

UTEC MOCK EXAMINATION 2022

MARKING GUIDE P245/3

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

*This paper consists of three sections; **A**, **B**, and, **C***

*Answer any **four** questions, taking one from section **A**, two from section **B** and one from section **C**.*

***All** questions carry equal marks.*

***Any** additional question(s) answered will **not** be marked.*

SECTION A

DESCRIPTION OF THE AFRICAN RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE AROUND 1844

QN 1(a) Examine the forms of worship in the African Traditional Society. (13 marks)

- *Worship in traditional African society was part of them and included the following features.*
- *Worship is a, means of communication to the spiritual World.*
- *Africans worshiped the creator, God attributed to different names.*
- *Africans worshiped gods as assistants to the creator.*
- *They worshiped ancestral spirits.*
- *Africans carried out clan and family worship i.e. involved many people.*
- *They worshiped through religious objects and symbols.*
- *Worship occurred in special places such as shrines.*
- *It was presided over by special religious leaders.*
- *Worship involved magic performance.*
- *It involved fore telling the future happenings (prophesies).*

- Worship involved prayer for success, blessings e.t.c.
- Sacrifices were a form of worship.
- Offerings were given as a form of worship.
- Worship involved music, dance and drama to entertain the divine beings.
- Africans gave to the needy as a way of serving the Lord.
- They could carry out repentance (forgiveness).
- Worship went with celebrations such as rites of passage.
- Africans also fed ancestries (libation) as a form of worship.

Qn (b) Why was worship part of the day to day traditional African way of life?

Worship was part of the African ways of life because of the following.

- It was a means of communication to the divine beings.
- It was a way of appeasing the ancestries.
- Worship helped to satisfy African's religious hunger through offerings.
- It also promoted togetherness and unity as it involved many people.
- Worship promoted harmonious loving among the Africans.
- Worship tended to extend African culture from one generation to another.
- It also made Africans receive blessings from divine beings.
- Africans could get healed from torturous diseases and sickness through worship.
- Worship kept Africans into close contacts with their divine beings.
- It promotes African rituals such as rites of passage, norms e.t.c.
- Worship was a basic of success in African traditional lives.
- Worship strengthened the religious beliefs and practices of Africans etc

QN 2 (a) In what ways was sex education imparted among traditional Africans? (13 marks)

- It was imparted through African poems which revealed a lot of secrets regarding sex.
- It was imparted through punishing sex offenders like killing fornicators among the Bakiga and Karamojong
- Through uncles and Aunties who taught teenagers during puberty stage.
- Through initiation rituals like circumcision(Bagisu) bush school among Baganda.
- Through traditional dances like Mbagu dances among the Baganda, circumcision dance among the Bagisu etc.
- Through elder brothers and sisters to the young siblings.
- Through story telling
- Through cultural taboos e.g. The kiganda Taboos which prevented boys from sleeping with girls in the same room, same bed.
- Through giving different kinds of work to girls and boys.
- Through rewarding those who kept their virginity until marriage.
- Through bush school like in Buganda where girls were taken to the bush where they were told to pull their ladies.
- Through living exemplary lives like wives being faithful to their husbands.

Qn (b) Discuss the challenges your society is facing while trying to impart sex education. (12 marks)

- Elders and parents are too busy
- Peer group influence
- General gap.
- Influence of formal education

- Emergency of nuclear families hence no uncle and Aunties' influence
- High rate of permissiveness.
- Some parents are too shy to impart sex education.
- Influence of Western culture
- Influence of media.
- Family instabilities/ divorce.
- Political unrest/ instabilities / divorce.
- Selfishness of some family members e.g. Some step mothers.
- Influence of boarding schools.
- Decline in Traditional African beliefs.
- Influence of Christianity.
- Rapid growth of urbanization (no bushes in towns)

Qn 3(a) Examine the characteristics of African Traditional Family setting. (13 marks)

- Most families in African traditional were extended in nature.
- The discipline of the children in the family was for every one
- Children grew up caring about other people's feelings
- The father was the head of the family.
- Culture was highly emphasized in the family.
- Traditional families loved and valued so much children.
- Family work was done according to sex.
- Morals were highly emphasized among children.
- The property of the family was in the hand of the husband.
- The family was a religious institution that emphasized religious values.
- The family also acted as an educational institution that imparted informal education into the young.
- The father was superior and the mother was inferior.
- An traditional families valued the boys more than the girls.

QN3 (b) Account for the uncommon sex abuse in Traditional African Societies. (12 marks)

- *Sex abuse was uncommon in traditional African societies due to the following factors.*
- Enough time for courtship
- The reconciliatory role of elders in families.
- The children were taught sex education by elders.
- The community was responsible for the moral upbringing of the children.
- Virginity was highly encouraged among girls.
- Men had moral rights to discipline the wives in case need arose.
- Marriage was polygamous in nature.
- Any form of sex abuse was highly punishable such as a girl who got pregnant among the Bakiga before marriage was thrown on cliff in River Kisiizi.
- There was sexual satisfaction in marriage because women were trained the marriage roles such as satisfying the husband.
- The practice of initiation limited sex misuses such as clitoridectomy among the Kikuyu of Kenya.
- Marriage was compulsory in African tradition societies
- Rewards that accompanied those who kept and protected themselves from sex misuse.
- Forced marriages such as the Karamojongo
- Girls separated from the boys in almost everything.

SECTION B

THE COMING OF CHRISTIANITY: IMPACT AND INTERACTION

Qn 4(a) Explain the key Missionary activities in East Africa between 1884- 1890. (13 marks)

- Engaged in the preaching and teaching Christianity to Africans.
- Carried out missionary journeys in the interior of East Africa.
- Employed some African converts to spread the Christianity to fellow Africans.
- Deployed African converts to spread the Christianity.
- Built churches that served as worship centres.
- Established mission stations that served as homes for missionaries.
- Established ex-slaves' settlement centres where ex-slaves were converted to Christianity.
- Preached against slave trading activities in E.A winning over the faith of Africans into the church.
- Provided employment opportunities to some Africans which attracted many into the church.
- Provided Western education to Africans translated the scriptures into local languages. Eg Kiswahili.
- Learnt some local languages for easy spread of the church among Africans.
- Befriended some African leaders easing their activities in such areas.
- Built roads in some areas enabling them reach out to more with the Christianity gospel.
- Built roads in some areas enabling them to reach out to more Africans with Christianity gospel.
- Engaged in religious wars in Buganda to have their faith spread among Africans.
- Developed cash crop agriculture among Africans winning over some into the church.

- Developed legitimate trade among Africans winning their faith into Christianity.

They gave gifts to Africans which attracted them to church

QN 4 (b) Account for the emergence of the new religious movements in East Africa.

- The absence of evidence of the presence of the Holy Spirit in Mother Churches.
- The disunities and conflicts between leaders of the parent churches opened ways for breakaways.
- The desire for leadership positions which were being suppressed by mother churches.
- Extreme rigidity and conservatism in the parent churches account for the emergence of new religious movements.
- The desire for independence and freedom of European control.
- Discrimination of believers basing on education and financial status led to break a ways.
- The decline in faith and un exemplary behavior of members in parent churches lead to break a ways.
- The desire by some Africans to accumulate wealth has made them begin new churches lead to break a ways.
- The influence and financial support from America and European Pentecostal churches.
- The failure of the mother/ parent Churches to solve the problems of their followers e.g. unemployment, accounts for the break a ways.
- The freedom of worship offered by East African constitutions.
- The waves e.g. sexual immoralities, embezzlement of church funds, leadership wrangles, etc.
- The differences in the interpretation of scriptures by some members of parent churches.
- The failure of parent churches to vary the methods of preaching has given way to Pentecostal preachers.

- The existence of very humble, sacred and at times dull forms of worship has contributed to break away as people want vibrant erratic worship.
- The feeling that mother churches do not appropriately address the spiritual thirst of the Africans makes them flee to new movements.
- The expectation of privileges in new churches e.g. passports, scholarships...
- The relief given to flood, war, famine and HIV victims attracts many to the revival movement e.g. famine in Rwanda attract relief from Pentecostal which led to conversions at Gahini from 1928-1929.

QN 5(a) Account for the massacre of the Uganda Martyrs. (13 marks)

- The traditional belief that Buganda's independence would be eroded by the foreigners.
- The unquestionable powers of the King as enshrined in their customs.
- The annual traditional norms of sacrificing to the ancestors and gods locally known as Kiwendo.
- The martyrs could have been victims of the Kingdoms fight against the spreading European cultural imperialism into Buganda .
- The death of Kabaka Mutesa I of Buganda who had peacefully handed his disagreements.

- The rise to power of the young Kabaka Mwanga, young and inexperienced in leadership.
- Mwanga's unethical behaviours reported to have been a homosexual threw him into conflict with pages.
- It is also reported that the killings were a consequence of the ill advice
- Influence of foreign religious teachings that made the pages denounces orders.
- Mwanga's early desire to assert his authority over all elements of people.
- The discontent to the young Kabaka
- The growing disobedience and disloyalty of the pages who had been converted to Christianity
- Mwanga was annoyed by an attempt to challenge his traditional power.
- The influence of Katitikiro Mukasa of Kabaka Mwanga.
- Mwanga's growing suspicion of Alexandra Mackay's activities.
- Failure to satisfy Mwanga's sexual demands.
- Intention came to those who had the desire to join Christianity.
- The pressure and influence of the traditionalists.
- The court pages who had been converted to Christianity ignored Mwanga's warning.
- The influence of Moslems also caused the killing of young Christians.

QN 5 (b). Discuss the impact of the death of Uganda Martyrs. (13 marks)

- It encourages people (Christians) to have faith in Christ Jesus.
- It gives hope for life after death.
- It promotes togetherness and unity through its celebrations every year 3rd June.
- It's a basis for the spread of the gospel today.
- Many children have been given Martyrs names. Its a basis for naming churches in Uganda.
- The church receives funds from selling the books and other religious items.
- Its' helping in international relations between Uganda and other international countries.
- It encourages Christians to take up missionary journeys.
- Its' helped in the development of church infrastructure such as roads, buildings etc.
- Christian literature has been published about the Uganda Martyrs to continue showing their importance.
- Encourages Christians to be determined and defend the gospel.

Qn 6(a) Examine the impact of the church in East Africa.(13 marks)

- The church educated and produced African elites who demanded and fought for independence.
- Church preached and advocated for equality of the people

- The church condemned colonial labour exploitation of Africans.
- Missionaries called upon the colonialists to pass on power.
- Church helped Africans to establish political activities
- It empowered Africans economically
- Missionaries exposed Africans to democratic values of freedom and rights.
- Church employed some Africans which empowered them with economic powers to struggle for independence.
- Missionaries introduced legitimate trade which empowered Africans economically to fight for independence.
- Church called for unity among Africans which enabled them to fight for independence.
- Church told Africans that it was their duty to fight for their independence.
- The church called for unity among Africans which enabled them to fight for Independence.
- Church called upon East Africans to love their countries which enabled them to demand for self rule.
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QN6 (b) Analyze the challenges which were faced by the early Christian missionaries in East Africa.

- They were attacked by hostile tribes such as the Nandi Masai.
- They met hostile African leaders such as Kabaka Mwanga of Buganda who killed Bishop James Hannington and the Ugandan Martyrs.
- They were attacked by wild animals such as lions that ate some of them. This caused a lot of fear.
- They suffered language barrier. Whenever they moved to a new community, they had to learn a new language which slowed their work.
- They had limited manpower as compared to the vast areas they had to evangelize. Many Europeans never wanted to come to East Africa.

- They suffered tiresome long distances, usually on foot as there existed no cars, no motor cycles etc.
- There were no proper roads. The foot paths they used were at times impassable and wound through thick forests.
- They faced a problem of slave trade and slave traders who looked at them with suspicion and usually attacked them.
- They faced a problem of African robbers who stole most of their valuable necessities such as Bibles, clothes, medicine, prayer books and so on.
- They suffered poverty and financial hardships while in East Africa. Connection with their home countries was almost impossible.
- They suffered home sicknesses and loneliness. They had left their spouses, relatives and friends in Europe.
- They suffered rivalries between various denominations as they competed for converts e.g. Protestants and Catholics rivaled and even fought each other in Buganda.
- Africans were rigidly stuck on their cultures even when they were barbaric e.g they were not willing to give up female circumcision, twin rituals etc.
- They suffered geographical barriers in EAST African food stuffs.
- They suffered from the unfavourable tropical climate both at the East African Coast and in the interior.
- They suffered geographical barriers in East Africa; hence met rift valleys, mountains, thick forests and deep rivers which bogged down their movements.
- They suffered from tropical diseases such as malaria.
- They lacked decent accommodation facilities.
- In some places, the missionaries were mistaken to be slave dealers.
- They faced competition from Islam which had already spread to various parts of East Africa.
- In some places they were taken to be colonialists and were resisted e.g. in Bunyoro.

QN 7. Discuss the contribution of Christianity to the life of the East Africans in the 21st Century. (25 marks)

The contribution of Christianity to the life of the East Africans in the 21st century (25marks)

- It has led to the growth of people's faith in God
- It has improved on people's morals through its' preaching.
- It has encouraged people to work and be self-reliant.
- It has led to development of educational institutions such as St. Joseph' Nsambya in Uganda.
- It has led to higher learning through establishment of higher institutions of learning such as U.C.U. in Uganda.
- Medical services have been improved through church founded healthy centres such as Mengo Hospital in Uganda
- It has promoted stability in marriage through encouraging monogamous marriages.
- Its' led to the decline of diseases through encouraging people to abstain.
- Its' led to the development of cities through constructions of building.
- Christianity has contributed to promotion of peace and harmony in society.
- Love has been promoted through the charity services of Christians.
- It has come a voice to the voiceless through talking about the injustices in the countries of East Africa.
- Christianity has preserved African culture through indigenization process.
- It has led to increase in population because it encouraged people to produce and fill the earth.
- Its' fought against the different sexual deviations in society through preaching against them.
- Has been part in the politics of the East African countries by showing Africans that it's their right.
- It has created employment to different individuals such as priests, Bishops, Reverends etc.

However Christianity has contributed to the following weaknesses.

- Its' created divisions among the people, through the different Christianity denominations.
- Some people have become lazy without working aiming at receiving miracles from God.
- It has led to increase false religious leaders.
- It has made some people to misuse the spiritual gifts because they want to win favour.
- Its' led to increased sex abuse where some sects sympathize with gay marriages.
- Christianity, has made people desperate especially those with unanswered prayers.
- It has raised the status of women of whom; some have abused their roles as women in homes.

Qn 8(a) Account for the indigenisation of the church in East Africa.(13 marks)

- It was necessary to avoid African misinterpretation of the doctrine.
- It was necessary to reduce on the emergence of divisionism
- It was important to bridge the gap that existed between the gospel
- To reduce on the general African dissatisfaction
- The need to create and maintain African spirit of confidence in the church.
- The surge for Islam and secularism in E. Africa.
- The fact that one's culture brings glory and value to the gospel.
- Indigenisation was necessary to reduce the intension that existed between missionaries and African Africans.

- The fact that the early Christian converts, the freed slaves had linguistic challenges.
- Indigenisation of Christianity also had its roots in the early linguistic study works of Krapf.
- The strong African belief and respect for their cultures such as the Kikuyu also called for indigenization to penetrate.
- Africans welcomed indigenization since it respects some African cultures.
- It brought and legalized African church leadership as priests.
- Indigenisation is a gender sensitive, respects the place of women in church affairs.

Qn (b) Examine the impact of indigenization of the church in East Africa.

- A rapidly growing African population in the church.
- Africans have become church leaders
- There is use of local languages in church today.
- The gospel has been translated into local languages.
- African music songs have been well introduced and used in the church
- The church accepts the African belief in God as the master creator.
- Christianity today recognized any place as a worship centre.
- It also recognizes any day and time a worship day.
- The naming of people has an African blend hence names like Kibuuka
- Circumcision and clitoridectomy as African initiation rituals.
- The church has been influenced to relate material wellbeing of religion.
- The church concept on marriage has some indigenization accepting and recognizing customary marriage.

SECTION C

CHRISTIANITY IN THE CONTEMPORARY RELIGIOUS ENVIRONMENT

Qn 9(a) Account for increased revivalism in church today.

Revivalism has increased due to the following factors.

- The deep evangelical convictions and missionary vision of Stanley Smith and Leonard Sharp.
- Influence of early African leaders with ability to preach.
- Prayers made by early leaders (founders and supporters).
- Social conditions such as famine
- Rigidity in the mother churches.
- The coldness and deadness of the mother churches.
- The good pastoral, methods in revival churches.
- Lack of moral discipline in mother churches.
- Delayed promotions in mother churches hence teaching to revivalism.
- Use of technology in revival churches
- Involvement of youths in the service of God.
- Charismatic leaders
- Mother churches have relaxed on retention of it members.

Qn(b) What advise can you give to the mushrooming churches to day.

- Should preach uniform gospel.
- Should solve the social challenges of Christians
- Should employ good pastoral methods such as visiting their followers.
- Should pray for power to perform miracles.
- Should allow youths to engage in the service of God.
- Should solve the conflicts within them
- Should have the right interpretation of the gospel scriptures.
- Should preach love to those who need it.
- Should increase on the charitable services to its' followers.
- Should give women chance to have top leadership positions in the church.
- Should be flexible and welcome people the way they come.
- Should pray for God's intervention
- Should preach against sexual immorality among its' leaders and followers.

Qn 10 (a)

Analyse the diversity within Christianity in East Africa.

(12marks)

- Disagreements between the people in the mother churches.
- Legitimate disagreements about secondary areas of belief or practices such as Baptism.
- Existence of different groups of Christians
- The role of traditions.
- People from different cultures.
- Disagreements over the interpretation of scriptures.
- Conflicts within the church due to failure to resolve its' differences.
- Self –interests of the people within the church.

- Disunity among people to pull out gifts and resources to promote the Kingdom.

Qn (b) Examine the impact of the diversity within Christianity in East Africa.

Positive

- Helps in the expansion of the church
- Gives chance to Christians to get involved in the service of God.
- The church gets many missionary Christians that propagate the gospel.
- Give chance for Christians to practice the different spiritual gifts.
- Extends equality to the rest of the members
- Promotes gender balance.
- Give chance to the different groups to develop the Kingdom of God.

Negatively:

- Hard to achieve ecumenism because of different Ideologies.
- Creates misunderstandings
- Christianity is less respected
- People tend to abuse the spiritual gifts.
- Misinterpretation of scriptures
- High chances of false preachers
- Failure to have clear intentions

11.(a) Compare Islam with the Bahai faith (15 marks)

- It needs the similarities and differences between the Islamic religious faith and Bahai faith.

○ Similarities:

- Both are monotheistic religions faith.ie they believe in one God.
- Both believe in God's messengers.
- Both believe in Holy Scriptures.
- They both have holy places of worship.ie Muslims have mosques and Bahai has temples
- Both believe in Life after death i.e. resurrection of the spirit.
- Both believe in the Judgment day.
- Both emphasize justice in society
- Both religions fast during certain periods.
- Both discourages taking of alcoholic drinks and drugs
- Both emphasize unity in worshipping places.
- Both have religious symbols like stars; moonetc. for Muslims and Bahai have the ring stone symbol.
- Both religions discourage gambling and it can lead to disaster.
- Both discourage divorce and encourage gambling and it can lead o disaster.
- Both discourage divorce and encourage permanence in marriage.
- Both emphasis morality and discourage immorality like adultery and fornication.
- Both conduct pilgrimages to holy places e.g. Muslims to Mecca and Bahai to Israel.

○ Differences:

- Bahai faith emphasizes equality of man and woman where as in Islam,men are superior over women.

- Muslims fast for 30 days where as in Bahai they only fast for (19) nineteen days.
- Islam believes that Muhammad is the last prophet of all where as in Bahai faith is Bahauallah.
- Islam allows believer to participate in politics whereas Bahai faith forbids its followers from engaging in partisan politics.
- Bahai emphasizes monogamy while Islam tolerates polygamy
- Bahai followers worship in temples while Muslims worship in mosques.
- Bahai is considered to be one of the youngest religions whereas Islam is considered the oldest religion in the world.
- The Bahai faith believes in Al-Aqdas as their sacred book where Islam believes in the Quran.
- Bahai faith forbids women to wear hijab whereas Islamic faith encourages women to put on veils and Hijab.
- In Islamic faith, they pray five times a day while Bahai pray three times a day.
- In Bahai, they fast during the last month of their Calendar while Muslims fast during the month of Ramadhan.

11.(b) Explain the reasons why Bahai faith has few followers in East Africa.(10 marks)

- The strong African culture has made it hard for Africans to join the Bahai faith which is foreign.
- The influence of Christianity in East Africa that came earlier has also limited the followers of Bahai faith
- The influence of the Islamic faith on East Africa especially at the coast also explains why Bahai has few followers.

- Bahai faith lacks aggressive evangelist in East Africa to spread it hence having few followers.
- Limited offer of social services by the Bahaievangalists to the local people has also limited its followers.
- Bahai's strong stance against taking of alcohol which is enjoyed by many Africans also accounts for the few followers.
- Bhai faith has limited charity services for others especially the non Bahai followers which have limited its converts.
- Bahai respects all other religions as true and right in their own sense thus limiting its converts.
- The activities of Bahai were disrupted by President Idd Amin Dada of Uganda when he banned the faith in 1977.
- Some people say that Bahai is a religion for the primitive people hence discouraging many people from joining it.
- The faith was introduced late in East African when Islam and Christianity had already spread.

12(a) Examine the religious teachings of Sikhism. (13marks)

- Teachers that there is only one God and no other gods.
- Teaches that every person is equal before God.
- Teaches that the good life is lived as a community.
- It teaches that empty religious rituals and superstitions have no value.
- IT teaches that to live a good life a person should do good deeds as well as mediator to God.

- They teach that human beings spend their time in a cycle of birth, life, and rebirth.
- Teaches that the quality of each particular life depends on the law of Karma.....
- Teaches that a person must switch the focus of their attention from themselves to God.
- Teaches that God cannot be understood properly by human beings.
- That God is inside every person.
- The teachings emphasize looking for God both inside themselves and in the world.

Qn(b) (b) What is the Sikh belief in God? (12marks)

- They are monotheistic i.e. believe in only one God.
- Believe God is the creator of the universe.
- God is everlasting
- God is invisible
- God is a spirit and has no body
- God protects and keeps the universe
- God punishes ie can destroy the creation.
- God is infinity
- God is Alpha and Omega, has no beginning and end.
- God is a source of blessings
- He is universal.
- Is abstract in nature
- God is eternal truth.

