

WAKISSHA JOINT MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2015
UGANDA ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION
MARKING GUIDE
P245/1
CRE
(OLD TESTAMENT)
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1. (a) **Discuss the basis of the shattered relationship between God and man in Genesis 3.**
 - Man had out rightly sinned against God the creator.
 - Man had misused God given wisdom.
 - Man had believed in his wife more than God.
 - Man had disobeyed God's commands.
 - They had become greedy by taking more than they had been allowed.
 - They were acting independent of God yet they were supposed to entirely depend on God.
 - They had become proud by wanting to know what is right and wrong.
 - They wanted to usurp the power of God.
 - Man had shown contempt or disrespect for God by eating the forbidden fruit.
 - Man hid from the Lord.
 - They didn't repent after sinning.
 - They denied responsibility of their actions.
 - They had lost faith in God.
 - They had failed to master creation.
 - Man thought that God could not detect wrong.
 - Man had accused God of having created woman.
 - The woman failed to take an independent decision.
 - They had let down God's love for they did not appreciate God's love.
 - They had stolen by taking what they had not been refused.
 - They failed to trust God at all times.
 - They had also misused the freedom had given them.
 - They had called God a liar.
 - They committed a sin of coveting.
 - They had doubted God and providence for them.
 - They had showed that they did not need God any more.
 - They had deceived God i.e. they didn't tell God exactly what had happened.
 - They had wanted to equate themselves to God.
 - The woman had led man into sin.
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- (b) **Show the ways Christians can maintain God accepted behaviours.**
 - Through obeying God's commandments.
 - By always telling the truth all the time.
 - Through having confidence and trusting God's providence.

- They should always have faith in God and in his word.
- When they depend on God for everything and in all situations.
- They should always follow the laid down rules and regulations however strict they may be.
- Through mastering and controlling creation.
- They should be humble especially when dealing with God.
- By being contented with what they have however little or small it may be.
- They should always seek God's views before doing anything.
- They should always be patient even if they are under serious temptations.
- Through repenting their sins immediately when they realize that they have sinned.
- By trusting God's position as a creator.
- They should be careful about the advice they get from others especially those close to them.
- By respecting God all the times.
- They should always pray to God in order to glorify his name.
- They should always accept blame instead of blaming others.
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2. (a) Comment on the covenant God made with the Israelites at Mt. Sinai.

The following are the comments in the Sinaitic covenant;

- The Sinaitic covenant was made between God and the house of Israel
- It was a covenant initiated by God out of love and grace
- It was between two unequal parties
- The Sinaitic covenant was mediated by Moses
- Before, the covenant, Moses assembled the people at the foot of the mountain and gave them instructions to purify themselves
- Moses reminded the people on how God had carried people out of Egypt
- Moses read God's commandments and people pledged to obey them
- Moses wrote down God's laws on two stone tablets
- Then he set up an altar for Lord, built on 12 stone pillars
- Moses ordered young men to offer sacrifices to the Lord
- He sprinkled part of the blood on the altar and the other blood on the people
- In this covenant, Israel became God's chosen nation
- These were God's elect, set aside to serve God and priests
- The covenant showed God as a liberator
- In this covenant, God fulfilled the promise to Abraham
- The covenant revealed Yahweh as a God of history
- The covenant was conditional
- God would protect them and bless them only if they obeyed.
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(b) Compare the Sinaitic with the Abrahamic covenant.

Similarities

- Both were between two unequal parties (God and man).
- Both covenants were important steps in God's salvation
- Both were characterized by promises, privileges and blessings
- Both were characterized by animal sacrifice
- Both were sealed by animal blood
- In both God's altars were set up
- In both circumcision was a virtual sign
- Both reflected God's love, mercy, care and concern
- Both demanded faith and obedience on part of man
- Both were made to benefit the same people
- In both God's holy presence was felt (smoke, fire, wind)
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Differences

- The Sinaitic covenant was conditional while the Abrahamic covenant was unconditional
- The Abrahamic covenant was universal while the Sinaitic covenant was between God and only one nation of Israel
- The Abrahamic covenant was between God and Abraham while the Sinaitic covenant was between God and many Israelites
- In the Abrahamic covenant, there was change of the names while in the Sinaitic covenant there were no changes of names
- In the Sinaitic covenant there was giving of laws/Decalogue while in the Abrahamic covenant there was giving of promises
- Abraham was already pure before the covenant while the Israelites were to purify themselves before the Sinaitic covenant
- The two covenants took place in two different geographical locations
- There was direct communication in the Abrahamic covenant while Moses acted as a mediator in the Sinaitic covenant
- The Sinaitic covenant turned the Israelites into God's priestly nation while the Abrahamic covenant simply promised many descendants to Abraham.
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3. (a) Account for the act of Herem as commanded in the book of Deuteronomy.

- Before entering Canaan, God commanded Israelites to carry out the act of Herem;
- A Herem was a religious war in which God commanded Israelites to totally destroy the enemy and his property.
- A Herem involved the killing of all enemy people, their live stocks, plants, houses, temple etc.
- The Herem was commanded so as to enable Israelites to start a new life.
- The Herem proved that God had power over life.
- God wanted to show his preference for the Israelites nation.
- Through Herem, God wanted to fulfil his promises to Abraham "I will curse whoever curses you and will protect your descendants".
- Through Herem God wanted to destroy the evil generation in Canaan.
- It was one of the Israelites obligation. So it showed obedience to God.
- Israelites were not to be merciful while compromising God's will for them.
- It was to help Israelites avoid foreign influence and contamination.
- Herem was commanded to discourage the spirit of materialism amongst Israelites.
- It was to check against future apostasy and syncretism.
- The act showed God's supremacy over the gods of other nations.
- It showed Israelites victory over their enemies.
- It was meant to check about the future political alliances.
- Herem was aimed at showing the universality of Yahweh.
- It was also to prevent intermarriages which would contaminate people.
- Herem was aimed at preserving Jewish purity and monotheistic culture.
- It was aimed at showing God's love, preference and purity of his elect.
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(b) What should be the Christian attitude towards the act of Herem.

Christians should have a negative attitude towards Herem;

- Herem leads to the suffering of the innocent To Ezekiel 33, no one should suffer for the evils of another.
- Paul calls for love (1 Cor. 13) so, Christians should discourage Herem.
- Christians should love their enemies (Luke 6:27).
- They should pray for their enemies (Luke 6:27).
- They should forgive their enemies as Jesus forgave those who crucified him.
- Christians should endure abuse and all kinds of rebukes.
- Christians should reconcile with those who hate them.
- Christianity/Jesus calls for kindness.
- Destroy one's enemy indirectly affect his/her dependents.

- Destroying the enemy's property is illogical because houses and plants and livestock have committed no sin.
- In the New Testament suffering may be used by god to educate Christians, so even innocent Christians suffer.
- However, a Christian may kill an enemy in self defence.
- A Christian can also destroy shrines of devil worshipers who are ready to join Christianity.
- Christian soldiers in war have no option but to shoot the enemy.
- Christians can also fight against a dictatorial regime.
- However, in totality God is against killing.
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4. (a) Analyse Samuel's prophecy of doom to priest Eli's family.

- The prophet started his prophecy with a reminder to Eli's family that he had delivered Eli's ancestors from Egypt
- That God had chosen Eli's family to act as priests were supposed to sacrifice on the alter
- However the priests ate the best parts of the sacrifice
- As a result, God rejected them
- God promised to kill all the young men in Eli's family
- None in Eli's family could live up to old age
- God re-affirmed that one of Eli's descendants would serve him as a priest
- Eli's other descendants would die a violent death
- Eli's sons were to be reduced to extreme poverty
- God's glory would leave Israel
- He said that no sacrifice or offering from Eli's family will ever be able to remove the consequences of their terrible sin
- He also blamed them for looking with greed at the sacrifice the people brought to God
- He blamed Eli for honoring his sons more than him(God).
- The Lord was going to honour those who honoured Him and was going to treat with contempt those who despised Him
- Eli's family was going to look with envy on all the blessings God will give to the other people of Israel
- The person the Lord will keep alive from Eli's family will become blind and lose all hope
- Eli's two sons, Hophin and Phinehas will die on the same day and this was to show that everything the Lord had said would come to pass

- The Lord will choose a priest who will be faithful to Him and do everything that the Lord wanted him to do
- The Lord will give that priest descendants who always serve in the presence of the Lord's chosen King
- Any of Eli's descendants who will survive will have to go to the chosen priest to ask him for money and food
- That descendant will even beg to be allowed to help the priest in order to have something to eat.
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(b) How did later history fulfil Samuel's prophecy

- Eli and his sons were rejected as priests.
- The sacrifices that Eli's sons offered were rejected by God.
- God dishonoured Eli and his sons as priests of Israel.
- The privileges that Eli and his sons used to enjoy were given to other people like Samuel and Zadok.
- Samuel replaced Eli's sons as priest in Israel.
- Eli's sons looked at Samuel with envy.
- Eli grew very old and also became blind.
- Eli's sons died in the battle, in the battle of Aphek- both died on the same day.
- After hearing about the death of Hophni and Phinehas and above all the capture of the covenant Ark, Eli who was ninety eight years old and almost blind died instantly.
- When Eli's daughter-in-law, the wife of Phinehas heard about the deaths of her father-in-law and her husband her labour pains came thickly upon her, she fainted and died.
- The Israelites were defeated by the Philistines and at one time even had the covenant Ark confiscated.
- Priest Abiathar, Eli's descendant was removed from the office of priesthood by King Solomon who replaced him with priest Zadok.
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5. (a) Account for the death of Uriah the Hittite.

- King David's adultery with Bathsheba led to Uriah's death, David tried to force Uriah to have sex with his Bathsheba but in vain.
- David's lack of self-control when he saw Bathsheba's nakedness.
- David's desire to take Bathsheba to be his wife led to Uriah's death.
- Uriah's faithfulness to the covenant law regarding war led to his death.
- David's desire to cover to his sin led to Uriah's death.
- Uriah's refusal to go home and sleep with his wife.
- David's refusal to go to war led him into adultery and killing of Uriah (2 Sam 11:1).
- David's idleness drove him into adultery and killing of Uriah.
- David hoped to cover up Bathsheba's pregnancy by killing Uriah.
- David's lack of respect for people made him kill Uriah.
- David's lack of respect for sanctity of human life led to Uriah's death.
- It happened to fulfill Samuel's prediction about the evil of kings.
- David's dictatorial tendencies led to Uriah's death.
- Joab's blind obedience to David's command made him kill Uriah.
- Bathsheba's acceptance to make love with David led to Uriah's death (2 Sam 11:4-5).
- Uriah's loyalty to David whereby he returned to battle and never read the latter of Joab.
- David's lack of fear of God's commandments led to adultery and murder.
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(b) What lessons do Christians learn from Uriah's death.

- Christians should be faithful to their married partners.
- Christians should obey God's commandments in all situations.
- Christians learn to exercise self-control.
- Christian leaders should have respect to their poor subjects.
- Christians should respect and preserve human life.
- Christians should always pray for God's guidance and in all situations.
- Christians learn to guide political leaders.
- Christians should repent their sins.
- Christians should be obedient to political leaders.
- Political leaders learn to obey God's commandments.
- Christians learn to oppose dictatorial leaders.
- Christians should suffer for their faith.
- Christians should protect their nakedness from public eye.
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- To a big extent most of the king turned away from the covenant faith by doing the following;
 - The king oppressed and exploited the Israelites through forced labour for example Solomon during the construction of the temple yet he was expected to love and treat people equally
 - The kings also over taxed the mass e.g. king Solomon
 - The king's grabbed people's property for example King Ahab grabbed Naboth's vineyard
 - Kings were unfaithful to their partners for example king David committed adultery with Bathsheba
 - Kings promoted idol worship instead of monotheism e.g. Jeroboam built two golden bulls and put them at battle
 - Kings made pagan foreign alliances with other nations which were against the covenant laws for example Solomon and David in tyre.
 - The institution of kingship led to the division of the kingdom into two for example Solomon, David, and Rehoboam.
 - Some kings married many wives from pagan nations e.g. Ahab married Jezebel from Phoenicia and Solomon married 700 wives and 300 concubines.
 - Kings worshiped the god's of the pagan nation (apostasy) e.g. Solomon
 - The kings murdered innocent people and shed a lot of blood for example David killed Uriah, Ahab killed Naboth, Saul killed God's priests of Nob.
 - Kings abused sacrifices by giving human sacrifice for example king Ahan and Manasseh sacrificed their sons to idols
 - The kings of Israel were materialistic for example Solomon accumulated to much wealth King Saul spared Agag the Amalekite king which was against God's command
 - Kings gave their sons pagan nation e.g. Saul named El-dad.
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- **However to a small extent the monarch had strength to the development of Israel**
 - The kings promoted trade with other nations for example king Solomon built a flat of ship to trade with in wheat and olive oil for timber.
 - Kings developed infrastructures for example King Solomon developed roads and ports of Agaba.
 - Kingship united the people of Israel as a chosen race for example king David struggled for seven years to eliminate all the enemies of the land of Canaan.
 - Kings composed songs proverbs and hymns which helped in the worship of God e.g. king David and Solomon wrote proverbs.

- Through kingship the boundary of Israel kingdom was exempted for example King David defeated the philistines.
- King promoted international recognition of Israel for example the queen of Sheba traveled from Ethiopia to Jerusalem to pay tributes to Solomon.
- Kingship in Israel restored and promoted monotheism in Israel for example Jehu destroyed Baalism but Josiah carried out religious reforms in the Jerusalem temple.
- Peace and stability was promoted in Israel for example King David and Saul fought the Amelikitites.
- Kings built places of worship for God e.g. king Solomon built Jerusalem temple where God could be worshipped and Ark of the covenant.
- Kings of Israel built cities for example King Solomon built cities like Hazor, Megiddo which were strategic for economic purposes.
- The king's centralized worship in Israel for example king David transferred the Ark of the Covenant from Baalah to Jerusalem.
- Kings built modern cities which were transformed into the capital city for example the Jerusalem capital city for Israel.
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7. (a) Analyse the significance of Mt. Camel contest to Elijah and Israel.

- It showed them that God is stronger and more powerful than Baal
- Showed the supremacy of the Israelites religion over Baal worship
- It proved that the God of Israel was alive and still living
- It showed them that Baal as a god was non-existent as proved by his inability to answer the prayers
- It revealed to them the power of prayer Elijah prayed and the drought ended
- It made Ahab to accept the defeat and reconsidered dedicating Israel to God
- It resulted into humiliation of Jezebel together her supporters
- It revealed to the Israelites that Elijah was indeed a prophet of God
- It revealed Gods love to Elijah. He protected him and answered his prayer
- It marked the end of the drought which had struck Israel for years
- It strengthened the faith of the Israelites.
- It also reminded them the need to repent of their sins
- Show the triumphant of Yahweh was able to provide fire
- It promoted monotheism as the Israelites started worshipping one God
- It promoted worship and fellowship the Israelite exchanged that God is over pagan gods.
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- (b) In what ways did God demonstrate his power through Elijah**

- He gave Elijah power, courage, and strength to face Ahab
- Through Elijah God pronounced a three years drought over Israel
- God ended three years drought which a heavy down power after the sacrifice
- Elijah was able to defeat the prophets of Baal at Mt. Carmel contest
- Through God's power Elijah killed the 450 prophets of Baal and 400 prophets of Asherah after the Mt. Carmel contest
- Elijah by God's power condemned the evil marriage of Ahab and Jezebel
- Elijah multiplied the widow's flour and oil while living in Zarephat
- Elijah by God's power was able to raise to life the widow's son
- By God's power he was able to anoint Hazael as king of Syria, Jehu as king of Israel and Elisha
- By God's power still Elijah did not die but went into Heaven
- His encounter with God at Mt. Horeb also symbolized Gods power
- Through God's power Elijah passed judgment against Ahab
- God showed his power to Elijah through listening to his prayer
- God protected Elijah at the time when Jezebel wanted to kill him by the angles
- Elijah was given food by God which strengthened him to move for 40 days.

- from Amos's teaching on the same.**

- Traditionally Israelites waited for the day of the Lord
- They expected God to visit his people on that day
- To Israelites God would show his power that day
- On that day, God would come in great Lord as king of kings
- God would destroy the enemies of Israelites on that day
- It was going to be a fine bright day
- The day of the Lord would bring peace about harmony
- On that day, God would pour blessings on his people
- Israelites expected to be a day of God's love and concern
- On that day God would bless their tills and livestock
- It was expected to be a day of feasting and rejoicing
- People expected to eat and drink to their fullness
- It was expected to be a public holiday of national rest, singing and drumming.

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However, prophet Amos rejected people's popular views because the people had sinned and refused to repent.

- Amos healed the following view about the day of the Lord
- To Amos it would be a day of darkness but not light (5:18)
- It was going to be a day of gloom but not brightness (5:20)
- On that day their songs would be turned into mourning and funeral songs
- It wondered why people were waiting for the day of the Lord
- It was going to be a terrible day of judgment to sinners
- He compared it to escaping a lion, only to meet a bear (5:19)
- He compared it to hiding at home, only to be bitten by a snake
- On that day God wouldn't accept their festivals
- God would reject their prayers, songs and sacrifices
- It would be a day of barrenness and famine but not harvest (8:11)
- It was going to be a day of exile of the people and their idle
- Those who sleep in luxurious coaches will go to exile
- The feast and banquet of the rich will end (6:7)
- On that day God will send an enemy to destroy the land
- It will be bitter in villages, towns and cities
- Idle worshippers will fall never to raise again (8:14)

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(b) What is the Christian understanding of the Day of the Lord.

The day of the Lord in Christianity;

- To Christians the day of the Lord refers to the second coming of Jesus.
- On this day, Jesus will return to this world in glory.
- He will come as Lord and king accomplished by angles.
- This day will mark an end of the world.
- It will be the Day of Judgment for mankind.
- The dead will rise and be judged.
- Jesus will ask every Christian to give an account of his earthly conduct.
- He will separate the righteous from the unrighteous.
- The righteous will be rewarded with the heavenly favors.
- The evil dowers will be sent to hell fire.
- The faithful will have eternal happiness.
- The unfaithful will suffer eternal pain in hell.
- Catholic Christians also teach about purgatory a place where light sinners will stay before going to heaven.
- Christians teach that no one knows the exact day or hour of Jesus' return except the father.

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- There will be wars between nations.
- There will be famine, earthquakes, misunderstandings between family members etc.
- Christians are called upon to be alert and avoid temptations.
- When the day is about, false messiahs and prophets will appear.
- Christians are advised to repent in view of the coming judgment.
- A trumpet will mark the end of the struggle against Satan.
- Some Christians who carry Bibles and rosaries think it will be a day of joy.

- There was over drinking and people lost their senses.
- There was murder, telling lies, stealing, adultery and robbery.
- There was slavery among fellow covenant people.
- The people of Israel exposed their religious nature despite Gods love for them.
- They had forgotten God who took care and protected them during the time of exodus.
- Priests were promoting injustices and misleading people.
- They celebrated the historical days e.g. Passover, Sabbath day the way they wished
- The rich cheated the poor by selling expensive and sometimes selling worthless commodities.
- There were constant revolution and frequent changes of kings.
- The people of Israel pretended to repent but their repentance was shallow.
- There was extravagancy especially by the rich at the expense of the poor.
- People had become unfaithful by worshiping idols.
- There were offerings of the pagan sacrifices to Baal and fertility worship involving temple prostitution.
- They had become arrogant and their arrogance was carrying out to them.
- Priests couldn't acknowledge the position of God and rejected his teaching.
- Kings made political alliances with other nations.
- Social discrimination had emerged.
- Kings never ruled according to the commandments.
- There was apostasy and syncretism among Gods people.

- God promised the Israelites a second exile.
- God also promised fire upon their cities and towns.
- He said that there would be mourning, starvation and suffering.
- The names of Hosea's children symbolized destruction.
- Jezreel was to show destruction.
- Unloved was to symbolize less of God's love.
- Not my people symbolized God's rejection of His people.
- That God was going to allow foreign nation to enter their land.
- God was going to withdraw his love for Israel.
- God was to destroy all their grape vines and turn them to coldness.
- Thorns and weeds would grow over their altars.
- People would disappear like morning mist.
- God was going to destroy sacred pillar and even break down their altars.
- The land would be like a leopard that was in wait.
- Samaria would be destroyed and the pregnant women would be ripped open.
- Despite the trust of Israel in her chariot and large numbers of soldiers, they will be defeated in the war.
- The people of Bethel were to face death because their evil doing.
- The king's places and fortresses will be destroyed.
- Israel will be without kings, leaders and sacrifices.

10. (a) Account for the song of the vine yard in Isaiah chapter 5

- The song was a warning to the Israelites about God's punishment that was impending.
- Israel and Judah had treasured in doing evil instead of doing good.
- The Israelites leaders had entered into unnecessary political alliances instead of relying on God.
- The Israelites had broken the covenant relationship with their God despite the warnings given to them.
- The Israelites had restarted to syncretism, worshipping God alongside other gods.
- They had turned to apostasy completely abandoned the worshipping of God.
- God as a gardener had been disappointed with the people of Israel.
- God had higher expectations from the chosen people but they did the centrally.

- They had tortured and frustrated those who had come with the message of God (Prophets).
- Israelites had abandoned God's theocracy completely.
- They had failed to observe obedience and faithfulness.
- Israel and Judah had shown their stubbornness before God.
- Israel and Judah had become rotten and worthless due to the sins they had committed.
- Israel was not any better from other pagans.
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(b) Of what importance is the above story to modern Christians.

- They should be obedient to God
- They should depend on God's protection
- They should worship one God instead of apostasy
- They should obey God's commands and instructions instead of being disrespectful
- They should repent their sins
- They should be exemplary in the sight of God and people they serve
- They should seek for blessing from God by being righteous
- They should take care of the people they lead instead of abandoning them
- They should be loyal to their God other than being stubborn
- They should rely on God in times of crisis instead of relying on magic power
- They should be ready to listen to God's instructions.
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11. "Our parents ate the sour grapes and the children received the sour taste" Ezekiel 18. Comment on Ezekiel's teaching about corporate guilt

- Ezekiel did not agree with that idea that the children were paying for the sins of their parents.
- Ezekiel declared that this thin saying was not to be repeated in Israel any more.
- The prophet said that the life of every individual belongs to God i.e. that of the parents and that of the child.
- According to Ezekiel, it is the person who sinned against the Lord who would die.
- Ezekiel also taught that the righteous man who obeys God's commands could live.
- However, Ezekiel also warned that if the righteous man has a son who is wicked or sinful, the son would suffer for his own sins.

- If a wicked man has a righteous son, that son would not be punished for his father's sins but instead, the son would be rewarded for his goodness.
- The prophet also emphasized that a good man will be rewarded for doing good and an evil man would suffer because of his evils.
- Ezekiel prophesized that an evil man who stops sinning and keeps God's laws will not die but instead will be rewarded with life.
- The prophet mentioned that an evil man would have all his sins forgiven if only he obeys God's laws.
- The prophet taught that God does not enjoy to see an evil man suffer but he would rather see him repent and live.
- Ezekiel said that if a righteous man stops doing evil, he would die and none of the good things he did would be remembered.
- The prophet declared that God would judge each person according to what he/she had done.
- Ezekiel warned the people that failure to listen would make them be held responsible for their sins.
- Ezekiel challenged the people whether they thought what they were doing was right.
- Therefore, Ezekiel challenged the people to get for themselves new hearts and minds.
- The prophet emphasized that God was disappointed with them and therefore, He appointed Ezekiel as watchman to see whether they would listen or not.
- Ezekiel assured the people that their God Yahweh was righteous and therefore, He expected the to be righteous.
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12. (a) Analyse the message of Psalm 2.

- Psalm 2 was a royal psalm at the coronation of Israelites king.
- It states that an Israelite king was appointed by God.
- It depicts an Israelite king was appointed by God.
- Yahweh is the overall king of Israel (theocracy).
- It is Yahweh who protects the king he has appointed.
- The psalmist depicts enemy nations planning to attack the Israelites king.
- The psalmist mocks them and marvels at their stupidity.
- Yahweh cannot allow his anointed servant by God.
- The palmist shows Yahweh's jury and anger.
- Yahweh is depicted as powerful and warns the enemy nation. Their evil plans will succeed.
- The palmist further depict Yahweh as a creator of all human beings.
- Yahweh is omniscience. He controls all individuals and nations.

- Yahweh says that the Israelite king is installed on Zion with his approval and it is only God to remove him.
- The king joins the singing and describe himself as God's son.
- The psalmist states that as long as the king remains an obedient son of God, he will never be disappointed.
- The psalmist mentions the king's responsibilities e.g. defending monotheism.
- The king has to serve God's people diligently.
- He has to listen to Yahweh's prophets.
- The king has to work for unity of all Israelites.
- Yahweh promises to answer the prayers of his king if he follows the laws.
- Yahweh promises to give his king world power if he remains obedient.
- The obedient king will be given total victory over his enemies.
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(b) What is the relevance of this psalms to Christians today?

- Christians should serve the lord with sincerity.
- Christians should make good and Godly plans.
- Christian in leadership should acknowledge God's supremacy.
- Leaders should serve their people willingly and diligently.
- Christians are reminded of God's omnipresence.
- Christian leaders should pray for God's protection.
- Leaders should put their trust in God.
- Christians should acknowledge Jesus' universality.
- Leaders should obey God's laws.
- Leaders should listen to God's agents/ messages.
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