



JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD

MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2022

C.R.E P245/3

Marking guide

1. “African Traditional Religion was African culture”

a) In what ways did they develop their belief in God?

- Africans offered animal sacrifices to God thus being notoriously religious e.g in Buganda of central Uganda they offered goats, sheep, cows etc to God.
- They always worshiped the ancestors through songs and dances which was a religious act.
- Africans named their children names of God and gods like in Buganda where they named people Mukasa, Musoke etc which was religious.
- They constructed religious places like shrines to worship the ancestors which was religious e.g in Buganda they were called Amasabo.
- Africans got married as a way of life and this appeased the gods hence being a religious act.
- Morals and discipline were emphasized among children in order to receive blessings from the ancestors.
- Africans worked hard like the farmers in the garden and the black smith in order to appease the gods.
- They had and respected sacred places like Mubende rock and Nakayima tree where the gods were believed to stay.
- Traditional Africans highly respected elders for religious purposes.
- They emphasized virginity before marriage for religious purposes.
- Traditional Africans gave the dead a decent burial which was religious because they were the new ancestors.
- Africans consulted mediums, foretellers, medicine men, diviners etc because they joined the living with the ancestors.
- Africans always conducted prayers in the shrines praying to gods and God which was a religious act.

- Africans paid bride price to the girl's family before marriage which was religious i.e the animals could be sacrificed to the gods.
- Courtship was a must before marriage and this was done to appease the ancestors.
- Some African societies carried out initiation ceremonies for religious purposes e.g through circumcision among the Kikuyu of Kenya, the blood of the initiates which poured on the ground connected such people on the ancestors.
- Africans conducted funeral rites for the dead in order to appease the ancestors.
- They carried sex education which was regarded as religious act.
- Africans carried out libation for religious reasons i.e they first poured a drink down before taking it so as the ancestors took first.
- Africans gave offerings to the gods in the shrines which was a religious act e.g the Baganda could offer the first harvest of grains to the gods.
- Before going for hunting, the Baganda could first ask for blessings from Ddungu the god of hunting which was also religious.

12 AT

3SH

(b) How did the missionaries misunderstand the African ways of life?

- Many Africans worshipped earthly objects like big rocks e.g Mubende rock, big trees e.g Nakayima tree hence making Europeans think that they had no religion.
- Africans had no sacred books for reference thus being regarded as irreligious by the missionaries.
- Some African societies carried out cannibalism hence being regarded as irreligious e.g the Bagisu of Eastern Uganda used to eat their first borns.
- Many Africans worshiped ancestral spirits i.e the spirits of the dead which made missionaries consider them to be irreligious.
- Some African societies carried out human sacrifices which made Europeans consider them not to have a religion.

- Some societies carried out painful initiation rituals like circumcision and ditoridectomyeg the Gisu and Sabiny of eastern Uganda thus being irreligious.
- In some kingdoms kings were almost worshiped eg in Buganda of central Uganda hence having no religion according to the missionaries.
- In some societies twins were seen as bad omen and they were killed. Eg among the Kikuyu of Kenya hence being regarded irreligious.
- Some rituals like twin naming in Buganda of central Uganda involved a lot of obscene words spoken which made Europeans to see them as irreligious.
- Africans encouraged and practiced polygamous marriage thus being considered to have no religion by the missionaries.
- Almost all Africans believed and worshiped the small gods eg the Buganda of central Uganda had the Lubaale cult with gods like Ddungu, Musoke, Kibuukaetc making missionaries to see them s people without a religion

10 CM

2. (a) Examine the African belief in the co-current marriage/

- It brought prestige and increased respect of the man in the society because of having many wives.
- It increased family labourmany women could do a lot of work like digging.
- It increased the changes of many women getting married hence reducing on the number of idle girls in the society.
- It enabled the man to produce children from another women in case the first wife was barren.
- It helped to cool down the first wife in case she was stubborn and very hard to stay with.
- It promoted security at home and killed boredom due to the presence of many women at home.
- It helped to reduce the burden of domestic work on one wife since some of the chores were being shared among the co-wives.
- It helped to reduce/control sexual immorality in the society.

- Improved the welfare and general well-being of the man as the different wives were competing to take care of him.
- Helped to preserve African culture and it answers its continuity from generation to generation.
- Helped men to receive leadership positions in the society.
- It enabled the local leaders in the society like chiefs and kings to gain loyalty from different families and clans.
- Helped widows to get married in case of death of their husband.
- Helped men to get children of both sexes and of different abilities.
- Helped men to enjoy sex any time they wanted.
- Helped men to be sexually satisfied
- Helped to expand the clan very fast.

15 AT

(b)

- Influence of western culture among Africans today.
- The demand in form of dowry by some parents
- Too much poverty among people today
- The high cost of living especially the cost of basic needs of life is high.
- Lack of sexual education to the youth today concerning their culture
- Decline in the respect of African culture by the youth.
- Formal education has distanced people from their traditional cultural practices.
- Influence of women emancipation movement
- The presence of HIV/AIDS as a killer disease in the world today.
- The influence of Christianity
- Urbanization

08PS

2SH

3. (a)

- The children were taught to be morally upright and disciplined.
- The girls were also taken to the bush schools where they were taught how to elongate their labies.
- Children were also taught a lot about their culture during sex education
- Boys were circumcised during sex education in some societies.
- During sex education, life skills were taught to the young ones
- Boys and girls at puberty were taught the importance of marriage.
- Girls were made aware of their menstruation periods and how to handle it
- Girls were also taught to be clean in marriage.
- Boys and girls were taught to produce as many children as many children as possible
- Boys were taught to be hard working in life.
- Boys and girls were taught to have sex any time the wanted.
- Girls were taught to respect their husbands.
- The girls were taught by their aunties not to fear sex in marriage.
- Uncles and aunties taught the young boys and girls the different styles of having sex.
- Girls were circumcised in some societies to reduce their sexual urge.

15 AT

(b) How were the sex offenders handled in African traditional society?

- Women who committed adultery were divorced
- Girls who fornicated were cainede.g in Buganda
- Rapists were disowned e.g in Buganda
- In some societies, they were ex-communicated e.g in Busoga.
- They were killed in some societies eg among the Bakiga, the girl found not virgin was killed.
- Girls who fornicated were to get married in future.
- Sex offenders were ninamede.g “kidende” who defiled a young girl among the Baganda.

- They were isolated
- Fornicators in some societies were speared in their private parts e.g among the Karamajongs
- They were humiliated in public
- Were forced to pay heavy fines e.g in Ankole one had to pay many heads of cattle
- They were denied leadership positions in society.

4. Examine the role played by Rebman in the spread of the gospel in East Africa.

- He was a Christian teacher who taught the Kenyans a lot about the Christians religions
- He conducted a number of missionary journeys in different area in East Africa to spread the gospel.
- He was an explorer who exposed the interior of East Africa to other missionaries influencing them to come and spread Christianity e.g he discovered mountain Kilimanjaro.
- He worked with Krapt and supported him in the evangelization of the gospel in East Africa
- He helped so much in the translation of the bible from English to Kiswahili making it easy for the people to understand the scripture.
- He contributed to the linguistic study by writing a dictionary in Kiswahili which made communication easy.
- As a missionary, he condemned and fought against slave trade and slavery which was so rampant in East Africa.
- He was a friendly missionary who related with other Africans hence creating friendship and brotherhood amongst them.
- He further preached against many africanbackwardcultural practices like human sacrifices hence playing a role in the modernization of Africa.
- He did a great role of rehabilitating and looking after the ex-slaves at Rabaimpya and Frere town which influenced many of them to convert to Christianity.
- He further worked hand in hand with the Bombay Africans in the spreading of the church in East Africa.
- He learnt many African languages like Kiswahili which enabled him to reachout to many East Africans preaching to them.

Rebman together with Krapt opened up the first mission station in East Africa at Rabaimpya which acted as base for the spreading of the church.

- He preached the gospel to the ex-slaves, he took care of in the rehabilitation centres turning some of them to Christianity.

However, he met some weaknesses

- He found troubles in convincing the tribal chiefs in Kenya to allow him speak to the people
- At the coast, he only converted six people
- He failed to stop the influence of Islam at the coast of East Africa
- He failed to fight and completely stop slave trade
- He took long to learn the local languages of the people
- He failed to reach some areas fearing to be killed.
- He lost morale of preaching after the death of his friends
- He was blamed for having been an explorer more than a preacher
- Some of the mission stations he set up with Krapteg at Rabaimpya collapsed shortly after his death
- He failed to solve the conflict between him and the Arab Muslims at the coast
- He lost his belongings like food and medicine.

13CH ^A	2SH
8CH ^W	2SH

5. (a) Justify the view that Christian missionaries registered a lot of success in the evangelization of the ex-slaves in the camps.

- There was emergence of a life of prayer everyday among the ex-slaves e.g at Bagamoyo, an hour of prayer was compulsory
- Christian worship was developed among the ex-slaves in the rehabilitation centres
- There developed a strong belief in Jesus Christ as the Lord among the ex-slaves in the camps
- African ex-slaves adopted Christian baptism hence abandoning the initiation rite of circumcision
- The ex-slaves also adopted the Christian marriage system of monogamy and abandoned the African system of polygamy
- The Africans in the camps took up monotheism and abandoned polytheism hence turned to the worship of one supreme creator – God
- Some Africans became church leaders after undergoing seminary education hence a success
- Ex-slaves developed a life of bible study and interpretation hence living a real Christian holy life
- Some ex-slaves developed a life of self-sacrifice and denounced materialism which could lead to sin, jealousy and hatred hence a success.
- Some ex-slaves started trading with neighbouring people which also served as a link in spreading the church
- Africans in the camps later on started visiting the churches for prayer and thanksgiving to God

10 CH

3SH

(b) How was discipline inculcated into the former slaves in the camps?

- The former slaves in the camps inculcated discipline through Christian worship
- The former slaves in the camps inculcated discipline through monotheism and abandoned polytheism hence turned to the worship of one supreme creator – God

- Some former slaves developed life of self-sacrifice and denounced materialism which could lead to sin, jealousy and hatred hence a success
- Africans in the camps later on started visiting the churches for prayer and thanksgiving to God
- Former slaves have developed a strong belief in Jesus Christ as the lord among the former slaves in the camps.
- Former slaves inculcated discipline through developing a life of bible study and interpretation hence living a real Christian holy life
- Through becoming church leaders after undergoing seminary education hence a success the former slaves inculcated discipline in the camps
- Former slaves inculcated discipline in the camps through the Christian marriage system of monogamy and abandoned the African system of polygamy.
- Former slaves inculcated discipline in the camps through trading with neighbouring people which also served as a link in spreading

6. Account for the killings and death of the young men in Buganda between 1885 – 1886

- The ultimate death of Kabaka Muteesa I in 1884 who was a diplomat in handling challenging situations
- The rise of the young inexperienced and unimpressive Kabaka Mwanga to the throne who could not handle challenging situations.
- Presence of many religious factions in Buganda caused tension leading to religious persecutions. These were the Catholics, protestants, Muslims and traditionalists
- The stiff competition for converts among the different religious groups caused commotion in Buganda leading to religious persecution.
- The disobedience of Kabaka's pages which was attributed to the influence of Christianity led to their being killed at Namugongo in 1886.
- Failure of the converts to denounce the Christian faith as the king had demanded led to religious persecution

- Some of the converts like Joseph Mukasa Balikuddembe had started challenging Mwanga's too much authority e.g he questioned Mwanga for killing Bishop Hannington hence being persecuted also.
- The traditional enmity between Christians and Muslims also paved way for the religious persecution in Buganda.
- Influence of the prime minister (Katikiro) Mukasa who ill advised Mwanga to persecute the Christians
- The new converts and the missionaries had to respect for Kiganda traditional religion. They always condemned it and called it satanic hence the persecuted the Christian converts who worked as his pages because they refused to satisfy his homosexual demands.
- The influence of the traditionalists who over pressurized Mwanga to persecute the Christians in order to save Buganda's traditions and culture which were diluted by Christianity.
- Mwanga wanted to chase away foreigners out of his kingdom. He thought by killing the Christians, it would force the British and the French missionaries to leave Buganda.
- The influence of the Arab Muslims who always warned Mwanga that the missionaries were agents of European colonialism led to the religious persecution.
- The killings were part of the annual traditional norm of sacrificing to the ancestors and gods of Buganda at the time known as "Kiwendo"
- Christians teachings that emphasized equality made some people not to respect the king seeing him as equal to them hence being persecuted at Namugongo
- The strong belief the Christians had in Jesus Christ and in life after death made them to accept persecution hoping that they could resurrect as Jesus resurrected.
- Mwanga's desire to put his authority on all groups of people in the kingdom made him persecuted/killed all those who tried to oppose his authority.

10CH 3SH

(b) How did the above situation affect the church?

Positive effects

- Mwanga's authority over people's lives was questioned and undermined hence he became less influential which led to the spread of Christianity in Buganda.
- It made Mwanga unpopular even to his subjects as he was seen as a blood thirsty king hence many people sympathized with the Christians.
- It resulted into the final overthrow of Kabaka Mwanga in 1899 which enabled Christianity to be spread without any interference.
- The persecution reduced the influence of African traditional religion in Buganda due to the strong faith the royal pages portrayed.
- Missionary schools were built in areas where the Uganda martyrs were persecuted and killed which facilitated the spread of Christianity e.g Uganda martyrs ssNamugongo.
- It made the British to send soldiers to Buganda to protect the Christians thus facilitating the spread of Christianity.
- A lot of writings were made and published about the Uganda martyrs which increased foreign support to missionary work in Buganda.
- It made Uganda and Christianity more popular even to the outside world hence every 3rd June the world joins Uganda to celebrate the martyrs day in Namugongo.
- It forged unity between Catholics and Protestants because both were persecuted and this was vital in spreading Christianity.
- The persecutions scattered Christians and scattered them in different parts of Uganda where they preached to the pagans.
- The determination of the martyrs to die for their religion sowed the seeds of endurance to persecution among the surviving Christians hence strengthening the church.
- The persecutions resulted into increased financial support to the missionaries from their home governments which funds contributed to the spread of Christianity.
- The massacres inspired the missionaries to build churches and name them after the Uganda martyrs which has kept the church alive and strong e.g Uganda martyrs church in Namugongo, St. Balikuddembe church, Matia Mulumba church

- The persecutions led to the colonization of East Africa and the colonialists legalized Christianity hence its spread.
- The killings inspired some Baganda such as Apollo Kivebulaya and Yohana Kitagata to take on missionary work both within and outside Buganda.

Negative effects

- It created a state of insecurity in Buganda and this limited the spread of Christianity in Buganda.
- It gave the traditionalists a firm ground to popularize the traditional beliefs and practices.
- Some people in Buganda refused to join Christianity fearing that the king would kill them as he had killed the martyrs.
- They scared some missionaries from coming to Buganda fearing that they would be killed by the Kabaka.
- Some Buganda opted to join Islam because it had less conflicts with the kingdom hence affecting the spread of Christianity.
- Religious persecutions distracted the missionaries from carrying out their Christian work effectively.
- The persecutions reduced on the church congregation because the young church in Buganda lost around 37 converts
- It created hostility and enmity between the Christian Buganda and non-Christian Buganda which hindered the spread of the church.
- Christianity lost trained leaders and catechists which delayed the spread of the gospel.
- It laid a foundation for the future religious wars in Buganda between 1888 – 1892 which also hindered the spread of Christianity in the religion.
- Some people waited for the resurrection of the Uganda martyrs in vain and they therefore lost faith and hope in Christianity.

05 CH^P

05 CH^N

2SH

7. (a) Analyze the services of the Bombay Africans in the spread of Christianity in East Africa.

- Bombay Africans preached the gospel in East Africa
- They provided guidance and counseling to the people
- They provided charitable services in East Africa.
- They converted people into Christianity
- They carried out pilgrimages to different places
- They gave out Christian literatures such as magazines, Bible
- They encouraged Christians to have faith in Christianity.
- They called for the equality of which called for equality of both man and woman
- They constructed churches which also encouraged the spread of Christianity in East Africa.
- The Bombay monotheistic worship hence spreading Christianity in East Africa.
- They encourage people to turn away from their single lives which favours the spread of Christianity in East Africa.
- Translated the bible into the original to the local language which favoured even the illiterates hence spreading Christianity into East Africa.

10 CH

3SH

(b) Comment on the hindrance they encountered in spreading Christianity.

- They encountered the problem of inadequate Christian literature which limited
- They encountered persecution from the non-believers while spreading Christianity
- They encountered barrier in some parts of East Africa
- They encountered conflicts with community who still had belief in traditions
- Bombay encountered inadequate finance to provide charitable service to the needy in spreading Christianity.
- Bombay encountered hindrance of oppositions
- They were few in number
- Stiff competition from Islam European collaborators

- They were attacked and harassed by hostile tribes
- Suffered from social segregation from the missionaries
- Some African communities never welcomed them
- Suffered from geographical barriers in form of water bodies
- They were denied important responsibilities in the church
- They were faced with conservative African beliefs
- They were always unhappy due to the missionary harsh treatment
- Missionaries never trusted the Bombay Africans in that they were closely monitored.

10 CH

2SH

8. (a) Account for the controversy between the Kikuyu people of Kenya and the missionaries.

- Missionaries never saw any religious connection in the practice of circumcision
- It was against the women's right to enjoy sex
- It caused death in case it failed to heal
- The practice was so painful
- It was forcefully done without the consent of the initiates
- The practice was in favour of Islam instead of Christianity
- The need to promote western civilization through destruction of cultural practices
- It was a unifying factor which missionaries needed to break so as to penetrate them with Christianity
- It could cause infections or diseases of cutting off some body parts
- It abused the rights of these who were forced into it without their consent
- The desire by the missionaries to reduce on the rise of splinter churches in Kikuyu land.
- Need to promote Christian practices like baptism against African initiation practices
- Need to undermine African education through initiation.

10CH

3SH

b) How did the controversy affect the expansion of the church in Kenya?

Positively

- It exposed the weakness within the Kikuyu culture paying way to the spread of Christianity
- It attracted several mission societies into Kikuyu land
- Resulted into the earliest indigenization attempt particularly of initiation
- Led to the rise of African independent churches
- It aroused inland mission ecumenism through inter-church conference a favourable environment for joint spread of the church
- It awakened the minds of some Africans especially the school going girls to reject the practice
- Its legal denouncing presented the church as an institution worthy joining.
- An alternative by the church was made to circumcise from hospitals limiting the number of Christians running away from church.
- Boarding schools were introduced where learners were convinced to join Christianity.
- It produced zealous European missionaries like Dr. Arthur who fought to see the church grow.
- It produced zealous Africans determined to defend their faith amidst the controversy

Negative

- It causes disturbances and disruption of Christian missionary work
- Resulted into a strict mission church code that condemned the custom as evil which discouraged many from joining Christianity
- It led to the rise of African independent schools in Kikuyu land hence reducing the number of mission school going learners and followers
- The churches' failure to achieve any legal success ruling against the custom was a big blow that put the Kikuyu at liberty
- The church's involvement in the fight against the kikuyu culture gave a negative image on the kikuyu traditionalists
- The church's attempt to resolve the issue through indigenization made Christianity less respected amidst other religions.

9. (a) Discuss the main teachings of Sikhism

- It believes in the existence of God the creator of the universe
- It is a monotheistic religion that teaches against the belief in other gods.
- Sikhism has a special founder known as Guru Nanak
- It lacks special religious leaders and therefore any one can volunteer to lead worship
- The religion conducts congregation called temples e.g the Gurdwara temple where their holy book is kept
- The Sikh men put on turbans and women are supposed to veil
- It has food prohibitions e.g it discourages eating of meat and calls for eating of vegetables.
- It emphasizes body cleanliness and every Sikh follower is expected to move with a wooden comb to make their hair tidy.
- On the day of worship the Sikh worshippers share a special meal
- It involves making of pilgrimages to the temple found in India
- It has got holy written scriptures which are read by the followers and the most popular is Guru Granth Sahib
- It calls for equality of mankind. Thus it calls for equality of man and woman and it discourages the discrimination of women.
- It practices baptism using sweetened water which is stirred up using a double edged sword.
- It forbids its followers from taking alcohol, smoking tobacco, taking unmedicinal drugs etc
- It takes God as a true king, the king of all kings and the one who dispenses justice through the law of Karma.
- Sikhs carry out meditation in the name of the creator using their holy scriptures,
- It believes in justice and teaches that true justice comes from God who is the true king.
- It forbids its followers from trimming their hair and cutting of beards by men.

(b) How is Sikhism related to Christianity?

- Both religions believe in the holy God as the creator of the universe
- Both are monotheistic religions
- Both conduct congregational worship
- Both have special places of worship
- Both make pilgrimages to holy places
- Both have written scriptures
- Both religions practice baptism
- Both religions take God as king of all kings
- Both religions involve carrying out meditation
- Both believe in justice and that true justice comes from God
- Both believe in life after death
- Both have rules and regulations

08 CW 2 S.H

10. Assess the contribution of the Revival movements in the spread of Christianity in East Africa.

- It has built a number of churches which are nice looking and this has attracted many people to get to churches
- They also carried out door to door visit where they counsel people and preach to them which has attracted many people
- Some revival churches have lived exemplary lives of love and prayer which has made non-Christians to admire them and get served
- Some revival churches under the revival movement have built health centres where patients are admitted and administered to the word of God
- May born again Christians visit the sick people in hospitals and pray for them and when they get healed they are compelled to get served
- The movement has organized regular fellowships conferences crusades and retreats through which very many preached too get converted to Christianity

- Revival churches have inspired mother churches to also have lively worship which has made many to join Christianity
- They also organized lively entertainment and exciting worship services and this has influenced many youths to join Christianity
- They have respect for the youths to join and women and this has inspired many women and young people to join Christianity
- Revival churches have performed number of miracles and this have been used to spread the word of God to many people
- The movement has carried out charitable works towards the needy especially widows and orphans who have responded by getting converted
- The movement boasts of uplifting the status of women in the church by giving them positions and allowing them to play active roles during worship
- The movement discourages politics in the church so as to allow the Holy spirit to come
- There is strict emphasis on the bible study in order to make people understand the scriptures.

15 CW

However, it has some weaknesses

- In many Pentecostal churches, people give false testimonies to the public in order to bring more people into the church
- There is also forced public repentance in order to get favour from the Christians
- Most leaders are untrained in the bible interpretation
- The movement is against African medicine, etc which are accepted by the independent church
- It has failed to bring about complete moral discipline among followers
- There is misusing night prayers/fellowships
- Leaders tend to show or take sides politically.

08 C.W

2 S.H

11.(a) Account for the increased cases of single parenthood in society today.

- Permissiveness where people today are free to do whatever they want has made married people tired of themselves hence divorce
- Unfaithfulness/marital infidelity where the partners cheat on themselves sexually has also led to marriage breakups
- Lack of sexually satisfaction among married partners has made marriage meaningless and useless leading to the breakups
- Lack of respect and trust for each other in marriage has made partners suspicious of each other leading to marriage instabilities
- Too much work where the partners do not give themselves enough time has contributed to marriage breakups
- Barrenness on the side of women and importance on the side of men has made marriage use less leading to divorce
- Bad peer influence especially among women
- Death of one of the partner
- Collapsing African cultural values
- Influence of western culture
- Increased drug abuse
- Greed for material wealth especially by women
- Delayed marriages/failure to get a reasonable partner.
- Irreligious among people
- Too much alcoholism especially among men

10 CW

3 S.H

(b) How can the church help couples faced with such challenges

- The church should provide guidance and counseling to those couples
- The church should prayer for the couples in order to overcome the problem
- The church should encourage long period of courtship before marriage
- The church should emphasize church wedding for the couples in order for them to be taught promotes concerning to them to stable
- The church should teach couples how to respect one another

- The church should encourage faithfulness in marriage
- The church should encourage happiness among such couples.
- Carry out married couples workshops/seminars
- Encourage faithfulness in marriage
- Emphasize good morals

10 CW

2SH

12.(a) Analyze the effects of COVID – 19 in East Africa.

- It has led to loss of lives
- It has led to outbreak of poverty amongst the people
- It has led to the outbreak of different diseases which led to loss of lives
- It also led to early marriages amongst the young girls and boys
- It led to family breakdown due to lack of jobs
- It led to loss of job opportunities due to inadequate jobs
- It led to delayed payments of workers
- It led to divorce among the married couples
- It led to school dropout amongst the students
- It led to high crime rate such as theft, robbery, alcoholism due to lack of job opportunities or idleness.
- It led to child abuse such as beating, corporal punishments
- It led to family neglect due to lack of adequate needs like money, food, etc

10 Ps

(b) How has the church helped in the prevention of spread of COVID – 19 Pandemic

- Emphasis on use of masks
- Emphasis on washing of hands
- During prayer, no shaking of hands
- Keeping social distance
- Encouraging Christians to follow government laws.
- Always pray for God's intervention
- Encourage followers to go for vaccination
- Encourage Christians to go for monthly testing
- Encourage Christians to be alert and report any one suspected to have COVID – 19
- Encourage Christians to eat warm food and eat fruits

10 PS 2SH

END