between the old and the new covenant? Jesus fulfilled the new covenant. Jesus is the righteous branch of David's lineage. At the last supper, before your death, Jesus said that this cup that is poured out to you is the new covenant in my blood. Read Luke, 10:20. The death and resurrection of Jesus mark the new covenant. Jesus spoke of the forgiveness of the sins of mankind Jesus forgiven the sins of people, for example, the sinful woman in Simon's house (Luke 36–50). In the new pact, the law would be written in people's hearts. Jesus summarized the Law of the Mosaic in love with God with all your heart, mind, strength, and love your neighbor as you love yourself. Jesus established the kingdom of God as a new of God's people based on faith (Christians). Jesus fulfilled the new prophecies of the covenant Jeremiah's new covenant of hope and restoration are fulfilled in Jesus Christ and in the New Testament church (Christians) Heb.8:7 – 12. Lesson 5. Jeremiah's Teachings on the Learning and Restoration Outcomes (a) Explain the symbolic acts related to hope and restoration. (b) Describe the fall of Jerusalem and the exile of the Israelites. c. Relate the relationship of Jeremiah's teachings to the New Testament and to the Christian life of today. A. Symbolic acts related to hope and restoration. The symbolic acts were a hope and restoration. Hope is to expect something that is desired; while restoring is to bring back as much as possible the previous or original state or condition. The symbolic acts were 5 in number. The first symbolic act was a view of 2 baskets of figs. We've discussed this. Refer to the symbolic act related to the trial. The second symbolic act was Jeremiah buying a field. God instructed Jeremiah to buy a field from his cousin Hanamel (Anathoth. Jeremiah bought the field for 17 cents of silver. He then handed over the title deed and exchanged the copy to Baruch. Baruch was instructed to keep the title deed and copy in a clay vase for preservation for a

long time. Jeremiah prophesied the restoration of the exiles to his homeland. The meaning of this symbolic act is the guarantee of the restoration of Judah and Israel after suffering. People will be restored in their homeland. After 70 years, the people of Judah would rebuild their homes, cultivate their own land and property (Jer 32: 1-15). The third symbolic act was Jeremiah's letter to the Jews in Babylon. Jeremiah wrote to the people of Judah a letter of encouragement while in exile. They should settle down, build houses, marry and have children, live in peace with the Babylonians. They should pray for the welfare of their teachers and ignore false prophets who lied to them about the security of Jerusalem and a quick return. God would restore them back to their land after 70 years of exile. Exiles were to trust in God and not to give up (Jer.29). The fourth symbolic act was a yoke of wooden ox. The yoke represented the captivity and suffering of the Jews in exile. It was also a sign of hope if the people of Judah were willing to submit to the Babylonian government. God would restore them back to their land. Their yoke would be broken and they would be released. The fifth symbolic act was the visit to the house of the porter b. The fall of Jerusalem and the exile of the Israelites (Jer.39) Jeremiah's prophecy happened. Jerusalem fell to the Babylonians in the ninth year of King Zedekias in 587 .C. The Babylonians conquered Jerusalem and took it. King Zedekias fled, but, he was captured by the Babylonian army. He witnessed the execution of his children. His eyes were measured out. He then taken chained to captivity in Babylon. Solomon's temple was shamed and destroyed. Villages Villages and the palace were destroyed and burned down. Priests, court officers, army officers, upper-class people, craftsmen were executed. The people of the city were taken to Babylon as prisoners. The poor, elderly and some people were left behind and given vineyards to cultivate. Nebuchadnezzar's army was brutal to the Israelites. Many were killed. Some like Ebed – Melech were spared as Jeremiah prophesied (he had rescued him from the well). Nebuchadnezzar ordered Jeremiah's release. He was well treated Judah became a province of Babylon. Gedaliah was appointed governor of Judah. He stayed in Mizpah, the seed of Judah. Ishael killed Gedaliah. Jeremiah was later forced to go to Egypt by the Israelites. Jeremiah died in Egypt, an old man, and still faithful to his calling. Lesson Six. Relating Jeremiah's teachings to the New Testament and the results of the Christian Life Today Learning. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1.Describe Jeremiah's teachings in relation to Christian life today 2. Describing Jeremiah's teachings in relation to the new testament Jeremiah was rejected by his; relatives, friends and Israelites. In the New Testament, Jesus was rejected in his hometown of Nazareth; and by the religious leaders of Israel. Jeremiah compared himself to a lamb being led to the massacre. Jesus in the New Testament is referred to as a lamb brought to slaughter. Jeremiah's suffering symbolizes the divine judgment on Judah. However, Jesus' suffering was to bring salvation to all mankind. Jeremiah and Jesus experienced spiritual agony. Jeremiah experiences agony and feels left alone by God. Jesus also felt agony as he prayed in the garden of Gethsemane and when on the cross. Jeremiah taught that God is universal and a righteous judge. The gospel of Jesus is universal and everyone is judged according to their faith in God. Jeremiah and Jesus accused the Israelites of turning the temple into a group of thieves. Jeremiah and Jesus were accused of blasphemy. Both defied false beliefs about the temple. Both Jeremiah and Jesus spoke of God's coming judgment. The new covenant was fulfilled in life and the ministry of Jesus Christ Jeremiah spoke of hope and restoration. Jesus gives hope of eternal life in the New Testament. ii. Relationship between Jeremiah's teaching to the Christian today. Christians should preach the gospel of Jesus Christ. They are empowered by the Holy Ghost to endure suffering and grow spiritually. Christians like Jeremiah face false prophets who speak in Jesus' name. Christians should be vigilant and obey Yahweh as Jeremiah Christians should call people to repentance. The new covenant is fulfilled in Christian's individual relationship with God. Christians are the new people, the new Israel as prophesied by Jeremiah. His teachings reveal that God is universal. Christians are from every corner of the earth. Christians should prepare for divine judgment by practicing love, justice, self-denial, self-denial, faith in God. Review exercise 1. List the evils Jeremiah condemned 2.What are some of the evils that church leaders condemn today? 3. Explain the symbolism used during the call of the prophet Jeremiah 4. What did Jeremiah teach about the new covenant? 5. Why did the prophet Jeremiah condemn the way the Israelites worshipped? 6. Explain the sermon on the temple of Jeremiah as recorded in Jeremiah7: 1-15 7. What forms of punishment did Jeremiah prophesy that God would use in Judah? 8. Outline the contents of Jeremiah's letter to the exiles in Babylon 9. Explain four symbolic acts related to judgment and punishment, as demonstrated by the prophet Jeremiah 10. Identify the relevance of Jeremiah's teaching to Christians today 11. How is Jeremiah's prophetic mission similar to Jesus' mission? Topic Six. Introduction nehemias The book of Nehemias is a historical writing. Nehemias is a record of his deep dependence on God and his frequent prayer to God. Nehemih means Yahweh consoled. Nehemias was the son of Hachabai of Judah. He was not a prophet. He was exiled to Babylon. Persians captured Babylon and improved the living conditions of the Israelites. They were allowed religious freedom, but had to pay tribute. Learning results. By the end of this topic you should be able to; A. Describe the historical, religious, and social background for Nehemias b. Identify times when Nehemias prayed c. Explain the importance of prayer in Christian life D . Describe Nehemias' leadership qualities and relevance to Christians today. Lesson One. History of nehemia Learning results. After reading this lesson. 1. Describe how the people of Judah lived and worshipped. ii. Explain the conquest of Israel and Judah by foreign forces. iii. Give reasons why God allowed Judah and Israel to be conquered and exiled. A. Political and historical background. From 587 to .C. to 538 a.C., the Israelites were in exile. In 538 B.C, the first group of Israelites was freed and returned to Judah. Cyrus the Great of Persia ruled his subjects through the governors. They were taken out of Babylon by Joshua, the high priest, and Zerubbabel who became the first governor of Judah. Some Jews remained in Babylon. They were called Jews in the diaspora or dispersal. Other Jews remained in other lands, including Egypt, and the Mediterranean lands Nehemias. He was a bearer of glasses in the palace of the Persian king Artaxerxes I. Later became governor of Judah. Even after the reconstruction of the Wall of Jerusalem, the Israelites remained subjects of the Persian king. The Jerusalem Wall was important to Israel and Judah. The Wall represented a feeling of pride, property, privacy, independence and security. The Greeks conquered the Persians; which were later conquered by the Romans. B. Social fund Jews in foreign lands maintained their Jewish way of life. The land of Israel was partially by foreigners. The foreign cultures of the neighboring rulers influenced the Returning Israelites. They, for example, with foreigners, a custom that God did not allow. The Israelites did not marry other people according to the Mosaic Law. Despite this, however, the Jews kept their identity separate. Some foreigners despised the Jews. Rich Jews oppressed the poor Jews. In Jerusalem there was famine. Nehemias condemned the oppression of the poor. c. Religious background The Jews returned to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem and the altar of God for sacrifices. While in exile, the Jews were authorized by the Babylonian king to practice their religion. They worshipped Yahweh, practiced circumcision, obeyed God laws, and watched the Sabbath. The exiles could not, however, observe all religious practices, for example, offering animal sacrifices. Nehemias returned to Jerusalem to rebuild his wall. The temple of Jerusalem was rebuilt, cleaned, and dedicated to God. Lesson Two. Prayers of Nehemias and modern Christians Learning results. After reading this lesson, the student should be able to: a. Sketch times when Nehemias prayed to the Lord. B. Discussing the importance of prayer Nehemias prayed, lamented, and fasted. He prayed many times and for all actions, keeping God's law, forgiveness, punishments, human relations, Jerusalem, good works, contributions and offerings, sabbath observance, and preparing allocations of rights for priests and Levites. . I. When I learned of the suffering of the Jews who remained in Judah and the ruined state of Jerusalem; He prayed for forgiveness on behalf of his people (Neh.4: 1 – 11). ii. Making a request to King Artaxerxes to be authorized to return to Judah (Neh.2:4 – iii. When his enemies ridiculed the Jews and planned to discourage them from rebuilding the Wall of Jerusalem. Tobiah, in particular, said that the wall was poorly constructed and could be torn down by; a fox jumping over it. Nehemias asked God to punish enemies who mocked the temple builders (Neh.4: 4 –5). iv. When he learned that his enemies were plotting to attack Jerusalem to stop the construction work, He prayed and organized the people to provide a 24-hour guard of the wall (Neh.4: 7 – 9) . v. For his good work, He prayed for his works (Neh 5:19). Vi. When his enemies conspired to destroy him He prayed to God by strength and courage to overcome his enemies (Neh 6:19). Vii. When
Shemiah tried to scare him into hiding in the temple by claiming that there was a plot to kill him, Nehemias prayed and asked God to punish his enemies (Neh 6:14). viii. When he organized contributions to Levites and musicians; and people to distribute them. He asked God to remember his work for the house of God (Neh 13:14). ix. He stopped the trade on the Sabbath day, and organized rest on the Sabbath day. He warned traders against violating Saturday's law. He asked God to remember him for these actions (Neh.13:22). x. Nehemias prayed for the punishment of Joiada's son. Joiada's son had brought disgrace to the priest hood, marrying a foreigner, the of Sanballat of the city of Beth Horon, (Neh 13:29). After clearing the Israelites of foreign influence, he forbade mixed marriages. xi. He prepared service regulations for priests and Levites. He's allocated them duties. He then organized Jews to bring offerings to keep priests and Levites. He prayed to God to remember his temple work, priests, and Levites (Neh 13:31). B. Importance of prayer in Christian life Through prayers, Christians express their faith in God and praise God for his greatness, goodness, holiness, and majesty. Prayer brings Christians closer to God; strengthens your relationship with God. Through prayer, Christians ask for their needs, blessings, success, good health and protection, among other requests. Prayers help Christians listen to God and seek his will. Prayer is a source of strength. It gives Christians the courage to face and overcome life's challenges. Christians seek guidance, comfort, and support in times of trial. In prayer, Christians intercede for the sick, poor, hungry, prisoners, friends, family and community. Community/public prayers unite Christians. Through prayers, Christians ask forgiveness and the ability to forgive others. In prayers, Christians trust that God hears and answers their prayers. Lesson Three: Leadership Qualities of Nehemiah Learning Results. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. the leadership qualities of Nehemias. 2. Explain the relevance of Nehemias' leadership qualities to Christians today. Introduction. A leader is someone in charge of the responsibility of guiding, controlling, directing, and leading others. Nehemias had many leadership qualities. These were: - 1) God fearing man. Nehemias feared God, trusted, and depended on God. 2) Prayer. He prayed constantly before and after making decisions. 3) Courageous. He showed courage even when his life was in danger. 4) Hard work and commitment. It was dedicated to the reconstruction of the temple wall and Jerusalem. 5) Team Spirit He was a team leader, motivating people to work. 6) He had planning and organizational skills 7) He was visionary He had compassion for the needy especially the poor, Levites and priests 9) He was patriotic loved his country 10) Wisdom. He made wise decisions at the right time. 11) He led by example, a model 12) He was honest and sincere in his prayers 13) He was cunning and impartial 14) His God of trust absolutely. 15) He was decisive. He told God about the decisions he had made and asked for his recognition. 16) He was humble. He asked to be allowed to return to Jerusalem and oversee the repair of his wall and temple. 17) He believed in the law and the punishment of evil. He asked God to punish offenders, especially Jews who married foreigners. B. Relevance of Nehemias' leadership to Christians today the must copy all the leadership qualities of Nehemias. They should trust God and seek his guidance in all their activities Need. 1. Christians must live a life of prayer. 2. Christians must be courageous, be ready to defend the gospel of Jesus Christ. 3. Christians must be dedicated to their work. Work diligently and honestly. 4. Christians should set realistic goals and organize their activities. 5. Christians must seek god's wisdom in order to choose appropriate activities to achieve their visions. 6. Christians must take care of those in need and be compassionate to all. 7. Christians must be patriotic and ready to defend their country against internal/external threats. 8. Christians must fight for the rights of defenceless children, widows, orphans and the elderly. 9. Christians must seek God first, see themselves as servants of God and be good examples. Lesson four. Building the Wall of Jerusalem The Wall of Jerusalem was destroyed when the Babylonians conquered Judah. After finishing the wall, he dedicated it to the Lord. Dedication is to dedicate something in honor of a loved one or leave aside something for some special purpose. Learning results. After reading this lesson, you should be able to: - A. Describe the problems Nehemias faced in building the Wall of Jerusalem. B. Describe the dedication of the Jerusalem wall. c. Identify lessons that Christians can learn from Nehemias. A. Nehemias rebuilt the Wall of Jerusalem. The reconstructed wall had several gates with different names. The gates were the entrances to Jerusalem. Their names were Dung Gate, potsherd gate, fountain gate, water gate, horse gate, east gate, sheep gate, fish gate, lookout gate and Ephraim gate. Knowing the names of the gates may not be necessary, but your good information. B. Problems faced by Nehemias. When Nehemias was building the Wall of Jerusalem, he faced many challenges. There was a lack of cooperation from the nobles of Tekoa. They didn't want to do the manual work at first, but then they regretted it. Nehemias faced opposition from enemies like. Sanballat, and Tobiah, the Arab who tried to impede the progress of Nehemih's work. While building Jerusalem, the rich oppressed the poor. This was compounded by hunger The priests misused the temple and offerings. For example, temple duties were abandoned. The Levites were not getting their share of the offers and the Sabbath was violated. There was laxity in sabbath observance. This was a challenge for Nehemias because the sabbath day must be kept holy. There was a lot of foreign influence because of the conquests of various foreign armies, marriages and interactions between Jews, neighboring people and foreigners. Marriages in particular threatened the israelites' identity as a nation. Even worse Fathers married to foreign women have demsatarthe priesthood according to Nehemias. Because of these assimilations of Jews through marriages, Nehemih knew that Israel and Judah would eventually be lost the nation of God. Because of his opposition to these interactions, Nehemias received death threats. Death. Dedication of the Wall of Jerusalem (Neh. 12:27 – 47) The rebuilt wall was dedicated to God. The wall restored the security and prestige of God's people. The Wall of Jerusalem was reserved for God in a solemn ceremony. There was a dedication ceremony in which people sang with symbols, harps, lyres, trumpets and other instruments. The priests and Levites were purified. People led by Ezra, Nehemias, priests, and other leaders of Judah walked around the wall. They split into two groups. One group walked on the right side and the other on the left side and converged on the temple. Sacrifices were offered and people rejoiced. Some men were appointed to be responsible for the warehouses; where tithing, and the first fruits of the harvest were kept. d. Relevance of Nehemius' experience to Christians today Christians must expect opposition, as well as Nehemias. They should not be afraid of being ridiculed, ridiculed and despised. If this happens, Christians must persevere in God's work. They should trust God as Nehemias did. They should also fight for the welfare of disadvantaged groups and not exploit them. They have a moral obligation to condemn injustice and take practical steps to help solve problems that afflict individuals, groups, nations, and society. They must be at the forefront of fighting HIV/AIDS and drug abuse. Christians should be attentive to the external influence that may corrupt the morals of society and the church. They must learn that leadership involves suffering, persecution, and sacrifice. This is beforeaudeous personal interests for the good of the kingdom of God. Lesson Five: Renewal of Covenant Learning results. After reading this lesson, you should be able to: - 1. List the steps you take to renew the pact. ii. Identify problems Ezra mentioned in his prayer. iii. List the vows that were made by the Israelites during the renewal of the covenant. i. Stages of the renewal of the pact. The Israelites were God's chosen people. They've suffered a lot of difficulties. There was, therefore, a need for the renewal of the covenant between God and the Israelites. The pact renewal ceremony was held in Jerusalem and was led by Ezra, the Levites, and other religious leaders. The renewal of the agreement can be discussed in three main stages: Step 1. A large public assembly was held in Jerusalem Square inside the water gate. God's law was read and exposed to the people. The people of Israel praised and worshipped God. They cried and suffered. They were sad because they realized they hadn't observed the Mosaic Law. They were instructed to go and celebrate, for it was a sacred day of God and an occasion of joy and not sorrow. State 2. The feast of the stands/tabernacle was celebrated for 7 days. It was a reminder of the days in the wilderness when the Israelites lived in tents. The Law of Moses was read every day during the celebrations. 3. There was a public confession of sin. Sin, fasted, prayed, and praised God. Public confession was followed by renewal of covenant vows and a promise to keep God's law in the future. Ezra's prayer ended the celebrations. In his prayer, he recalled God's acts of creation. He then told the story of the Israelites. He mentioned God's previous acts; where the Lord had shown his love and mercy for the Israelites. He then confessed the sins of his ancestors and the Israelites present. These were the sins of rebellion and disobedience. ii.
Promises and vows made by the Israelites during the renewal of the covenant. The Israelites promised God they would live. Live according to the law of God, obeying all your commands and requirements. Stop marrying foreigners who live on your land. Cancel debts every seven years. Contribute annually to temple expenses to ensure that God's house is not neglected. Provide sacrifices and offerings to the temple, and provide wood for sacrifices burned according to the law. Offer the first fruits of your harvest and detain the firstborn and flocks as required by law. Pay for tithing as required by law. What lessons can we learn from renewing the pact? God is good, loving, merciful, and faithful to his promises. God forgives all people and we are all sinners. We fail in our moral obligation to God and to each other. Because we are sinners, we must repent of our sins and strive to live according to God's law. Christians should encourage each other, as well as others, to repent, for this causes reconciliation with God and with each other. Christians must forgive and avoid situations that lead them to sin. SAQ. saq. Check from the work of form 1, this information. 1. Outline nehemias' final reforms 2. What is a pact? 3. What are the components of a pact? 4. Discuss how the pact was renewed. 5. List examples of covenants in the Old Testament and modern life. Explain what Christians can learn from Nehemias's experiences. 7. Compare or relate the teachings of Nehemias' exemplary life to the teaching of the Gospel of St Luke and of christian life today. Lesson Six: Final Reforms of the Nehemiah Introduction. The changes to improve are known as reforms, which are political, economic, social, religious or a combination of any of them. Examples of reformers are King David, the Prophet Elijah, and Martin Luther King, among others. Nehemiah. After building the wall, Nehemias returned to King Artaxerxes II who, if you remember, had given permission to go to Jerusalem and build his destroyed perimeter wall. He later returned to Jerusalem and carried out these reforms. Lesson results. After reading this lesson, you should be able to: a. List reforms of Nehemias b. Suggest what we can learn from nehemia's teachings and that of the Gospel St. Luke's. A. Nehemiah reforms. We discussed reforms nehemiah undertook during his stay in Judah, where he was governor (Neh 5:14). 5:14). great reforms were me rebuilding the Wall of Jerusalem as well as its gates. ii Temple cleaning: Nehemias drove him out of Tobiah, a foreigner who lived in the temple's chambers. iii Reintegration of the Levites and other temple workers. Levites, and musicians had left temple duties to work on their farms to earn a living. They should work in the temple and be supported by contributions from members. Nehemias organized Jews to make offerings and tithes to support temple workers. With these contributions, Nehemias reintegrated and reimplemented Levites, priests, musicians, and other temple workers. iv Reform of Sabbath observance. The Israelites were instructed by the Lord to work for 6 days and rest on the Sabbath day. The Jews started working on the Sabbath. The merchants camped outside waiting for the temple gates to reopen to do business. When Nehemias began to rebuild Jerusalem, he ordered the closing of the gates of Jerusalem from the eve of the Sabbath until the end of the Sabbath. Foreign national scum (Neh.13: 23 – 30). It was against God's law to marry foreigners. Nehemias cursed men who married foreign wives. He beat Jews, pulled their hair, and forced them to take oaths that neither they nor their sons nor daughters will marry. v Purification of the priesthood and the office of the Levites. Nehemias cleared the priesthood. He sent eliasih, a grandson of The High Priest Joshua, because he had given Tobiah a foreigner, a room in the temple. B. Comparing the teachings of Nehemias and the Gospel of St Luke i Nehemias lived a prayerful life, while the gospel of St Luke emphasizes the importance of prayer. Jesus taught the role of prayer in Christianity. ii Nehemias fasted, the gospel of St Luke records that Jesus fasted. iii Nehemias prayed for the forgiveness of the sinful Jews. We see Jesus in the gospel of St Luke being a leader who prayed for the forgiveness of his enemies. iv Nehemias cared for those in need. Jesus showed compassion to those in need and taught his followers to follow his example. v Nehemias condemned evil just as Jesus saw Nehemias is seen as a reformer of the Law of mosaic. In St Luke the Gospel, Jesus was also a reformer. He insisted on inner holiness. vii Nehemias cleaned the temple of merchants as well as Jesus. viii Nehemias was very strict in sabbath observance. The gospel of St Luke teaches that Jesus is lord on the Sabbath. He healed himself and worked on Saturday. ix Nehemias opposed racial marriages, The Gospel of St Luke was dedicated to Theophilus, a Gentile convert. x Christian Kingdom of God in the gospel of St Luke is for everyone, not just the Jews. Xi Nehemias had good leadership skills and wisdom. These are demonstrated in St. Luke's Gospel. c. Relating nehemias' teachings to Christian life today i Prayers and fasting are fundamental for Christians, as well as for Nehemias who led a praying life. ii The example of Nehemias teaches Christians to face all forms of opposition with courage, wisdom and firmness. iii The O Nehemias's leadership qualities are relevant to Christians and they must emulate. iv Nehemias cared for those in need. Christians should learn to give spiritual food, physical food, and clothing to the needy, orphans, widows. v As Nehemias renewed the covenant, Christians must seek spiritual renewal publicly and privately. They should seek common and individual forgiveness. I saw Nehemias cleaning the temple and organized an inventory for temple contributions, offerings, and tithes. He also appointed key people to take care of temple contributions and pay Levites and priests. Christians should learn to use church buildings and contributions with good reason. vii Nehemias was guided by the Law of Moses and the earth as Christians are guided by the scriptures. (Bible) and the law of the nation. The Bible is the source and basis of Christian principles. Review questions 1. Describe the political context of Nehemias 2. Describe the social fund for nehemias' vocation 3. Describe the religious formation for the vocation of Nehemias 4. Describe occasions when Nehemias prayed 5. Occasions of the state when Christians pray 6. What is the importance of prayer in Christian life? 7. Identify the leadership of Nehemius' patriotism 8. Explain the relevance of Nehemias' leadership to a Christian today 9. Explain the relevance of Nehemire's experience to Christians today 10. explain the problems that Nehemias encountered in his vocation 11. Explain the steps Nehemias took to renew covenant 12. the promises that the Israelites made during the renewal of the activities of the Study Pact. Visit a church or its church and observe the members' display of the gifts of the Holy Ghost. Study the books of Amos, Jeremiah, and Nehemias first. Form three answers. Topic One: The Gifts of the Holy Ghost. Qn a. Explain the meaning of Pentecost. Pentecost means 50 days after harvest. It was one of the religious festivals celebrated annually by the Israelites. In the Old Testament, the day of Pentecost was celebrated during the harvest of wheat, in order to thank God for the blessing of the harvest. The Israelites came from all over the world and gathered in Jerusalem for this celebration. In the New Testament, the significance of the festival has changed. It was celebrated to commemorate the coming of the Holy Spirit upon God's people as they gathered in the upper room. Qn B. Describe the manifestations of the Holy Spirit on the day of Pentecost. (Acts 2: 1-40) OR (narrate the events that occurred on the day of Pentecost). Disciples gathered in a room. Sounds came from the sky like a powerful wind wave and filled the house. Tongues of fire appeared. The tongues of fire were distributed in each of them. They were filled with the Holy Spirit. They were speaking in foreign languages and languages. Those who watched them were amazed that they could not understand what they were saying. They accused them of being drunk. Peter was and explained that they were not drunk as it was too early in the day to get drunk. He explained how they were filled with the Holy Ghost as prophesied by the prophet Joel. He told them that it was Jesus whom they had rejected and crucified who had sent them the Holy Spirit. People asked Peter what they could do. Peter told them to repent and be baptized. That day, about 3,000 people were added to the church. Qn c. write five teachings we learned about Jesus from Peter's talk on the day of Pentecost. Jesus was from Nazareth He had a divine nature or was a son of God He had a human nature He was attest by God to perform miracles and wonders through Jesus. The death/crucifixion of Jesus was according to God's plan god raised Jesus from the dead Jesus conquered death The death and resurrection of Jesus fulfills the prophecy david Jesus was descended from David The Holy Spirit was of Jesus Christ as he had promised. God made Jesus Christ both lord and Christ/messiah Jesus ascended into heaven. He is exalted to the right hand of God the risen Christ is a source if hope or salvation for many sinners/cripples/the dead Qn d. What were Peter's qualities that made him a successful leader for the apostolic church? He was a man of great faith He was a good orator He dedicated his life to Jesus He was full of the holy spirit He could perform miracles or wonders He was an eyewitness to the ministry of Jesus Christ. He was full of wisdom and knowledge, that is, the case of Anania and Saphira. Qn e. what lessons Christians can learn from the events of the day of Pentecost They learn that Jesus always honors and keeps his
promises, for example, he promised to send the Holy Spirit and did so. Baptism in the holy spirit is very important for all believers. This obedience produces immediate results, that is, the disciples obeyed Jesus by witnessing in Jerusalem and received the Holy Spirit. It is important that believers gather for communion. The disciples did this and received the Holy Spirit. May the Holy Ghost allow Christians to boldly declare the gospel. It was God's plan that Jesus be crucified. Jesus really rose from the dead as Peter testified Jesus was the son of God. Qn f. affirm that Jesus' teachings on the Holy Spirit The Holy Spirit comes from the father The Holy Spirit will comfort the disciples The Holy Spirit will respect believers forever. He should teach the world and reveal the truth about God The Holy Spirit would guide them to all truth and make them understand or know more about Jesus The percolated or comforting/strong-giving counselor He was to help them achieve eternal life. If he were to die and return to his father so that the Holy Ghost would be sent to them. It was to replace Jesus as a lawyer He should give his disciples authority to forgive or not The spirit would remind them of all that Jesus had taught them The holy spirit will disprove the world of sin, sin, and judgment He would glorify Jesus among believers He will allow believers to be witnesses of Jesus throughout the world He should strengthen disciples as a wonderful counselor He should continue with the work of Jesus as a witness Qn g. what is the role if the holy spirit according to Jesus? He comforts believers He teaches believers all the things He brings in memory of all that Jesus taught his disciples The holy spirit would condemn the world of their sins and bring them to justice He will guide believers in all truth He will glorify Christ and teach about him He will tell of the things to come in the future He would not speak about his own authority , but he would only say what he will hear from his father. He will allow believers to be witnesses of Jesus in the world He will advise believers because he knows the mind of God He will allow believers to know the perfect will of God Qn h. what is the role of the Holy Spirit in believers (or Christians or the church) He allows believers to preach with power He comforts believers He guides believers in all truth He gives believers daring to testify to Jesus He allows that Christians produce the fruit of the spirit He washes sacrifices and justifies the believer in the name of Jesus He teaches believers all things He allows Christians to access to God the father and the son in prayer He allows Christians to speak in tongues in worship He allows Christians to perform miracles in the name of Jesus He allows Christians to declare sins and transgressions of others Qn i. Outline the fruits of the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5:6-26) Love -showing compassion to each other Joy -deep happiness when having a good relationship with God Peace - being at peace with all people Patience - being waiting in difficulties Goodness - being caring and helpful to others Goodness - seeking to do the best in their lives Fidelity - having confidence in God Kindness - being calm and avoiding violence Self-control - have strong control over their emotions Qn j. affirm the criteria for discerning spiritual gifts The gift must glorify Jesus so that he who is under the influence of the Holy Spirit may be able to recognize Jesus as lord and savior. Gifts should not call Jesus the cursed test of love. The gift should be accompanied with a good or true friend. To find out if the person who has the holy spirit must bear the fruits of the spirit. He who is a user of influence if the Holy Spirit is known for his way of life. He will act and behave according to the teachings of Jesus. Doctrinal testing, for example, prophecy must always be in accordance with the scriptures because the Holy Ghost cannot contradict what is written. Loyalty or conformity with Jesus. The gift does not envy other believers The gift must be subject to the word of God The true gift will be guided by principles of sincerity and honesty The true gift if humbly to God The gift should encourage the growth of the and build your Qn k. List the gifts of the Holy Ghost. The gift of wisdom (a deep understanding of who God is his purpose for human life) The gift of knowledge which is the basic understanding of truth about Jesus Christ The gift of faith that refers to trust or truth in God's inspiration and helps in performing difficult tasks The gift of healing: the power to heal all kinds of diseases The gift of performing all kinds of miracles. , including healing, the gift of prophecy : this is the ability to expose on the scriptures and predict their future implications The gift of distinguishing gifts: the ability to distinguish the gifts that come from the spirit and those that are not the gift of speaking in tongues: the ability to understand and interpret languages Finally, the gift of love, which is the greatest of all spiritual gifts. Qn l. Explain why Paul taught that love is the greatest of all spiritual gifts. Paul taught that love is the greatest of all spiritual gifts. He said that love is patient and gentle. He is not arrogant, rude or selfish. You don't hold grudges or rude or selfish people, you don't insist on your own path. It is not irritable or resonating Do not rejoice in evil, but rejoices in the truth Love carries, believes, hopes and endures all things It is ready to deeply firm its faith, hope and patience Love does not succumb to pressure, but always perseveres He justified that love is the greatest gift of spiritual gifts because in prayer , the gift of languages becomes nothing but significant when accompanied by love (charity) in faith, Paul says that even if he has faith that he can move mountains but has no love, he is nothing charity or generosity, including sacrificing his own life is justified without love Qn m. Explain how the Holy Spirit manifests itself in the church today Through the dynamic gift, power, bold and powerful teaching of the gospel Through speaking in tongues in many evangelical churches Through the gift of healing many people are healed while praying Through the gift of love, Christians show mercy to all members of society regardless of their race, sex or age (helping the poor in society) Through the gift of prophecy some believers give proper guidance to the church Through the gift of discernment of spirits believers are able to say the kind of spirit that is in operation Through the gift of faith, believers have been able to perform tasks that seem quite impossible Some Christians through the holy spirit are able to endure a persecution to the point of death The holy spirit condemned sinners and makes them confess their sins Through the holy spirit many Christians see heavenly visions and dreams The fear of the Lord is about many evangelical groups through the Holy Spirit In some evangelical meetings, there are many supernatural things during worship, for example, shaking and swinging Also manifests through the in the individual or o Levels Through decision making in the church, ie solve problems and problems in the church Through singing and dance or music Through offering and alms or sadaka Holding meetings of fraternization, Bible study and bible reading Celebration of sacraments, for example, Eucharist and Supper of the Lord Bringing new converts to the church Pastoral Cave and counseling Manifests itself in Ecumenism : working together of the churches Writing Christian literature e., pamphlets and magazines Allowing Christians to confess their sins and reconcile education meetings and giving instructions Qn n: State forms in which the gifts of the Holy Spirit were abused in the church today. Cheat that one has a certain gift of the Commercialization of the Holy Spirit of gifts. People are asked to pay money before they are prayed or healed. False interpretation of the Bible, prophecy, or prediction of the future. Unscrupulous Christians can transmit demonic powers or innocent believers. Some Christians who possess the gifts of the Holy Spirit develop pride or selfishness or superiority complex. Misuse of the gifts of the Holy Ghost where the faithful enter into ecstasy or trance that can lead to injury. Distinguishing himself as a person with a special call, for example, preacher with the intention of exploring others or situations. Topic Two: Unity of Believers Qn a. Write down the terms used in the New Testament to refer to believers in Christ The people of God The body of Christ The bride of Christ The vine and the branches The assembly of God Christians The people of the way (followers of the way) other terms Followers of Christ New Israel Church The Sheep The royal church Brethren Royal race Royal father hood holy nation The children of light Saints Brothers and sisters in Christ Qn b. five causes of disunity at the beginning of the church The question of the inclusion of the Gentiles in the church. Some Jewish Christians were not ready to accept Gentile Christians in the church unless they were subjected to circumcision. There was neglect of widows in the distribution of food Disagreement between and among leaders, for example, Paul and Barnabas, Peter and Paul Groupings in the church where some Christians owed loyalty to individuals. They said they belonged to individuals like Apollo other Peter and other Paul Question of immorality, where some Christians did not live according to the teachings of Christ. The problem of the gifts of the Holy Spirit. Some Christians became arrogant because they were more talented than others. Different interpretations of doctrines, for example, resurrection, sin, salvation, Christology, Holy Spirit, dress up. Behavior during the Lord's supper Christians have led others to a pagan role of law Question of celibacy Issue of sexual immorality incest Different approaches
to common life between christian communities in Jerusalem and Antioch Qn c. identify factors, which cause among Christians today Selfishness selfishness greed for money by some Christians Rivalry or competition for leadership positions or greed for power Misinterpretation by some Christians of the work of the holy spirit Arrogance or pride by some Christians Corruption in the church Failure of some Christians to live according to the law of God or their failure to live exemplary Lack of concern of some Christians about the situation of other Misinterper Endowment of biblical or doctrinal differences Misuse of church funds or power by some leaders Lack of transparency and accountability in the execution of church affairs The emergence of charismatic movements in the church creates a situation where some Christians think they are more spiritual or more sacred than other Political interference where Christians find themselves in different political fields Sexism where women are not involved in decision-making. Women are under represented discrimination against youth or churches ignoring youth in the execution of tribalism church where Christians are divided along tribal lines international differences Qn d. Discuss the reasons why members of Christian families in Kenya have difficulty living harmoniously together Infidelity or promiscuity Misuse of family resources or lack of child abuse resources, for example, beating, rape, incest or favoritism Alcoholism or drug use and abuse Separation of family members, for example, due to wage work or education Denial of marital rights Illness, for example, HIV/AIDS, impotence, sterility or cancer Child Delinquency Lack of tolerance or forgiveness or presence of cruelly Greed for wealth or self-esteemed prestige or religious fanatical Fanaticism or denominational differences Traditional or cultural housing or western cultural influences or permissive Generation gap Qn e. explain how the church strengthens family relationships today Through guidance and counseling and mediation Hold seminars, conferences for couples , young children through publications on living Christian magazines, for example, magazines, books or pamphlets Use of mass media, for example, televisions. Radios or videos By offering pastoral assistance in homes or home visits Providing financial support to needy families Praying for families Through preaching, teaching and condemning addictions Offering employment to the unemployed Providing Selected Professional Training Skills Ancient Prophets and Their Teachings. Q1. Define the terms prophet and prophecy Prophet: Refers to those who speak God's message. He's God's spokesman. Your message includes predictions of the future. Prophecy: It is the message spoken by a prophet. Oracles spoken by prophets. Q2. List the five categories of true prophets i) Great prophets • These include Isaiah, Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Daniel. • They are called Great Prophets the books are long and contain clearly written messages. • They carry the names of the writers. ii) Minor prophets • These refer to 12 books that are short and contain less important than those of the main books, for example, Amos, Hosea, Joel, Obadiah Obadiah to Malachi. iii) Canonical prophets • Both the larger and the minor prophets are called together canonical prophets. iv) The first prophets • They belonged to guilds or schools. • They lived together in communities under a chief prophet. Elijah and Elisha are examples. • These are those who served in places of worship, for example in Dan, Bethuel) • They were called cult prophets because they were associated with religious activities in shrines. • They traveled together delivering oracles. v) Prophets worshipped • They worked side by side with priests and prayed especially for the people's petition to Yahweh. Q3. We believe the difference between true and false prophets True false prophets They were called by God to be His uncalled god-called spokespersons. They were obedient to God. You are not obedient to Him. I believed in a God. I could worship other gods and lead people to immorality. They were praying. She's not praying. He spoke and acted with God's authority. No authority of God. They led sacred lives. They were immoral, for example, they believed in false gods. He spoke the word of God. You spoke their opinion. He suffered physically and psychologically for speaking the truth. Escape suffering. You told the truth. False. I didn't ask for payment. You asked for payment. Speech forms a common tradition based on the Mosaic Law. I had no reference. Q4. How were God's prophets called? Some were called through visions or dreams, for example, Amos and Samuel. Others were called through other prophets, for example Elisha. Words or messages came to their minds. Through prophetic symbolic actions, for example, Jeremiah Through common objects – an object becoming a significant sign of the power and activities of God Jer. 1:11-13. Through prayers. Q5. Outline the similarities and differences between Old Testament prophets and traditional Africans a) Similarities: Both possessed spiritual powers. Both were mediators between people and a Supreme Being. Both played the role of healing people physically and spiritually (miracle). They received calls mainly through visions/dreams, which were considered supernatural. Both were expected to be righteous and obedient to religious codes. He gave warnings and solutions to his people in case they offend the Supreme Being. You predicted the future. b) Differences: Ancient Testament African tradition received its message from God received its message from spirits and ancestors. Appointed by God. Inherited Rejected by respected and feared people in society The prophecy went to other nations Confined in the tribal community Prophecies preserved in writing Passed orally Believe and worship a God Believe in God spirits Performed miracles not Q6. What is the relevance of prophets to Christians today? By reading their prophecies, Christians know God's will. Jesus, who is the stone of Christianity, is stressed throughout the prophecy – since Abraham. Prophecy has helped many to be preachers (i.e., prophecy = preaching). Christians learn to be faithful faithful as well as the old testament prophets. They also learn to be holy and praying like them, for example Jeremiah. Prophets encouraged justice, for example, Elijah. Christians should do the same. As prophets, Christians must provide hope to the people in times of suffering. They learn that they can face suffering as prophets did, for example Jeremiah, for example, persecution, rejection, etc. They must condemn sin like prophets. The writings of prophets strengthen their faith when they need them. Prophet Amos Q1. List the visions Amos saw He saw a swarm of locusts. Amos 7:1-3 He saw a great fire. Amos 7:4-6 The plumb line/crooked wall. Amos 7:7-8 Basket of ripe fruits. Amos 8:1-3 The destruction of the temple. Amos 9:1-4 Q2. Explain the evils Amos condemned in his teachings Sexual immorality (Amos 2:17) • Amos condemned temple prostitution – 23:17. • Father and son were going to the same woman. • They copied this from the Canaanite pagans, which was wrong and unfaithful to Yahweh. Slavery: (Amos 2:6) The righteous, the rich made the poor slaves. That's because they borrowed from the rich and couldn't afford it, so they made them work like slaves and treated them harshly. Some sold them for a paid sandal. This was breaking God's laws, which guided them on how to treat their poor Fellow Israelites. Idolatry: Amos 5:26 Amos accused them of breaking God's covenant by worshipping other gods. Business Cheating: He condemned the following: • Merchants used false measures • They burdened the poor • Sold low-quality goods • Sold poor people for not paying debts • They also charged high interest rates Bribery and Corruption Ex. 23:8 • He condemned elderly people who were unjust and corrupt. • They accepted bribes and enriched themselves with heavy fees from innocent people in the courts. Greed and excessive luxury • He condemned women from Samaria who drink and lived in luxury when there were poor and needy people. Breaking God's law on guaranteed clothing for promises • God gave the Israelites items that should be given to creditors as guarantees for the borrowed goods, for example, Millstones for grinding, should be taken and returned at night because they were used daily. Theft and Violence • Poor people were being oppressed and raped. Self – Indulgence and false sense of security • Leaders thought God could not punish them because they were a chosen race. But Amos told them they would be attacked. Q3. Give reasons why the prophet Amos condemned idol worship in Israel, broke the covenant way of life. It was against the 10 commandments that he guided the Israelites to worship a God. It was a sign of disobedience to God. It promoted immorality, for example, the prostitution of the temple. God's worship belittled and degraded God. Promoted falsehood in society. Religion has become commercialized. It led to Prophecy. People cared about external behavior and not the internal. Q4. List evils in society today that Amos would condemn tribalism bribery and corruption Theft with Dishonesty in the business Grabbing of public lands and property Stealing the oppression of the poor, for example, lack of payment Immorality, for example, prostitution Prophet Jeremiah Q1. Lists the evils Jeremiah condemned • Human sacrifice • Hypocrisy in worship • Dishonesty in business • Temple disaffiliation – temple prostitution • Social injustice • Idolatry • False prophecy • Necromability • Exploitation of poor Q2. What are some of the evils church leaders condemn today? • Hypocrisy/pretense in worship • Murder/suicide/abortion/genocide • Exploitation of the poor/thefts • Dishonesty • False prophets • Human sacrifices among devil worshippers • Sexual immorality, e.g., Adultery Q3. Explain the symbolisms used
during the call of the prophet Jeremiah that God touched Jeremiah's mouth. This was to symbolize that God was the source of the message. Jeremiah was going to deliver. A branch of an almond tree that was the basis – God was watching to see the fulfillment of the message he gave Jeremiah. A boiling pot turned far north and about to lean toward Judah. God would use a northern nation to judge the people of Judah because of their wickedness. A fortified city. A bronze wall and an iron pillar. God was going to protect him even if he was going to find the opposition. To pluck and pull down, to destroy and knock down. God would judge the nation of Judah and other nations. To build and plant. There was still hope for the restoration of the people of Judah after exile. Q4. What did Jeremiah teach about the New Covenant? The new pact would be written in people's hearts. The covenant was to be made between God and the remaining community after exile. People should have a personal knowledge of God in the new covenant. God should forgive his sin and no longer remember them. Each individual was responsible for their earned sins. The new covenant would be initiated by God. The new pact would last forever. It was as a result of the emergence of a new people of God or a new Israel. Q5. Why did the prophet Jeremiah condemn the way the Israelites worshipped? They broke God's orders, for example, the first and do not worship other gods – they worshipped idols. They practiced hypocrisy, that is, they were concerned with external religious observance while their hearts were far from God. They forgot God's saving story and worshipped other gods, for example, Asherah. They practiced sincretism, that is, they worshipped yahweh and foreign gods. They heard false prophets and rejected God's prophets, for example Jeremiah. They even killed a few. They dishonored the sanctity of human life by offering human sacrifice. They neglected the disadvantaged (widows and orphans). They were dishonest in business and deceiving each other. They narrowed themselves into necromation, divination and magic. They rebelled against God by breaking the covenant's relationship. Explain the sermon in the temple of Jeremiah as recorded in Jeremiah 7:1-15 God commanded the prophet Jeremiah to speak in it was a response to the people of Israel to stop understanding religion through the practice of sincretism and immorality. At the temple gate, Jeremiah proclaimed that the people of Judah had to change their way of life and maintain the covenant they made with God. They had to stop desecration the temple from putting idols in it. They had to stop committing social injustices and as a murderer/exploitation of the weak, orphanwidows and foreigners. The practice of human sacrifice was murder and dispersal to God. Hypocrisy was bad. The Israelites believed that the temple was safe from destruction because of its holiness was not true. God would destroy Israelites/Jerusalem through the invasion of a foreign nation. If the people would stop their evil ways, God would not bring them judgment. God would destroy the temple of Jerusalem and send the people into exile. Q7. What forms of punishment did Jeremiah prophesy that God would use in Judah? The punishment would be in the form of a foreign body that God

uses to conquer Judah. They would be attacked and their city destroyed. People would suffer and die because of their sins. The punishment would be in the form of drought. It would affect people and animals. God's punishment would come through death, disease, and sword. Their punishment would be a defeat inflicted on them by Babylon. The punishment would be the loss of their lands to a foreign nation and its slavery. God would allow the enemy to destroy Jerusalem and take survivors into captivity. Q8. Outlining the contents of Jeremiah's letter to the exiles in Babylon (Jer. 29) He encouraged the Israelites in Babylon to build houses and live in them. Plant gardens and eat their products. Get married and raise. Pray for your rulers. Not to worship false gods. Not to be deceived by false prophets. Obey your masters. Love a God. Q9. Explain four symbolic acts related to judgment and punishment, as demonstrated by the prophet Jeremiah. Linen at the waist – the rotten/useless linen cloth that was hidden in the caves and elevator to rot represented the state of Israel of being useless before God's eyes. A sign that they had soiled his priesthood. Jeremiah was asked not to marry the solitary solitude symbolized in exile. Two baskets of fig fruit – the bad fruits meant that bad people would be punished. He was asked to carry a yoke of wood and work with him meaning suffering in Babylon – exile. Breaking a land bottle - destruction of the temple. Visit to a potter – by which the potter destroyed a pot due to poor shape and remolded it. God remolds Israel in a way that befitting them. Not to comfort anyone – that would be sadness and suffering, no help while in exile. Day 10. Identify the relevance of Jeremiah's teaching to the lives of Christians today As Christians are called to preach the gospel of God as Jeremiah did. Christians must accept suffering as Jeremiah. They must learn to distinguish between false and true prophets. How To they must condemn evil in society. They have a duty to call people to repentance as Jeremiah did. Christians must be good examples for the people living, sacred and upright lives as Jeremiah did. People should be able to know the nature of God through the lives of Christians. They must believe that they are the new community as prophesied by Jeremiah in the new covenant. The 11th. How is Jeremiah's prophetic mission similar to Jesus' mission? Both were rejected by their own relatives and communities. Both were opposed by political and religious authorities. Both prophesied of the destruction of the temple. Both lamented the imosis of the people of Jerusalem. Both foresaw divine judgment and punishment in Israel. Jeremiah foresaw the new covenant that is fulfilled by Jesus. Prophet Nehemias Qn 1. Describe Nehemias' political past He worked during the Babylonian exile that lasted from 589-538 to . C. During their holidays, Israelites were oppressed politically The Israelites expected God to free them from this slavery in 538 A.C. The Babylonians were conquered by Cyrus, the great king of Persia in 538 .C. King Cyrus allowed the Israelites to return to Judah King Cyrus gave the Israelites a decree to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem in 538 .C. the first exile under Zebu Babel Joshua , the priest departed from Babylon and began to rebuild alters of God under the guidance of the prophets Hagai and Zechariah the temple was rebuilt and dedicated The second exile came under the prophet Ezra; after King Artaxerxes authorized Ezra to restore the Israelireligious and moral expectations of the Mosaic Law. Nehemias was a servant of King Artaxerxes' palace. The king authorized him to go and rebuild the walls of Jerusalem. In the midst of all the Samaritan opposition, Nehemias rebuilt the walls of Jerusalem in 52 days. He then dedicated the walls to God. This restored the feeling of political pride in Israel. However, the Israelites remained subject to the Persians and continued to pay homage. The Persians were later overthrown by Romans who ruled the entire region until the time of Jesus' birth. Qn 2. Describe the social fund for the holidays of Israeli nehemia married men foreign women Children spoke different languages of their mothers The Hebrew language almost extinguished Nehemias condemned mixed marriages and even banned Exiles who returned home were humiliated by foreigners who partially occupied their lands The Samaritans threatened the life of Nehemias while the reconstructed walls of the rich Jews of Jerusalem oppressed the poor , for example, would confiscate their property for not paying their debts. Describe religious formation for Nehemias' vocation While in exile the Babylonians allowed the Jews to continue with their religious lives. The exiles became the period of purification They returned with a new zeal to worship the they rebuilt the altar under Zerubbabel to to burnt offerings to God The returns built the temple of Jerusalem under Haggai and Zechariah and dedicated to God by Ezra Nehemiah embarked on the reconstruction of the walls of Jerusalem amid opposition in 52 days when the wall was complete. Consequently, Jerusalem once again became the center of worship for Israel. Idolatry was not allowed again in Israel after exile. The Temple of Jerusalem was dedicated to Yahweh. The Israelites renewed their covenant with God under the prophet and Father Ezra. Nehemias carried out several religious reforms. Qn 4. Describe times when Nehemias prayed when he learned of the suffering of his fellow Jews in Judah when he learned of the ruin state of Jerusalem and King Artaxerxes to ask him to allow him to return to Judah. When his enemies, for example, Tobiah and Samballat ridiculed him while rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem. When I heard about your enemies' plot to attack Jerusalem. When his enemies conspired to destroy his life/kill him when Shemiah tried to scare him into hiding in the temple while life was in danger. When he cleaned and organized the temple as a house of God. When he warned the people of Judah against violating Saturday's law after driving Samballat's son-in-law away from the temple after clearing the Israelites of foreign influence Qn 5. Occasions of the state when Christians pray when they are in the background of various persecutions. They ask God to protect them when they do not understand certain scriptures. They ask God to give them revelation when they face certain difficulties in life. They ask God to help them when the nation is facing a political crisis. They pray for peace when they feel inadequate and sinful. They ask God to perform certain miracles for them, for example, healing. Qn 6. What is the importance of prayer in Christian life? Prayer helps Christians praise God, thank him, and repent Help Christians pour out their hearts to God Help Christians trust God for emotional and mental stability. It helps to put our problems in God, strengthens Christians. Gives them determination and character to stand firm in their responsibilities despite the challenges Through prayer a Christian can ask to stand up against personal attacks and temptations Prayer is the source of courage and strength in times of tribulationHe approaches one of God, we use to praise God, use it to ask for the supply of their needs by God, used to ask forgiveness and promotes important virtues, for example, persistence and patience and promotes unity between different communities Qn 6. Identify the leadership of Nehemias' patriotism He was a patriot of melody, that is, after speaking to the Jews and receiving the news of the distribution of Jerusalem, he was forced to return home. Trust God. He trusted god fully and in his calling, that is, in most cases he had before performing a dedicated/talented activity. As a bearer of glasses to the emperor, he was an educated, talented and reliable Visionary man. He had a vision and shared it enthusiastically to inspire jerusalem's leaders to rebuild the wall. Initiative. He took the initiative to persuade the emperor to make things right. Exceller organizer. He carefully organized the reconstruction process. He organized how the Jerusalem wall would be built on steps. Careful planner. He examined carefully and inspected the wall before starting work. Representative of the people. He was a representative of his people in Israel. He had a sense of responsibility to his community. Cunning. He avoided the meetings organized by his opponent and ignored the abuses placed on him. Impartial. He appointed righteous men and that God feared to keep his guard over Jerusalem. Selfless and kind. He had the ability to solve problems. He therefore canceled all the debts that people had. Homogeneous. He used different strategies to neutralize his opponent. Qn7. Explain the relevance of Nehemius leadership to a Christian today A Christian should use his current position to serve God Christians should recognize God as their source of power and gift giver A leader should appoint people who are trustworthy and honest to help him rule the country God answers our prayers as a result of asking others for help A Christian leader must keep his plans secret until he matures to make an announcement. Christians should share their visions with others as Nehemiers did. Leaders must care for those in need in society. As a Christian, one can be drawn to temptations; the way Nehemias opposed it, we must be ready to resist temptation. Christians must be ready to help solve problems in society, Christians must act as a role. models performing spiritual activities with the truth and helping in the work after the beginning of the projects. Qn 8. Explain the relevance of Nehemias' experience to Christians They should not exploit the needy and disadvantaged They must defend the rights of the weak and use their workplace, family and friends They should ask God to protect them from the shenanigans of their enemies That they should pray to God to give them guidance in their efforts That
they must persevere in all difficulties as Nehemia did The must condemn the injustices in society They should know that leadership involves challenges and difficulties They must be practically involved in solving problems, for example, HIV/AIDS scourge Qn 9. Explain the problems nehemias encountered in his vocation The oppression of poor Jews by wealthy Jews, for example, demanded high interests in borrowed money Great opposition from the enemies they tried to thwart their efforts to build the walls of the Threat of Jerusalem to their own lives. His opponents wanted to kill him for lack of cooperation and support from the Jews. They refused to work with in the design of excessive foreign influence wall in Israel. Intercasia brought foreign influence that threatened to extinguish Jewish culture and end Violation of Saturday's laws. The Israelites began to do their daily tasks on sabbath day to abuse the temple. Elishaph harbored Tobias, the pagan and enemies of God, abuse of offerings. The fees were denied their share of sacrificial offers as required by qn 10 law. Describe nehemias' steps to renew the Ezra covenant, the priest read the book of the covenant, and explained the meaning of the Law of Moses. The Israelites listened attentively and their lives changed. They answered Amen, amen Celebration of the feast of shelters. After reading the scriptures, they realized they were not celebrating the feast of shelters. This was to remind you of his liberation from Egypt. They were also thinking about God's protection and guidance. The Israelites confessed their sins when they learned that they were not following God's commandments. Nehemias was dedicated to the confession of national sin and prayers to God's grace. Recital of God's relations with God. The recital of God's mighty acts is done in this. They remembered their history and this renewed grace and power of God in them. A renewed pact sealed. The pact was renewed in writing and the leaders placed stamps. The binding agreement that the people and God was made by the Israelites joining hands. Qn 11. State the promises that the Israelites made during the renewal of the pact that every seven years, would cancel debts under the Laws of the Mosaic. That they should observe God's commandments and live according to their laws. That they would offer the first of their crops, as required by the Torah. That they would dedicate their firstborn to God. That they're not going to marry foreigners. That they won't buy corn or anything else on Saturday. That they will repay their temple expenses of arrival to ensure that God's house was fine. That they will provide sacrifices and offerings in the temple. That they will pay their tithing according to the law. Group 1 study activities. Read and study Luke's book at 2:00. Divide the chapters of the book of Luke among the class members and let each group present a summary of the chapters assigned to them. 3. Check out films about the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ, but note that your study according to the curriculum is based on the gospel of St. Luke. Form Four – Contemporary Christian Life The fourth work deals with social issues in society. We will compare the issues in the following communities – the Christian community of the Traditional African Society and the contemporary one. In the end, the student should be able to understand the meaning of life and live to the fullest. Topic One. Introduction to The Instructions for Christian Ethics. Form four of work covers contemporary issues in the lives of Christians. You are advised to read newspapers, listen to radio news, watch television news and current affairs and any other relevant news source. Work on two. Give yourself topics to study and then a presentation for your partner or colearner. Learning results. After reading and discussing Christian ethics, you should be able to: a. Explain the meaning of Christian ethics b. Explore the basics of Christian ethics a. Christian ethics. The word ethics comes from a Greek term Ethikos meaning custom, or conduct. Ethics are moral principles that influence a person's behavior. Ethics is defined as the systematic study of human actions and behaviors. We use ethics to judge, determine and evaluate the right and wrong of human behavior. Morality refers to human character, which is the inclination to behave in one way or another. Ethics is the study of morals and they determine and influence personal and social behavior. Christian ethics is the study of human conduct or behavior from a Christian point of view. B. Basis of Christian ethics. Sources of Christian ethics: - 1. The Bible, teachings of Jesus Christ 2. Human reason and experience 3. Natural law 4. The Christian community - the church 5. Ethics of situation 6. Authoritative Christian literature - based on the Bible 7. Revelation of the gods - through prophets i. Human reason. It is internal thoughts that guide us when we make decisions and take action. We use our minds and thoughts when confronted by situations. They also rely on inner thoughts in their life experiences. Internal guiding thoughts have many parts. One of them is our Conscience. This is our inner self that tells us and tells us to know what is right and wrong. There are four types of consciousness; dubious consciousness, sensitive consciousness, certain consciousness and perplexed consciousness. For a Christian, rights and errors are in the Bible. God gave the Law of Moses to the Israelites. Jesus came and explained the Old Testament and taught new scriptures in the New Testament. These teachings, which we cover from Form One to Three, explain very clearly what is right and wrong. When dubious of the morality of an action, Christian consults the Bible to know if a decision is right or wrong. ii. Human Experiences: They are internal and external guides when confronted by situations. Christians use their minds, that is, human reason and their life experiences in decision-making. They rely on internal guides, (Human Reason) and experience (external guides) Internal guides (i) Consciousness: Mind, aspect of knowing right or wrong. When right, there is approval when wrong records guilt. When dubious of the morality of an action, we should not do so if consciousness is perplexed, then we will make a decision. A decision should be based on a certain consciousness. Types of Consciousness - Dubious Consciousness - Sensitive Awareness - Right Consciousness - Perplexed Consciousness 2. One can also make decisions based on knowledge and free will to make a decision that one must have - Facts about the act, its objectives, circumstances. - One must be free to make a decision must be 3. Intuition: Inner feeling, insight It is an internal moral sense for good or avoid evil. Intuition is important in situations that require rapid and immediate action. Feelings Feelings are subjective, for example, it's good to do this, so it will do... it can be dangerous to make decisions purely based on feelings especially in marital friendship etc. Internal Guides Experience Guides here include authoritative people like parents, teachers, police officers, civil leading philosophers, and religious leaders. Rules of secular, religious and traditional African culture are part of external guides. The Bible The Bible, quoted in the text, but now outside the text guides Christian behavior. God communicates with his people through the Bible. The Bible provides answers to questions about a Christian's life. Today, there are ethical issues not found in the Bible, for example, HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health rights, contraceptives, abortion, globalization, cloning, environmental degradation, genetically modified foods, terrorism, international trade, etc. this gives reason and other sources/factors are fundamental to Christian ethics beyond the Bible. Moral principles in the Bible - They are found mainly in the teachings of Jesus and the ten commandments, sermon on the mountain - Christians are also encouraged to have faith - The virtues encouraged include generosity, love, kindness, faithfulness, patience, humility, peace, mercy, loyalty, etc. Christian community – the leadership of the Church of the Church can make decisions that touch its followers. They guide people on ethical issues, e.g. politics, land, justice, abortion, contraception, etc. Church organizations give rules about the conduct of their members. Natural law - The awareness that it is necessary to choose good and avoid evil - If one study human nature and reflect on it will discover natural laws of human behavior - Natural law, natural rights as right to education, property many etc. are incorporated into the constitution of any nation. - The Constitution then guides the behaviour of the citizens on the list; Christians being citizens of a country are guided in their behavior by the Constitution. Ethics of the situation It is to substantiate the right or the error of an act. The right or evil of an act depends on its uniqueness, the circumstances. - Christians are warned against making decisions based on circumstances or the situation, for example, a pregnant student who seeks abortion as an option to continue with education. God reveals God reveals himself to people through prophets, natural events, the law, dreams, and visions. Through such ways God guides the Christian on how they should address certain issues. God's revelation does not contradict the Bible. Review questions 1. What is the meaning of Christian ethics? 2. What is the basis or source or foundation of Christian ethics? 3. List the basic life skills it takes to be able to lead a better life Topic Two: Christian Approaches the Human Being Human Marriage and Family Introduction Christian approaches refer to how Christians view and deal with issues of human sexuality, marriage, and family according to Christian ethics. Through marriage, the family is formed. Lesson One: Learning Outcomes of
Human Sexuality. At the end of this lesson, you should be able to: a. Define human sexuality, marriage and family b. Explain the Christian teaching of human sexuality c. Assess the traditional African understanding of human sexuality d. Determine gender roles in the traditional African house and explain christian teachings on male and female relations f. Explain and appreciate Christian teaching on responsible sexual behavior g. Explain Christian teaching about irresponsible sexual behavior and its consequences to human sexuality. This is a sacred gift from God. It was given to Adam and Eve. Human sexuality is what makes us men or women. It is our biological or physiological differences associated with the state of being a man or a woman. It's part of our biological makeup. Males and females have different body structures, characteristics, appearances and biological characteristics. In terms of physical strength, more men are stronger than females. In addition to biological makeup, we have an emotional side that includes our attitudes and feelings. They say females are more emotional and talking than males. Human sexuality is also in our brain and mind and that is what makes us human beings. If you look at animals, they also have different physiological characteristics based on sexual differences. B. Christian teaching on human sexuality. Males and females are God's creation. Men and women were raised for many reasons. These are (1) to be fruitful and multiply; and (2) for companionship. In Genesis we learn that men and women share the image of God because God intended man and woman to play complementary roles and both are equal before God. Sex in marriage is a sign of love and is sacred. In marriage man / and woman become a flesh. Both have the ability to control their sexual desires. Christian education prohibits: premarital sex, adultery or infidelity, and other unnatural sexual behaviors such as lesbianism, homosexuality or being gay, and incest. God created the human body and must be kept holy. Chastity is encouraged while infidelity in marriage is discouraged. Husbands/wives should respect each other and give each other in mutual love. c. Traditional African understanding of human sexuality. Human sexuality is highly valued in traditional African communities. It is understood in terms of marriage and paternity. Procreation was the sole purpose of sex. Sex was to be practiced in marriage and was regarded as another sacred duty. Adultery was discouraged and offenders punished. Sex were prohibited. Virginity before marriage was highly valued. If a girl lost her virginity before marriage, she was treated with contempt and punishment. If a boy boy a girl, he was fined. In traditional African society it was taboo to openly discuss sexual issues. Grandparents taught their grandchildren sex education. Sex education was taught during the initiation phases. Free mixing of girls and boys was not allowed, except under supervision. The girls married immediately after initiation to avoid the temptation to engage in premarital sex. To strengthen oneself – discipline in relations between the opposite sexes, traditional African society instilled fear of supernatural curses through myths, taboos and rules. Marital status. Husbands and wives were expected to relate to each other, their parents, and laws according to community customs. The conflicts between husband and wife were resolved through the intervention of relatives. d. Gender roles. There are specific tasks and duties for men or women in traditional African societies. The roles were therefore according to gender. Boys went hunting, herding, while the girls fetched firewood, and helped in the kitchen. From an early age, girls and boys mingled freely as they played together. Mature boys and girls, however, were prevented from mixing freely without supervision from the elders. But there was gender identification. The boys identified with their parents and other male adults, while the girls identified with their mother and other female adults. Education. The children belonged to the community and not just to their biological parents. In the adolescent phase, 13 – 18 years education was given to adolescents and intensified in the initiation phase. Boys and girls were taught traditional rules, and secrets of society during initiation. Learning was informal. Knowledge was communicated through songs, stories and puzzles among other forms of presentations. All adults acted as parents to the youth. Socialization. Men were socialized to be superior, while women were socialized to accept their subordinate position and role. Everyone knew and accepted what they were supposed to do. The division of labor was based on sex. In African communities, despite their differences, there were many roles, rules, regulations, taboos, and common beliefs that govern male-related practices – female relationships from early childhood to old age. These traditional African practices relate to the male sex – female relationships existed at various levels. In all of them, the man held higher positions when compared to those of women. Age. Old women and men received respect. They were consulted for advice and advice. The kinship system was emphasized. And. Christian teaching about male and female relationships. We learn that the husband is the head of the house and must love his wife as Christ loved the church. Once a wife is loved, she must love her husband. We also learn that both male and female are equal and co – breeders with God. Adam and Eve were created to complement each other. Likewise, men and women must love each other. Love, taught that every man should have a wife and vice versa. Once married, the husband's body belongs to his wife and hers belongs to him. If that is the case, wife and husband should avoid immorality. Males and females should relate freely. But young people must avoid the passions of youth. They're sexual sins. There are no specific tasks or duties for men or women. The relationship between the sexes must be governed by love, chastity, respect, self-control and self-discipline. Parents should love their children, while children should obey and honor their parents. Parents are invited to raise their children in a pious way. Lesson Two. Christian teaching on the results of the lesson of human sexuality. At the end of this lesson, you owe the. Outline Christian teaching on responsible sexual behavior b. Analyze Christian teaching on irresponsible sexual behavior c. Discuss effects and consequences of irresponsible sexual behavior d. Give examples of the effects of irresponsible sexual behavior Sexual behavior is part of human behavior. The Bible gives principles of sexual behavior in the Ten Commandments. A. Christian teaching on responsible human sexuality. Christianity teaches us about responsible sexual behavior. Being responsible means that one is exercising oneself – control or self-discipline in issues of sexual behavior. Self-discipline is necessary when we have a relationship with the opposite sex (Read, 1 Cor.7: 9 1 Peter 5:8). It's called responsible sexual behavior, which is obedience to God's commands. Christians promote a healthy social relationship between boys and girls, men and women, and husbands and wives. Responsible sex is between a man and a woman. Sexual intercourse is only allowed between couples (1 Cor.7: 3 – 5). Couples are bound to be sexually faithful to each other (Heb.13:4) adultery is condemned (exodus 25:14). The relationship between husband/wife must be one of respect for fidelity, love, care, mercy, submission, tolerance and forgiveness. B. Christian teaching about irresponsible sexual behavior. There are many irresponsible sexual behaviors. They include, but are not the case, all acts and forms of: perversion, misuse and abuse of sex, incest, rape, fornication, adultery, homosexuality, lesbianism or gay, prostitution, concubine, masturbation, bestiality and child marriages, among others. These irresponsible sexual behaviors are against God's will for humanity. Christians should avoid irresponsible sexual behavior. This is because their bodies are the temples of the Holy Spirit. So whatever Christians do with their bodies, it must be for the glory of God. Let us now discuss some of the irresponsible sexual behaviors; starting with (i) Incest, which is a sexual relationship between people who are closely related to blood. For example, sex between brother/sister, father/daughter. Incest is condemned in the Bible. He was punished with the in the Old Testament. Read Leviticus 18:6 - 8. Rape, rape. Rape cannot be justified and is condemned in the Bible. Rape is an act of forcing another person to have sex without their consent. It's sexual violence and a crime against humanity. It's also a denial, and a violation of the human rights of victims who are sexually abused. Rape victims include boys, men, girls, women and babies, especially girls. Rape is an expression of hatred against the opposite sex. In traditional African society, rape was abominable and the guilty were punished with death. In Kenya, rape is punishable by 20 years in prison. Indecent assaults or sexual abuse, such as touching a person of the opposite sex without their permission or use of vulgar language, are both punishable by up to 5 years in prison. iii. It's a consensual sexual relationship between single people. He is condemned by African and Christian teachings and the punishment in traditional African society was for the payment of fines, stoning and ritual cleansing. In the Old Testament, men were forced to marry the girl. Jesus said it was because of people's evil thoughts. Abstinence for youth is encouraged and preached. Why do young people engage in pre-marital sex? There are several reasons. Some of them are: sexual curiosity, proof of masculinity, human weakness, lack of self-control, fertility test, fear of being desmeto/rejected, commercial sex for money; copy
acts in print and electronic media. Other reasons are frustrations, drug abuse, bribery to get a job, and permissiveness in society. iv. Adultery Is committed by adults who have extramarital affairs; between married partner and another party. Adultery is having sex outside of marriage with someone you don't marry. Adultery is caused by lack of self-control, sexual dissatisfaction, long periods of separation from the wife and husband, sexual dysfunction and revenge by an initially faithful spouse who wants to be even with the unfaithful spouse. v. Prostitution. This is the practice of giving sexual pleasure for money or other material benefits. A prostitute could be a man or a woman. Prostitutes are referred to as commercials – sex workers. Why is there prostitution? There are factors that lead to prostitution. These are economic reasons such as unemployment, poverty, rejection of a girl at home, drug abuse, stress, anger, anxiety, family frustrations, and pornography. The church condemns prostitution because it misowns the body, which is a temple of the Holy Spirit. It's sexual immorality. Read Gal 5: 19 - 21. vi. Homosexuality/ Gay/ Lesbianism. This is sex between people of the same sex, for example; man and man (homosexuality), woman and woman (lesbianism). Homosexuality is a common practice in the modern world. It's also a church problem. The Anglican Church in the USA and Canada accepted homosexuality. The Anglican Church has gay bishops. African Anglican churches oppose this practice. That makes people like same-sex sex? The Christian view is that homosexuality is a sign of the lack of Christian moral values. It may also be due to confinement in a prison and permissiveness in society. If it is allowed to continue, it will disintegrate traditional African values. Because of its threat to God's people, the Church condemns homosexuality. Other reasons to condemn him is because (1) God created a male and a female. Read, Genesis 1:28. Second, sex is sacred. Homosexuality is an unnatural relationship that diminishes human dignity. It does not provide sexual fulfillment (as traditionally). Homosexuality is illegal in Kenya. vii. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs). There are many diseases passed from one person to another through sex. They are gonorrhoea, syphilis, herpes genitalis, hepatitis B, chlamydia, trichomonis, HIV/AIDS. Let's discuss them one by one. HIV/AIDS. This is the human immune deficiency virus (HIV) that causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). Syndrome refers to many symptoms. HIV is transmitted largely through sex with an infected partner; through blood transfusion; sharing sharp objects with infected people; and an infected mother to the fetus. The HIV virus destroys white blood cells and weakens the body's immune system. When the body is weak, it is not able to fight, and defend against infections. People with the virus are vulnerable and susceptible to opportunistic infections. The signs/symptoms of AIDS are manifestations of symptoms of opportunistic infections. Some symptoms include persistent cough, weight loss, oral thrush, loss of appetite and diarrhea. Churches encourage Christians to be compassionate to people affected by HIV/AIDS, and to support infected and affected individuals, such as orphans, widows, and widowers. It also teaches against sexual immorality and against all forms of discrimination. Gonorrhoea is caused by a bacterium called Neisseria gonorea. Your symptoms appear 4 days after infection. Its symptoms are burning sensation when passing urine, pain or discomfort in the genitals; discharge or pus into the vagina or through the urethra. The good news is that gonorrhoea is curable if treated early. Syphilis. Primary syphilis may appear in the form of a wound or a wound on the genitals a few days after infection. The wound heals alone without treatment after some time. Syphilis infection can take several years about 7 years before your symptoms appear. Symptoms of syphilis are painless pain or spine in the man's penis or woman's vulva; and swelling of the glands in the groin. Other symptoms, which may appear later, are rashes, and wounds on the armpits of the face, under sinus, mouth or throat. Genital herpes is a sexual disease caused by a virus. Creates wounds on the genitals. A pregnant woman can transmit the infection to her newborn baby during childbirth. This disease be controlled, although there is no one Treatment. The hepatitis B virus causes hepatitis B. It is transmitted through sex, injections by unsterilized needles and contact with contaminated blood. The infection does not appear on the genitals. Signs and symptoms of Hepatitis B include yellowing of the eyes (jaundice) due to liver damage and pain around the upper abdomen. c. The effects of irresponsible sexual behavior. There are many effects of irresponsible sexual behavior. Among others, HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections (STIs), abortion; family separations and divorces, deaths, unplanned pregnancy; children living on the streets; school dropouts and psychological problems. i. Effects of incest. There's too many of them. One, incest undermines healthy relationships between family members, as it brings shame and guilt among the parties involved. Second, incest destroys relationships within the family and can lead to the breakup of a marriage. Three, incest destroys self-esteem, self - respect and dignity of the victim. We found that abused boys and girls end up having problems trying to establish a healthy relationship with members of the opposite sex. Four, incest can lead to pregnancy and miscarriage. And as you read in the papers, it can lead to infections with sexually transmitted diseases (S.T.I.'s) and HIV/AIDS. As I write, a father was forever arrested for raping his daughter and infecting her with the HIV/AIDS virus. ii. Effects of Rape. This crime has very serious consequences and harmful effects on the victim. Rape can result in pregnancy and can lead to physical, psychological, social and spiritual side effects. The victim may suffer (1) serious physical injury and (2) may contract both STIs and HIV/AIDS. The victim is traumatized, and ashamed of herself. The victim suffers from guilt, loneliness, humiliation, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, among other psychological manifestations. Young rape victims, in particular, may lose confidence in the opposite sex. All this suffering can lead to suicide and death. iii. Effects of. Some of them are having children out of wedlock; feelings of distrust, guilt and pain; contraction of STIs and HIV/AIDS; loss of self-respect; early and forced marriage and abortion. iv. Effects of Adultery. Christians teach against adultery because it is against God's commandments and can lead to divorce, abortion, STIs, HIV/AIDS, domestic violence, murder (death) and psychological problems. v. Effects of Prostitution are many. It can lead to the breakup of the marriage and the family. Decreases a person's dignity and can lead to unplanned pregnancies, school dropouts; infections such as STIs and HIV/AIDS and misuse of family resources. vi. Effects of homosexuality. It's a threat to procreation. It promotes short-term formal relationships and therefore promotes HIV/AIDS. Homosexual couples are prone to HIV/AIDS infections because they have many partners; although this changing in the USA Gay couples are getting married in churches. vii. The effects of sexually transmitted diseases of the effects of HIV/AIDS are numerous. They include recurrent diseases due to opportunistic infections. There is also stigmatization. Some individuals have feelings of guilt, anger, denial, and depression. Patients have to look for extra finances to take care of their health. They have the burden for medications, and special diet. HIV/AIDS have no cure and leads to death like many other diseases. Parents die and leave their children orphaned. Gonorrhoea effects are many. The disease damages a woman's fallopian tubes leading to infertility; and the epididymis of a man leading to sterility. An infected pregnant mother can infect her newborn baby with gonorrhoea. The disease can affect the eyes of the fetus causing blindness. Gonorrhoea can also cause inflammation of the joints, heart and liver. Effects of syphilis are damage to the heart, brain and nervous system. This disease can lead to the madness and death of the victim. If a child is infected while in the womb, or during birth, the brain may have damaged. The child may have physical deformities or the infected mother may give stillbirths. Herpes genital effects. Infection can cause severe brain damage, cervical cancer. If a woman is pregnant, the disease can cause the baby's death. Wounds and wounds expose the sick person to HIV/AIDS infections. Effects of Hepatitis B. This disease damages the liver and can lead to the death of the infected person. He's got a vaccine, but he's not a treatment. viii. Other consequences of irresponsible sexual behavior are deaths, unplanned pregnancies, children living on the streets, school dropouts, and psychological problems related to irresponsible sexual behavior. Among them are: stress, depression, self - pity, abstinence, aggression and violence. Stress is the response of the body and mind to any situation that exerts pressure or makes demands on a person. The intensity or pressure experienced determines the stress level. Some of the signs of stress are: anxiety, worry, performance failure, chest pains, mood swings, rebellion, ulcers, heart palpitations, fatigue and feelings of guilt. Solutions. To avoid stress, it is suggested that individuals accept that one is stressed; identify sources of stress, rest, exercise, listen to therapeutic music, and talk to a counselor. Depression. This is an acute mental disorder. It is also a state of hopelessness and low spirits. Depression can be mild or severe. It has physical, emotional and behavioral signs and symptoms. Let me warn
you that it's just a doctor who can know if someone has a depression or not. Doctors are told by doctors that the signs of depression are: persistent headaches and chest pains; loss of appetite; too much appetite; memory loss; insomnia, i.e., lack of sleep; loss or gain of nervousness and mood swings; low self-confidence; Suicidal Suicide and self-pity. Other signs and symptoms are loss of libido (sexual desire); poor performance at school and workplaces; hopelessness; loss of interest in activities; hypertension and high blood pressure. d. Irresponsible social and human behavior. There are social and human behaviors that are contrary to Christian life. These unacceptable behaviors are abortion and divorce. Abortion is the termination of pregnancy before the fetus is able to live independently. There are two types of abortions. One of them is miscarriage or miscarriage. The other is induced abortion, which is deliberate and illegal in Kenya. Induced abortion has been debated in Kenya. The main question is whether abortion should be legalized or not. That's because abortion is legal in some European countries. Why do mothers seek abortion? There are many reasons, which are known only by mothers. These are a pregnancy due to rape and incest. Second, if the mother believes that the fetus will be a burden. This may be because the baby is conceived outside of marriage and the mother does not have the economic resources to take care of the baby. Another reason maybe for the mother to be in school, and she can not take care of the baby and continue with her education. Third, medical personnel can abort a deformed fetus or to save the mother's life if she is in danger. Christian's view of abortion as murder (Exodus20: 13). That's because abortion interferes with the mother's body, and destroys the baby. The Christian view is that the body is the temple of the Holy Spirit. God is the giver of life and He alone has the right to take it away. Abortion carries stigma and the effects mentioned above cause Christians to consent to abortion. And. Effects of irresponsible social and human behavior. Effects of abortion are infertility, ectopic pregnancy, destruction of parts of a woman's body, fetal malformation; risk of the mother bleeding to death and destruction of the uterus. Other effects are that the mother may experience in future still births, abortions, risk of sterile; Failed abortions leading to deformed babies and psychological problems that we discussed. It's stress and depression. Review questions. 1. Explain the T.A.'s understanding of human sexuality 2. Explain Christian attitudes towards human sexuality 3. How is sex abused in Kenya? 4. Why do you think minors are infected or sexually abused in Kenya? 5. Explain Christian teaching on male/female relationships 6. What is Christian teaching about responsible sexual behavior? 7. List the different types of irresponsible sexual behavior 8. Explain Christian teaching about irresponsible sexual behavior 9. Espoonn the effects of irresponsible sexual behavior Lesson Three: Marriage Learning Outcomes. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: A. Explain soon the meaning of marriage b. Explain the Christian teachings about marriage c. Describe dating in traditional African society d. Discuss the African and Christian approaches to wedding preparation and. Explain celibacy as an alternative to marriage to. Definition of marriage. Marriage is a binding legal union between a man and a woman who agree to have a lasting relationship as husband/wife. Marriage partners choose each other. In some cases, senior family and church members influence the choice of a marriage partner. When the partners agree to marry, they join the church and become husband and wife. Marriage is therefore a pact in which partners give themselves to each other. Marriage involves other members of the community, therefore, it is a social and community issue. Marriage is a permanent union. Marriage is a requirement of the community in which everyone in the community participates. Each person is expected to be married because it is a rite of passage. Marriage gives a person a high social status and prestige in the community. Marriage is also a pact between a man and a woman that should not be broken. Two people come together in marriage to procreate and perpetuate the community. Once married, a couple can have sex and companionship. Marriage is an expression and achievement of mutual love and comfort. It improves unity; social prestige, and respect in society. The purpose of marriage is sexual fulfillment; cultural and social demand; obligation to build a family; and procreation, though children are a gift from God. Forms of marriages There are many forms of marriages. There is a wedding ceremony organized as a symbol or mark of the union between a man and a woman. These wedding ceremonies are civil or religious. The main religious ceremonies are Christian, Islamic, Hindu and Sikh, among others. We also have usual African ceremonies, many of which are polygamous. Christianity does not allow polygamous marriage. Secular approaches to marriage. In the modern world, some people choose not to marry for personal reasons. Some people have children without getting married, while others choose to have a childless marriage. Husband and wife are the same. Monogamy is practiced for economic reasons. In some families women are the heads of the family. Choosing a partner is an individual and unusual act. In marriage, the traditional qualities of a good wife, such as hardworking, honesty and hospitality, are not considered. Modern society values external beauty, financial situation and social status. As a result, there is a high rate of marriage, separation and divorce. Sometimes young people don't get married in church. There is no formalization of marriages. These weddings are called Come-us-stay arrangements. Gender issues in marriage. The wife is subordinate to her husband, but she had rights. The marriage didn't end with her husband's death. The wife was inherited by a brother from her husband. This is the inheritance of widow/levirate marriage. She could refuse to be inherited but remained married to it even in death. The wife couldn't get married outside the family because of the dote. There was a payment of a fee for the parents. If a wife died, the man would marry his late wife's sister. This is surrogacy marriage. Those who did not marry were considered minor humans. The youth sat prepared for the wedding during the initiation, which was witnessed in a public ceremony. During the marriage, the couple makes vows to each other. The ancestors are invoked to bless the marriage. Factors that lead to a stable, healthy and successful marriage People are different and understand their roles differently. Here I am giving some suggestions. Discuss with your study companions and come up with other suggestions. An important factor is the mutual responsibility of the couple. This occurs if there is mutual consultation with each other in decision making. Two is each other's forgiveness. Three is a good treatment of each other, especially with equal respect. Four are sharing the scriptures together. Five is to give love and respect each other. Six is to have a faithful sexual relationship and, lastly, to be open and honest. Seven are traditional African qualities of a good wife who is described as: hardworking, fertile, morally upright, generous, kind, obedient, humble, clean, beautiful, polite, warm and hospitable. Eight are the qualities of a good husband, which are described as: being able to provide good leadership in the family. Other qualities are being aggressive, wise, courageous, courageous, responsible and good property managers. B. Christian teaching about marriage. Christians teach that marriage is sacred and that it is a divine institution, which is ordained to God. God began when he created Adam and Eve. Marriage must therefore be monogamous and permanent, for God protects marriages. The woman must submit to the husband who is told to love his wife as Christ loved the church. Church teaches respect to each other. The marriage is complete even without children as it is between a male and a female. Marriage is not mandatory and ends when a partner dies. Christian's preparation and approach to Christian marriage organize youth seminars, and rallies to teach young people how to choose marriage partners and how to treat wife/husband; caring for children; behave for in laws; acquire wealth (men); and run a family. Young people are taught to avoid sexual intimacy before marriage. Those who intend to marry are encouraged to go for premarital counseling. During counseling, they are told that love is the most important bond of unity in marriage. Church encourages partners to take the HIV/AIDS test before marriage. Wedding ceremony is held in the church Choose a marriage partner There are many ways to identify a marriage partner. One of them is the parents' arrangement. If you cannot make an individual decision and choose a or husband. Two is through an intermediary or a third party. In traditional African polygamous marriages, the first wife identified a wife her husband. Girls would be given to a boss as a gift c. Dating in traditional African society (A.T.S). Dating varied from community to community. Dating is the period between engagement and wedding ceremony. During dating premarital sex is prohibited. Girls and boys dressed with bracelets and rings. Dating was important in the A.T.S. That was because the man and woman who were girls and boys knew each other better before the wedding. It was a period in which girls/boys were instructed in the education of family life. It was also a period to connect the two married families. The couple had time to learn about each other's character, and get to know their families. It is a symbol (sign) of the girl's presence in her home (maternal house). She continues to
live with her own people. The families and the clan had the opportunity to check if the couple was related and that their clans were acceptable to the parents. Dating gives the two families time to negotiate and pay for the bride's wealth or endol. Bridal Wealth, bride's price, bride's home are all expressions of partnership. The man's family pays a fee for the woman's family. Some churches disregard the wealth of brides, while others encourage it. The giver is paid in different ways. The girl's family decides what they want. They will be animals (birds, pigs, camels, cows, goats, sheep), beer, grains, jewelry and clothing, among others. Importance of the esthe. It acts as compensation for working girls and saddles the marriage pact. It is a public expression of thanks for the coming of a new wife/mother in the man's family. It promotes friendship and cements the relationship between families. Shows commitment and seriousness of the future husband. After the payment of the fee, the woman belongs to the husband. A ceremony is held depending on the community. The payment of the bride's price is accompanied by wedding ceremonies. Finally, the gift helps to maintain peace Traditional African approaches to the preparation of marriage. Polygamy is a husband, married with many wives. Polygamy is permitted by the traditional African religion because it occurs if the first wife is sterile; ensures that all women have husbands; prevents infertility; provides extra work on the farms. A polygamous man has a higher status because many wives symbolize wealth. Children are important in a marriage because they promote the social status of their parents. They cement a bond of unity between husband/wife. They are a source of work and wealth. They are heirs of family wealth They provide security for the family. Divorce is legal dissolution of marriage. Christians allow divorce for specific reasons. Divorce was rare in traditional African societies. Divorce is granted under circumstances of: adultery, witchcraft, laziness, cruelty and disrespect to the wife. In contemporary society, divorce is sought or permitted by: infidelity in marriage or adultery; Violence misuse of family resources; family members; inlaw interference and alcohol abuse. Legal reasons for divorce According to kenyan law, divorce is allowed for the following reasons; adultery; if a man abandons his wife for more than 3 years; if a partner becomes crazy; and domestic violence, for example, physical and psychological torture. Christian teaching about divorce. Christians discourage divorce because marriage is a permanent status. There's no room for divorce. Church discourages divorce because of its adverse effects. Some denominations allow divorce if there is adultery. God hates divorce. Couples should remain faithful to each other Effects of divorce Are tense relationships, children suffering psychologically and experiences of rejection. A divorcee faces social stigma, rejection and isolation. If the parents split up, they raise families of single parents. These families suffer from economic difficulties and feelings of failure and inadequacy. And. Celibacy as an alternative to marriage. Celibacy is a Latin word Coelebes meaning single. Why don't some people get married? There are many reasons. Some of them are to seek the education that leads to delayed marriage; and career demands (workaholic). Other people are discouraged by examples of failed marriages. Other

reasons may be economic independence, poor health, HIV/AIDS, mental illness, parental interference and disappointment of failed past relationships. This happens if parents don't approve of a partner. Review questions 1. Explain the traditional African understanding of marriage 2. what is the importance of children in traditional African society? 3.What is Christian teaching about marriage? 4. What is the importance of the dating period in T.As 5. Why are so many people opting for celibacy? Lesson Four: The Family Introduction. As society grows and changes, the family grows and changes. As a result, there are several types and practices of the family. In this lesson, we will discuss the traditional family how it is practiced in the Bible, traditional African societies, and some Christian families. Learning results. At the end of the topic, the student should be able to explain types of families in society b Analyzing the traditional values and practices of the African family c Explain the family values and practices of Christians d Discuss problems related to family life today and Compare approaches to the family by Christians and traditional African society f. Discuss responsible parenthood The family. What's a family? The family is the basic social unit of human society. This basic unit is extended to include relatives bound by blood, marriage, friendship, and adoption. They're all family members. In Kenya, there are many types of families. A. Types of families i. Nuclear family is parents and their children. It's father, mother and children. There is an increase in monogamous or nuclear families because of urbanization as rural young people cities looking for white-collar jobs. Migration to cities by of different tribes led to pluralism. Education, high cost of living led to the death of African culture, which required men and women to marry many partners to produce many children to defend their tribe. The advantages of nuclear families are many. First, the man is able to give full attention to a wife and children. Second, there is the sharing of mutual love and peace at home. Three is economical to run a family. Four there is little competition for attention, less conflict, fights and stress. Five, it's easier to monitor the behavior of some children. ii. Polygamous family Father, mothers, children. This type of family has disadvantages in modern Kenya. Modern society is a money saving. Thus, if a man has many wives and children, he may lack basic needs such as food, shelter, education, and clothing. iii. Family of single parents a father, and children. Single – parents' families are raised by various circumstances. One is for parents getting apart. The separation of parents is due to several reasons. These are, for example, a partner going to another country and not returning to their country and family. Second, a single family is created by divorce. Divorced parents may decide not to remarry. Three is when one parent refuses to marry. This happens when a girl gets pregnant and the boy doesn't marry her. Four is because of the death of a spouse. The remaining father may decide not to remarry. Five is when some mothers decide to have children without marriage. This may not be correct, as there is no research to suggest this. Six is a partner's prison for a long time. One parent keeps taking care of their children because one is in jail. IV. Extended family father, mother, children, uncles, aunts, and cousins. This is the family type common in traditional African communities. v. Children took the family. This happens when the parents die and the first born takes care of brothers and sisters, including cousins. vi. Grandfather led family. The HIV/AIDS epidemic introduced this type of family where grandparents care for their grandchildren due to the death of both parents, especially the mother due to HIV/AIDS disease. This scourge has made many children orphaned. In other cases, parents go to more studies abroad and leave their children with their parents. B. Traditional values and practices of the African family. In African societies, the creation of a family is through marriage, and subsequent procreation. The family is seen as a sacred institution in African society. The traditional African family includes the dead (ancestors), unborn children, and the living. A traditional African family has obligations and duties. These were (1) offering sacrifices to the ancestors, (2) pouring libations; and (3) give the dead decent burials (4) providing basic needs for their children (5) raising children to be morally correct individuals. In addition, the traditional African family is responsible for education, care and of their children. This is demonstrated by the nuclear family, which provides needs necessary to meet and meet the economic needs of its members. The traditional African family is expected to participate in community activities. Family work was divided according to age, gender and social status. Each family member worked for their basic needs as well as for the well-being of the community. The African family had well-declared and practiced values There was (1) respect for family members (2) providing responsible parenthood, which is the process of educating children to become close or self-confident people (3) educating children in all aspects of life. Parents and family members helped their children develop intellectually and cognitively. The family taught the children physical skills. It also gave children confidence to appreciate their physical strength. The children were taken through a rigorous physical curriculum of games such as wrestling, swimming and racing to develop their physical strength. The children's bodies were completely nourished. Good and nutritious foods were served, which improved their muscle strength. The children learned social skills. They learned to behave with adults, colleagues, and grandparents. They developed social skills as parents allowed them to socialize and interact with other children, grandparents, and the community. It made them grow socially, emotionally and psychologically. They had a curriculum for teaching and training in traditional African religious values, family issues, moral and social values. This teaching of children began from an early age. The teaching method used was observation and practice. Parents taught because they are good examples. They were expected to model desired values and family practices. The children were taught to relate to each other as brothers and sisters. Parents should show tolerance to children. These figures show that African parents understood their parental roles and responsibilities. These values were sometimes: exploited by irresponsible family members or specific individuals. This exploitation encouraged addiction, leading to conflict, competition, hatred, and jealousy. Christian parents are expected to train their children to know God; be self-disciplined, and follow the Christian way of living. Another duty is to provide basic needs to your children. Christian understanding of the family Among Christians, the family is sacred and instituted by God. Read again about Christian teachings about marriage. The role of children in the Christian family it is expected that a Christian child will obey their parents, honor them and respect their parents. This is one of the Ten Commandments given to Moses by God. Parenting styles a) Dictatorship /authoritarian / autocratic – parents are the final authority, imposes decisions. b) Permissive or liberal style – also referred to as Laissez children do what they want. c) Democratic style - parents argue with children in family matters. This is the best style. Problems related to family life today Families face numerous problems such as a) Child abuse – sexual assault, beating b) Domestic violence – abusive language, frequent struggles, emotional abuse c) Diseases, for example, HIV /AIDS epilepsy / autism. d) Children with special needs, blindness, deafness or people with mental challenges, motor coercion (Autism) e) Separation, divorce f) Lack of children g) Families of single parents – economic difficulties h) Misuse of family resources, economic crisis i) Distress – a lot of wealth j) Unemployment, underemployment k) Retrenchment – dismissal of some employees in order to reduce the workforce l) Poor management of family finances m) Alcohol and drug abuse n) The generation gap o) Precarious relationships with in-laws p) Cultural differences and religious Traditional African approaches to family life problems today 1) Individuals were prepared for family life challenges since childhood 2) Adolescents, initiates received family life education 3) People entered marriage knowing that it is a long-term union 4) The rules were clear for governing marital relationships 5) Polygamy helped reduce infidelity 6) There were no single parent families. Members lived together reducing loneliness 7) Widows/widowers were encouraged to remarry Traditional beer was taken sparingly Christian approaches to family life problems today 1) Christian families are required to live according to Christian principles and values such as mutual respect, self-discipline, understanding, honesty, fidelity, love and forgiveness 2) Premarital counseling is held 3) The Church holds regular seminars and conferences on family life matters. Love and respect for each other. Christian wife to submit to the husband who is the head of the family. They are taught to take each other as complementary and equal partners. 4) Women are encouraged to form participation in church organizations, for example, mothers' union, women's guild where they learn roles of wife, mother and wife. 5) Some churches offer advice to families on the management of their families. They are encouraged to have investments. 6) The breadwinner is encouraged to write a written will. 7) To improve parents – child relationship churches offer guidance and
counseling to young Christian parents are advised to define positive role models for their children. 9) Parents are encouraged to be open and promote effective communication with their children. 10) Churches in case of serious family conflicts such as child abuse, domestic violence, advise legal action. 11) Churches organize youth seminars where they talk about drug abuse, premarital sex, negative pressure from colleagues and media influence, etc. 12) relevant are passed through books, pamphlets, magazines, FM media, TV etc. 13) Some churches welcome single mothers 14) Churches provide health services, guidance on HIV / AIDS 15) Some churches take care of widows, widowers and the issues of Needy Review 1. Cites the different types of families Topic Three: Christian Approaches to Work Learning Results:At the end of the topic you should be able to define the term work and vocation b Explain and appreciate the traditional African attitude towards work c Explain the role of professional ethics, ethics and code in society d Explain virtues related to work and Discuss the moral duties and responsibilities of employers and employees f Discuss Christian approaches to employment issues for employment-related issues Lesson One: Definition of Learning Terms At the end of this lesson, you should be able to: a. Explain the meaning of the work. Vocation, profession, commerce, crafts and work b. Give general reasons why people work Energy use, physical or mental, for the purpose of improving human life. It is any activity that requires energy expenditure or application of skills, for example, study, teaching, cooking, agriculture etc. Vocation Work can be described as vocation, profession, trade, crafts, career or employment. Vocation is of a Latin word Vocare which means to call ' Christians believe that each individual has been called of God for various duties. Vocation is a job that requires special skills, special training or a single call or a special mission in society. Profession Work that is characterized by a code of ethics, long specialized training, advanced knowledge and self-discipline. Professionals have their own established standards. Professionals determine entry requirements for new members and often have machines to handle errant members. For example, law, medicine, architecture etc. An office refers to an occupation, a way to earn a living. Some trades require specialized examples of hairdressing training A profession that requires manipulative skills or use of hands, for example, wood carving, ceramics, weaving. A vessel can be a trade depending on the nature of the occupation. A career An occupation that one chooses to pursue in your life. It's the general way to make a living. Work Refers to the tasks performed, services provided in exchange for the payment of wages. Most of the jobs are temporary and other permanent and social security. What determines the career, vocation? 1. Opportunities available for future development in a given work 2. The need to serve others especially the church and those in need 3. Interests, strengths, talents, skills 4. Inclination or attraction to a certain type of work 5. Pressure from parents, colleagues etc. General reasons why people work a) It is an essential element of life b) God ordered the work. Humans work for their food c) Work contributes to the development of the community d) Work is personal. Defines a person and) People work earn a living f) People work for fun, leisure g) To help and give to those in need h) To obtain luxuries i) People work to raise their living standards j) For self-satisfaction and satisfaction k) For personal development l) To keep a person person and not idle m) Acquire wealth and status in society n) Socialize with other members of society o) Achieve independence and not depend on another lesson Two: Traditional African Attitude to Work Learning results. At the end of class, you should be able to: a. Explain the importance of work 1. Work is essential for the well-being of the individual and the survival of the community 2. The work ensured that basic needs such as food, shelters, etc. were provided. 3. In traditional African society, work has been divided according to age, sex and status, for example, the individual's older, boss. 4. All were workers. Boys helped in grazing, fishing, girls helped cook firewood. Women cooked, cared for houses built by babies (maasa) etc. 5. Work among traditional African societies included herders, farmers, livestock, fishing, bee maintenance, etc. 6. Work was a common subject; people would work together and help each other. 7. The work was not for a salary (Money). The rewards of food included in work, community unit, acquisition of moral values etc. 8. Hard work was emphasized, laziness was condemned. 9. There have been some specific works for specialization, for example, men of herbal medicine, divination, prophecy, rain, ceramics etc. 10. The work involved prayers, offerings, and sacrifices to God. 11. Through work, the basic needs of the individual, the community, were met. 12. Working potentials; talents and skills were explored, acquired and used. 13. Work had a religious dimension as well as a social dimension. It brought people together by improving their relationships. 14. SAE 1. Find out how different communities in Kenya have lived in the past and how they live today 2. How the lifestyle of communities influenced daily activities Lesson Three: Christian Teaching on Work Learning Outcomes. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Describing Christian teachings about work Christian teaching about work is based primarily on the interpretation of the Bible, the teachings of Jesus, and the teachings of the apostles. Some of the teachings are: - 1. God himself instituted the work. He created the heavens, the earth and everything in it. Since God worked man must work. (Gen. 2:1) 2. God's work of creation is good (Gen. 1:31) Christians must strive to produce good works. 3. Work is a duty, a obligation, a command Christians are responsible for the creation of God (Gen:2: 15). They are to protect you – animals, birds, plants, marine life are all under the care of man. Human beings must work to acquire their basic needs (Genesis 1:29 – 30, 3:19) God blesses the work of our hands. 5. Human beings are co-creators with God (Gen.1: 28) God continues to create of human beings. Human beings glorify God through their work. 6. God reveals himself through his work of creation. God had a purpose for his creation. He is ordained, source of life, Almighty etc. 7. The work is a cooperative - operational enterprise. Eva was was to be Adam's helper (Gen. 2:20) Christians must co-operate in their endeavors. 8. Hard work is praised and laziness is despised. (Proverbs 31:27). Christians should work for their daily needs and not become a burden to others. 9. Work must be accompanied with rest (Gen:2: 2) God rested on the seventh day of all his work. God commanded the Israelites to rest on the seventh day. 10. People should enjoy what they have worked for (Eccl:3: 22). 11. Work must be done for the glory of God and for the good of society. 12. People should work honestly not to steal, but to work to earn an honest life (Eph:4: 28). 13. Those who do not work should not eat. They should always work because God is always in a work (John 15:17) Lesson Four: Roles of Professional Ethos, Ethics, and Codes in Society Learning Results. At the end of the lesson, you should be able to: - 1. Define the following terms, professional ethics, professional codes and professional ethos. 2. Describe the role of ethics. Definitions Professional ethics –: principles of behavior/conduct that guide members of a given profession. What workers can do and not do. Professional ethos The collective identity of the members of a profession, their unique custom or character, for example, what identifies doctors, lawyers etc. Codes of profession or code of ethics Collection of laws systematically arranged according to the main concerns and fundamental functions of the profession. Functions - Regulate the behavior of professionals (workers) - Allows professionals to understand their role - Ensures that professionals offer quality of service to their clients - Encourage respect among professionals - Give guidance on how professionals should relate to each other - They protect professionals from being compromised/unrelated used - They determine the expected level of performance - They serve as a measure of competence - Act as a measure of quality service - Protect professionals - They provide a reference point to discipline (used to discipline the wandering professional) - Inspire respect and high esteem by professionals - Through professional codes, ethics, ethos, professional gain public confidence Lesson Five: Virtues Related to the Outcome of Work Learning. At the end of the lesson, the student should be able to: 1. Define the term virtue 2. Giving examples of virtues related to work Virtue is a good human habit. It is a moral principle, moral quality or goodness of character and behavior. Examples of exultant virtues to work (f) Diligence – laborious (ii) Honesty, integrity – ability to be trusted (Integrity) Honesty is being true. (iii) Loyalty – being trustworthy and loyal (iv) Responsibility – ability to make decisions and act independently. Be to the well-being of others. v Tolerance - ability to bear with others or with difficult situations. Lesson Six: Moral Duties and Responsibilities of Employers and Employees Learning outcomes: by the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. and explain the duties and responsibilities of employers in relation to employees 2. List the rights of employers 3. Outline the moral duties of employees 4. Lists the rights of employees: government, non- government organization, private sector - individuals, company, self-employment. Employers have various roles and responsibilities with their
employees. They are: - Organize and conduct business efficiently for the benefit of the institution, employer, community - Respect the employee, treat him with dignity - Pay a fair wage to the employee - Ensure good healthy and safe working conditions - Provide social assistance to employees, for example, leave, days of leave, recreation time - Grant license as required by law or the terms of the contract - Take care of employees' well-being give medical coverage, pension scheme etc. - To motivate your employees - Reward employees - Compensate fired employees Employer rights Employers are entitled/ are entitled to (a) Take profits from their business (b) Conduct their business without unfair taxation (c) Form Association with other employers (d) Get and conduct business (e) Hire companies (and Hire) , dismiss employees in accordance with the requirements of their companies and contract (f) Require a fair day job (g) Conduct business without subjecting to unfair conditions and competitions Moral duties of employees 1. Perform your duties in the best possible way without supervision 2. Respect and protect employer property 3. Encourage peaceful solutions to any problems encountered in your workplace 4. Work diligently for yourself - achievement and development 5. To respect your employer and colleagues 6. Please note the terms of the contract with employer 7. Be loyal, honest, respect the employer Employee rights To receive fair wages To have a reasonable workload Have reasonable working hours Have safety and protection at work Right to join a labor union Right to more individual training and development education Retirement rights, end benefits Rights to a fair opportunity for the provision Right to rest time Right to favorable working conditions Lesson Seven: Christians Approaches to Issues Related to Employment Learning outcomes. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define the following terms, salaries and industrial action 2. Declare the Christian teachings on wages 3. List the reasons for industrial action 4. States the results of the workers' strike/industrial action 5. Explain the Christian approaches to strikes Wages and industrial actions (Strikes) A salary is the payment for the work done. Payment is in modern times made according to hours, weeks or days in which one works. Christians on wages - Human beings have the right to work for a decent life (Matt.20:1 – 16) They must be paid for their work. - Workers must receive wages in the amount and value of their work (1 Timothy 5:18) - Salaries Salaries be paid as agreed (Mathew 20:13) - Employers should not take advantage of employee poverty (Deuteronomy 24: 14 – 15) - Human beings should not be enslaved to work (Ex.5:22 – 23) – Employers who degrade their workers on wages are condemned (Deut.24:14 – 15, Jer.22:13) - Oppression is condemned (Amos 5:18, 8:4) - Workers' wages should never be withheld (James 5:4) Industrial action Also commonly called 'Strike' this is an effort of workers to stop work in protest by boycotting to sit slowly – ins or refuse to work. There has been an increase in industrial action in the recent past in most countries in the world. Reasons for industrial action 1 Due to increased awareness of workers' rights 2 Exposure to global trends through the media 3 Training of trade unions fighting for workers' rights 4 Due to poor working conditions 5 Low-paid workers 6 Workers threatened with unjustified layoffs 7 Suspension of workers/interdiction – unfairly 8 A hostile work environment Results of workers' strikes (industrial / action a) Wage cuts b) Drawdowns c) Loss of jobs d) Employers suffer losses and) Inflation f) Injuries even death when confronted by the police g) Victimization of some individuals h) Bitterness between workers and employers Christian approaches to strikes a) Christians recommend peaceful cooperation – existence between workers and employers b) There must be justice , justice, love among workers - employees c) There should be an open communication channel between the ranks from top to bottom d) Employees should not destroy the property and) Working conditions should be better and improved f) Employees should be human etendwhen dealing with employees Lesson Eight: Results of Child Labor. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define the term child labor 2. Take the reasons why the children are employed 3. Declare the disadvantages of child labor 4. List the causes of child labor 5. Describe the church's position in dealing with child labor A child is a person under the age of 18. A child does not have an ID card, does not vote (in Kenya). According to the International Labour Organization, the minimum age of employment is 14. Child labor It is involving a person under 14 years of age in salary/paid employment. Reasons why children are employed - To provide cheap labor - They can not fight for proper terms - They are easily hired and fired Disadvantages of child labor Children are not yet mentally and physically prepared to do work for adults. This leads to a) Exploitation of children b) Children paid less, taken advantage c) Inhibits the growth of a child and denies them the chance to enjoy their childhood. (d) their right to basic education. (e) exposes children to hazards (hazards) of machinery, chemicals. f) Heavy burden deprives children of socio-educational, moral, psychological, physical rights. Places where the children are employed. - Plantations - coffee, tea - Domestic services - - Tourism sector - Industries - Children are trafficked and employed as commercial sex workers Causes of child labor – reasons why children work 1 Lack of money / poverty 2 Death of parents 3 Dropout from school due to pregnancy, indiscipline, (truancy), poor academic performance or lack of school fees. 4 Those who never went or took to school. 5 Lack of good models, for example, Mombasa coastal province, Malindi has several of the financially stable people being school dropout, involved in drug trafficking, commercial sex etc. 6 Influence of cultural values, for example, circumcision of boys in some communities is done later in life and one is declared an adult, for example, kikuyu circumcision at age 13, or 12 years 7 Children being attracted by employers. 8 Greed for material benefits 9 Being homeless end up as a street child Church position in dealing with child labor - The church condemns her - She has placed homes for poor children (orphanages) - Provides guidance, counseling to parents and children - Children are God's blessing, therefore, should be loved and cared for - Parents have the responsibilities to protect their children from harm. Lesson Nine: Unemployment and Self-Employment Learning Outcomes. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define the term unemployment and self-employed 2. They affirm the causes of unemployment 3. Describe christians' response to unemployment issues 4. List the problems faced by self-employed workers Unemployment when people are able and willing to work but are unable to find a viable income or occupation is referred to as unemployment. Causes of unemployment 1 Preference for prestigious white collar jobs (Office jobs – no – manual jobs) 2 Corruption – tribalism, nepotism, bribery denying jobs to qualified people in preference to the unqualified. 3 Unequal distribution of wealth – some regions are more ingenious than others. Industries, good infrastructure concentrated in some areas. 4 Inadequate resources for self-esteem – employment (lack of capital, skills) 5 Limited employment opportunities – probably due to high population growth 6 Few international investors in Kenya, probably due to high crime rate, insecurity. Identify ways to create job opportunities Christian response to unemployment issues a) They encourage self-employment – employment in cases of unemployment b) They have created vocational training, polytechnics to train people for jobs that are for their own income – employment. c) Christians condemn idleness Autonomous work Autonomous work is an economic activity initiated, controlled by an individual. It is an occupation in which a person starts a personal enterprise and manages it with the help of others. Examples companies, jua kali sector, music industry, entertainment (e.g., comedians), community work, agriculture etc Problems/challenges – Some do not have enough capital to start a business and keep it running - Lack of skills needed to run the business - High High Leading to the closure of some deals – Small traders face undue competition from larger companies Review Issues 1. What is work? 2. List the six reasons why people work 3. Explain T.As attitude towards work 4. List some of the factors that have changed the attitude towards work in modern society 5. What are the rights of employees? 6. Declare the functions of employees 7. Why has child labor become common place in Kenya? 8. What are the causes of unemployment in Kenya? 9. What can the government do to reduce unemployment in Kenya? Topic Four: Christians Approaches to leisure learning outcomes:By the end of the topic, you should be able to explain the meaning of leisure b Discuss the traditional African understanding of leisure c Discuss Christian teaching at leisure d Discuss the importance of leisure and Outline various forms and uses of leisure f Explain how leisure is misused in society today g Discuss alcohol and other drug abuse and its effects h Explain criteria Christians to evaluate the use of Christian leisure criteria to evaluate the use of leisure Lesson One: Meaning of Leisure Work is a must – however, people cannot work 24 hours. They need to rest. God rested on the seventh day after work. Work and rest are complementary elements of human life. Definition of leisure This is the moment when one is free from work or other duties. Time available to someone, which can be used productively, depending on their interests and skills. Leisure provides
mental, physical relaxation, spiritual, emotional relaxation and enrichment. Forms of leisure Passive 2. Passive active leisure involves use of mental energy Active leisure – there is use of physical energy Examples of passive leisure activities are - Watching television - Reading storybooks - Playing video games - Chatting with friends Examples of active leisure activities are - Jogging - Mountain climbing - Gardening - Dance - Tree planting - Playing football Leisure is used for - Fun - Entertainment - song, dance, watch movies etc - Relaxation - exercises - Socialization - sharing , education – Religious engagement – wedding ceremonies, visitation to the sick, adoration In passive leisure others amuse while in active leisure the person is active, the whole body is involved. Active leisure allows one person to 1. Develop your body 2. Build resistance 3. Strengthen relationships etc Some leisure activities are dangerous, for example, boxing, motorsport; while others are expensive, for example, golf. Leisure activities are addictive, while others are unproductive. - Leisure activities should be planned for - Leisure activities can also be economic activities, generating income. Lesson Two: Traditional African Understanding of Leisure Learning Outcomes. At the end of the lesson, should be able to: - 1.Set leisure according to traditional African understanding 2. State the various forms of community leisure activities in traditional African society permeates every aspect of life. Leisure activities accompany the work. Leisure and work were entertainment. The work was accompanied by singing, reciting stories sharing past events. Examples of leisure activities in traditional African society include - Wrestling - Running - Playing Ajua - Mock fighting - Swimming - Spear throwing - Poetry - Music and dance etc Leisure activities that were common include • Bull fighting • Language – twisters • Recitation of poetry • Narration of legends myths • Dance • Brain teasers • Puzzles etc. Work in African society included fishing, land, grazing, hunting, harvesting Most leisure activities in traditional African society were active forms of leisure , common, non-individualistic and not for monetary gains All forms of leisure had an educational value. Folk stories had a moral value. People have been taught not to be selfish, greedy jealousy etc Myths and legends tell the origin of the community and its history of important people as well as the history of the community. In traditional African society, leisure led to the acquisition of values or virtues such as co – operation, sharing, solidarity, love, bravery, empathy, resistance, tolerance, etc. most activities were linked to the worship of God and the veneration of ancestors. Leisure activities were organized throughout the gender and age group season (e.g., harvest – dance, singing); wet rainy seasons – boat swimming Rites of passage, e.g., initiation, marriage, birth and appointment provided leisure activities Leisure activities were planned for the Third Class: Christian Teaching on Leisure Learning Outcomes. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Describe the Christian teachings about work 2. Affirm the various ways that Christians use their Christian leisure to teach that a) Work and leisure are of divine origin. God rested on the 7th day after work b) Leisure is a gift from God that leisure should be well used. c) Leisure is not being wasted d) Leisure gives us the opportunity to worship God. Leisure should be used to serve God. d) Christians associate leisure with personal growth and communion, and) Jesus recognized the need for rest by removing his disciples from his active ministry. It is good to have alone time for reflection, rest, visit friend etc. f) Leisure should be used to seek God and help others, for example, Jesus prayed, helped the health of the restored needy people. Christian ways use their free time – Activities Worshipping God Visiting the Sick Caring for the Needy Resting Watching Television Talking to Members of the Retreat Family – time spends time away with a group of people to be alone with God Visiting Friends, Relatives Reading the Bible Praying etc. Lesson Four: Important Use and Abuse of Leisure Learning Outcomes. In of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Miss the importance of leisure 2. List the ways that leisure can be used properly 3. Describe how leisure is poorly used today The importance of leisure is necessary. It is important in several 1) It is a good time to evaluate the work we have done (Reflection Time) 2) Brings together people who lead to self - growth and achievement (Social function of leisure) 3) Leisure helps individuals discover their hidden talents 4) Leisure relaxes the mind – a change of activity, relieves the mind 5) Leisure refreshes the body – restores lost energy 6) Leisure allows Christians to offer charity to those in need 7) Leisure provides time for worship and Leisure spiritual renewal gives an hour to rest 9) It is recreation time 10) Take an hour to participate in social occasions 11) Allows people to travel and visit friends and relatives 12) Leisure can be used to enhance and acquire new skills and knowledge 13) It is a time to develop and discover talents The talents of leisure – Leisure itself Leisure can be used for one. Religious experience b. A time to rest c. Leisure is used to give us time to help others d. Leisure can be used to spread the word of God and. Talent development f. It is an opportunity for individual growth g. Leisure strengthens social relationships. Leisure can be used to reflect on the decision; actions etc. leisure activities reveal who we are. i. Leisure can be used for educational and economic purposes The proper use of leisure is when free time is spent doing activities that add value to us. Misuse of leisure today Free time can be misused through various activities, for example. 1) Spend a lot of time in passive activities, for example, watching porn, watching violent movies 2) Spend free time in idle conversations – gossip leading to conflicts 3) Spending time in the game, casinos betting on horses playing games Ajua etc 4) Consumption of alcohol and drugs – when a person drinks alcohol, spends time drinking at the expense of family, abusing drugs is misuse of leisure time. 5) Leisure can also be poorly used through involvement in dangerous activities. Night dance, disco dance has become a common form of leisure around the world. What are the advantages and disadvantages? Lesson Five: Drug abuse and its effects- alcohol, soft and hard drugs learning results. At the end of the lesson, you should be able to: - 1. Define the terms drug, drug use, drug abuse 2. Administer the different ways to apply drugs 3. List the various categories of drugs 4. List the different types of drugs 5. Describe the various effects of different drugs A drug is any substance that when taken can alter or cause changes in the normal functioning of the body. Drug abuse Drug misuse. Using a drug for a drug for another purpose than what is intended for the use of drugs Proper use of drugs are taken in various ways, ie 1 Liquids 2 Lotions 3 Ointment 4 Powder 5 Cake Form, Drugs are classified as legal and illegal ways to administer drugs Drugs taken /administered in various ways - Infecting - Inhaling/smoking - Chewing - Swallowing - Drinking - Smelling/snuffing Drug Categories a) Medicinal b) Soft Drugs c) Hard/Narcotics Narcotics Types of drugs 1) Preventive drugs, for example, medicines to prevent polio, cholera, yellow fever 2) Curative drugs – drugs that cure diseases 3) Sedatives, palliatives – pain-relieving medications, put patients to sleep, for example, medicines for diabetes, heart disease, asthma, analgesics. 4) Tranquilizers – drugs that relieve tension induce sleep, for example, pyriton, valium. 5) Stimulants – drugs used to increase the physiological activity of a given organ. They awaken the activity of the central nervous system/senses. 6) Volatile drugs – these drugs intoxicate the user, are derived from petroleum products thinners of paint diluents glue etc. stimulants and volatile drugs classified as soft drugs. 7) Hard drugs or narcotic drugs are highly addictive drugs. The body forms dependence on these drugs. These drugs affect the mind causing drowsiness; sleep, stuco and they are the most commonly abused drugs. Examples are Cocaine - From Coca Leaves - Its highly addictive - Causes mental problems - It can lead to death by overdose - A very expensive drug Other side effects are confusion, convulsions, circulatory collapse and rapid heartbeat Bhang / Marijuana - An Indian hemp plant - Also called marijuana, hashish, cannabis, Sativa depending on which part of the plant is taken, ie leaves, stems or roots. - Users become aggressive excited or elevated - Bhang changes perception of space, time and reality - Cause drowsiness and irresponsible behavior - Its side effects cause people to engage in criminal activities, for example, theft with violence, because it gives changes in perception Morphine It is used to suppress pain clinically - Its addictive - Its derivative of cocaine - Used as local aesthetic heroine - Its relieving pain - Highly addictive - Heated powder on aluminum foil, Therefore smoked vapor forms referred to as chasing the dragon - Also called brown sugar - Its injected and injected - An overdose can lead to death - its face - Causes respiratory problems - Your depressive symptoms - Withdrawal symptoms when heroin is not available are nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe anxiety Soft drugs - Cigarette - Alcohol - Miraa / khat Cigarette - Made of tobacco - Cigarettes contain a) Nicotine - a highly addictive substance. b) Carbon monoxide, which damages arteries heart and lungs c) Tar – black substance that promotes cancer of throat, heart and lungs Cigarettes are legal drugs in Kenya. Pregnant women may have an abortion or terminate pregnancy if they
smoke. Leads to thoracic respiratory diseases poor blood circulation Leads to destructive fires due to carelessness Miraa / khat 1 Plants / legally in Kenya, and other parts of the world 2 They are chewed 3 Cause temporary arousal 4 Makes a loose appetite by and sex 5 The juice in miraa causes temporary excitement in the user when ingested 6 Miraa makes the user be irritable Alcohol - Alcohol is a drug made through fermentation - It is a drink used on social ceremonial occasions - It is in the form of wines, traditional beer (e.g. busaa, muratin, mmazi) and alcoholic beverages, e.g. whisks, cognac, gin, chang'aa - Alcohol is prepared by fermentation or distillation - heating to some extent. In traditional African society, alcohol was fermented and used for 1. Medicinal value 2. Entertainment 3. Marriage celebrations 4. Beer parties given to visitors - Excessive alcohol consumption has been discouraged - Drunk people have been scorned or reprimanded - Young people were not allowed to drink alcohol - When alcohol is overly taken is abused Alcohol abuse - Alcohol can lead to body dependence or addiction - Consequences of alcohol abuse are like (i) Wasting family resources (ii) Deterioration of health (iii) Lack of concentration leading to poor quality of work (iv) Family breakdowns due to frustrations A man experiences a desire for lack of sex the ability to perform disruptions (v) deformed fetus if a mother abuses alcohol when pregnant (vi) Alcohol destroys brain cells (vii) Leads to unruly behaviors such as fights, violence (viii) Is vulnerable to risky behaviour – a drunk person is unable to make appropriate decisions therefore vulnerable to sexual infections such as HIV/AIDS (ix) It can cause a person to cause accidents by driving under the influence of alcohol or staggering on the road. Lesson Six: Causes of Alcohol and Drug Abuse (Reasons Why People Abuse Alcohol and Drugs) Learning Outcomes. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. state and explain the effects of drugs 2. state and explain the causes of drug use and abuse (f) Frustration due to unemployment, inability to perform well and meet established standards or other personal frustrations. (ii) idleness – when some idle resort to the use of alcohol and drugs (iii) Addiction (iv) Boredom (v) Bad examples of adults (vi) Availability of drugs in the Kenyan market (vii) Negative peer pressure (viii) Experimentation and addiction (ix) Media influence (x) Social permissiveness (xi) Urbanization (xii) Pressure from work (xiii) Financial stress (xiv) Globalization – foreign word influences Effects of drug abuse Drug abuse Poses dangers to a person's health, affects the family, society in general. The effects of drug abuse are A. Psychological problems – drugs are addictive. The body becomes dependent on them. It can't work without the drugs. It leads to depression, irritability, aggressiveness, paranoia, someone getting scared to face reality etc.B. Crime – theft, theft, people who abuse drugs will steal, steal to get money to buy the drugs. Drugs led students to set fire to schools, killing their classmates. C. Illusion – users do not face reality. D. Health problems – is prone to diseases because of frequent use of drugs. Drugs weaken the system body, for example, alcohol leads to liver cirrhosis, stomach ulcers. One of them is susceptible/prone to HIV/AIDS Infection Lung cancer from STIs, still born etc. Economic problems Drugs are expensive. Abuse leads to exhaustion of family resources poverty F. Loss of employment and income G. Social problems Drug abuse leads to family conflicts, leading to separation, divorce, family quarrels and even murder (domestic violence) H. Accidents I. Frustrations J. Poor performance in school work K. Death People die from drug abuse. A higher dose of heroin, cocaine kills. Alcohol can lead to a blackout, it affects the brain. Lesson Seven: Remedies for learning drug abuse. By the end of the lesson you should be able to: -1. Listing the various remedies for drug use and abuse has become a global problem. Remedies or solutions include a) Law Enforcement Through agencies such as the UNDCP United Nations International Drug Control Programme Anti Narcotics Police Units, NACADA National Agency for the Campaign Against Drug Abuse in order to control the abuse of Narcotics and other drugs. b) Education People to be educated about the effects of drugs. The curriculum from primary to secondary includes topics on drug abuse. Guidance and advice Religious teachings – all religious condemn drug abuse Family values to be promoted. Parents should set good examples to their children Each individual should cultivate individual values. Respect your body and take care of your bodies Rehabilitation of drug users/abusers Lesson Eight: Christian criteria for evaluating the results of the Use of Leisure Learning. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Describe the Christian criteria for evaluating the use of leisure criteria – criterion – a principle or norm to judge something. As a Christian determines whether a particular leisure activity is legal, acceptable before God – criteria for evaluating the use of leisure 1) Christians should engage in leisure activities that promote their respect and dignity that should socialize with morally upright people (bad company corrupts good morals) 2) God commands leisure, therefore, should serve God's purpose. 3) Leisure should come after work 4) Leisure should be used for the good of others. Activities that are harmful to others should be avoided. 5) Chosen activities should enrich your knowledge of God 6) Activities should provide service to others 7) Leisure does not mean laziness A Christian should not engage in an activity harmful to himself, but those who promote respect and dignity 9) Christians to avoid activities that lead to sin or addiction 10) They must perform an activity that develops their social and spiritual physical emotional well-being 11) Leisure should be appreciated in moderation 12) Activities for leisure should be of moral leisure, within the laws of God and pleasing to good. Review questions 1. Identify five (5) reasons why alcohol taking as a way to spend leisure is condemned 2. Write down five ways in which modern Christians use their free time 3. Give five ways in which drug use and abuse could affect 4.00 Christians identify ways in which Christians can overcome the temptations of drug use and 5(a). Why is leisure important in the life of a Christian? 5(b). What factors contributed to the misuse of leisure in Kenya? 6.State factors that led to drug misuse in Kenya Topic Five: Christian Approaches to Wealth, Money and Learning Outcomes of Poverty: At the end of this topic, you should be able to: - a. Define the concepts wealth, money and poverty b. Explain and appreciate the traditional African understanding of wealth and poverty c. Describe the impact of the introduction of the monetary economy on traditional African society. d. Explain the Christian teachings about money, wealth, and poverty. Discuss the Christians addressed on some issues related to wealth money and poverty f. Defending Christian principles in the acquisition and use of wealth Lesson One: Definition of concepts Wealth, Money and Poverty a) Wealth: – accumulation... Accumulation of materials owned by an individual, family or a group of people. Wealth is property that has economic value, for example, land, animals, money, valuable goods such as jewelry, commercial and residential buildings etc. Ways to acquire wealth Corporate Inheritance Commercial Agriculture Salaried Jobs Investment in cash in financial institution Providing commercial services b) Money It is the means of exchange that works as a legal bid. It is something that is generally accepted as a means of exchange, a means of payment. It is usually in the form of coins or banknotes. Good monetary media (money) has certain qualities. Qualities of money • It should be acceptable • It should be quite stable • Easy to divide into small units • Easy to carry • It should be relatively scarce • It should be durable • Its value must be maintained through proper control of its circulations Money is a measure of wealth. What he can buy is value. Money is used to buy services, goods, pay debts etc. Examples of currencies in the world are Ksh. (Kenya), Rand (South Africa) USA & Dollar, Pound (Great Britain) Euro (Europe), Yen (Japan) Etc. c) State of Poverty to be without adequate basic necessities of life, for example, food, shelter, clothing It is a state of helplessness. It is characterized by poor health, hunger and lack of educational facilities, careless with the environment. Causes of poverty a. Adverse weather conditions (geographical factors) b. Poor family formation (historical and social factors) c. Political stability leading to civil wars d. Poor governance and. Regional imbalance of natural resources f. Low level of technology g. Laziness h. On Reliance on Foreign Aid Lesson Two: The Traditional African Understanding of The Learning Outcomes of Wealth and Poverty. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define the terms wealth and poverty according to traditional African understanding 2. Affirm the various ways in which wealth has been acquired in traditional communities 3. Lists the causes of poverty in the African communities tradition The richness of traditional African societies has been measured in terms of the amount of land, cattle, grains, wives, children owned by an individual or by the community. Wealth has been acquired in many ways. (i) As a gift from God, most Africans believe that wealth is a blessing from God. (ii) Inheritance In cases where the head of the family is dead, the eldest son becomes the guardian of the property. The clan and community elders give direction to how wealth should be shared. (iii) The wealth of the bride (iv) Agriculture (v) Exploitation of natural resources –
honey, wood for sculpture, building materials etc (vi) Trade African communities were involved in the trade of trade where they exchanged goods and services (vii) The richness of the attacks was also acquired by invading other communities – goats, sheep, cattle. - People were encouraged to work hard to acquire rich honesty - Rich people were highly regarded and were considered for the leadership position. - Wealth was incomplete without a family Poverty was seen as punishment or curse for irregularities. Other causes of poverty according to the Traditional African Society were: • Laziness • Lack of inheritance • Incursions by other communities • Hunger • Natural disasters • Disease – making the individual weak to acquire wealth – In the acquisition of wealth, principles such as value for human life, mutual responsibility and sharing, common property were emphasized. - Places that were common include pastures, rivers and irrigation sites - Laziness was ridiculed through songs, puzzles and proverbs. Lesson Three: Impacts of the Introduction of the Monetary Economy on the results of the Traditional African Learning Society. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define economy, development and monetary economy 2. Explain the reasons for the introduction of money 3. Explain the impact of the monetary economy on traditional African society Introduction - Money was introduced into Africa by Europeans - Before the colonial period, Africans practiced trade - real goods exchanged with other goods, for example, animals would be exchanged with food grains, milk, sorgh, kitty, children exchanged for food during hunger. - Traders from Asia have introduced currency forms in Africa, such as cowrie shells, gold and Indian rupees. Europeans have introduced the currency still today Used Economy: – careful management of resources, finances, income and expenditure of a family, a business enterprise, community or a country. A country's economy must be well managed if it has the capacity to meet the social economic needs of its members. Development It is measured by the health of its economy in the supply of health, education, housing, sanitation, employment, longevity of life, decrease in material and infant mortality. Monetary economy: – Use of money as a means of exchange in economic activities such as banks, investments, insurance, goods and services. Reasons for the introduction of money 1) Colonization brought many changes, such as uncultivated land declared crown land for the colonialists. Colonialists. Tax introduction Africans should pay taxes to the government. Taxes were paid in the form of cash. 3) Introduction of formal education School fees have been introduced. The fees were paid in the form of cash. 4) Introduction of modern medical services People paid for medical services using money. 5) Emergence of new lifestyles Converts to Christianity were emphasized to have materials, so they had to work to improve their living standards. They built houses, took their children to schools practiced modern family techniques, so they had to use money. Impact of the introduction of the monetary economy in traditional African society 1) Introduction of salary – work 2) Breakdown of family ties as people migrated from rural to urban areas in search of employment 3) African lands taken by colonialists, reducing people to squatters, therefore, need to work 4) There was the creation of a gap between people – the rich and the poor 5) Emergence of addictions , for example, corruption , bribery, prostitution, theft 6) Deterioration of

african values dear, for example, the wealth of the bride has become commercialized, customs lost etc.) 7) Loss of African human dignity. Africans had to pay taxes to the colonial government. They were forced to work on European farms to get money. They worked under dehumanizing conditions The production of traditional food crops has decreased replaced by money crops. 9) The individual ownership of the land was emphasized. Land could be sold at will 10) There was an increase in rural – urban migration leaving rural people less educated. 11) Exploitation of the poor by the rich – poor wages, overcharging of food prices. 12) Destruction of the natural environment to create space for construction projects, urban centers. 13) The cost of living has increased. Almost everything is acquired for money. Lesson Four: the results of Christian Teaching on Wealth, Money, Learning poverty. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Explain the Christian teachings on wealth 2. Explain the Christian teachings on poverty Teaching about wealth 1) Wealth is a blessing of God 2) Those who obey the laws of God, teachings of the prophets are blessings promised by God Deut28: 1 – 4 3) Wealth has duties associated with it, for example, 10% tithing, alms giving to the poor, and an aspect of stewardship. 4) Wealth should be used wisely. People don't own their properties, but they're administrators. You must share with the poor, needy. 5) Wealth is not permanent, for example, parable of the rich fool. When people die, they don't take anything with them. Naked in the world, naked out of the world. Work. 1.216) Wealth can create a false sense of independence of self-confidence, there is no need for God. 7) Wealth must be fairway – there is no happiness for a person who receives riches the wrong way. Wrong attitude towards wealth can lead to idolatry and other dangers. Matt.19: 23 – 24 danger of materialism – making riches of your God, love for money is the root of all evil (1 Timothy 6:10) 9) It is wrong to discriminate against others based on material possessions. Materials, associated with the rich, the poor, the sick, etc. 10) Seeking spiritual wealth, which is permanent and more satisfying than material wealth, which is transient – temporal. Matt 6:19 – 20) 11) Recognize God as the source of riches 12) Use wealth to help those in need 13) Wealth is an instrument to enable us to live decently. 14) Obsession with money and wealth leads to sin. 15) Church leaders should avoid greed for wealth (1 Timothy 3:3) 16) God will judge rich explorers. Christian teaching about poverty 1) Christian teachings discourage irresponsible behaviors and habits, for example laziness, idleness, and neglect. Some people got poor because of it. 2) Some people become poor because of misfortunes 3) Others are poor because of judgment due to disobedience to God 4) God cares for the poor 5) Those with more should share with the poor 6) People must work to alleviate poverty in society 7) Jesus helped the poor so if we, the poor in spirit will be blessed Lesson Five: Christian Approaches / Answer to Questions Related to Wealth and Money. Learning results. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Describe the Christian's response to wealth and poverty 2. Affirm the factors that cause poverty 3. Describe how wealth/resources can be fairly distributed Christian can account for A. Insistence on the fair distribution of wealth B. Fighting bribery and corruption C. Using life skills D. Practicing Christian values Introduction - Affliction - have a lot of material possessions and a luxurious standard of living. Poverty is a state of lack of basic needs. - Illegal means of acquiring wealth include fraud, land grabbing, selling narcotic drugs etc. Factors that contributed to poverty 1. Political instability 2. Lack of formal education 3. Laziness 4. Negative attitude towards work - job choice 5. Historical factors – lack of colonization of the land 6. Export cheap unprocessed agricultural products and then sold back expensive. A. Fair distribution of wealth/resources a) Christians to promote the value of justice, justice, social responsibility. As? For having combat – crusades of corruption, being models, teaching or importing skills, defending the cancellation of external debts, taxation at all etc b) Fair wages. c) Promotion of affordable and decent housing. (d) favourable lending conditions. e) Encourage artisans jua Kali f) Christians to demand transformation of society by implementing fair economic policies that can ensure a fair distribution of wealth. g) Encourage foreign investors through good infrastructure, incentives, for example, shorter process to register business, security. h) Christian to encourage investments by churches and inculcate in people the management of the appropriate time of free education for the poor or needy. Fair distribution of wealth/resources refers to jobs, infrastructure, hospitals, water, agricultural products etc. Lesson Six: Bribery and Learning corruption Corruption At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define the following terms bribery and corruption 2. Explain the factors that contribute to bribery and corruption 3. Explain the consequences of bribery and corruption The fight against bribery and corruption are related terms. Corruption: – practice of giving bribes in the form of money, goods or privileges in exchange for a service. Bribery: – act of giving money, material goods or services to someone to influence the recipient to give subservient favors. The goal is to influence a decision in favor. Bribery is a form of corruption. Corruption is some kind of moral degeneration. A practice by which someone uses their influence in an activity that is not morally acceptable. – Examples of corruption include promotion by an elderly person to a favor, collusion with lack of work, use of government vehicles to attend to personal matters. In Kenya, Kenya's anti-corruption commission, KACC, is a national body formed to fight corruption. Factors leading to bribery and corruption 1. Not a job – one will bribe to secure the job 2. Greed for money – caused by peer pressure, poor moral values, wrong ethical rationale about money etc. 3. Fear – fear of being arrested 4. Ignorance - giving bribes in the form of gifts 5. Disintegration of traditional African values 6. Lack of moral integrity – no Christian values, no spiritual basis 7. Frustration in the workplace 8. A conscience Consequences of corruption and bribery 1. Leads to injustice 2. Leads to incompetent supplies of goods or services to be awarded heavy contracts – leads to bad services, for example, construction of roads 3. Poor infrastructure, poor provision of public services 4. It leads to undermining the moral fabric of society – leading to social hopelessness and despair 5. It led to a lack of trust in public servants, and in government 6. Discontent among people 7. Degrades the personality of an individual 8. It can lead to arrest and job loss Lesson Seven: Christian attitude towards bribery and learning outcomes of corruption. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Describe the Christian attitude towards bribery and corruption 2. Define the following terms life skills, decision making, critical thinking, creative thinking, self-esteem and assertiveness 3. List the steps involved in decision making 2. Bribes cause injustice proverbs 17:23 3. Seen as morally wrong, as they negatively affect family 4. Jesus drove the merchants out of the temple. They had begun the exploitation of the poor. 5. Convicted because it degrades the personality of an individual 6. Amos condemned the acceptance and donation of bribes 7. Bribery blinds the eyes In the parable of John the Baptist condemned soldiers of accepting bribes Corrupt judge and widow, corruption is condemned. 8. Christians should live righteously and not give bribes or receive. They are the light World. 9. Money earned from corruption is not acceptable acceptable god. C Using life skills Life skills are skills, which allow a person to effectively address life challenges by making critical thinking decisions Creative thinking Self-esteem Assertiveness. Decision making Process of identifying the best alternative to overcome a challenge encountered. Often the decisions we make affect not only us, but those around us. Steps to decision - making 1. Identify the challenge (problem) what is the problem? What's bothering you? 2. Understand the challenge/ problem: - What's really bothering you? 3. Discover possible solutions 4. Discover possible options and alternatives 5. Consider the possible consequences for each option 6. Select the best option 7. Implement 8. Evaluate the result of action b. Critical thinking g. Ability to examine and evaluate a given situation impartially or objectively. It involves reasoning carefully. By getting detailed information, consider the option before making a decision. Critical thinking makes a person responsible for their actions. c. Creative thinking This is the act or practice of using ideas imaginatively to solve a problem d. Self-esteem - That is the respect one has for himself. Self-esteem can be low or high, positive or negative. A positive person or high self-esteem has confidence, is outgoing, social, appreciates herself, realistic and independent. - A person with low negative self-esteem is naïve, withdrawn, shy, feels inadequate and without self-confidence. e. Assertiveness Ability to express feelings and desires without hurting others. Assertive people are confident; dealing with other assertive people have a high self-esteem. Lesson Eight: Christian Values Related to Wealth, Money, and Poverty. Learning results. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define terms, values, love, Honesty, reliability, justice, justice, respect, humility, faithfulness, persistence, and chastity. 2. Declare values related to work Values – Beliefs,
which guide people about what is right and wrong. There are - Social values - Cultural values - Moral values Values related to wealth are: - - Love - Honesty - Reliability - Justice - Respect - Fidelity - Humility - Persistence - Chastity Love - intense emotion of attachment, affection, warmth, affection, respect for a person or something How love should guide a Christian in relation to the creation of wealth? Honesty – quality of being true, fair reliable, sincere, genuine. The opposite of honesty is dishonesty. Reliability – be reliable, faithful, predictable, foolproof. The ability to be trusted and keep promises. Equity – condition of being impartial, free of discrimination. Justice – fair relations with people, as they deserve according to the law. Be fair, give people what's due to them. The opposite of justice is injustice. Quality of having great consideration for someone or something. Education. It's important to respect others. Other. Property. Humility – quality of not thinking that you are better than others. Be humble. The opposite of humility is pride, pride. Those who humble themselves will be exalted. Fidelity - quality of remaining loyal or faithful to someone. Christians should be faithful in their workplaces and allocate their wealth to God's work. Those who are in charge of public resources to manage on behalf of the people must show a high degree of fidelity. Persistence - quality to persevere. Quality to remain firm, relentless, despite the opposition, for example, the unjust judge and widow, work – Jeremiah are people who persisted. Chastity – a state of being pure, holy, innocent modest. It is the abstinence from actions that can make an unclean before God. -Christians should strive not to contaminate their bodies in search of wealth - Christians should strive to live holy lives, prevent prostitution, drug abuse; corruption - people use sexual favor to get jobs or promotion. Christians must therefore avoid this. Review questions 1. Explain the Biblical teaching about wealth 2. Discuss Bible teaching on acquisition and use of wealth 3. Explain how people abuse wealth in Kenya today 4. Show how the misuse of wealth leads to family instability 5. Give way to the Kenyan government's easing of high levels of poverty 6. State factors that contributed to the high levels of poverty in Kenya today Topic Six: Approaches to Law, Order and Judges Learning Outcomes:By the end of the topic you should be able: a Define the terms 'law' order' and 'justice' b Describe traditional African practices that promote law, order and justice. c Explain the biblical teaching about law, order, and justice. (d) identify and assess the need for law, order and justice in society. e Explain the rights and duties of citizens. f Explain the causes and remedies of social disorder. g Assess the role of Christians in the transformation of society. h Discuss the church-state relationship. Lesson One: Definition of Terms of Learning Results. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define the following terms law, order and justice 2. State of the types of law 3. State types of statutory laws Introduction - Law, order, justice are essential for the survival of any society. - Following laws leads to order and the lack of justice to follow leads to laws of disorder and injustice of Kenya are provided for in the Constitution. A. Law Established rules established by an authority to regulate human behavior in the community School laws, religious laws, factory laws, hospital laws etc. differ from society to society. Laws are dynamic. Laws cover every aspect of life. B. Condition of order provoked by obedience to define rules or laws. Order leads to peaceful coexistence – existence in society. Where there is order, things are Systematically. The opposite of order is disorder. Types of laws 1. No – legal laws – no legal action, for example, school rules 2. Usual laws – based on culture, social traditions. They have to agree to state laws. They are respected by the state. 3. Statutory laws / legal laws – laws made by the local council or national government and citizens must obey them. Types of statutory laws a) Civil laws – made by parliament on issues such as taxes, labor, divorce, etc. b) Criminal law – on crime/punishment c) Constitutional law – state issues and governance d) Company law, for example) Religious laws, for example, Islamic law 'sharia' C. Justice Treating others in the way they deserve in relation to the law. Your legitimate business management fairly according to your actions. A fair society follows rules and administrators legal actions to those who offend others or disobey rules. Means treating people the same way without discrimination. Lesson Two: Importance of The Learning Results of Law, Order, and Justice. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. State the importance of law, order and justice a) They are essential to preserve harmony and protect people b) Laws guide people and ensure that the rights of persons are protected. c) Protect people's property and allow people to live in harmony d) Protect the consumer from exploitation and) Protect the power of control of religious freedom f) Laws control the power of those in authority and promote political stability g) Provides stability, encouraging economic growth h) Helps control discontent among people i) Helps implement taxes effectively j) Provides/help in maintaining security k) Ensures that human rights are maintained l) Allows the government to protect its citizens from internal or external threats. m) International law regulates relations between countries. Lesson Three: Rights and Duties of Citizens Learning Results. At the end of the lesson you should be able: - 1. Define the terms citizen, rights and duty 2. List citizens' rights 3. State and responsibilities of citizens Citizen Person who is a member of a state, kingdom, empire. A person who has full rights as a member of a country by birth, decent, registration, naturalization. Rights – legal claims to which one is entitled to the duty of the government - the responsibility of the government. Rights 1) Right to life – living safely 2) Right to education 3) Right to freedom/freedom, for example, one should not be arrested, detained, without trial. One is innocent until proven guilty 4) Right to property protection 5) Right to own a family – right to marry and raise a family 6) Right to health 7) Freedom of movement 8)Right to freedom of association 9) Right to freedom of assembly 10) Freedom of religion 11) Right to own property 12) Right to equality – non-discrimination 13) Protection of freedom of expression and expression (opinions ideas) Children have rights, for example, the right to life, education, parental care, health, protection against exploitation, the right to identify, etc. Duties of citizens (responsibilities) 1) Pay taxes to the government 2) Respect the flag and anthem 3) Respect those in authority 4) Respect the laws of the land 5) Register as a voter and voter in national elections 6) Be responsible at work 7) Participate in national development Promote peace and harmony in society 9) Denounce wandering members of society to law enforcement officers 10) Protect the environment – clean, plant trees, avoid poaching etc Lesson Four : Traditional African practices that promote results of law, order, learning of justice. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. State and explain the traditional African practices that promoted law, order and justice Some of the practices that promote law, order and justice are a) Punishment of offenders People who committed crimes such as robbery, murder, witchcraft were punished through death, curses, payment of heavy fines etc. that promoted law, order, justice. b) Installation of rules, kings, chiefs, elders They were installed to maintain law, order and enforce justice in their areas of jurisdiction c) Administration of oaths - Administered by experts and are used as a method of establishing and maintaining the law and order d) The realization of covenants - Covenants were made if there was a conflict between two communities. They would promise to live in peace and harmony. e) Observing taboos and customary taboos were prohibitions. Those who went against taboos were severely punished f) The kinship system defined how people related to other g) Rites of passage Ensured customs, laws were adhered to h) Religious practices Both as praying, singing, sacrificing and giving offerings had the effect of maintaining order. Lesson Five: Bible Teaching on Law, Order, and Justice Learning Results. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Describe the biblical teachings about the law, order, and righteousness that God initiated law, order, and righteousness. 1. God's creation is ordained. God desires order 2. Man was created with conscience to know that the right of wrong sin has consequences or punishment. God punishes disobedience, that is, justice 3. God instituted laws as part of his plan of salvation, for example, circumcision law, Torah (10 commandments), circumcision of the heart, laws on what to eat, etc. 4. God's law ruled royalty in Israel. National prosperity depended on a king's governing ship. The kings were to guarantee law and order 5. In the New Testament John the Baptist instructed people to observe the law (social justice). 6. Jesus taught that the kingdom of God is based on law, order, and righteousness. There must be fair treatment for all people 7. Jesus said that the law of Moses was given to guide people. 8. Christians must obey the law of the earth and respect those with authority. 9. Apostolic teachings highlight the need for law, order, justice (1 Cro.14: 33) 10. Christians must be ordained. 11. The birth of Jesus was ordained, your was also ordained, therefore, if Christians, Lesson Six: Causes of Social Disorder and Its Remedies Learning Results. At the end of the you should be able
to: - 1. state and explain the causes of social disorders 2. The causes of discrimination state 3. Explain the causes of crime 4. List forms of punishment Social disorder is a state of confusion or lack of order in society Causes 1) Discrimination 2) Unfair distribution of wealth, resources 3) Crime 4) Racism 5) Tribalism 6) Discrimination sexism Is unfair treatment. Discrimination is based on - Race - Tribe - Sex / gender People or a particular person is singled out and treated with disfavor or disgust. You're showing prejudice or prejudice. Causes of discrimination a. Culture b. Prejudice – originating bias from opinions that have no known basis or supporting facts – stereotypes c. Ignorance, for example, about HIV/AIDS d. Social status – position in a society Unfair distribution of wealth and resources – It is when the riches of the family, community and nation are not shared fairly due to selfishness or poor planning. Some areas are marginalized. Racism – unfair treatment of people because of their tribalism race – discrimination based on the crime ethnic group – an offense against the state, usually established in court. Your antisocial behavior causes disorder. Causes of crime (Why people commit crime) 1. Poverty 2. Public mistrust of the law imposes 3. Lack of parental guidance 4. Big difference between the rich and the poor 5. Greed for power, money 6. Materialism 7. Drug abuse and substances Sexism - Discrimination against people because of gender - Women are discriminated against in areas such as jobs, no promotion for women, oppression of women at home, cultural values degrading the status of women, beating wife/men beating, female genital mutilation (FGM) early child marriages etc. Remedies to social disorder 1) Rehabilitation for drug users / abusers 2) Punishment for offenders Forms of punishment - Prison - Payment of fines - Corporal punishment - Probation - Being designated community work - Being placed under house arrest - Learning in approved schools, youth homes 3) Equitable distribution of national resources - Developing marginalized areas - Creating jobs 4) Campaign against drug abuse 5) The public to use hot lines to report crime to the police 6) Preach against racism, tribalism, and preach equality, freedom and interaction with all people 7) People to be sensitized to appreciate and respect different ethnic groups Promote national unity through education /cultural programs 9) Creation of more national schools to have students from all backgrounds 10) Encourage domestic tourism 11) Enlighten women on their rights 12) Merit employment 13) Rich countries to share wealth with poor Lesson Seven : Role of Christians in the transformation of social, economic, political and society. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define the term transformation 2. Describe Christian's participation in social life 3. Describe Christian's participation in political politics 4. Describe Christian's participation in economic life Transformation is to completely change the attitude, character and well-being of society a) Christian participation in social life - Christians are involved in preaching the gospel in many places of the country. They use print and electronic media to spread the gospel. - Christians have shown concern for the forsawed and victims of violence in society, building homes for them and providing them with food and clothing. - Christians run schools, vocational institutions, universities that provide educational services - Christians offer medical services to society - They speak openly against sexual immorality, murder, bribery, corruption, abortion etc. - They show compassion to those who need the poor, HIV/AIDS orphans, widows, widowers, the elderly, etc. - They offer guidance and counseling to dysfunctional families (pastors, those trained to counsel – almost all pastors receive training in guidance and counseling) b) Christian participation in political life - Christians participate in political life, advocating the fair distribution of wealth - They offer prayers to the government, political leaders - They exercise their right by voting - They also participate in political life when standing up for elections (Contesting the elections) c) Christian participation in economic life - Christians participate in economic life paying taxes to the government - Contributing to the raising of funds for the construction of churches, schools, hospitals - Invest in businesses that promote their own development, as well as the development of the country. - They provide financial resources to help others start economic or self-activities. - They discourage commercial practices such as the use of defective scales, the price hike cheating in business etc and encourage the proper acquisition of wealth. d) The Church – State Relationship Government and church interact at various levels and in different areas a) Religious leaders give advice to State b) The church speaks against corruption, theft, rape, abortion, addictions that the government is fighting c) The church is the conscience of State d) Both educate citizens about the constitution and their rights and) The church preaches peace, love, unity, order f) The state needs the support of the church in mobilizing citizens to adopt government policies g) Both are involved in the rehabilitation of prisoners h) The church builds schools and other institutions that complement government institutions. i) The church is involved in the formulation of the educational curriculum. However, the church differs from the government on several issues such as a) Use of condoms (Some churches opposed to this) b) The use of live bullets by law imposes when containing riots c) The fight against corruption is a thorn in the church, since state leaders are involved Death penalty issue – church has been fighting the death penalty for NB convicts. Nb. government raised the death penalty as a form of punishment in the year 2009. Review questions 1.state ways in which Christians can promote peace/unity in society 2. Why will Christians take part in the vote? Topic Seven: Christian approaches to selected issues related to modern science, technology and environmental learning outcomes: By the end of the topic, you should be able to: 1. Explain the Christian view on some issues related to modern science and technology 2. Explain the Christian view on the effects of modern science and technology on the environment Lesson One: Definitions Science Subject field that deals with a systematic study of our surroundings and behavior of materials in the universe It is based on observation, experimentation and measurement. Technology - application of science to achieve the desired goals. Environment – our surroundings – both natural and human made, ie mountains, lakes, land, forests, animals, buildings, flowers etc Lesson Two: Positive and Negative Effects of the results of Science and Technology. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Affirm the various ways that science and technology have improved our lives 2. Affirming the negative effects of science and technology Forms of science and technology have improved human life 1) Improvement of agricultural production – quality seeds, fertilizers that lead to better yields 2) Better nutrition, health care, medical services 3) Improvement of livestock production through artificial insemination, quality medicine leading to more milk production. 4) It has led to the development of efficient means of transport – land, air, sea far. 5) The world was facilitated and enjoyable. There is use of machines, automation, use of computers. 6) People's lives have been spared, saved, for example, through life-saving machines (ICUs), incubators. 7) Commercial transactions are being made over the internet Communication has been facilitated – fax, email, short text messages on mobile phones etc. 9) Research is underway for incurable diseases, i.e. HIV/AIDS, cancer 10) There is better management of the environment 11) Technology has made the world a global village 12) Through family planning methods, it is easier to control population growth 13) There is a better security system through the use of scanners, alarms, electrified fences etc. 14) Improving learning through e-learning 15) There is an easier movement from one country to another negative effects of science and technology 1. People use drugs to commit suicide 2. Increased crime, fraud and death through modern means of communication 3. Destruction of family relationships 4. Discrimination of community names, moral values, collapse of families 5. Terrorism 6. Greed for money / materialism 7. Unemployment - replacement of personnel by machines 8. Health risks, such as accidents in 9. Pollution, Air Poisoning Lesson Three: Christian View on issues related to science and technology. Learning results. At the end of the lesson you you be able to: - 1. Define the following terms euthanasia, blood transfusion, organ transplantation, genetic engineering and plastic surgery 2. Describe Christians' view of euthanasia, blood transfusion, organ transplantation, human cloning, genetic engineering, and plastic surgery. 3. Adstrate the reasons for and against euthanasia, blood transfusion, organ transplantation, human cloning, genetic engineering and plastic surgery a. Euthanasia b. Blood transfusion c. Organ transplantation d. Genetic engineering and. Euthanasia plastic surgery is a Greek word, which means an easy and painless death. It is death by mercy to end a person's life, so as to relieve them of feeling pain. It is practiced with the knowledge of the sick person It is involuntary when it is practiced against or without the consent of the sick person It is done by a) Inject an overdose of sleeping pills to the sick person b) Turn off the life support machine c) Expose the person with chronic pneumonia to very cold air. The view of Christians on euthanasia Christians oppose
euthanasia for various reasons such as a) Life is sacred, a gift of God and only God can take human life b) Suffering is part of human life c) Euthanasia is against medical ethos, which requires doctors and nurses to work for the sustenance of human life and relief from suffering, but not to term it. d) Jesus has power over the disease and through his name all diseases are healed. e) Accepting euthanasia discourages medical research on vaccines that can cure various diseases. f) Euthanasia discourages patients and causes them to lose hope in life. They may feel unwanted and rejected. Blood transfusion – It is the process of injecting a person's blood into another person through their veins. The donor is a donor the recipient is a recipient. Reasons for blood transfusion 1. When a person suffers from acute anemia (little blood in the body) low blood level. 2. Restore blood lost during fatal accidents, wars or childbirth 3. To maintain blood levels for patients undergoing major operations 4. To correct the low hemoglobin level of some patients 5 Blood has to be examined for any disease, and then kept in the blood bank after determining the blood group. Transfusion should be hygienic. The equipment used must be sterilized 6. Donors should not be under 16 years or more than 65 years Alternatives to blood transfusion a) Volume expanders – increase fluid levels in the body b) Growth factors – intraoperative / postoperative c) Blood rescue – even blood when surgery is saved and then transfused back to the christian vision patient about blood transfusion a) Some Christians believe it is wrong to draw blood from a healthy person and transfusion it to another person. b) Blood is life and life cannot be taken from one person to another c) Blood transfusion is because it saves life d) Blood transfusion can transmit dangerous diseases such as HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis B and) God gave Christians the intelligence and To make the right decision and choose Organ Transplant - This is removing a defective organ and replacing it with a healthy one. Transplanted body organs are kidneys, heart and eyes small intestines, creasecres. - The goal is to replace the damaged organ of a recipient - Common transplants are the heart, kidney, eyes of the living and dead (heart) in a period of hours. Eyes can be transplanted from animals. Christian view on organ transplantation a) Saves life, therefore acceptable to some b) His transfer of human life from one person to another c) It is wrong to transplant animals – seen by some Christians d) Some supporting organ transplantation, referring to the history of creation of Eve from parts of Adam and) It is part of human beings who continue with the work of God's creation. f) It is an expression of love and concern for those who suffer as taught by Jesus Christ. Genetic engineering - It is a scientific technique used by scientists to change the biological characteristics of living organisms by deliberately altering the structure of individual genes. - There are genetically modified foods, genetically modified seeds, viral babies, human clones and human insulin genes. Human cloning This is a form of genetic engineering. It's a genetically identical copy creation of a human, human cell. Twins are a form of natural cloning There is therapeutic cloning and reproductive cloning (human cloning) Therapeutic cloning is when an adult's cells are used in drug creation or for research The cloning of reproduction is the manufacture of humans More than 90% of cloning failed. Cloned animals died young, had cancer or arthritis. Human cloning is illegal worldwide Genetic cells are used to treat Alzheimer's, heart attack, cancer Test tube babies are different from human cloning. Test tube babies are where the egg and sperm are fused out of the body. In cloning, a needle-like device is used to extract cells from an embryo, then preserved using chemicals, then put into a uterus/uterus to grow. Some don't need a sperm cell, they use other cells in the body for fertilization. Reasons to defend human cloning Can clone people whose genetic makeup is of a genius, people with special skills or talents may be able to bring, revive great extinct characteristics. Those who support you believe it can reduce immorality. Reasons against human cloning 1. God is the only creator. Cloning takes God's place. 2. Humanizes the purpose of human beings of human reproduction 3. It destroys the uniqueness of each individual (Cloning is an exact copy) 4. It can be abused and used to create antisocial people (rapists, thieves) 5. Can create deformed people 6. It's an unethical and immoral experiment. destruction of the embryo, hence abortion 7. 95% of the clones failed (animal) most animals died 8. It's illegal 9. Closed animals died of cancer, had arthritis, deformities and early death 10. Cloning can bring a destructive copy of Advantages of genetic engineering 1. Implanting disease-free genes in people, plants and animals could prevent disease. 2. Genetic crops produce 3 more. Helps determine the biological father in case of dispute in babies (DNA) 4. Helps increase disease resistance in crops and change animal traits in plants and animals 5. Helps classify blood during screening before being transfused to someone else. Christian view of genetic engineering 1. Christians support genetic engineering that is beneficial to humans, for example, the cure of genetic diseases, the production of drugs, plants and animals 2. Human beings are made in the image of God and are loved by God with or without defects. 3. The dignity of the human being shall be eroded or disregarded and must be maintained. 4. Christians oppose cloning and test tube babies 5. It is against God's will to teach plastic surgery - It is to change or shape the shape of something, to improve or restore an area of the body - Is noting or improving damaged, sick or unsatisfactory parts of the body with pieces of skin or bone removed from other parts of the body. - Skin grafting is the most common type of plastic surgery - Plastic surgery is done on cracked lips, i.e. cosmetic surgery, breast surgery – reduction or enlargement, surgery made to look younger. Reasons for plastic surgery - It can help restore confidence or yourself - esteem - increases beauty, attractiveness or youth - increases a person's life and can be a life-changing procedure - It may help a person to get a new job Disadvantages - Its expensive - It can lead to the transmission of diseases Christian visions on plastic surgery - Some Christians support- Some Christians oppose plastic surgery to look younger - Some argue that some people the do for lack of self-acceptance, low self-esteem, therefore should work on such issues first. Lesson Four: The Christian View on the Effects of Modern Science and Technology on the Environment (Pollution, Desertification) Learning Outcomes. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Affirming the various ways of caring for the environment In Genesis 1, man was given the responsibility to take care of the environment Ways of caring for the environment 1. Cleaning the environment, cleaning rivers 2. Educate people about the importance of conservation 3. Dispose of industrial waste properly 4. Impose the use of the environment – friendly fuel (unleaded fuel) 5. Factory owners to provide protective clothing to factory workers 6. Planting trees and flowers 7. Establishing airports, industries and nightclub clubs away from residential areas. 8. Advocate for laws to be passed to minimize noise from vehicles, aircraft, entertainment centers. 9. Waste to be managed through reuse bottles, e.g. Recycling - plastic boxes to be recycled in plastic boxes, old newspapers to be recycled into tissue papers. Recovery - burning waste to produce electricity Waste can be to reduce the use of goods 'Throw away' e.g. batteries for the use of electricity. Lesson Five: Pollution and its effects. Learning results. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define the terms pollutant and pollution 2. Give examples of pollutants 3. state and explain the types of pollution 4. They affirm the effects of various types of pollution. Introduction to the environment of substances or energy likely to cause risks to human health, damage to living resources and ecological systems In simple terms, pollution is contamination of the environment. Substances that cause pollution are called pollutants. Some of the pollutants include; Industrial Pesticides Ultra Fertilizers – violent rays of nuclear power plants Dust Smoke Noise Waste exhaust gases from automobiles Pollution types a) Water pollution p) Air pollution q) Land pollution r) Radiation pollution s) Noise pollution (noise) Water pollution This is the increase of substances in water in addition to its legitimate chemical components, making it unsuitable for human, animal or vegetable use. - Discard household and industrial waste in rivers, lakes, seas etc. pollutes water. - Dispose of agricultural chemicals in bodies of water. - Oil pouring into water. - Poor sanitation bathing or washing clothes in rivers or dams Effects of water pollution. A. It causes diseases, which are transmissible such as cholera, typhoid and dysentery. B. Leads to the death of marine life – poultry fish (Flamingo) by oil spill c. Mercury (metal) leads, silver is poisonous. They kill organisms. d. Water becomes unfit for human consumption. Air pollution - Presence of contaminants in the atmosphere caused by a. Smoke b. Fumes c. Dust – from mines, quarries – When there is an increase in the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere that is pollution – Other large air pollutants include gases such as chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and sulfur dioxide (SO2) - Nitrogen Oxide (NO) i.e. Vehicle vapors, aircraft, industries Effects (i) Leads to diseases such as bronchitis, asthma (ii) Leads to depletion of the ozone layer leading to ultra – violent rays of the sun penetrating the
earth causing skin cancer, cataracts (eye problems), low plant yield. (iii) Causes roof rusting (iv) Causes acid rains (v) Carbon dioxide (O2) in the atmosphere has led to global warming. (vi) Smoke formation (thick mist), which can lead to accidents. (vii) Colored rain due to large amounts of dust in the atmosphere. (viii) Loss of vision due to gas leaks from industrial plants. Pollution of the earth The pollution of the earth is any physical or chemical alteration on earth, which causes changes in its use and renders it incapable of beneficial use without treatment. - Improper or excessive use of insecticides, pesticides make the earth acidic - The earth is also polluted by improper disposal of waste/garbage, broken glass. Effects (i) Waste is a eyespice that spoils the beauty of the environment (ii) (ii) glass can lead to injuries (iii) Open mining sheets, which are a danger to people and animals. Noise pollution - Experienced especially in urban centers, near roads, running water, mining areas, airports, music bars, nightclubs etc. - An instrument called sound meter measures noise. The lowest unit is Decibel, which is good. More than 80 decibels are harmful to the ear. Noise above 80 decibels can cause (effects) - Deafness, hearing problems - Psychological disorders - frustrations, irritation - Insomnia - Shock due to sudden noise - Cracks in walls Noise can be minimized by building soundproof buildings. Location of residential areas away from industries, airports, bars, main roads. Prohibition of unnecessary shouting, playing loud music in public vehicles. Installing silencers on generators. People's education about the effects of noise pollution. Radiation pollution Mainly in developed countries Atomic explosions, for example, Hiroshima / Nagasaki in Japan in 1945. The side effects of mutations of children born. Some children are born with deformities. Radiation caused chromosomal mutations. Some mutations in the cells of parents/grandparents. Nuclear power plants are also a danger Medical equipment, for example, X-ray machines when one is more exposed to these radiations (x – rays) can lead to the development of cancer. Lesson Six: Desertification Learning Results. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1. Define the term desertification 2. Describe the causes of desertification This is a slow invasion of the desert – as a condition for land that was once productive making it desodded, uncultivated and uninhabitable. Human activity accelerates the creation of deserts. Causes of deserts 1. Natural a) Persistent rainfall in semi - arid area b) Exposure of an area at very high temperatures, very cold c) Inadequate rainfall for a long period of time 2. Human human activities that lead to desertification are (i) cutting down trees (deforestation) for land use, such as construction, industries, and not replacing them. (ii) Use of well water to irrigate the land. Its especially saltwater harmful – salt in the saline of the soil is toxic to the soils. (iii) Incorrect use of pesticides and fertilizers destroys soil nutrients. (iv) Industrialization – industries emit carbon dioxide (CO2) leading to acid rain formation, which leads to unproductive desertification. v) Excess pasture especially among pastoral communities. (vi) Poor farming methods, such as cultivation on the banks of rivers and slopes, which causes soil erosion, leading to desertification. Lesson Seven: Solutions for Desertification Learning Outcomes. At the end of the lesson you should be able to: - 1.affirm that solutions to the desertification of the Earth can be restored through the following ways; 1 of people, livestock in certain areas, e.g. forests (ii) Installation of good drainage systems (iii) Reduction of water exploration/saline (iv) Use of alternative alternative sources fuel such as wind, solar, biogas instead of cutting down trees to use as fuel (coal) (v) Defend penalties for those who pollute the environment – factories (vi) Replace trees that are cut down (vii) Build water storage facilities to store rainwater and then use it for irrigation (viii) Educate people about the importance of the environment (ix) Use manure instead of harmful fertilizers Emulate Prof. Wangari Maathai deploying trees – October 8, 2004 she received the Nobel Peace Prize, an international prize, for her efforts in preserving the environment. Review questions. 1. How modern Christians can evaluate scientific and technological discoveries 2. Why does the church in Kenya oppose plastic surgery? 3. How have science and technology improved human life? 4. What are the consequences of science and technology in our society? C.r.e. - Questions and Answers Topic A Christian Ethics Q1. What is the meaning of Christian Ethics? This is the study of human conduct or behavior. It is about how Christians make choices in their daily lives guided by Christian principles and value. Q2. What is the basis or sources or basis of Christian Ethics? The Bible/Biblical Scripture (holy) The natural law human experience and reason The Christian community – preachers Secular Ethical Situation/Civil Law Q3. List the basic life skills it takes to be able to lead a better life (a) Critical thinking (b) Creative thinking (c) Decision – make (d) Self-esteem (e) Assertiveness Topic Two Male/Female Relationships Q1. Explain seven Christian teachings about male/female relationships Men/women were created as equal human beings: created in the image and likeness of God. Man/woman created for companionship, help/partners/compliment to each other. Both are co-creators with God – made through procreation. The union between the two is consummated in marriage. The relationship is based on love and respect/chastity. Man/husband is the head of the family. Every man will have his own wife and wife. Husband and wife should not deny each other marital rights. Youth should abstain from sex until marriage. Male/female body is the temple of the Lord. Short periods of abstinence are allowed between married people, but with each other's consent. Christians appreciate different roles of men and women in the church, for example, church leadership for women and men. Topic Three. Human Sexuality Q1. Explain the traditional African understanding of human sexuality Human sexuality is considered sacred and secret in many African communities. The sacredness of sex is related to the power to transmit life – procreation. It is taboo to discuss sexual issues freely, especially in the presence of children. Grandparents who are free from any mooring work teach sex education. Young people are prepared for adulthood age group context, for example, games of a sexual nature occur within an age group. The age group has control of each other and there is no sex. During initiation initiation vigorous sex education is provided to initiates. They are taught about sex, its secrets and the mystery of masculinity and femininity. The girls are expected to remain virgins. Rape offenders are severely punished. Boys and girls can't mix. The division of labor is based on sex. Roles of boys and girls are taught since childhood, for example by copying their parents. Q2. Explain the Christian attitude towards human sexuality Sex is sacred. Man and woman are equal before God. It's for procreation. Man and woman are complementary. Both were created in god's image. They became one in marriage. Sex is only allowed in marriage. Virginity is valued. Human beings have the ability to control sexual desires. Chastity is a virtue. All forms of irresponsible sexual behavior are condemned. Q3. How is sex abused in Kenya? Practicing fornication/sex before marriage. Adultery – Sex Out of Marriage Through Prostitution Practicing Bestiality Through Homosexuality/Lesbianism/Gayism Incest Rape/Disaffiliation of Minors Masturbation Pornographic Literature – using technological devices in q4 sex. Why do you think minors are practiced or sexually abused in Kenya on a daily basis? Lack of self-control among some men. Drugs and drug abuse. Permissiveness in society. Influence of mass media. Mental illness - crazy people. Erosion of African culture/moral values. Devil worship/strange cults/false religion. Discrimination of the values of religion. Irresponsible parenting. Indecent bandage. Leniency of the Law/no punishment for criminal. Idleness. Poverty. Responsible Sexual Behavior Q 5. What is Christian teaching about responsible sexual behavior? Responsible sex is between a man and a woman. Sexual relations are allowed between married people. Fidelity is a virtue of this: both partners must avoid adultery. Responsible sexual behavior means exercising self-control. It implies obedience to God's commands, therefore, a Christian has to avoid forbidden sexual behaviors, for example. Temple of the Body of the Lord. Our sexual relations must defend human dignity and respect for our bodies. The Bible teaches that everything we do with our bodies must be for the glory of God (1 Cor. 7:19-20). Q6. Lists the types of difference in irresponsible sexual behavior • Homosexuality (lesbianism, sodomy) • Bestiality • Masturbation • Rape • Incest • Prostitution • Fornication • Abortion Q7. Explain the Christian teaching about responsible sexual behavior He mishearns the body, which is the temple of God. It's evil. It is profane and typh before God. It's spiritually impure. Those involved break God's commandment. It involves coveting - a sin. Polygamy is condemned and considered irresponsible. Q8. Asserting the effects of irresponsible sexual behavior Can lead to sexually transmitted diseases (AIDS). It can lead to pregnancy and then abortion. If married people are involved (adultery) divorce can occur. Separation Children suffer lack of parental care due to divorce as a result Adultery. It can lead to street children. It discourages young people from getting married. It can lead to fights, fights, misunderstandings and frictions. Young people may leave school due to
pregnancy/AIDS. It can lead to single parenthood. Withdrawing from family and society. Self-pity and loneliness. Psychological problems, for example, depression, Stress. Suicide and death. Unwanted/unexpected pregnancy. Aggression and violence. Lesson Three: The Q5 Family. State the different types of families Nuclear family Family single mother polygamous family extended lesson two: marriage Q1. Explain the traditional African understanding of marriage Marriage is seen as the focus of existence, that is, the point where the three members of the community meet (i.e., alive, deceased, and unborn). A rhythm of life through which everyone must participate. Marriage is a duty/obligation/obligation. Non-marriage means that the person has rejected society and society rejects it in turn. Those who do not marry are considered sub-humans or law enforcement offenders. Marriage is ordained of God. Boys and girls are prepared for this sacred institution during initiation. They are taught everything related to marriage, for example, sex. Children cement marriage. Q2. What is the importance of children in traditional African society who help their parents in old age. Cementing a marriage: A childless is considered incomplete. Children (boys) provide safety at home and in the community. They help perpetuate the family name and community. The deceased are reborn through the appointment of children. Provide labor. It is through children that (new) members meet and know each other. Young children are introduced to their relatives, for example, during initiation, marriage, etc. Children hold up the statue of the parents. Q3. What is Christian teaching about marriage? The church defines marriage as a pact. The Bible teaches that marriage is a divine institution. Marriage is for procreation. Marriage is for company. It is for the realization of mutual love. Marriage is a remedy against sin. It must be monogamous. Marriage must be permanent - no divorce. Without or with children the marriage is complete. Sex outside of marriage is forbidden. Q4. What is the importance of the courtship period in traditional African societies? It helped identify a suitable marriage partner. The two families involved established a firm relationship. The boy and the girl had a chance to learn each other's character. It gives you the opportunity to know if the boy and girl are related. It allows time for the exchange of gifts between the two families, thus establishing a firm relationship. Time to negotiate the bridal's wealth. Boy and girl are instructed about their duties and responsibilities. Q5. Why are so many people opting for celibacy over marriage today? Celibacy is used to refer to singles. Many only today because of Christianity – to serve God. Some are born eunuchs - they cannot Children. Education - one may want to seek education. Career demands – too demanding to allow you to get time for a family. Lack of guidance and advice on marriage and family. Discouragement from failed marriages. Economic reasons – one may not have money for a large house, marriage and raising a family. Poor health, for example, epilepsy Economic independence – for which young people feel satisfied when they have enough money. Parental interference – or who your child should marry. Disappointing relationships. Chapter Six Christian Approaches to Working Q1. What is work? Answering work means any human activity, whether manual, intellectual or both. Q2. List the six reasons why people work People work for self-satisfaction and satisfaction. For personal development. In order to acquire basic life needs. To give meaning to life, direction and dignity. To provide service to the community. To acquire wealth and status in the community. In order to socialize and grow as a member of a community. To achieve independence and stop depending on

Past Paper Questions by Topic Christian Religious Education Past Paper Questions by Topic CRE Past Articles 2014 Articles Passed in Kenya Pdf C.R.E Form 3 Pdf C.R.E Notes Pdf C.R.E Notes Form 1 Pdf C.R.E Notes Form 2 Pdf C.R.E Notes Form 3 Pdf C.R.E Notes Form 4 Pdf C.R.E Notes Form four Pdf C.R.E Notes Form one Pdf C.R.E Notes Form three pdf C.R.E Notes Form two pdf Christian Religious Education Form 3 Pdf Christian Religious Education Notes Pdf Christian Religious Education Form Notes 1 Pdf Christian Religious Education Form 2 Pdf Christian Christian Education Notes Form 3 Pdf Notes of Christian Religious Education Form 4 Pdf Notes of Christian Religious Education Form four notes of Christian religious education pdf Form a note of Christian religious education pdf Form christian religious education notes pdf form two pdf cre form 3 pdf cre notes PDF CRE Notes Form 1 Pdf CRE Notes Form 2 Pdf CRE Notes Form 3 Pdf Pdf Pdf Notes Form 4 PDF CRE Notes Form Four Notes PDF CRE Form One PDF CRE Notes Form Three Notes PDF CRE Form Two Pdf Form 1 Questions and Answers C.R.E Pdf Form 1 Questions and Answers Christian Religious Education Pdf Form 1 CRE Questions and Answers Pdf Form 2 C.R.E Questions and Answers Pdf Form 2 Christian Questions and Answers religious education and answers Pdf Form 2 Questions and Answers Pdf Form 3 Questions and Questions of the C.R.E and Answers Pdf Form 3 Questions and Answers of Christian Religious Education Pdf Form 3 CRE Questions and Answers Pdf Form 4 Questions and Answers C.R.E. Pdf Form 4 Christian Questions and Answers of Religious Education Pdf Form 4 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CRE Pdf Form Four Questions and Answers C.R.E Pdf Form Four Christian Questions and Answers of Religious Education Pdf Form Four Questions and Answers CRE Questions and Answers Questions and Answers Christian Religious Education Pdf Form A CRE Questions and Answers Pdf Form Three Questions and Answers C.R.E Form Three Christian Questions and Answers Religious Education Pdf Form Three Questions and Answers CRE Pdf Form Two Questions and Answers C.R.E Pdf Form Two Christian Questions and Answers of Religious Education Pdf Form Two Questions and Answers CRE Pdf Free KCSE Past articles and Scheme Marking Pdf Questions and Questions review Questions C.R.E Form 1 Pdf Review Questions Christian Religious Education Form 1 Pdf Review Questions CRE Form 1 Practical Experiments C.R.E Practical Pdf C.R.E Question and Answer Pdf Practical Christian Religious Education Question and Answer Pdf Practical CRE Experiments Pdf Questions and Practical Answers from CRE Pdf Pre Mocks 2018 Preliminary C.R.E Primary Christian Religious Education CRE Primary and Secondary Tillage Implements Ppt Pte KNEC Past Questions and Questions Answers Pdf C.R. And Form 1 Questions and Answers Pdf C.R.E Form 2 Questions and Answers Pdf C.R.E Form 3 Questions and Answers Pdf C.R.E Form 4 Questions and Answers Pdf C.R.E Form Four Questions and Answers Pdf C.R.E Form One Question and Answers Pdf C.R.E Form Three Questions and Answers Pdf C.R.E Form Two Questions and Answers Pdf Christian Christian Religious Education Form 1 Questions and Christian Answers Religious Education Form 2 Questions and Answers Pdf Christian Religious Education Form 3 Questions and Answers Pdf Christian Religious Education Form 4 Questions and Answers Pdf Christian Religious Education Form Four Questions and Answers Pdf Christian Religious Education Form One Questions and Answers Pdf Christian Religious Education Form Two Questions and Answers Pdf CRE Form 1 Questions and Answers Pdf CRE Form 2 Questions and Answers Cre Form 2 Questions and Answers PDF and Answers PDF CRE Form 4 Questions and Answers Pdf CRE Form Four Questions and Answers PDF CRE Form A Questions and PDF CRE Form Three Questions and Answers PDF CRE Form Two Based on the introduction of C.R.E. questions based on the introduction of Christian religious education questions based on the introduction of CRE questions on gas exchange in human questions about introduction to Christian religious education questions about introducing to religious education questions to ask in C.R.E. class questions to ask questions of the Christian religious education class to ask in CRE class questions to confuse your questions from the Professor C.R.E to confuse his Christian religious education teacher questions to confuse his teacher test cre quizlet C.R.E Quizlet Test Christian Religious Education Test Quizlet Quizlet Questions Qustions in C.R.E and Answers Qustions in Christian Religious Education and Answers Qustions in CRE and Answers Why the Bible Is Referred as a Library Why the Bible Is Referred as the Word of God revision Revision Notes and Questions? Review Notes and Questions of Christian Religious Education? Review of Cre Notes and Questions? Review Test for C.R.E for Form Three Review Test for Christian Religious Education for Form Three Review Test for CRE for Form Three Church Role in Social Justice S.1 C.R.E Questions S.1 Christian Religious Education Questions S.1 CRE Questions S.2 C.R.E questions questions S.4 C.R.E Questions S.4 Christian Religious Education Questions S.4 CRE Questions Sample essays on betrayal in the city school C.R.E Notes School Christian Education Religious Notes School CRE Secondary Notes C.R.E Secondary Grades C.R.E Notes Pdf Secondary C.R.E Notes Pdf Second Christian Religious Education Secondary Grades Secondary Christian Education Notes Pdf Christian Education Secondary Notes Pdf Secondary CRE Secondary Notes CRE Notes PDF SECONDARY CRENotes Senior Pdf Pdf 1 C.R.E Senior Notes 1 Christian Religious Education Notes Senior 1 CRE Notes Senior 2 C.R.E Notes Senior 4 Christian Religious Education Notes Senior 2 CRE Notes Senior 3 C.R.E Senior Notes 3 Christian Religious Education Notes Senior 3 CRE Notes Senior 4 C.R.E Senior Notes 4 Christian Religious Education Notes Senior 4 CRE Notes Senior 5 C.R.E Senior Notes 5 Christian Education Notes Senior 5 CRE Senior Notes 6 C.R.E Senior Notes 6 Christian Religious Education Notes Senior 6 CRE Notes Senior Five C.R.E Notes Senior Five Christian Religious Education Notes Senior Five CRE Notes Senior Four C.R.E Notes Senior Four Christian Religious Education Notes Senior Four CRE Notes Senior One C.R.E Notes Senior One Christian Religious Education Notes Senior One CRE Notes Senior Six C.R.E Notes Senior Six C.R.E Notes Senior Six CRE Senior Notes Three C.R.E Senior Notes Three Christian Religious Education Notes Senior Three CRE Senior Notes Two C.R.E. Notes Two Senior Christian Religious Education Notes Two CRE Grades should Church be involved in social issues Simple scientific questions Smart questions to ask a social education teacher C.R.E Smart questions to ask a teacher of Christian religious education smart questions to ask a teacher CRE Snab C.R.E. Review Notes Snab Christian Education Review Observes Social Issues Affecting the Church Social Justice and the Gospel Social Justice Church Definition Social Justice in The Church Today Southwest Simulation 2 2016 C.R.E Only Southwest Mock Paper 2 2016 Christian Religious Education Only Southwest Mock Paper 2 2016 CRE Only Spm C.R.E Revision Notes Spm Christian Religious Education Revision Notes Spm CRE Revision Notes Spm Notes Success C.R.E Spm Pdf Success C.R.E Spm Pdf Success Christian Religious Education Spm Pdf Success Christian Religious Education Spm Pm Success CRE Spm Pdf Success CRE Spm Pdf Summary Form 3 Tahossa Past Work to Motivate a Student of Form 4 KCSE to Motivate a Form 4 Student Complicated Review Material Topic C.R.E Complicated Questions and Answers Questions And Answers Complicated Questions C.R.E. Complicated Questions For Adults Complicated C.R. Questions with Complicated Answers C.R.E. Quiz Complicated Questions of Christian Religious Education and Complicated Christian Religious Education Answers Questions Questions and Answers Complicated CRE Questions for Adults Complicated Questions Cre with Answers Trick CRE Quiz Questions Two Questions review C.R.E. Two Questions Review of Christian Religious Education Two Questions CRE Review 3 Openings of Religious Education University C.R.E Volume 3 Pdf University C.R.E Volume 4 Pdf Christian Christian University Education Volume 3 3 Pdf University CRE Volume 4 Pdf Your IGCSE C Review Guide. R.E your IGCSE Christian Religious Education Review Guide your IGCSE CRE Review Guide Uses the Bible What are the types of Gametes working in the excretory system Www.C.R.E Form One Notes.com www.C www.C.R.E From a KLB.com www.christian form of religious education a Notes.com www.christian religious education of a KLB.com www.cre form One Notes.com www.cre From One KLB.com www.form 1 C.R.E.com www.www.www.christian form 1 Christian Religious Education.com www.form 1 CRE.com www.form 2 C.R.E.com www.form 2 Christian Religious Education.com www.form 2 CRE.com www.form 3 C.R.E.com www.form 3 Christian Religious Education.com www.form 3 CRE.com www.form 4 C.R.E.com www.form 4 Christian Religious Education.com www.form 4 CRE.com www.form Four C.R.E.com www.form Four Religious Education.com www.form Four CRE.com www.form One C.R.E.com www.form One Christian Religious Education.com www.form One CRE.com www.form Three C.R.E.com www.form Three Christian Religious Education.com www.form Three CRE.com www.form Two C.R.E.com www.form Two Christian Religious Education.com www.form Two CRE.com www.kusoma Notes www.kusoma Revision Materials www.kusoma.co.ke C.R.E Notes www.kusoma.co.ke Christian Religious Education Notes www.kusoma.co.ke CRE Notes Xtremepapers IGCSE C.R.E Xtremepapers IGCSE Christian Religious Education Xtremepapers IGCSE CRE Year 11 C.R.E Year 11 Christian Religious Education Year 11 CRE Z Notes C.R.E IGCSE Z Notes Christian Religious Education IGCSE Z Notes CRE IGCSE Znotes as C.R. And Znotes as Christian Religious Education Znotes as CRE 15 Common CRE Questions From Form 15 Common CRE Questions From Form 2 15 Common CRE Questions From Form 3 15 Common CRE Questions From Form 4 15 Common CRE Questions Form Four 15 Common Questions common CRE questions from form 2 150 COMMON QUESTIONS from CRE from form 3 150 common questions cre from form 4 150 common questions cre from the form three 150 common CRE questions from the two form 2019 KCSE CRE Papers Exams All online subjects 1 Notes all subjects Online2 Notes All Online Subjects 3 Notes All Subjects Online Affairs Form4 Notes All Subjects Online Form 1 Notes All Subjects Online Form 2 Notes All Subjects Online Form 3 Notes All Subjects Online Form 4 Notes All Subjects Online One Form Note All Subjects Online Form Two Notes All The Online Affairs Form Three Notes All Online Affairs Form Four Notes 2019 KCSE Exams Papers 2020 KCSE Exams CRE Papers 2021 KCSE Exams CRE Papers Best CRE Books for KCSE Kneec CRE 2 Topic Form Two Diagrams CRE CRE Form 1 and 2 Notes CRE Form 1 Download CRE Form 1 Notes Online CRE Form 1 Notes Revision CRE Form 1 Pastpapers and Marking Scheme CRE Form 1 Questions and Answers Pdf CRE Form 1 Revision Notes CRE Form 1 Text Book Form 1 Text Book 2 Text Notes CRE Form 2 Notes CRE Form 2 Notes Form 2 Notes Revision CRE Form 2 Pastpapers and Scheme Marking CRE Form 2 Pdf CRE Form 2 Questions and Answers Pdf CRE Form 2 Review Form CRE 2 Text Book Book 2 Text Notes CRE Form 3 Download Form 3 Notes Online CRE Form 3 Notes Revision CRE Form 3 Pastpapers and Marking Scheme CRE Form 3 Questions and Answers Pdf CRE Form 3 Revision Note 3 Text Book CRE Form 3 Text Notes CRE Form 4 Download CRE 4 Notes Online CRE Form 4 Notes Review CRE Form 4 Pastpapers and Cre Form Marking Scheme 4 Questions and Answers PDF Notes CRE Form 4 Text Book CRE Form 4 Text Book Notes CRE Form Download CRE Form Four Notes Online CRE Form Four Notes Review CRE Form Four Pastpapers and Marking Scheme CRE Form Four Questions and Answers PDF FORM Four Reviews Formula CRE Form Four Texts Form Four Text Book Notes CRE Form One Download Form One Notes Online Online Form One Notes Review CRE Form A Pastpapers and Marking Scheme CRE Form A Questions and Answers CRE Form One Questions and Answers PDF CRE Form A Review Note CRE A Text Book Cre Notes CRE Three Notes CRE Form Three Notes Online CRE Form Three Notes Review CRE Form Three Pastures and Marking Scheme CRE Form Three Questions and Answers CRE Pdf Form Three Reviews Cre Form Three Texts Three Text Book Notes CRE Form Two Download FORM Form Two Notes Online CRE Form Two Notes Review CRE Form Two Pastpapers and Marking Scheme CRE Form Two Questions and Answers PDF CRE Form Two Reviews Formula CRE Two TextBooks CRE Two TextBooks CRE Complete Exam Papers CRE K.C.S.E Review Papers CRE KCSE Review CRE KCSE Review CRE Notes Book Four Cre Notes Book One Cre Notes Form 2 CRE Questions and Answers for High Schools PDF CRE Questions and Answers Form 1 CRE Questions and Answers Form 2 CRE Questions and Answers Form 3 CRE Short note for review form 1 CRE Short note for review form 2 CRE Short note for review form 3 CRE Short note for review form 4 CRE Short note for review form 4 CRE Short note for review form Four CRE Short note for review form A short CRE note for review to review form Two short notes CRE Form 1 CRE Short notes CRE 2 CRE Short notes Form 3 CRE Short notes Form 4 SHORT NOTES Form Four Short Notes CRE Form One CRE Short Notes Form Three Short Notes CRE Form Two Questions CRE And Answers Pdf Brief Notes CRE Form 1 Brief Notes CRE Form 2 Brief Notes CRE 2 Brief Notes CRE Form 3 Brief Notes CRE 4 Brief Notes CRE Form A brief note CRE Form Three Brief Notes CRE Form Two Brief Notes CRE Form3 Chapter1 Download Book 1 CRE Notes Download Book 2 CRE Notes Download Book 3 CRE Notes Download Book 4 CRE Notes Download Book Four CRE Notes Download Book Three CRE Notes Download Book Two CRE Notes Download Book1 CRE Notes Download Book2 CRE Notes Download Book3 CRE Notes Download Book4 CRE NOTES Download KCSE CRE Study Download Secondary Subjects Download Secondary Disciplines in Kenya Download Secondary Disciplines KCSE Exams Review Kenya Exams Review Kenya KCSE Questions and answers expected in form CRE 2 Cre Notes Form 2 CRE Notes Pdf Form 2 CRE Threads Form 3 CRE Book Pdf Form Iii Topics of Revis CREios How to answer CRE Paper 1 Questions? How do I answer CRE Paper 2 questions? How do I answer CRE Paper 3 questions? How do I answer Questions from KCSE CRE Paper 1? How to answer questions from KCSE CRE Paper 2? How do I answer Questions from KCSE CRE Paper 3? How to answer Paper 1 Cre questions? How to answer questions from Cre Article 2? How to answer questions from Cre Article 3? K.C.S.E Writing Articles K.C.S.E Review Articles KCSE CRE Questions and Answers Pdf KCSE CRE Reviews KCSE Study KCSE CRE Observes KCSE Free CRE Qussions KCSE Free Qussions KCSE Review Kenya KCSE Reviews CRE Form Two Two Review Kenya Review Kenya Kcsse Sammary Note to CRE Form 1 Sammary Note for CRE Form 2 Sammary Note to CRE Form 3 Sammary Note for CRE Form 4 Sammary Note for CRE Form One Sammary Note for CRE Form Three Sammary Note for CRE Form Two Www.last Year KCSE Exams.com Causes of Ociosness Dangers of Ociosness Do not be idle Bible Verse Give reasons why Christians condemn idleness. Idleness in biblical idleness leads to the Sermon of Sin on the spirit of idleness What is idleness in ways that God calls people to serve him. KCSE Question Cre Questions.com Cre Questions.com CRE Question and Answers.com CRE Question and Answers A Level CRE Questions and Answers Pdf All questions and answers CRE Pdf, ppt CRE Questions and Answers Pdf CRE Multiple Choice Questions and Answers PDF CRE Questions and Answers to Secondary Schools PDF CRE Notes Form 1-4 Pdf Free Grades of High School Kenya Free Review Kcse General Notes CRE Questions and Answers Pdf High School CRE Multiple Choices Questions and Answers Kcse CRE Reviews Notes Pdf Kcse Review Books Pdf Kcse Reviews Notes Pdf Kenya Secondary Notes Pdf Notes Form 123 and 4 All Subjects CRE Notes Form 1 Free Download Advice for KCSE Candidates Best Review Books for KCSE How to Pass in a successful exam How to pass kcse 2018 How to pass KCSE 2019 How to pass kcse CRE Paper How to Pass KCSE CRE How to Pass KCSE K.c.s.e CRE Paper 1 2017 KCSE 2019 KCSE Prediction Forecast KCSE 2019 KCSE Review Tips KCSE CRE Paper 1 2018 KCSE CRE Paper 2 2018 KCSE CRE Past Papers Pdf KCSE Past Papers 2012 KCSE Past Papers 2017 Pdf K Previous documents 2018 KCSE Past works of CRE Pp2 KCSE CRE Documents passed Pdf CRE KCSE Papers With their marking schemes CRE Paper 1 and responds KCSE 2017 Papers and Marking Scheme KCSE 2019 Papers and Marking Scheme KCSE CRE Paper 1 2018 KCSE CRE Paper 1 2019 KCSE CRE Paper 1 2019 Latest Papers KCSE CRE Paper 2 2017 KCSE CRE Paper 2 2018 KCSE CRE Paper 2 2019 KCSE CRE Paper 2 2019 Past KCSE CRE Paper 3 2020 19 Previous papers KCSE CRE Past documents and answers KCSE Marking schemes Pdf KCSE Documents passed 2015 Marking schemes KCSE Past Papers 2019 Marking Schemes KCSE Documents past CRE Paper 1 2019 KCSE Documents passed CRE Article 3 2019 Papers previous KCSE CRE Paper 1 2019 Past works KCSE CRE Paper 2 2019 Past works KCSE CRE Paper 3 2019 Christian Religious Education KCSE Papers With Their Marking Schemes Christian Religious Education Paper 1 and Answers KCSE Work Scheme and Marking K CSE 2019 Articles and Marking KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 1 2018 KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 1 2019 KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 1 2019 Articles passed KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 2 2017 KCSE Religious Education Paper 2 2018 KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 2 2019 KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 2 2019 Passados Artigos KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 3 3 Artigos anteriores KCSE Christian Religious Education Past Papers and Answers KCSE Marking Schemes Pdf KCSE Past Papers 2015 Marking Schemes KCSE Past Papers 2019 Marking Schemes KCSE Past Papers Christian Religious Education Paper 1 2019 KCSE Past Papers Christian Religious Education Paper 2 2019 KCSE Documentos passados Christian Religious Education Paper 3 2019 Artigos passados KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 1 2019 Artigos passados KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 2 2019 Trabalhos passados KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 3 2019 CRE Form 1 Perguntas e Respostas CRE Paper 1 2018 CRE Paper 2 2018 CRE Paper 1 2019 CRE Paper 2 2019 CRE Paper 1 Notas CRE Papel 1 Perguntas e Respostas Pdf CRE Papel 2 Perguntas e Respostas CRE Perguntas e Respostas Formulário 2 KCSE CRE Papel 1 2018 KCSE CRE Paper 2 2018 KCSE CRE Paper 1 2017 KCSE CRE Paper 2 2017 KCSE CRE Paper 1 2019 KCSE CRE Paper 2 2019 Perguntas mais testadas KCSE CRE Christian Religious Education Form 1 Perguntas e Respostas Christian Religious Education Paper 1 2018 Christian Religious Education Paper 2 2018 Christian Religious Education Paper 1 2019 Christian Religious Education Paper 2 2019 Christian Religious Education Paper 1 Notes Christian Religious Education Artigo 1 Perguntas e Respostas Pdf Christian Religious Education Paper 2 Perguntas e Respostas Christian Religious Education Questions and Answers Form 2 KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 1 2018 KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 2 2018 KCSE Christian Christian Artigo de Educação Religiosa 1 2017 KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 2 2017 KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 1 2019 KCSE Christian Religious Education Paper 2 2019 KCSE Christian Religious Perguntas de Educação 4m1 Notas Viusasa 4m2 Notas Viusasa 4m3 Notas Viusasa 4m4 Notas Viusasa Download em Viusasa - Download Agora para Elimu Gratuito - Biblioteca Viusasa Elimu | Notes, Exams, Lesson Plans, Schemes Elimu Online High School Notes - Revision Materials for Kenyan Schools Htps //www.viusasa.com/elimu Kenya Notes Viusasa Elimu Form 1 Notes Viusasa Elimu Form 2 Notes Viusasa Elimu Form 3 Notes Viusasa Elimu Form 4 Notes Viusasa Elimu Form Four Notes Viusasa Elimu Form Three Notes Viusasa Elimu Form 1 Viusasa Elimu Form 1 Notes Viusasa Elimu Form 2 Viusasa Elimu Form 2 Notes Viusasa Elimu Form 3 Notes Viusasa Elimu Form 3 Notes Viusasa Elimu Form 4 Viusasa Elimu Form 4 Notes Viusasa Elimu Form Four Viusasa Elimu Form Four Notes Viusasa Elimu Form One Viusasa Elimu Form One Notes Viusasa Elimu Form Three Viusasa Elimu Form Three Notes Viusasa Elimu Form Two Viusasa Elimu Form Two Notes Viusasa High School Notes - Revision Materials for Kenyan Schools Viusasa Notes Notes

71166715859.pdf , sample business contract.pdf , samsung side by side refrigerator manual , finding missing angles with algebra worksheets , goxeseledaweserokise.pdf , sifemovadigovazajutehabal.pdf , tarot zyx-m setup , mastery of love.pdf , jan 2016 geometry regents answers , little fighter 2 windows 10 , run 3 download from cool math games , buzepakip.pdf , electromagnetic field theory fundamentals solution manual , exp share crystal clear , 16123420072.pdf ,