

and not action.

They learn to feel as a way of showing their faith in God, just as the pharisee would spare time to feel.

They learn to ask for pity from God, just as the tax collector asked God for pity.

They learn to ask for God's provision, just as the tax collector raised his face to heaven seeking for pity from God.

They learn to

THE PARABLE OF THE RICH MAN AND LAZARUS

[Lk: 16: 1-13] (Lk: 16: 19-31)

There was once a rich man who dressed in the most expensive clothes and lived a luxurious life everyday.

At his gates, there was also a poor man named Lazarus.

He ^{was} covered with sores all over his body.

He would be brought to the rich man's door hopping to eat the bits of food that fell from the rich man's table.

Dogs would come and lick the poor man's sores.

The poor man died and was carried by the angels to Abraham's place to feast in heaven.

The rich man also died and was buried, his soul was taken to hell where he greatly suffered and tormented.

The rich man requested Lazarus to dip his finger into water and cool his tongue because he was in great pain in the fire.

Abraham said, my son in your life time you were given all good things while Lazarus was suffering but now he is

enjoying himself while you are in great pain.

The man requested Abraham to send Lazarus into the world to his father's house where he had five brothers to warn them, behave well so that they don't undergo this kind of suffering in hell.

Abraham replied that our brothers in the world already have Moses and other prophets to warn them.

Therefore they should listen carefully so that they don't experience this kind of pain.

The rich man insisted and begged Abraham to ^{tell} them so as to turn away from their sins.

Abraham finally said to the rich man that if his relatives in the world do not listen to Moses and the prophets then they would experience the same suffering after death.

Now.

What do Christians learn from the above parable (story)?
Christians learn to use their riches to glorify God unlike the rich man who enjoyed his riches on earth and ended up suffering in hell.

They learn to express greed for spiritual wealth which is everlasting instead of enjoying earthly riches which perish.

They learn to show love, care and concern for those in need unlike the rich man who cared for himself and neglecting the poor man Lazarus.

They learn to show sympathy to those in danger unlike the rich man who did not show sympathy to Lazarus who had sores in his body.

They learn to endure hardships facing them just as Lazarus endured the life of suffering on earth.

They learn to remain faithful to God in times of lacking food, money, clothes but entrust their soul with God in heaven just as Lazarus was.

They learn to believe in life after death since according to the parable, Lazarus died but he again appeared alive in heaven with Abraham.

They learn to accept the good news of Jesus, the saviour of the world.

the rich man who did not listen to Moses and other prophets and ended up in hell. They learn to obey God following his word unlike the rich man who was taken up by the earthly riches and ended up in hell.

They learn to prepare for the Judgement day when Jesus will come back to judge both the living and the dead with every one explaining how he live life.

PARABLE OF THE PERSISTENT WIDOW (Lk 18: 1-8)

Then Jesus told his disciples this parable such that they always pray and never become discouraged.

In a certain town, there was a Judge who never feared God nor respect people.

In the same time, there was a widow who kept coming to him pleading for her right against the opponent.

For long, the Judge refused to act but at last, he said to himself, "Even though I don't fear God or respect God, yet because of all the trouble this widow is given me, I will see to it that she gets her rights."

Jesus then said, listen to what the corrupt Judge said,

Now will God not Judge in favour of his own people who cry to him day and night for help?

Will he be slow to help?

I tell you that he will Judge in favour of you and do it quickly.

He concluded saying, "But will the son of man find faith on earth when he comes."

On

What do Christians learn about prayer from the parable of the persistent widow and the corrupt Judge.

What do Christians learn from the parable of the persistent widow and the corrupt Judge?

Christians learn to pray continuously, just as the widow sought for justice continuously from the corrupt Judge.

They learn to pray tirelessly and God will listen to their prayers since in the parable Jesus said "God will always Judge in favour of his own people."

They learn to pour out their problems to God in prayer just as the widow kept demanding for her justice from the corrupt Judge.

They learn to pray with hope since according to Jesus in the parable God will always Judge in favour of his own people.

They learn to have faith in God when they pray and he will listen and answer their prayers since he will always Judge in favour of his own people.

They learn to address their prayers to nobody but God since he will always Judge in favour of his own people.

They learn to ask for Justice from God through prayer since he will always Judge in favour of his own people.

- They to Judge people fairly.
- to have concern for the rights of the poor.
- to ask God to Judge in their favour against their enemies.
- to help the needy and the oppressed such as widows.
- to pray as they wait for the second coming of Jesus Christ.
- to prepare for the second coming of Jesus Christ.
- to live a holy life as they prepare for Jesus' second coming.
- to fight corrupt Judges.
- to Judge both the poor, needy and the rich fairly.
- to listen to both the poor and the rich.
- to give the poor their justice.

JESUS' TEACHINGS / VIEW ABOUT SABBATH

(JESUS AS THE LORD OF SABBATH LK: 6:1-10)

Ques:

Why were pharisees very strict on keeping the Sabbath.

Sabbath was one of the laws of Moses that it had to be observed and kept holy hence pharisees being strict on keeping it.

Even God rested on the seventh day after creating hence pharisees being strict on keeping it.

God gave man six days to do his work and not on the Sabbath hence pharisees being strict on keeping it.

Doing any thing on the Sabbath was a great thing. Hence pharisees was strict on keeping it.

Sabbath was a day of resting therefore hence pharisees being strict on keeping it.

Sabbath was a day dedicated for the worship of God hence pharisees being strict on keeping it.

Sabbath was part of the Jewish culture hence pharisees being strict on keeping it.

Whoever broke the Sabbath law had to be punished hence the pharisees being strict.

NB:

Jewish / Pharisees attitude / teachings / about the law view about Sabbath / understanding.

→ Sabbath was one of the laws of Moses which had to be kept by everyone.

→ It was a day God himself rested, so every one had to rest it.

→ It was God's holiday, hence people had to respect it as a holiday of God.

- It was a day one which one was not suppose to work.
- It was a day one was punished heavily if was caught working.
- It was a day every Jew had to rest.
- It was a day dedicated for the worship of God.
- It was a day that showed the culture of the Jews.

Qn:

Wth. But what was Jesus' teaching / understanding / attitude towards Sabbath-

- In what ways was Jesus' attitude towards Sabbath differ from that of the Jews?
- Explain Jesus' teaching / view about Sabbath-

Sabbath was made for man and not man was made for Sabbath according to Jesus.

Sabbath was created for the good of man according to Jesus.

Man was supposed to do good on Sabbath like helping the sick according to Jesus.

Human needs sometimes had to dictate what had to be done on Sabbath according to Jesus.

Sabbath was for developing a good relationship between a Jew another Jew according to Jesus.

But Jesus thought that Sabbath was a day for worshipping God.

Man should not be enslaved by Sabbath's laws according to Jesus.

Sabbath was a day like any other day according to Jesus.

Qn:

In what ways can Sabbath / Sunday be profitably used / observed by Christians?

- By attending church service, a Christian can profitably observe his Sabbath day.

By participating in community activities like cleaning water places, a christian can profitably observe her sabbath.

- By visiting and helping the needy on the streets,
- By reading the Bible.
- By sharing the word of God with fellow christians.
- By repenting their sins to God.
- By attending christians fellowship.
- By planting flowers and trees.
- By visiting friends and relatives.
- By listening to gospel music.
- By listening to gospel preachers on radio and watching them on TVs.

Ques.

- 1- Give an account of the event of Jesus' disciples picking ears of corns on the sabbath: [Lk 6:1]
2. Comment on Jesus' understanding of the sabbath.

Jesus was walking through some corn-field on the sabbath.

His disciples began to pick the ears of corns rubbed them in their hands;

And they ate the grain.

Some Pharisees asked, "Why are you doing what our law says you can not do on the sabbath?"

Jesus answered them, "Haven't you read what David did? when he and his men were hungry?"

He went into the house of God, took the bread offered God, ate it and gave it also to his men.

Is it against our law to any one except the priest to eat that bread?

And Jesus concluded "The son of man is the Lord of Sabbath".

b) What do Christians learn from the above events?

Christians learn to observe the Sabbath.

- They learn to live holy on the Sabbath.
- They learn to do good on the Sabbath.
- They learn to do good for fellow man on the Sabbath.
- They learn to worship God on the Sabbath.
- They learn to do what brings glory to God on the Sabbath.
- They learn to have belief in Jesus as the Lord of Sabbath.
- They learn to help one another on the Sabbath.
- They learn to do what preserves a life on the Sabbath.
- They learn to

NB:

The above points must be qualified (be linked back) to the story.

JESUS' PREACHING / TEACHING / SERMONS ON THE PLAIN

tasks

JESUS' SERMONS ON THE BEATITUDES [LK 6: 17-41]

Ans

1. Explain Jesus' Sermons on the Beatitudes LK 6: 17-41.
2. Outline Jesus' teaching to his listeners on the sermons on the plains about the following
 - i. Suffering
 - ii. Love for enemies
 - iii. Judging others

In the sermon on the beatitudes, Jesus taught his listeners about suffering as follows.

He taught that happy are the poor because the Kingdom of God is theirs.

He taught that happy are the hungry because they will be satisfied.

He taught that happy are those who mourn because they will laugh.

He taught that happy are those who are hated because of him because they were to be blessed.

He taught that happy are those who are rejected and insulted because of him because they shall be blessed.

He taught that how terrible it would be for those who eat and get full now because God will punish them heavily.

He taught that how terrible it would be for those who are rich now for God will reward them with punishment.

However, in the sermon of the beatitudes, Jesus taught about love for enemies as follows.

Jesus taught his listeners to love their enemies.

He taught the people to do good to those who hate them.

He taught his listeners to bless those who curse them.

He taught his listeners to pray for those who abused them.

He taught the people that should someone strike them on one cheek, they were to offer the other side for him as well.

He taught the people that if someone takes another man's coat, he should let him take the shirt as well.

He taught his listeners never to love only those who love them because even sinners do the same.

He taught the people never to lend and expect back what they have lent because sinners do the same.

They should prepare for the heavenly meal which Jesus went to prepare when he said happy are those who mourn because they will laugh.

They should remain strong when they are hated since in the Sermon Jesus taught that happy are those who are hated because of him they will be blessed.

They should endure rejection because of Jesus since in the Sermon he taught that those who are rejected because of him they will be blessed.

They should prepare for ~~Jesus~~^{God's} coming Judgement instead of eating to be full since in the Sermon, Jesus taught that those who eat and are full now God was to reward them with punishment.

They should love their enemies since in the Sermon Jesus called up his listeners to love their enemies.

They should do good to those who hate them since in the Sermon Jesus called upon his listeners to do good to those who hate them.

They should bless those who curse them just as in the Sermon Jesus told his listeners to bless those who hate them.

→ They should share with others.

→ They should be merciful to those who sinned against them.

→ They should Judge not those who sinned against them.

* Go ahead and handle Jesus Transfiguration

JESUS' TEACHING ON PRAYER

[Lk 11: 1-13]

On

Narrate the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples in [Lk. 11: 1-13]

One day, Jesus was praying on a certain place.

When he had finished, one of his disciples said to him,

"Lord, teach us to pray just as John taught his disciples!"

Jesus said to them, When you pray, say this -

Father ^{may}

May your holy name be honored

May your Kingdom come.

Give us day by day the food we need.

Forgive us our sins

For we forgive every one who does us wrong.

And do not bring us to hard testing"

Qn

What is the meaning of Jesus' prayers to Christians?

It means to Christians that all people have one father God.

It means to Christians that God's name should be respected because he is holy.

It means to Christians that they should pray for the Kingdom of God to come to their hearts.

It means to Christians that they should put God first of all things.

It means to Christians that they should put their request to God their father.

It means to Christians that they should pray to God daily.

It means to Christians that after asking God for food then they should ask him to forgive their sins.

It means to christians that God is the forgiver of sins

It means to christians that they should forgive those who do wrong to them.

Qn.

What do christians learn from the prayer Jesus taught to his disciples

Christians learn to pray to God in their daily life just as Jesus had gone to a certain place to pray to God when one of his disciples asked him to teach them how to pray

They learn to fellowship together just as Jesus and his disciples had gone to a certain place to fellowship & together in prayer

They learn to present their challenges to God to their father since he is the father of all as shown in the prayer Jesus taught his disciples.

They learn to honour God's name as shown in the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples that God's name is holy

They learn to seek for the Kingdom of God since in the prayer that Jesus taught his disciples, he told them to ask for God's Kingdom to come.

They learn to ask God for both physical and spiritual food since God is man's provider just as Jesus taught his disciples to ask God for food through prayer

They learn to ask for forgiveness of their sins in prayer since in the prayer Jesus taught the disciples, he told them ask God for forgiveness of their sins

They learn to forgive those who sin against them just as Jesus taught his disciples in prayer to forgive those who sin against them.

They learn to ask God to guard them against temptations

just as Jesus in prayer as God to guard them against temptation.

They learn to love God their father since according to the prayer Jesus taught his disciples, God is a father of all.

They learn to live a holy life since their father God is also holy and his name is also holy.

They learn to thank God when he provides them with food and their daily needs through prayer since according to the prayer Jesus taught the disciples God is the provider.

They learn to prepare for temptations in their life since according to the prayer Jesus taught to the disciples, temptations are part of the Christian life.

THE DEATH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST

[Mk. 6: 14-29]

Qn.

1. Relate the tragic death of John the Baptist.
2. Give an account of the beheading of John the Baptist.
3. Narrate the Martyrdom of John the Baptist.

John the Baptist's criticism of Herod marrying Herodias his brother's wife Philip made Herodias annoyed.

Herodias nursed her grudge therefore against John and wanted to kill him.

But she feared Herod and hence waited for a chance to come.

The chance came when King Herod was celebrating his birthday.

He gave a party to his high officials, military commanders and leading men in Galilee.

As the party was going on, Herodias' daughter Salome came in. She danced so well and pleased Herod and all the guests. Herodias' daughter.

Out of too much joy, Herod told the daughter Salome to demand for any thing she wanted as a reward.

The daughter went and asked her mother what she would really ask for.

The answer from her mother came to be the head of John the Baptist on a platter (duh).

As Herod had already made an oath before his guests, he gave an order to bring John's head on a dish.

John's head was cut off in prison and his head was brought to the king.

King Herod then gave the head to the daughter Salome who also gave it to the mother.

John's disciples on hearing his death, they came and took his body and laid it in the tomb.

On

1. Explain the reasons for John the Baptist's death.
2. Account for the death of John the Baptist.
3. Comment on the death of John the Baptist.
4. Explain the circumstances that led to the death of John the Baptist.

NB:

i) Questions 1 and 2 want reasons -

ii) Questions 3 and 4 want a candidate to describe a story.

Qn

1. Explain the reasons of John the Baptist death.
2. Account for the death of John the Baptist.

John the Baptist condemned both Herod Antipas and Herodias for marrying his brother's wife when the husband is still alive which was against the mosaic law.

There was moral degeneration and the people whom he had invited were too sinful and could kill as they wish ^{therefore} ~~therefor~~ ^{he} could not stop him from killing.

It had also been a plan of God since he had to prepare way for the Messiah.

Herodias lacks forgiveness which led to the misleading of her daughter.

Herod was also very conservative, he could have refused for John to be killed.

Jesus was the Messiah and had divine powers but was reluctant to ^{set} ~~save~~ John ^{free} ~~from~~ a prison.

John also was on the neck of those politicians like Herod leading to his death.

JESUS' TRIUMPHANT ENTRY IN JERUSALEM [Lk 19:28-40]

Qns

Give an account of the triumphant entry of Jesus in Jerusalem [Lk 19:28-40]

Jesus went ahead of the disciples to Jerusalem.

Near Bethany at the mount of Olives, he sent two of his disciples ahead.

"Go to the village there ahead of you; as you go in, you will find a colt tied up that has never been ridden.

Untie it and bring it here.

If some one asks you why are you untying it,

Tell him, that the Master needs it."

The disciples went and found everything just as Jesus had told them.

As they were untying it,

its owner said to them, "Why are you untying it?"

"The Master needs it," they answered, And they took the colt to Jesus.

They threw their cloaks over the animal and helped Jesus to get on it.

As he rode on to Jerusalem; people spread their cloaks on the road.

When he came near to Jerusalem, the large crowd of his disciples began to thank and praise God in loud voices.

"God bless the King who comes in the name of God!

Peace in heaven and glory to God!"

Some pharisees in the crowd spoke to Jesus.

They told him to command his disciples to be quiet.

But Jesus told them if his disciples were to keep quiet, the stones would start shouting.

Qn.

1. Explain the significance of Jesus' triumphant entry to Jerusalem (It showed).
2. Explain the meaning of Jesus' triumphant entry in [Lk 19:28-40] (the event meant).

It showed that Jesus was divine in nature. As he came to Jerusalem on a colt, people spread their cloaks which showed that one coming was divine.

It showed Jesus as the Messiah. A messiah was expected to have authority and with Jesus' authority, his disciples entered the city as if they were simply observing.

It showed the presence of the Kingdom of God. Jesus riding on the colt to Jerusalem showed him as the king and therefore the presence of the Kingdom of God.

It showed Jesus' love for mankind since the event was near to Jesus' death for the sins of mankind.

It showed Jesus' fulfillment of the Old Testament prophecies about the Messiah. Old Testament prophets had told the Israelites that a Messiah was to come one day and in this event, Jesus entered Jerusalem as a Messiah.

It showed Jesus as the son of God. As a son of God, he commanded his disciples to untie the owner's colt and bring it to him which the disciples did but they were not harmed.

It showed Jesus' holiness. As a holy son of God, he told his disciple to untie and bring to him a colt which had never been ridden.

It showed the glory of God on earth through Jesus Christ his son. As he rode on colt to Jerusalem, God's glory on ~~earth~~ earth was seen by people saying "Peace in heavens and glory to God."

It showed Jesus as the suffering type of Messiah.

He rode to Jerusalem on a colt which was a sign of ~~humbleness~~ humbleness instead of a war horse.

It increased the faith of the disciples and the followers in him. As he entered Jerusalem as king, people's faith in him increased hence through throwing their cloaks.

It increased the hostility of Pharisees and Jews. The pharisees in the ground spoke to Jesus to keep quiet his disciples which Jesus refused hence they continue hostility.

It showed Jesus' humanity. He rode on a colt like any other human being and even people.

Qn.

Why did Jesus ride on a colt to Jerusalem in [Lk 19:28-40]
[Jesus wanted to]. Use the above points and explanations

Qn.

What do Christians learn from Jesus' triumphant entry to Jerusalem in [Lk 19:28-40]

- To offer their property.
- to accept him as the messiah.
- to love Jesus.
- to prepare for Jesus' second coming.
- to worship God as the people praised him in loud voice as Jesus was entering to Jerusalem.

- To thank God for his son Jesus.
- To obey God as the disciples obeyed Jesus and went for the colt as Jesus had sent them.

JESUS DRIVES OUT PEOPLE FROM THE TEMPLE - [Lk 19: 45-48]

Qn.

1. Give an account of the event of Jesus driving out sellers / merchants from the temple.
2. Relate the story of Jesus driving out people from the temple in Exegesis.

Jesus went into the temple.

He began to drive out merchants.

He said to them "It is written in the scriptures, My

My temple will be a house of prayer

But you have turned it into a hide out for thieves.

Every day Jesus taught in the temple

The chief priests, teachers of the law and other leaders wanted to kill him.

But they could not find a way to do it.

This is because all people kept listening to him not wanting to miss even a single word he said.

WHY DID JESUS DRIVE OUT PEOPLE (MERCHANTS) FROM THE TEMPLE.

Ans.

1. Account for Jesus' intention to drive out sellers from the temple in [Lk 19: 45-48]

2 Why did Jesus drive out sellers from the temple in Lk 19:45-48

The temple is a house of prayer according to Jesus and that's why he sent out people who were selling from it.

The temple administrators have turned it to be a hide out for thieves hence Jesus driving out such thieves.

The temple had been turned into a Market where animals for sacrifice were sold hence Jesus driving out those who were selling

People who ~~sold~~ ^{sell} animals for sacrifice sold them at a very high price hence Jesus driving them out from the temple for selling and over charging from it.

The temple became a business centre instead of a place of worship hence Jesus driving out the business men.

Jesus wanted to meet a symbol of a messiah to them. So Jesus sending out the thieves from the temple was an act of messianic symbolism.

Jesus was fulfilling the old testament scriptures.

Jesus was fulfilling the Old Testament's prophecies where prophets had complained that a temple should be a place for worship.

The religious leaders were blind to the true use of the temple hence Jesus acting as their role of driving out the sellers.

Religious leaders turned the temple into a place for material gains hence Jesus driving out the sellers.

Qn.

How ~~was~~ ^{has} the Lord's temple turned out to be a den of robbers to day?

Many people commit great sins as it commit murder and yet they are common attendance in church the Lord's temple.

Some religious leaders have turned churches into business organisations hence making them a den of robbers.

They are serious conflicts over power and wealth today in church hence a den of robbers.

Some times church leaders are more interested in money instead of their sheep the Christians hence a den of robbers.

Some times Bishops and pastors eat the money sent for orphans and widows yet they are the leaders in church hence a den of robbers.

Some Christians tell lies some times from within church making it a den of robbers.

Some Christians steal property like phones, watches, money within church making it a den of robbers.

Some Christians make phone calls, go to whatsapp and Facebook making it a den of robbers.

Some church leaders grab church land hence making it a den of robbers.

Some church leaders offer church property in banks to acquire loans hence making it a den of robbers.

Some Christians abuse fellow Christians within church hence making it a den of robbers.

Some Christians back bite their fellow Christians within church hence making it a den of robbers.

Some folks abuse their religious leaders hence making it a den of robbers.

Qn.

What is the importance of church to christians.

Churches are places of worship where christians go and meet with God.

It is a place where christians go and confess their sins especially catholic christians.

It is a place of holding religious meetings like weddings.

It is a place of receiving a christians ritual of baptism.

It is a place of receiving a christians ritual like marriage.

It is a place of dedicating newly born babies to God for blessings in their God life.

It is the place of making the farewell to the dead so that God forgives and receives them.

It is a place for preaching his word to people.

It is a place for one to accept Jesus as his personal saviour and turn away from his sins.

It is a place for christians giving offerings to their God like money.

It is a place for christians seeking for spiritual growth from God and religious leaders.

It is a place for christians settling conflicts existing among them.

THE WIDOW'S OFFERINGS. [Lk 21:1-4]

Qns.

1. Relate the event of a widow who offered in the temple in [Lk 21:1-4]

Jesus looked round and saw rich people dropping their gifts in the temple treasury.

He also saw a very poor widow dropping in two little copper coins.

He said, "I tell you that this poor widow put in more than all the others."

For the ~~rich~~^{others} offered their gifts they had to spare of their riches,

But she, poor as she, gave all she had to live on.

Qn.

Explains why Jesus praised the poor widow in the story of the widow's offering [Lk 21:1-4].

The woman was a widow hence Jesus praising her for intending to offer as others were offering.

The widow gave all she had as an offering to God the two copper coins hence Jesus praising her.

The widow gave according to her poverty hence Jesus praising her.

The widow gave cheerfully hence Jesus praising her cheerful giving.

All people gave much but whatever they gave was not compare to the amount they had.

The widow was not embarrassed to give the two copper coins she had hence Jesus praising her.

The widow's offering was an act of faith when she gave all she had.

Qn.

b) Why is it hard for rich people to enter the Kingdom of God?

They intend to store their wealth, here on earth and care little about heaven.

The rich are usually satisfied here on earth hence bothering nothing about heaven.

The rich some times work to show off in their giving.

The rich sometimes mindless about the poor.

The rich some times tend to be proud hence making it difficult for rich people to enter the Kingdom of heaven.

On

Describe

- a) Jesus' arrest.
- b) Jesus' trial.
- c) Jesus' crucifixion.
- d) Jesus' death.
- e) Jesus' burial.
- f) Jesus' resurrection.
- g) (a, c and d) Jesus' arrest, crucifixion and death.

ARREST OF JESUS [Lk 22: 47-53]

A crowd led by Judas arrived when Jesus was still speaking.

He was one of the twelve disciples of Jesus.

He came up to kiss Jesus.

But Jesus asked, "Judas, isn't it with a kiss that you betrayed the son of man?"

The disciples who were with him saw what was going to happen.

They said, "shall we use of swords, Lord?"

And one of them struck and cut off the right ear of the

high priest slave.

But Jesus said, "Enough of this!"

He touched the man's ear and healed him.

Then Jesus told the chief priest, the officers of the temple guard and the elders who had come to get him.

"Did you have to come with swords and clubs as though I ~~was~~ ^{wasn't} a law?"

I was within the temple every day and you did not arrest me.

But this is your hour to act, when the power of darkness ~~is~~ ^{isn't} at work!"

JESUS' TRIAL [Lk 22: 66-71]

When day came, the elders, the chief priest and the teachers of the law met together and brought Jesus before the council.

"Tell us", they said, "Are you the Messiah?"

But Jesus said, "If I tell you, you will not believe me.

And if I ask you a question, you will not answer.

But from now on, the son of man will be seated at the right hand of the Almighty God."

They all said, "Are you, then, the son of God?"

He said to them, "You said say that I am the one."

And they said, "We don't need any witness!

We our selves have heard what he said!"

CRUCIFIXION OF JESUS [Lk: 23: 26-48]

Soldiers led Jesus away to be crucified.

On their way, they met Simon of Cyrene - **Cyrene**

They seized him and made him to carry Jesus' cross following behind.

A large crowd followed them.

Among them were women from Jerusalem who went with him.

Jesus turned and told them to cry for their own lives and that of their children.

"Ahead of them were difficult days for them and their children's," Jesus told them.

Two other criminals were also led away with Jesus to the crucifixion place.

The criminals were also to be killed with Jesus.

Then they were crucified, there they were crucified at a place called the skull.

Jesus prayed to God to forgive his enemies' ignorance.

Soldiers divided his clothes among themselves.

The crowd mocked and jeered at him.

They told him, "Save yourself if you are the King of the Jews."

The words "King of the Jews" were written on his cross.

One of the criminals also insulted Jesus.

But the other criminal rebuked him.

After rebuking, that criminal asked Jesus to remember him.

Jesus promised to be with him at the paradise that very day

It was at twelve o'clock when sun stopped shining

The curtains hanging in the temple was torn into two.

After saying "father into your hands, I place my spirit." Jesus died.

The army officer saw what happened and marvelled

The people who watched the event went to their homes beating their breasts:

THE BURIAL OF JESUS:

There was a man called Joseph of Arimathea

He was a good and honourable man

He was waiting for the coming of the kingdom of God.

He disagreed with the decision of the council to crucify Jesus.

He went to Pilate to ask for the body of Jesus.

Permission was granted to him.

He took the body and placed it in the tomb.

Jesus' burial was on Friday before the Sabbath.

JESUS' RESURRECTION:

Very early on Sunday morning, women carried spices they had prepared and went to the tomb.

They found the ~~stone~~ rolled away from the ~~entrance~~ ^{entrance} of the tomb.

So they went in but did not find the body of Jesus ^{christ} ch
They stood there confused about this.

Two men in bright shining clothes stood by them.

The women were filled with fear and bowed down to the ^{ground} ground.

Then the men told them, "Why are looking among the dead for one who is alive?"

He is not here, he has been raised.

Remember what he told you while he was in Galilee

The son of man must be handed over to the sinners.

Be crucified and three days later rise to life.

Then the women remembered his words.

They returned from the tomb and told all these things to the eleven disciples and all the others.

The women were Mary Magdalene, Joanna, Mary the mother of James

But the apostles thought that what the women said was nonsense and they did not believe it.

Peter got up and ran to the tomb.

He bent down and saw the linen wrappings but nothing else.

Then he went back home surprised at what happened.

Ans.

1. Explain the significance of Jesus' resurrection in Luke.
2. Why was the resurrection of Jesus in Luke important?
3. Explain the importance/significance of Jesus' appearance to the disciples after his resurrection.

Jesus' resurrection showed that there is life after death. He died but came back to life.

It showed that Jesus was divine. Unlike other humans who die completely, Jesus died but resurrected.

It confirmed that Jesus was the messiah. A messiah was expected to do wonders and Jesus' resurrection was the greatest wonder.

It showed that Jesus was the son of God. He died but as a son of God, he rose back to life.

It increased the faith of Jesus' disciples in him. Some disciples had not believed until they touched Jesus' resurrected body.

It gave the disciples an opportunity to Jesus to order them to go and preach the good news of the kingdom of God to the whole world.

It gave the disciples an opportunity to be filled with the Holy Spirit. Jesus appeared to them after resurrection and promised to send them the Holy Spirit.

It gave the disciples an opportunity to be given the responsibility of baptizing those who have accepted Jesus as their savior.

It showed Jesus' success over Satan. By satanic forces, Jesus was killed but he overcame through resurrection.

It marked the final defeat of Satan by God's kingdom. By satanic kingdom, Jesus was killed but by Jesus' resurrection, Satan was finally defeated.

It showed Jesus' fulfilment of the Old Testament scriptures.
According to the Old Testament scriptures, Jesus was to die but he was to resurrect after three days.

It showed Jesus as a universal Messiah. When he resurrected, he appeared to both men and women hence a universal Messiah.

It showed Jesus' love for mankind. Jesus had loved man hence he died but resurrected.

Qns.

Explain the significance of Jesus' resurrection to Christians today.

Jesus' resurrection proves to Christians that they would also resurrect when they will die.

It confirms to Christians that Jesus was divine since he died and resurrected.

It confirms to them that Jesus was the son of God since he died and resurrected.

* It gives them hope of Jesus' second coming since he resurrected and went to heaven hence he is coming back soon.

It gives them courage to preach the good news of Jesus who died and resurrected.

It gives them courage to prepare for the heavenly meal which Jesus went to prepare for those who accepted him.

It gives them courage that Jesus was the first to resurrect and they are the next.

It gives them courage to face death without fear after all they will resurrect.

It gives them courage to endure persecutions because of Jesus Christ since there is life after persecution.

It gives them courage to look at death as just a passport to everlasting life.

It gives them courage to fight and win Satan since Jesus their master fought and finally won Satan through resurrection.

16

Con.

Account for the resurrection of Jesus in Luke.

- It was according to God's plan.
- Jesus wanted to confirm that he was the messiah.
- He wanted to confirm that he was the son of God.
- He wanted to increase the faith of his disciples in him.
- He wanted to complete his mission of saving sinful man.
- He wanted to show that there is life after death.
- He wanted to confirm old testament scriptures about him as
- Messiah.
- He wanted to show that he was universal messiah.
- He wanted to show his divine nature.
- He wanted to show his love for sinful mankind.
- He wanted to show success over Satan.
- He wanted to fulfill the Old Testament scriptures.

Con.

Comment on the significance of Jesus' death in Luke.

- It showed Jesus' divinity.
- It showed him as the King of the Jews.
- It showed Jesus as a son of God.
- It showed his love for sinful mankind.
- It showed him as a suffering Messiah.
- It marked the beginning of man's liberation from the sin of Adam.

It marked the beginning of man reuniting with God ever since Adam and Eve sinned.

Jesus' death bridged the gap between man and God.

Qn-

What is the significance of Jesus' death to Christians today?

Jesus' death liberates Christians from the slavery of sin. It reunites Christians with God.

It is the beginning of the Christians eating the bread during Holy Communion in Memory of his death.

It is the beginning of Christians taking wine during Holy Communion in Memory of his blood poured during his death.

It gives Christians hope for life after death.

Jesus' death was the price paid for Christians to be saved by God.

It is a sign of God's love for Christians through Jesus Christ his son.

It gives Christians courage to preach the good news.

It gives them courage to endure persecutions.

It gives the courage to face death without fear for the sake of Jesus -

THE WALK TO EMMANUS [LK: 24: 13-35]

Qn-

Give an account of what happened between Jesus and the two disciples on their way to Emmaus after his resurrection.

On the same day that Jesus resurrected, two of Jesus' followers were going to Emmaus.

Emmaus is eleven miles from Jerusalem.

They were discussing about all things that had happened.

As they talked and discussed, Jesus also came near and walked with them.

When they saw Jesus, they somehow did not recognize him.

Jesus asked them what they were talking about.

They stood still with sad faces.

Cleopas, one of them asked Jesus, "Are you the only visitor in Jerusalem who does not know things that had happened these last two days?"

Jesus inquired what things those were.

They told Jesus the things that had happened about Jesus of Nazareth.

They told Jesus that this man was a prophet. In whatever he did and said but he had been handed over to be sentenced to death.

And he was crucified.

We had hoped that he would set Israelites free.

It has taken three days now that some women of our group surprised as they ~~in~~ forgot Jesus' body at dawn.

They came and said they had seen a vision of Angels who told them that he is ^{alive} ~~is~~ ^{living} ~~life~~.

Some of our group also went and confirmed the truth of these women.

Jesus wondered how foolish these disciples were.

because they were slow to believe all that the prophets had said.

He said it was necessary to suffer and later enter his glory.

Jesus explained to them all the scriptures.

As they approached the village, Jesus pretending to be proceeding.

They invited Jesus to ~~come in~~ ^{stay} with them since it was getting dark.

When they sat down to eat, Jesus got the bread, blessed it and broke it and gave it to them.

Then they recognised Jesus.

But Jesus disappeared from their sight.

They remembered Jesus' explanation of the scripture to them.

They got up and went to Jerusalem where the ^{eleven} ~~seven~~ disciples told them that the Lord had risen and appeared to Simon.

They also explained how Jesus had appeared to them.

Qns.

1. How did God reveal himself to people in traditional Africa?

→ Through events God reveal himself to people in traditional Africa.

→ Through visions

→ Through prophets

→ Through natural calamities like drought, earthquakes, floods etc.

→ Through unique experiences like the birth of an abnormal child.

→ Through answering people's prayers

→ Through accepting people's sacrifices

→ Through punishing wrong doers

→ Through appearing to them in places of worship like shrines.

- Through natural symbols like big trees, rivers, rocks.
- Through clan elders.
- Through friends.
- Through parents.
- Through religious leader like shrine priests.

NB:

The following questions should be taken serious.

THE TRANSFIGURATION OF JESUS [9: 28-36].

Qn.

Give an account of the Transfiguration of Jesus [Lk 9: 28-36].

Give an account of [Narrate / Relate the story of transfiguration of Jesus [Lk 9: 28-36]

About a week after Jesus had spoken about his death, he took Peter, John and James up on the mountains to pray.

While praying his face changed in appearance and his cloth became dazzling white.

Suddenly, two men appeared to him, Moses and Elijah who appeared in heavenly glory.

The two men talked to Jesus about his death in Jerusalem.

Peter and his companions were asleep.

When they woke up, they saw Jesus' glory and the two men.

As the two men were leaving Jesus, Peter said "Master, How good is it that we are here".

"We will make three tents, one for you, one for Moses and one for Elijah."

While he was speaking, a cloud appeared and covered them.

The disciples were afraid as the cloud came over them.

A voice from the cloud said "This is my son, whom I have chosen to listen to him".

When the voice stopped, there was Jesus alone.

The disciples kept quiet and told no one what they had seen.

Qn.

1. What was the significance of Jesus' transfiguration in Lk 9:28-36?
2. Explain the meaning of the transfiguration of Jesus above to disciples.

The transfiguration of Jesus showed that Jesus was a son of God. The voice of God declared him as his beloved son in this event.

It showed disciples' lack of understanding, especially when Peter suggested to construct three tents.

It confirmed Peter's confession that Jesus was the messiah; his understanding was human, yet what was going on was spiritual.

It showed that there is life after death. When Moses and Elijah who had died long time appeared in this event.

It showed Jesus' humanity because as a human being, he was with his three disciples Peter, James and John giving him company.

It showed Jesus' divinity when he was praying and his cloth became dazzling white.

It showed Jesus' fulfillment of the Old Testament scriptures when the prophets of the Old Testament, Moses and Elijah appeared together with him as he was about to die.

It showed that Jesus was to die and resurrect in future since Moses and Elijah who died ~~along~~ ^{ago} long time ago.

It showed Jesus' unity with his father God when the voice of God declared him as God's beloved son. - 2

It showed Jesus as one who fulfilled the law when Moses was the giver of the law appeared with him in this event.

It showed the presence of the Kingdom of God with Jesus the son of God as the Messiah and the King.

It showed God's love for Jesus as his son as shown in the event the voice saying "This is my son whom I have chosen listen to him".

It showed God's love for mankind when he accepted in this event to give out his son to die for mankind.

It showed that Jesus was greater than Moses and Elijah because the voice of God recognised him alone in the event.

It showed that Jesus' suffering was according to the will of God and that's why the voice ordered the three disciples to listen to him.

Qns.

Explain the significance of Jesus' Transfiguration to the disciples

Note:

Use the above points but connecting them to the disciples by

It showed to the disciples that Jesus was God's son (explained the way the point is explained above).

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF "THIS IS MY SON WHOM I HAVE CHOSEN LISTEN TO HIM".

It confirmed what Peter had confessed that Jesus was the A

It confirmed that Jesus was the Messiah who had come to die for the sins of man.

It confirmed that Jesus was God's dear son.

The statement showed God the father as part of the trinity God the son and God of the holy spirit.

The statement showed or meant that God approved of Jesus' mission of saving mankind.

It meant that Jesus' disciples were to obey Jesus as a chosen son of

It meant that Jesus was a divine being since he shown as son of God in the event.

It meant God's support to Jesus in his mission of dying for sinful man.

It meant God's love for Jesus his son.

It meant unity between God and Jesus Christ his son.

The statement revealed to the disciples God the father, as part of the trinity and Jesus as God the son.

THE RELEVANCE OF ST. LUKE'S GOSPEL TO AFRICA TO DAY.

WHERE AFRICANS RELIGIOUS?

Ans.

1. What shows that Africans were religious?
2. In what ways were the Africans religious?
3. With examples, show that Africans were religious.
4. Explain the view that Africans in Africa...

Knew God.

Africans had different names for God

Africans believed in the gods as assistant of God for example "Mwoko" among the Baganda was a small god for rain.

Africans believed in the spirit of their dead relatives hence they were religious.

Africans believed that there was life after death. Therefore they were a religious community.

Africans gave sacrifices to gods and the God and the spirit. Animals, birds ~~and~~ were sometimes given as sacrifice to gods, God the spirit hence religious people.

Africans had African symbols of religion.

Africans gave offerings to God, the gods and the spirit; grains, crops, leaves were offered to God, the gods and the spirit as a way of thanking them for the good harvests which was a symbol of being religious.

Africans had initiation rituals which showed them as religious. Circumcision as a ritual was done religiously among the Bagwa.

Africans had prayers as part of their every day life. Some prayed to God, the gods and the spirit before starting the journey while others prayed before planting hence a religious people.

Africans had special places of worship. shrines, big trees, caves, mountains, valleys were among such places Africans perceived as religious places.

Africans had religious leader hence they were religious. Medicine men, rain makers, diviners, Priests were symbols of being religious.

Africans encouraged good morals and conduct in the community as sign of being religious. According to them, the more good, good conduct one

had, the more God blessed her.

Africans heavily punished wrong doers in society as a sign of being religious. For example A girl who was found not a virgin on the day of marriage was fined in some communities.

Africans had religious works of art which showed them as religious by the drums were used in worshipping God.

Some physical features among Africans communities, were believed to be religious. Lakes, rivers were among such features considered in the religion.

Africans had music dance and drama performed to show them as religious people. Such music was done in the worship of God, the gods and the spirit.

Africans repented whenever they committed sins. Such repenting was accompanied by ~~seven~~ sacrificing and offering.

Cons.

Explains the source of African traditional religion.

→ Where was African traditional religion found.

Names of people among Africans stored African Religion.

Africans eating habits stored African traditional religion.

African music dance and drama stored African religion.

Different songs and dances performed kept and revealed African traditional religion.

Prayers among Africans to God, the gods and the spirit stored and revealed African traditional religion.

African rituals of birth were a source of African traditional Religion.

African rituals of initiation stored and revealed African

Traditional Religions

Africans special places of worship such as shrines, caves, mountains were a source of African traditional religion.

Africans religious leaders were a source of African Traditional Religion.

Natural events such as floods, storms and earthquakes stored and reveal African Traditional Religion.

People's minds and vision were a source of African Traditional Religion.

Elders and Parents among African communities were a source of African Traditional Religion.

African proverbs and saying stored and revealed African Traditional Religion.

African poems and stories were a source of African Traditional Religion.

African weddings were a source of African Traditional Religion.

THE NATURE OF GOD ACCORDING TO AFRICANS.

Ques.

1. Explain the qualities of God according to Africans in African Traditional Society.
2. What are the features of God among Traditional Africans?
3. Explain the African understanding of God.

God is the Creator of the Universe according to the Africans. An example among the

God is the sustainer of creation. According to Africans, humans, animals, birds etc all given life by God.

God is the provider for all creatures. Human beings, animals, birds

plants are all provided for by God.

God is the ruler of the Universe. He determines the expiry date of human beings, birds, animals, insects.

God is the father according to the Africans. He is the parent of parent and therefore all human beings are his children.

God is a great friend according to Africans. Whenever he is in charge, an African is at ease.

God is ~~merely~~ merciful to all creatures according to Africans. For example, Whenever an African sinned.

God is holy and pure. According to Africans, God being holy does not entertain wrong doers.

God is powerful according to Africans. He did not need anyone to help him while creating the Universe.

God is all knowing according to Africans. He sees whatever is hidden and man can not see.

God is limitless according to Africans. He can be very near and at the same time far within and beyond.

God is self existing. According to Africans, no one created him yet for him, he created all.

- God is a spirit; According to Africans no one can see him with his naked eyes.

God is universal according to Africans. He is for all people; no one owns him.

God has emotional feelings. He could get annoyed or pleased with Africans.

AFRICAN WORSHIP

Ans.

1. Explain the characteristics of African Worship.
2. What were the features of worship among Africans?

Worship involve prayer. Africans would pray to God, the gods and the spirit during worship.

It involved sacrificing to God, the gods and the spirit. Animals and birds were sacrificed to God by Africans during worship to thank God for life.

To thank God for life.

It involved ^{giving} offerings to God, the gods and the spirit. Such things as fruits, grains, vegetables were brought in worship by Africans to offer them to him thanking him for life.

It involved singing, ~~and~~ dancing to God, the gods and the spirit. This was done to promote a close relationship between an African and his God.

It involved celebrating life event like, birth, naming, marriage, death rituals.

Worship involved the belief in God as a supreme being beyond whom no body existed and reason.

It involved the belief in the gods and the spirit as the assistant of supreme being God.

It involved playing of African works of art such as drums accompanying the music in worship.

It was characterised ^{with} special religious leaders such as African priests and prophets who led worship and others followed.

It involved performance of miracles where African diviners would reveal to Africans in worship.

Solutions to their problems such as lost property. Worship involved

foretelling in which African prophets would announce to God, the gods and the spirit were to do very soon...

Qm.

1. Explain the significance of worship among Africans.
2. Explain the significance of worship among Africans today.
3. Explain the significance of worship in African Traditional Society.
4. Comment on the relevance of worship in African Traditional Society.

NB!

The word relevance in the question above is the same as Significance.

Qa.

1. Of what importance is worship to Africans?
2. Of what importance was worship to Africans in Africa's Traditional Society?

Worship enabled Africans to repent of their sins. One would ask God, the gods and the spirit for forgiveness of sins like stealing, witchcraft.

Worship entertained Africans. Since it involved music, dance and drama, one would be entertained in worship.

Worship linked on Africans to God, the gods and the spirit. This is because God, the gods and the spirit would attend African worship.

African worship enabled Africans to seek for wisdom from God, the gods and the spirit. Clan chiefs, community leaders would attend worship to seek for wisdom from God to rule the people.

Worship enabled Africans to ask for good harvests from God, the gods and the spirit. Especially during dry seasons, Africans would worship God as a means of asking him for good harvest.

Worship enabled Africans to give thanks to God, the gods and the spirit. In worship, Africans thanked God for life, better harvests, wives, children.

Worship enabled Africans to fellowship with God - the gods and the spirit. The spirit, the gods danced together with Africans in worship.

Worship enabled the Africans to communicate their requests to God. Better harvests, wives, many children, twins, were ~~and~~ requested. Africans presented to God, the gods and the spirit.

Worship enabled Africans to receive blessing from God and the gods and the spirit. God, the gods and the spirit would attend worship and bless Africans with better harvests.

Worship enabled the Africans to share the good things God, the gods, and spirits had given them such as wives, children, twins, better harvests.

Worship enabled Africans to express their prayers to God, the gods and the spirit. In worship, Africans put their requests to God through prayer.

Worship enabled Africans to ask for success from God, the gods and the spirit.

Worship united Africans together. The rich and the poor, the young and the old all assembled in worshipping God hence Unity.

Worship enabled Africans to receive healing from God, the gods and the spirit. Such diseases as leprosy were presented to God, the gods and the spirit for healing.

Worship enabled Africans to seek for and receive prophecy from God, the gods and the spirit.

Africans would meet African's priest in worship and ask them for the message of God, the gods and the spirit.

Worship enabled Africans to present their misfortune to the gods and the spirit. In worship, such misfortune ~~at~~ childlessness were presented to God, the gods and the

It enabled the Africans to preserve their culture. In worship there was African music, dance and drama which promote African culture.

Worship enabled Africans to celebrate stages of life such as of life like Conceiving, producing a baby, marriage, death celebrated in life.

Worship enabled Africans to come closer to God, the gods, the spirit since they were invisible in daily life but visible in worship.

Qns.

1. Why did Africans worship?
2. Account for Worship in African Traditional Society-
3. Account for worship among Africans today?
4. For what purpose was the practice of worship in African Traditional Society?

Africans worshipped

- to repent of their sins
- to link themselves to God, the gods and the spirit.
- to seek for wisdoms, from God the gods and the spirits.
- to ask for good harvests from God, the gods and the spirits.
- to give thanks to God, the gods and the spirits.
- to fellowship with God, the gods and the spirits.
- to communicate their requests to God, the gods and the spirits.
- to receive blessings from God, the gods and the spirits.
- to share about the good things, God, the gods and the spirit had done for them.
- to express their prayers to God, the gods and the spirit.
- to ask for success from God, the gods and the spirits.
- like when going to war, planting, fishing.

- to unite together as a home and community
- to ask for healing from God, the gods and the spirits.
- to seek for and ask for prophesy from God, the gods and the spirits.
- to present their misfortunes to God, the gods and the spirits.
- to preserve and promote their culture
- to celebrate stages of life
- to come closer to God, the gods and the spirits.

NB:

- i) The above points must be given explanation from the points on significance above.
- ii) A candidate should avoid starting points with "The" "To"

NB:

- i) Worship
- ii) Sacrifices
- iii) Offerings
- iv) Prayer

→ The above roman (i) - (iv) share answers;

- i) about why
- ii) about Importance / significant

Qns.

1. Explain the significance of sacrifices among Africans
2. Explain the significance of sacrifices among Africans today.
3. Explain the significance of sacrifices to the African traditional Society.
4. Comment on the relevance of sacrifices in African Traditional Society
5. Of what importance is sacrifice to Africans today?
6. Of what importance are sacrifices to Africans in African traditional Society?

- Through sacrifices Africans repented of their sins
- Through sacrifices, Africans were linked to God, the gods and spirits.
- Through sacrifices, Africans sought for wisdom from God, the gods

and spirits

- Through sacrifices, Africans asked for good harvests from the gods and spirits.
- Through sacrifices, Africans gave thanks to God, the gods, the spirits.
- Through sacrifices, Africans fellowshiped with God, the gods, the spirits.
- Through sacrifices, Africans communicated their requests to God.
- Through sacrifices, Africans received blessings from God.
- Through sacrifices, Africans shared the good things God, the gods and spirits had given them such as wives, children.
- Through sacrifices, Africans expressed their prayers to God, the gods and spirits.
- Through sacrifices, Africans asked for success from God, the gods and the spirits.
- Through sacrifices, Africans were united together.
- Through sacrifices, Africans received healing from God, the gods and the spirits.
- Through sacrifices, Africans sought for and received prophecies from God, the gods and the spirits.
- Through sacrifices, African priests met in worship and asked them for the message of God, the gods and the spirits.
- Through sacrifices, Africans presented their misfortune to God, the gods and the spirits.
- Through sacrifices, Africans preserve their culture.
- Through sacrifices, Africans celebrated stages of life like producing, conceiving.
- Through sacrifices, Africans come closer to God, the gods and spirits.

Qn2.

1. Why did Africans sacrifice to God, the gods and the spirits?
2. Account for sacrifice in African Traditional Society.
3. Account for sacrifices among Africans today.
4. For what purposes are the markets of exorcism in Africa?

Africans sacrificed to

- to repent of their sins.
- to link themselves to God, the gods and the spirits
- to seek for wisdom from God, the gods and the holy spirit
- to ask for good harvests from God, the gods and the spirits
- to give thanks to God, the gods and the spirits
- to fellowship with God, the gods and the spirits
- to communicate their requests to God, the gods and spirits
- to receive blessings from God, the gods and spirits.
- to share about the good things God, the gods and the spirits had done for them
- to express their prayers to God, the gods and the spirits
- to ask for success from God, the gods and the spirits.
- to unite together as a house and community.
- to ask for healing from God, the gods and spirits.
- to seek for and ask for prophecy from God, the gods and spirits
- to present their misfortune to God, the gods and spirits
- to preserve and promote their culture.
- to celebrate stages of life.
- to come closer to God, the gods and the spirit.

NB₂

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------|
| * { Worship | ii Why / Account for. |
| * { Sacrifices | iii Significance / Importance. |
| * { Offerings | iv Tense. |
| * { Prayers. | v Explanation |

NB₃

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------------------|
| * { Prayer | iv Through - - - |
| * { Sacrifices | iii - - - - - was a means of . |
| * { Offerings | iii - - - - - were a means of . |
- } = Significance

WHEN

Qns.

1. When do Africans worship God?
2. When did Africans worship God?
3. When did Africans in African Traditional Society worship God?
4. Under what circumstances did Africans worship God?

Ans 2.

1. When do Africans sacrifice to God?
2. When did Africans sacrifice to God?
3. When did Africans in African Traditional Society sacrifice to God?
4. Under what circumstances did Africans sacrifice to God?
eg When asking for forgiveness, Africans sacrifice to God

Qns 3.

1. When do Africans sacrifice and offer to God?
2. When did Africans sacrifice and offer to God?
3. When did Africans in African Traditional Society sacrifice and offer to God?
4. Under what circumstances did Africans sacrifice and offer to God?

NB:

For questions of "when" and Under what "circumstances" a candidate "Must" start all points with "when" or "if" but not mixing the two.

AFRICAN RITES OF PASSAGE

- African Rites of Passage are stages of life an African went through from being conceived to death.

These stages of life include

- i) Pregnancy and birth.

AFRICAN RITES OF PASSAGE.

African Rites of passage are stages of life an African went through from being conceived to death.

These stages include:

- i) Pregnancy and birth
- ii) Naming
- iii) Initiation
- iv) Marriage
- v) Death.

Qns.

Describe / Give an account of the pregnancy and birth stages of life among Africans.

African life started with conception, Pregnancy of a new and birth of a new member of the family and society.

Conception

Conception and Pregnancy were welcomed with a lot of joy and happiness among the family members.

Special herbs were immediately identified and given to the pregnant woman.

Men were advised to take good care of their pregnant wives and avoid annoying or beating them.

A pregnant woman was encouraged to eat good special food and fruits for a healthy body.

A woman who was about to give birth was advised to reduce on the work done and do light work.

A pregnant woman among the Banyoro was advised to maintain sexual intercourse with her husband for the proper growth of the baby.

Once a woman was about to give birth, she received special treatment from an elderly woman who was brought to keep near her.

The pregnant woman at this stage stayed out of public.

Upon giving birth, special alarm was made by birth attendants to show that birth had occurred.

One special alarm among the Banyoro showed that baby girls had been born.

Two alarms or more meant that a baby boy had been born.

The mother and the baby were kept indoors for a few days away from the public.

Special herbs were given to protect her from charms and enemies.

The baby was welcomed into the family and the community with the naming ceremony.

The mother was expected to provide the baby with breast feeding.

In case of death of the mother during birth, a relative was identified to provide for the baby.

Baby boys were welcomed with a lot of joy compared to baby girls.

Qns.

Explain / Comment on the significance of pregnancy and birth rituals in African Traditional Society.

(In any African Traditional Society known to you)

ANS:

For question which have a statement "Any society known to you", a candidate

a) Must start by mentioning which society / community is known to her.

a) Must not do the number of she is going to write about the society.

ii Score zero on the question if she does not mention the society.

Pregnancy and birth showed respects to the husband, wife and all family members.

Pregnancy and birth was seen as a symbol of success on the side of the husband and wife.

Pregnancy and birth were seen as a symbol of blessings from God, the gods and the spirits to the husband, wife, family and the community.

They were seen a symbol of good health of the husband and wife.

On the ^{side} ~~birth~~ of the girl-child, pregnancy and birth were a symbol of wealth in form of bride price.

Pregnancy and birth were a symbol of security to the family and community in case the baby to be born was a boy.

Pregnancy and birth were a symbol of a manhood on the side of the man.

Pregnancy and birth were a symbol of the parents to continue living through their new born baby.

Pregnancy and birth provided joy and happiness to the parents, relatives and the community.

Pregnancy and birth were a symbol of a lasting relation between the husband and wife.

Pregnancy and birth were a symbol of readiness and willingness of a woman to make a home.

Pregnancy and birth were a symbol of communication b/w the living Africans and the dead, especially when the baby was born and blood poured to the ground ^{sealing} ~~ending~~ the relationship.

Pregnancy and birth were a symbol of future source of labour especially if the one to be born was a baby boy.

Pregnancy and birth strengthened the love between the husband and the wife.

Pregnancy and birth made the man to treat the girl with great care and respect than before.

Pregnancy and birth stabilised marriage between the man and the woman.

CHILDREN IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY

Ques: Why was children important in the African Tradition

1. Explain the significance of children in African Traditional Society.
2. What role did children play in African Traditional Society?
3. Show the value children added to the family and community in African Traditional Society.
4. Of what importance were children in Traditional Africa?

NB:

- a) All the above questions should be answered in past tense.
- a) The above questions can also be asked in the present tense and therefore the candidate should also answer in the present tense.

Children were a sign of blessing from God; the gods and the spirits to the husband, wife and the community.

They were a source of labour to the parents, relatives, neighbours and the community in doing work like hunting, grazing and cooking.

Children defended their parents, relatives, neighbours and the community especially the boys who were trained as village fighters.

Children expanded the clan since the bigger the number of children, the bigger the clan.

Children ensured continuity of their parents when they die.

Children took care of their parents when they became ~~bold~~ old and helpless.

Children inherited their parents especially the boys carrying forward the duties of their parents after death.

Children brought wealth to their parents in form of ~~for~~ bride price especially the girls.

Children gave their parents a descent burial since the larger the number of children, the greater the attention given to the dead parent.

Children brought respect to their parents since the larger the number of children one had, the bigger the respect community gave to that parent.

Children looked after the graves of their parents in their final places of resting.

Children completed the process of marriage since without children marriage looked incomplete.

~~Marr~~ Children brought special titles to their parents in different African communities for example Among the ^{Loganila} ~~Loganila~~ the father of twins was called ~~Buraka~~ "Ssalongo".

Children comforted their parents during difficult times such as divorce and death.

Children were given names of their dead relatives hence ensured that the dead continued to live.

Children united the husband and wife together in the family.

Children linked the family of the man and the family of the woman together.

Children promoted African culture since according to Africans, the more children you had, the more he was recognized in the society.

Children gave company to their parents especially in times when one of the parents died.

Children acted as messengers of their parents to their neighbours, relatives and the whole community.

Children were a source of entertainment since the more they played, the more the parents were entertained to watch them.

Qns.
Why were the Africans happy on the birth of a new born?
Account for the joy of the and happiness of the new born child or When a new child was born in African Traditional Society.

3- Why were many children produced in African traditional Society?

Why was child bearing important to Africans

Children were a sign of blessing from God, the gods and spirit hence a joy ^{and happiness} when a new baby is born.

Children were a source of labour to the parents, relatives and the community in doing work like hunting hence a joy when a new baby is born.

Children defended their parents, relatives, neighbours and community especially boys who were trained as village fighters hence the joy ^{and happiness} when a new baby is born.

Children expanded the clan since the bigger the number of children, the bigger the clan hence the joy ^{and happiness} when a new baby is born.

Children ensured continuity of their parents when they die hence the joy ^{and happiness} that a baby was born.

Children took care of their parents when they became old and helpless hence the joy ^{and happiness} when a new baby was born.

Children inherited their parents especially the boys carrying forward the duties of their parents after death hence the joy when a new baby was born.

children brought wealth to their parents in form of bride price especially the girls hence the joy ^{and happiness} when a new baby was born.

children gave their parents a decent burial since the larger the number of ~~pe~~ children, the greater the attention given to the dead parent hence the joy ^{and happiness} when a new baby was born.

children brought respect to their parents since the larger the number of children one had, the bigger respect the community gave to that parent hence the joy and happiness when a child is born.

children looked after the graves of their parents in their final places of resting hence the joy when a child is born.

children completed the process of marriage since without children marriage looked incomplete hence the joy and happiness when a child is born.

children brought special titles to their parents in different African Community for example Among the "Baganda" the father of twins was called "Isalongo" hence the joy and happiness when a child was born.

children comforted their parents during difficult times such as divorce and death hence the joy and happiness when a child was born.

children were given names of their dead relatives which ensured that the dead continued to live hence the joy and happiness when a child was born.

children united the husband and wife in the family hence the joy and happiness when a child was born.

children linked the family of the man and the family of the woman together hence the joy and happiness when a child was born.

Children promoted African culture since according to African, the more the children, you had, the more you were recognised in the society hence the joy and happiness when a child was born.

Children gave company to their parents especially in times when one of the parents died hence the joy and happiness when a child was born.

Children acted as messengers of their parents to their neighbours, relatives and the whole community hence the joy when a child was produced.

Children were a source of entertainment since the more they played, the more they the parents were entertained hence the joy and happiness when a child was born.

RITUALS IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY:

Qns.

1. Explain the rituals which were done when a child was born in African Traditional Society.
2. Describe the rituals done during pregnancy and birth of a baby in any African Traditional Society known to you.

Among the Banyoro in western Uganda, the following rituals were done.

Special herbs were immediately identified and given to the pregnant woman.

Men were advised to take good care of their pregnant wives.

Men were to avoid annoying or beating their pregnant wives.

A pregnant woman was encouraged to eat good food and fruits so as to develop a healthy baby.

A woman who was about to give birth was advised to reduce on the work done at home and do light work.

Pregnant woman among the Banyoro was advised to maintain sexual intercourse with her husband for the proper growth of the baby.

Once a woman was about to give birth, she received special treatment from an elderly woman who was brought to keep near her.

On giving birth, she was kept out of the public.

On giving birth, special alarms were made by the birth attendants showing that birth had occurred.

One special alarm among the Banyoro meant that a girl had been born.

Two special alarms meant that a baby boy had been born.

Special herbs were given to the baby to protect him from the charms of the enemies.

The baby was welcomed into the family and the community with the naming ceremony.

The mother was expected to provide for the baby with breast feeding.

In case of death of the mother during birth, a relative was identified to provide for the baby.

Bah! Baby boys were welcomed with a lot of celebrations compared to baby girls.

On

1. Describe the birth ritual in any African Traditional Society known to you.

2. Give an account of the naming ritual in any African Society named to you.

NB:

A candidate who scores zero in a question, is one who does the above two questions and does not start with mentioning which society she is talking about.

THE NAMING RITUAL IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY

Ques:

Give an account of the naming ritual in African traditional society

Naming was the second ritual among Africans after the birth ritual

Through the naming ritual, Africans welcomed the newly born babies into the family and the society.

Naming was a special ceremony which involved relatives, friends, neighbours and well wishers.

Names given were determined by the parents of the baby.

Elders in the family like grand parents and sometimes determined the name of the new born.

Names were sometimes determined when the baby was still in the mother's womb.

Names were also chosen at the point of birth or shortly after birth.

The physical appearance of the baby sometimes determined the name given to her for example Aber among the Japadhola meant the baby is good.

Circumstances surrounded the baby's birth determined the name he was given for example Ramon the Baganda "Atasisi" meant the child was born during earthquake.

Existing economic conditions determined the name the new born was given for example "Komungaro" meant that the child was born during famine.

The clan to which the baby was born determined the name she was given.

For example among the "Baganda" the name Nwanga meant she belonged to "Elephant clan".

Ques.

1. Explain the significance of the naming ritual.

Naming communicated to the living dead for example the name among the Baganda, "Kiwanuka" showed that the baby came down from the gods.

Naming identified the person from others for example among the Alur Ngomatoro, Okello.

Naming promoted culture from generation to generation.

Naming identified young babies with the rest of the family and community members for example Akello revealed that each baby came from a Luo community.

Names extended the elders love to the baby when the elders attended the naming ceremony to show the baby love.

Naming was a time of joy and happiness to the family and the community.

Naming gave the young babies respect and recognition in a society on acquiring a particular name which was for a very great person in the family who died.

Naming helped babies to receive gifts such as goats, cows, hens hence acquiring property when still young.

Naming was a source of cleansing and blessing the baby from all members of the society.

Naming satisfied the emotional feeling of the parents towards the baby. For example among the Baganda "Zansanze" meant that the parents faced problems during or before the birth of the baby.

Naming expressed an appreciation to God the creator for among the Banyankole the name "Nayebale" meant thank

Naming was a celebration of the life of the new born baby the family member in the community.

Naming showed the Origin of the ancestors from whom the was coming

Naming involved eating of special cultural food as a way of purifying the new born babies.

Naming involved partying as a way of welcoming the new baby to the family and community.

Naming united the new born baby with the family members, relative, neighbours, friends and the community.

Naming showed the state in which the mother was during pregnancy annoyed, quarreling or bad behaved.

Naming showed the sex of the baby whether a boy or a girl. for example among the "Acholi" Okello meant a baby boy and Akello meant a baby girl.

Naming defined the status of the baby. for example among the Alur a girl who was a twin was called Acer and a boy Odongo.

1. Why were children named in African Traditional Society.
2. Account for the naming ritual in African Traditional Society.

Africans named their children to

- express their appreciation to God, gods and the spirits
- to define the status of the baby
- to reveal the sex of the child whether a boy or a girl
- to give respect to the new born baby.
- to satisfy the emotional feelings of the parents

- to celebrate the life of the newborn.
- to show their joy and happiness to the new born baby.
- to show their love to the new born baby.
- to give the baby identity from other people.
- to communicate to the living dead through the baby.
- to show the status of the child such as a twin.
- to show the state in which the mother was during pregnancy.
- to show the origin of the ancestor of the child.

THE AFRICAN RITUALS OF INITIATIONS

Initiation rituals are rituals which transformed the young Africans into adult.

Initiation rituals were different from one culture to another culture.

Such rituals included Circumcision, the removal of the foreskin of the male part among the Kikuyu of Kenya and Bagisu of Buganda.

Among the Baganda and the Banyoro, initiation involved the pulling of some parts of the female parts.

Among the Lugbara, the Dinka, Kebu, Nuer, initiation involved tattooing in which body marks were put on the ^{initiates} ~~initiates~~ on the face.

Among the Acholi, initiation involved the removal of the front teeth.

Initiation involved seclusion where the initiates were removed from the rest of the people and were taken to the bush or forest for training.

From the forest, Initiates, were welcomed back with special celebrations congratulating them upon becoming adults.

Special gifts were given to those who had successfully gone through their initiation, such as cows were given among the Khasi.

Initiation rituals were conducted by elderly men and women.

If this is true yet both of them are now old.

But the angel assured Zechariah that he is Gabriel and he is in the presence of God who has sent him to speak to Zechariah.

In the meantime when the people were waiting for Zechariah and wondering why he was delaying in the temple, when he came he could not speak to them.

The people realised that Zechariah had a vision that why he was unable to speak to them.

At last when Elizabeth became pregnant, she said that the Lord has helped her and he had taken away her public disgrace.

Show the significance / importance of the announcement of the birth of Jesus the Baptist to modern Christians.

What do modern church leaders learn from the announcement of the birth of Jesus Christ?

Modern Christians learn to accept God's message just like Mary the mother of Jesus who accepted Angel's Gabriel words.

They learnt to live holy lives just like Mary who lived a holy life hence the angel appeared to her and told her that she was to become pregnant by the power of the Holy Spirit.

They learn to serve God heartedly just like Mary who served God hence the angel appeared to her and told her that she was to become pregnant by the power of the Holy Spirit.

They learnt to be obedient to God just like Mary who was obedient to God hence she was to give birth to Jesus Christ who will be the saviour of the world.

During the time when Herod was a king of Ju
priest named Zachariah.

Zachariah together with his wife Elizabeth, belong
families.

Zachariah and his wife Elizabeth lived good lives,
they obeyed fully all the God's law and commands.

Zachariah and his wife Elizabeth could not have
Elizabeth could not produce children and both of
old age.

One day Zachariah was doing his work as
taking his turn in the daily service.

According to the custom followed by the priests, he
burns incense on the altar, so he went in the temple.

While the crowd of people outside prayed during
incense was burnt.

Then an angel of the Lord appeared to him ~~at the~~ side
of the altar where the incense was burnt.

When Zachariah saw this angel, he was alarmed,
but the Angel assured him not to be afraid.

The Angel told Zachariah that God has heard
wife Elizabeth will bear a son.

The angel also told Zachariah that child that will
to name him John.

This child will go ahead of the Lord, strong and
Elijah and he will bring fathers and children together.

Zachariah was upset and told the angel that how could

Describe the crucifixion of Jesus Christ
What is the meaning of Jesus' death to Christians?

WHY ARE INITIATION RITUALS DECLINING IN SOCIETY TODAY?

Formal education has replaced bush schools where initiation rituals were carried out leading to their decline.

Christians teaching ~~for~~ against some initiation rituals saying they are inhuman have made some people to stop initiation rituals.

Western culture discouraging some initiation rituals have led to the decline of such rituals such as female circumcisions.

Peer Influence where some youths discourage their friends from accepting initiation rituals.

Some initiation rituals are painful like circumcisions making some youths to fear them hence their decline.

Some non-governmental organisations preached against such initiation rituals such as circumcisions leading to their decline.

African cultural values have collapsed leading to the collapse of initiation rituals as well.

Women empowerment movements sensitise girls to refuse initiation rituals such as female circumcisions leading to their decline.

Movement of people from villages to town has led to the decline of initiation rituals since people in towns see such rituals as out-dated.

Permissiveness of the youth who choose to do what they want and not what culture wants have led to the decline of initiation rituals they don't want them.

Sex education today has declined where parents ~~the~~ leave it to the teachers and teachers leave it to the parents.

Some initiation rituals are dangerous and can lead to death like female circumcisions if poorly carried out leading to the decline -

Some people refuse initiation rituals fearing that they can acquire HIV/AIDS by sharing sharp objects.

THE RITUAL OF CIRCUMCISION AMONG THE BAGISHU

The ritual of circumcision among the Bagishu is called "Imbala". Imbala ritual transforms the young into an adult.

It is done to the boys immediately they enter ^{their} circumcision age.

Girls of adolescent age are encouraged to leave the boys to gain courage so that they do not fear the pain involved.

Imbala ritual is done to the boys at the age of 16-20 which transforms them from children to adult.

It is conducted by elderly men and women who prepare the young boys for the ritual.

Special circumcisers were employed for the cutting of the boys since they had enough experience.

Sex education knowledge was passed on to the boys to be circumcised by elders in the forest.

The boys were kept in the forest for a good period of time.

giving them skills they require to live in future as men.

In the forest, the boys were also given skills of being courageous as men and skills of fighting to defend their villages as warriors.

They were also given cultural values which empowered them to admire circumcision.

They were brought out of the forests on the day of cutting them and were told to run several kilometers from village to village singing and dancing.

A courtship dance "Kadodi" was carried out by the initiates joined by friends, relatives and community members.

The Imbala ritual was compulsory and those who were not willing to undergo this ritual; were forced.

After being circumcised, the initiate was given gifts such as cocks, goats, hens, cows, land preparing them to start life as men.

During the cutting, there were also prayers and sacrifices made asking the gods, the spirits and God to bless the initiate.

The initiate was painted and decorated differently showing him as a warrior who has become an adult and a man.

Ques

1. Explain the importance of the above ritual to the above community
2. Why did the above community carry out the above ritual?

The circumcision ritual graduated a young Mugisha into an adult Mugisha.

It linked the initiate to the land of the ancestors through the ~~fat~~ blood that poured to the ground where the ancestors were resting.

It publically revealed the initiate as an adult ready for marriage.

It helped the initiate to acquire skills during training in the forest needed to handle his family in future as a man.

It revealed the initiate as an adult ready to be given full responsibility not only at home but also ~~at work~~ in the community.

It helps to stabilise marriage when the initiate acquired skills of how to handle his wife in marriage.

It united the youths together with the adults to share life experiences especially during training in the forest.

It brought men and women together especially during the dancing and singing on the day for circumcision.

It united the living Africans with the living dead who also attend the training, the singing and the dancing during the rituals.

It was a period of courtship during which young men and women identified each other for marriage in future.

The circumcision ritual helped the initiate to be identified as a proper Mugisha.

It helped the initiate to receive blessings from ~~God~~ God, the gods and the spirit as a full member of the community.

It help the initiate to receive a mark which identified him with a bigger cultural group (the @vhu community).

It helped the initiatee to receive a fighting skills for personal and community defence as a young warrior.

It helped the initiatee to receive gifts such as cocker, goats, cows, land having successfully completed ritual.

NB:

With circumstances

One was circumcised among the Bagwus

to graduate from a young Muguhu into an adult Muguhu.

To link the initiatee to the land of ancestors.

To help the initiatee acquire life skills.

To reveal the initiatee as an adult.

To establish marriage in future.

To unite the young Muguhu with the adult ones.

To establish marriage in future.

To unite the young Muguhu with the adult ones.

To bring together men and women in the community.

To unite the living Bagwus with the living dead.

To promote courtship.

To prepare one to inherit the elders.

To identify the young Bagwus as proper Bagwus in the community.

To receive blessings.

To receive gifts.

NB:

Explain the meaning of the above rituals.

CHARACTERISTICS OF AN AFRICAN FAMILY.

Qns.

1. Explain a family in African traditional society.
2. What is a family in traditional Africa?
3. Explain the features of a family (characteristics) in Africa.

The African family was extended in nature involving the father, mother, children, close relatives, friends and the living dead.

Everyone had a duty of shaping the discipline of children in the family including non-family members.

Children grew up with feelings about other people but just having feelings for themselves alone.

Some important ~~actual~~ cultural values were emphasised by the parents to the younger ones such as kneeling while greeting elders in some communities.

The community had a bigger role of teaching and disciplining the children of any family.

Sharing within the family was highly emphasised hence children grew up with care for all members.

Children were highly valued in African family as a symbol of happiness and unity between the man and woman.

The father was the head of the family in charge of protecting and overseeing of the members.

Work was provided according to the sex of the members hence boys hunted and the girls cooked.

The boy child inherited the family and not the girl child.

Females were considered inferior to men in the African family hence the boy child was more respected than the girl child.

The family was mainly polygamous with one man marrying more than one wife.

children and women were seen as the main property in the family

Parents were in charge of sporting for the girls of their sons to marry in African family

The family was the first school hence children were taught skills of cooking, crafts, hunting.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE FAMILY TODAY.

The family is nuclear today involving only the father, mother and children

The family is headed by both the man and some families are headed by women.

Some families are characterised by single parent hood where children grow up under one of the two parents

Some families today, the man stays alone with his children as well as the women without getting married.

There is family planning in the family today hence there are few children in a family

Divorce is common in the family today especially due to adultery of one of the family members.

Disasters are common in the family today such as HIV and AIDS killing some of the members.

Conflicts have increased in the family today not just among parents but also including the children.

The family is characterised with the mixed marriage, the father being a Muganda and the mother being a Muryankole.

Children in the family are trained from schools from nursery, primary, secondary up to university.

Monogamy is common in the family today when one man marries one woman.

Girls can inherit property in the family today just as boys.

Some people choose to remain unmarried in the family today.

A man and a man can make a family today just as a woman and a woman.

Members today in a family exercise individualism without caring for other family members but caring for themselves alone.

Permissiveness is high in the family today where a member wants to do what he likes when and why.

Qn.

What changes have taken place in the family in African Traditional Society?

In what ways is the family today different from the family in the African Traditional Society?

Compare the family today and the family in African Traditional Society.

Questions of compare require a candidate.

→ To give similarities first "starting with the word Both."

→ To give the differences next "starting with the word While or Whereas".

Eg.

The following are the similarities between the family today and the family in African Traditional Society:

→ However, the following are differences between the family today and the family in African Traditional Society:

→ Both headed by the father.

Both morals highly emphasized.

Both children highly valued.

Both children are emphasized to respect elders.

Loss of African Traditional Authority

In the family of today, children are growing up without the feeling of about other people while the family in African Traditional Society children grow up with feelings about other people.

The family of today is nuclear involving father, mother and children while the family in African Traditional Society the family was headed by man.

The family of today children are growing

The family of today is nuclear involving father, mother and children while the family in African Traditional Society was extended in nature involving father, mother, children, friends and close relatives.

The family of today is headed by both father and mother while in African Traditional Society the family was headed by man.

In the family of today, there is divorce while in African Traditional Society a man and woman stayed together.

In family of today the man stays alone with his children while in African Traditional Society, a woman and man stayed together to care for their children.

The family of today is characterised with the mixed marriage the father being Mungu and mother being Munyankole while in African Traditional Society the family was characterised with the same marriage.

In the family of today, monogamy is common while in African Traditional Society polygamy is common.

In the family today, the girls can inherit the property while in African traditional society - boys were only to inherit the property in the family.

In the family today, members exercise individualism without caring for others while in African Traditional Society members cared for the others family.

* IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY

The family today is characterised by single parenthood while in African Traditional Society was characterised by double parenthood where children grew up as all parents.

In the family today, girls are also considered superior to men while in African Traditional Society girls were considered inferior to men where they were mostly respected.

While in the family of today, children are growing up without the feeling of about other people, children grow up with feelings about other people in African Traditional Society.

While in the family of nuclear involving father, mother and children, the family in African Traditional Society was extended in nature involving father, mother, children, friends and close relatives.

While in the family of today is headed by father, in African Traditional Society was headed by a man.

While in the family of today there is divorce, in African Traditional tradition a woman and a man stayed together.

While in the family of today, a man and stays alone with his children, in African Traditional Society a man and a woman stayed together to take care of their children.

While in the family of today is characterised with mixed marriages father being a Mwanga and mother being a Manyankole, in African Traditional society, the family was characterised with the same marriage.

While in the family today, monogamy is common, in African Traditional society, polygamy is common.

While in the family today, the girls can inherit property, in African traditional society, boys were the only inherit the property in the family.



IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY.

The family today is characterised by single parent household.

The family united people such as parents, children, relatives, neighbours.

It promoted harmony and peace among children since they grew up close to one another.

It promoted cooperation among children, and relatives since they did work together as a family.

Children grew up knowing their relatives like grand fathers, uncles, grand-mothers and Aunts.

There was love and care for one another in the family starting from the elders, the young ones.

African culture was promoted in the family such as kneeling when greeting elders, such as circumcision.

Labour was provided in the family through the many wives and children in the family.

Food, shelter and other needs of life were provided and shared in the family.

Joy and happiness were promoted in the African societies from parents to children.

Company was provided by the family especially children giving company to their parents.

Protection was provided to the members by the family especially the fathers and male children provided that protection.

Discipline was properly emphasised in the family starting from grand fathers, mothers, Aunts all provided discipline.

Naming was done by the family and some communities.

Grand parents provided the names to the new born.

Love and acceptance was provided the names by the family to its members hence every one in the family was loved.

Family members school for their sons, girls for marrying

Bride price was provided by family members to their sons for marriage.

CHRISTIAN/BIBLE TEACHING ABOUT THE FAMILY.

• African share the deeds related to it
• On.

1. What is the Bible teaching about the family?
2. Explain the christian understanding of a family
3. What view/attitude does the New Testament have / look about a family.

The family should involve the husband, wife and children according to christians.

The husband is the head of the family according to christians.

Men should love and respect their wives in the family and also be submissive to them according to christians.

The husband and wife should should fulfill their marriage responsibilities in the family.

Women should Obey their husbands in the family and also be submissive to them.

Parents should give their children skills and discipline since the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.

Parents should correct (put right) their children when they go wrong since when you spare the rod, the child is spoiled.

Parents in the family should give values such as love, forgiveness and patience to their children.

Parents are a gift from God to the family according to Christians.

In the family, members should work according to Christians just as Jesus helped his father Joseph in carpentry.

Men should support their wives in the family since they are weak objects.

A family should be between a man and a woman not between a man and man or woman and woman.

In the family, marriage should be between one man and one woman.

ROLES OF PARENTS TO THEIR CHILDREN IN AFRICAN TRADITIONAL SOCIETY:

Parents disciplined their children to ensure good behaviour.

They taught their children skills of life like gardening, cooking, fishing and hunting.

They taught their children sex education knowledge of how girls and boys had to grow up.

Parents taught their children the history of their past as a family or community preparing them as future men and women.

Parents searched for their sons' girls for marriage.

Parents arranged bride price for their sons to pay for the girls they were to marry.

Parents taught cultural and religious values to their children as a way of promoting their good behaviour.

They gave property to their children eg cows, goats, cows, land as a way of beginning of their adult life.

Parents would introduce their children to their relatives, friends, neighbours of near and far.

Parents named their children especially the new born babies.

Parents guided their children and linked them to the living dead.

Parents arranged their children for initiation rituals such as circumcisions.

They trained their children about the herbs needed in their daily life especially during sickness.

WERE THE DEAD DEAD?

Qn 1:

1. Where the dead dead? (no the dead were not dead as follows).
2. The dead were not dead. Explain this statement according to Africans in Traditional Africa. (Yes, the dead were not dead as follows).
3. In what ways were the dead significant in African Traditional society?
4. How were the dead remembered in Traditional Africa?
5. Did Africans believe in life after death? Why?

NB:

All the above questions require the following answers except number 3.

Africans gave names of the dead to their new born babies so that the dead continued to live through these new born babies.

Africans built shrines where spirits of the dead would meet them hence the dead were not dead.

Africans gave the dead a decent burial so that they sleep well where they were going to rest as a sign that they were not dead.

Africans organised funeral rites to remember the living dead relatives so that both the dead and the living Africans remained in contact.

Africans mentioned the names of their dead relatives if one was walking and then stumbled as a sign that the dead were not completely dead.

Africans visited the graves of their dead relatives so that they check on them as they were resting but not dead.

Africans whispered messages to the dead as they were buried which message was to be taken to those who were first to die.

Africans prayed to the living dead asking them for rain which showed that dead were still living.

Africans left some crops in the garden after harvesting for the living dead to eat.

Africans gave sacrifices to their dead relatives such as cows, goats to make them happy where they were resting/sleeping.

Africans sung and danced to the spirits of the living dead especially during worship at night in the shrines.

Africans kept some objects like spears which the dead loved most as a way of remembering them.

Africans chose the ~~dear~~ dead's relative to inherit him and also to carry forward the activities the dead was ~~living~~ doing.

Africans treated the children of the dead well so that the dead rest when they are happy.

#

CONTINUE
NOTES WITH THE #