



JINJA JOINT EXAMINATIONS BOARD
MOCK EXAMINATIONS 2022
CRE P245/1
MARKING GUIDE

C.R.E Paper 1[The Old Testament]

1. How far similar are God's creational activities found Genesis 1 and 2?

- To a smaller extent God's creational activities found in Genesis 1 and 2 similar.
- Both talk about creation or the beginning of the world.
- They both present God as the head of the creation order.
- In both creational activities God is revealed as the source of life.
- Both creational activities present man and woman as being central and the most important or superior creatures.
- In both creational activities man was created to be the master of the other creatures.
- Both emphasize the beginning of man and how he was to relate with God, the creator and other creatures
- In both man and woman were created for complementarily, man needed woman and likewise woman needed man.
- In both God's love is shown because they talk about God's provision of everything for the human race.
- In both creational activities God created out of His own or personal initiative or decision.
- Man was placed in an unfinished world in both and so he was instructed by God to complete and subdue it.
- In both man and woman were blessed to stay together under God's blessings.
- Order, wisdom and harmony are characteristic features in God's creative activities in both stories.
- In both creational activities, the character of God is the same thus he is loving, caring, kind and so on.
- Both show that there was happiness in the beginning for everything that God created was good since they made both man and God himself happy.
- In both God transcendence is pronounced thus God's position as being great that he cannot be limited by space and time is clearly shown.

- In both creational activities, God instituted sex and marriage as conduits for procreation.
 - In both God is seen as a planner.
 - Both present God as a perfect creator; everything God created in both creational activities was perfect.
- However to a larger extent the creational activities found in Genesis 1 and 2 are different in the following ways;
- In Genesis 1 God created using commands by word of mouth while in Genesis 2 God used His own hands to create.
 - In the creational activities in Genesis 1, man was created last while in Genesis 2, man was created first.
 - In Genesis 1 man and woman were created at once or together while in Genesis 2, man was created first then woman was created later.
 - The creational activities in Genesis 1 are relatively brief while those in Genesis 2 are relatively detailed.
 - In Genesis 1 God created in six clear days or stages while in Genesis 2, God's creation is in order of things that he created and it is as if he created in one day.
 - In Genesis 1, the naming of the creatures was done by God Himself while in Genesis 2, the naming was by man.
 - In the creational activities found in Genesis 1, man was created with life while in those in Genesis 2; man was lifeless until God breathed into him the life giving breath.
 - In the creational activities of Genesis 1 man was created in the image and likeness of God while in Genesis 2 he was created from soil.
 - In Genesis 1, God showed happiness with or admiration of what He had created while in Genesis 2 He was reserved thus quiet about whether what He had created was good or not.
 - In the creational activities in Genesis 1, man was given freedom to do whatever he liked while in those of Genesis 2 man was restricted.
 - The language used in the creational activities in Genesis 1 is highly poetic while that used in Genesis 2 is highly symbolic.
 - God used the first person plural in the creational activities in Genesis 1 while in the creational activities in Genesis 2; He used the first person singular.
 - In the creational activities in Genesis 1, God, the creator is referred to using a common noun, God while in the creational activities in Genesis 2, He is referred to as ;the Lord God;.

- God rested on the seventh day in the creational activities in Genesis 1 while in those of Genesis 2, He seems to continue creating until He created woman.
- The creational activities in Genesis 1 present God as being spiritual while those in Genesis 2 present God as if he has a physical structure or make up.
- In the creational activities in Genesis 1 the general creation of all creatures is emphasized while in those of Genesis 2, the creation of man and the Garden of Eden is emphasized.
- In Genesis 1 man was put on earth while in the creational stories in Genesis 2, man was put specifically and specially in the garden of Eden.
- God seems to have been far in the creational activities in Genesis 1 while in those in Genesis 2, he seems to have been near what He was creating.
- In the creational activities in Genesis 1, God exists in trinity; God the Father, God the son and God the Holy Spirit while in Genesis 2 God exists as one and created alone.
- There was the gift of immortality [not dying] in the creational activities in Gen 1 while in Gen 2, it was conditional.
- The creational activities in Gen 1 portray marriage as being for procreation while those in Gen 2 show or present marriage as being for companionship.
- The creational activities in Gen 2 talk about both man and woman being naked but not being embarrassed while those in Gen 1 conceal man's and woman's nakedness.
- In the creational activities in Gen 2, man [Adam] shows admiration of what God had created more so the creation of woman while in Gen 1 man is quiet about what God had created.
- In the creational activities in Gen 1 God creates alone without involving man while in the creational activities in Gen 2, God involves man in his creational activities.
- The creational activities in Gen 2 emphasize the creation of the garden of Eden while those in Gen 1 emphasize the creation of the universe, the earth and other creatures.

09OTS[similarities] 13OTD[Differences]03SH

2. (a) Discuss the features of the event of Moses encounter with God at the foot of mountain Horeb in Exodus 3.

- Moses received his call at the foot of the mountain Sinai and it had the following features;
- It was characterized by miracles.
- It had the feature of promises.
- Characterized by theophany thus God's presence or appearance.
- It had the feature of a vision.
- There was purification or holiness.
- There was the feature of obedience.
- Faith was another feature of the event.
- Mediation was another feature.
- There was the revelation of God's name, I am who I am.
- It had the feature of God's revelation of His identity, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.
- It had the feature of fear.
- Characterized by tasks or instructions.
- There was evasion or objection.
- The idea of monotheism is another feature.
- It was bi-lateral.
- God's sovereignty was another feature.
- Characterized by change of location.
- There was the feature of God's love.

10 OT 03 SH

(b) Show the usefulness of this event to modern Christians

- Modern Christian should respond positively when God calls them like Moses finally did accept God's call.
- Modern Christians should show fairness to others the same way God extended fairness to the Israelites who were being oppressed by the Egyptians by liberating them through Moses.
- Modern Christians should love God just as He loved the Israelites whom He liberated from Egypt through Moses.
- They should have faith in God just as God was faithful to the Israelites whom he liberated from Egypt following his promise to Abraham

- Modern Christian should trust and always rely on God who is able to do anything like he gave miraculous powers to Moses whom he called to liberate the Israelites
- Modern Christians should strive to know God the same way Moses openly tried to know the name of God who had called him and was sending him to Egypt.
- They should undertake missionary work and journeys with the aim of serving God and his people
- Modern Christians should respect the will of God for them just like Moses did though he at first tried to resist God's call and task.
- They should cry to God because He is ready to remember them the same way He remembered the Israelites who were suffering oppressive rule in Egypt.
- Modern Christians should try to be holy just as God is holy and had commanded Moses not to move any closer or nearer and to remove his sandals since he was standing on a holy ground.
- Modern Christians should worship only one God, the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob whom Moses and the rest of the Israelites were also supposed to worship.
- They should seek God's help when they foresee difficulties like Moses did seek help from God when he feared to go to Egypt alone.
- They should help those in misery or those facing suffering the same way God called Moses to go and help the Israelites who were suffering in Egypt.

12 PS

3. (a) Analyze the requirements for the re-admission of a leper back to his community

- The priest was to take the leper outside the camp and examine him to find out if that person had been healed of leprosy.
- The priest had to order for two ritually clean birds, a piece of cedarwood, a red cord and a sprig of hyssop.
- One of the birds was to be slaughtered or killed over a clay pot or bowl containing fresh spring water.
- The blood from the bird slaughtered or killed had to be kept somewhere.
- The priest was supposed to dip the other bird [the live one] together with the cedar wood, the red cord and the hyssop in the blood of the bird that had been slaughtered or killed.
- The priest was to smear or sprinkle the mixture of the blood of the slaughtered or killed bird and water seven times on the leper.
- After smearing the leper with the mixture of blood and water, the priest was to declare or pronounce him clean.
- The priest was then to release the live bird that had been dipped in the blood of the slaughtered bird in the open field
- After that the sufferer or leper was required to wash his clothes and shave off his hair and was supposed to have a bath. All the hair including the beard, the head, the eyebrows and the rest of the hair was to be shaved off.
- The shaving of the hair was intended to remove all traces of the disease that could have remained and also to show that the leper had fully healed.
- All those steps were to prepare, the healed person to join God and the community again in the places of worship.
- After all those steps, the sufferer was free to join the community but he was supposed to stay outside his tent for seven days because it was feared that he could contaminate his dwelling place.
- When the seven days ended, the leper was again required to shave off his hair again and wash his body and clothes so that he could regain his former state of purity or cleanness.
- He was then required to take more animals thus two male lambs and one ewe lamb each of one year old and without defect or blemish to signify holiness.
- He was also supposed to bring to the priest three kilograms of flour mixed with olive oil and a third of a litre of olive oil

- The priest would then take the sufferer with his offering to God at the entrance of the tent of the Lord's presence.
- At the tent of the Lord's presence the priest would take one of the male lambs and the one third of a litre of olive oil and present them as a repayment offering and as a gift to the Lord for the priest.
- The priest would also kill a lamb from where the sin offerings and burnt offerings were made and he was supposed to put some of the blood from the lamb and put it on the lobe of the right ear of the leper, some blood on the thumb of the right hand and some on the big toe of the right foot of the leper.
- After this the priest would declare the leper ritually clean and he would be free to rejoin or to be re-admitted to the rest of the community.
- The purification process was however concluded by the offering of other sacrifices thus; the burnt, incense, fellowship offerings and others after which the leper became a free person who was free to mix up with other people.

10 OT 02SH

(b) Comment on how people with HIV/AIDS are handled in the Ugandan society today.

- In Uganda people with HIV/AIDS are handled in two ways thus others are handled positively [well] while others are handled negatively [badly]

Positively

- They are given treatment in hospitals and other medical or health centres for example Nsambya, Mulago, Mengo etc.
- They are encouraged to get married to fellow HIV/AIDS people.
- They have advised them to refrain from frequent sexual relationships and also desist from having multiple or many sexual partners.
- Counseling services are given to people with HIV/AIDS in hospitals and other organizations.
- People with AIDS have been given jobs/ employment to make their lives comfortable.
- They are prayed for by church leaders and other people like their relatives, friends, and others.
- They are encouraged to pray to God and have faith in Him.
- Development projects have been set up for them, their children or dependents.

NEGATIVELY

- Some are rejected by their relatives and even parents.
- Some have been divorced by their marriage partners.
- Others have been discriminated and have been treated as outcasts.
- Some have been taken as sinners and thus unworthy people before God and those who are HIV/AIDS free.
- Others have been sacked from their jobs.
- Others are not allowed to join certain professions for example the army.
- Others have been denied visas to go to foreign or outside countries.
- Some are openly criticized and abused as people who have been so careless with their life.
- Some have been labelled or called killers.
- Others have been called moving cadavers or dead bodies

06 PSP [positively] 06 PSN[negatively]

4. (a) Justify the view that the Israelites did not intend to disappoint God when they settled in the promised land.

- When the Israelites reached the Promised Land, Canaan, they continued with worshipping their true God Yahweh and followed the covenant faith. However they were tempted to combine the Yahweh faith with aspects and beliefs of the Canaanite religion hence disappointing God.
- The Israelites change of occupation from nomadic pastoralism to agrarian life which required settled or sedentary farming.
- The Canaanites dependence on Baal for their success especially in agriculture and their being so contented that their gods served them well.
- Yahweh's [Gods] un immediate response to the Israelites prayers and demands.
- The Israelites' animals thus sheep, cattle and even their children and wives looked less healthy than the Canaanites'; animals, children and wives.
- The rare visions from God also caused the Israelites' disappointment of God.
- The invisible nature of the God of the Israelites.
- The nature of worship of the Canaanite gods like Baal looked exciting to the Israelites.
- The lack of good and exemplary leaders also led to their disappointing of Yahweh.
- The friendliness and hospitable nature of the some of the Canaanites overwhelmed the Israelites.
- The influence of the young generation in Israel who never experienced Gods mighty acts /works.

- Failure to carry out or follow God's command of total destruction of the enemy [the Act of Herem].
- The original sin of man [Adam and Eve] continued to haunt them [the Israelites].
- God's demands and laws were very difficult and strict while those of the Canaanites were a little flexible and light.
- The Israelites took God for granted thinking that since they were the chosen nation ,God would never forsake them even when they continued in sin.
- They feared to forsake or betray the Canaanite god's who were regarded by both the Israelites and the Canaanites as the original owners of the land
- The military weakness of the Israelites also contributed to the Israelites disappointment or betrayal of Yahweh.
- The death of Joshua.
- The general prosperity of the Canaanite nations for example the Philistines.
- The lack of faith and trust in God by the Israelites.
- The general human weaknesses of the Israelites
- Ignoring and forgetting of the covenant demands/laws
- The similarity in the names of the Israelite and Canaanite God /gods for example El.
- The intermarriages between the Canaanites and the Israelites
- Conclusion of political alliances with the pagan Canaanite nations
- Similarity in the nature of worship for example offering of sacrifices
- Emergence of false prophets.

10 OT 03 SH

(b) Why have some Christians today disappointed God?

- Claim that they are busy with their studies, businesses, family care etc.
- The claim that God demands a lot from them.
- Their personal interests have clashed with the wishes or demands of God.
- They have seen pagans succeeding and progressing while they are failing.
- They are too proud for themselves.
- The Christians feel that they are incapable of doing what God requires of them.
- They have trusted more in scientific and technological discoveries than in God.
- Christians today also claim that what Christianity preaches is not related to the world's real life problems
- The confusion among the various and many religious sects has discouraged many Christians.

- The economic pressures today have also made the Christians disappoint God by being ready to use any means possible to have their economic demands satisfied or met.
- Sometimes God takes along to answer their prayers or to give solutions to their problems.
- Others want to get power at any cost and this makes them disappoint God.
- The invisible nature of their true God.

12PS

5. (a) Account for Samuels's displeasure when he was approached about a human and earthly leader.

- ❖ Their demand for a king displeased Samuel because it showed that they had rejected him and lost trust in him as their leader.
- ❖ It showed that the Israelites had not appreciated what he had done for them as a judge, priest, prophet, religious leader and military leader.
- ❖ He was displeased because it meant that his sons, Joel and Abijah whom he had appointed as judges had been rejected.
- ❖ Their demand showed that his family as a whole was being rejected.
- ❖ It also showed that Samuel was a weak leader who had failed to perform to their expectations.
- ❖ Their demand for a human leader exposed his weaknesses as a parent or father who had failed to raise good or responsible sons.
- ❖ The Israelites were using his advanced or old age to reject him as their leader.
- ❖ The Israelites had not sought his opinion. They had not consulted him yet he was their immediate leader at the time.
- ❖ Their demand for a human leader was pre-mature. It was not the right time otherwise God himself would have given them a leader even before they could demand for one.
- ❖ Their demand for an earthly leader displeased him from further because they had insulted God as one of their reasons was to have one who would lead them into war. They implied that God had failed militarily.
- ❖ Their demand showed that they had rejected God, Yahweh as their lord and king which position they had agreed on in the Sinai covenant.
- ❖ They had failed to see, remember and appreciate the good things God had done for them up to the time they reached the Promised Land.
- ❖ They had also failed to take their responsibility of being exemplary to other nations but instead wanted to be like those nations

- ❖ Their demand showed that they were ready to copy the pagan practices of their neighbors; the Philistines, the Moabites etc.
- ❖ It was completely against the covenant way of life or faith which had no provision for an earthly and human king but was emphatic on the possession of a heavenly kingdom under God.
- ❖ Samuel easily got annoyed because of his age.
- ❖ It was an abuse of God's way of doing things on plan. He did not know that God had a plan of giving them other leaders.
- ❖ Samuel also had fears that he had foreseen that the Kings they were demanding for would do for example leaders would lead them away from the true covenant way of life, subjecting them to forced labour etc.

10 OT 03 SH

(b) In what ways was Samuel proved right in regard to kingship in Israel?

- ❖ King Saul offered sacrifice to God which role was supposed to be performed by Gods servant and priest, Samuel.
- ❖ Saul also amassed wealth at the expense of respecting God's command of the Act of Herem.
- ❖ King David committed adultery with Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah, the Hittite.
- ❖ He also grabbed Bathsheba from her legitimate husband Uriah and made her his wife.
- ❖ The kings killed innocent people for example King David and Ahab killed Uriah, the Hittite and Naboth, the Jezreelite respectively.
- ❖ King Ahab grabbed Naboth's vineyard.
- ❖ Some kings in Israel practiced polygamy, a practice of the Canaanites for example David and Solomon.
- ❖ Kings David, Solomon, and Jehoiachim conscripted the Israelites into forced labour camps.
- ❖ King Solomon was so luxurious or extravagant in his palace and yet the Israelites were living in abject poverty.
- ❖ King Rehoboam, Solomon's son over oppressed the Israelites in the north.
- ❖ The oppression by Rehoboam on the northerners led to the division of the united kingdom of Israel into two.
- ❖ King Solomon and Ahab introduced the worship of pagan and foreign gods.

- ❖ Some kings started offering human sacrifices for example King Ahaz of Judah offered his own son as a burnt offering to idols.
- ❖ Some kings conflicted with God's true prophets /messengers for example Jeroboam II too conflicted with prophet Amos.
- ❖ Many king of Israel made economic and political alliances with the pagan neighboring nations of Israel for example Pekah of Israel allied with Rezin of Syria.
- ❖ The Israelites', kings for example Solomon over taxed their subjects.
- ❖ King Jeroboam I one of Israel turned the whole of the northern kingdom (Israel) away from Yahweh by making a golden cow and told the Israelites that it was their god.
- ❖ Solomon forced the Israelites' daughters to become slaves and made many of them to become his concubines.
- ❖ Israelite kings married foreign women for example Ahab married Jezebel from Phoenicia /Sidon and Solomon married women from Egypt, Ethiopia etc.
- ❖ King Solomon sold Israel land to foreign nations for example he sold land to king Hiram of Tyre and he also gave away the land of Gaza to the pharaoh /king of Egypt.
- ❖ Saul's act of starving his soldiers led them into the sin of eating meat with blood still in it.
- ❖ Kings David and Solomon were so discriminative and they favored the southerners at the expense of northerners.

12OT

6. (a) Comment on King David's gross abuse of the covenant faith in the Uriah-Bathsheba scandal.

- ✓ David failed to control his passions and desired to have sex with her hence became guilty of coveting another man's wife.
- ✓ He committed the sin of adultery.
- ✓ He committed the sin of murder since he arranged for death of Uriah, the husband of Bathsheba.
- ✓ He took over Uriah's wife, Bathsheba and made her his wife.
- ✓ He played sex when a holy war was going on between Israel and Ammon and the covenant Box was with the Israelites at the battle field
- ✓ David misled Gods man, Joab who was his army commander away from God.
- ✓ He also gave Uriah a lot of wine with the aim of weakening his mind and conscience.
- ✓ David also did a bad thing of withdrawing Uriah from the battlefield when a holy war was being fought and yet others were not given the same treatment.
- ✓ David showed insincere or ungenuine sympathy to Uriah that he should go home and rest.
- ✓ He was also guilty of having fooled Uriah when he sent him to deliver the letter instructing Joab to have Uriah, the one who delivered the letter killed.
- ✓ David also abused God's providence .God had given him all the opportunities to choose any other free women by virtue of his position as king of Israel.
- ✓ He showed that he was not contented with what he had.
- ✓ He failed to see a log in his own eye but saw a speck in the rich man's eye.
- ✓ David showed a bad example to his subjects and subordinates.
- ✓ He broke the marriage laws by cheating on his wives and going with another man's wife, Bathsheba.
- ✓ He stayed at home when the rest of the Israelites were at war.
- ✓ David used his leisure time unconstructively

13 OT

(b) Discuss the effect of this scandal on David's family.

- ✓ God sent Prophet Nathan to deliver a message about the sin David had committed.
- ✓ In every generation, some of David's descendants would die a violent death.
- ✓ God would cause some one from his family to bring trouble to him [David]
- ✓ God would take his wives from him and give them to another man.
- ✓ The man who would take David's wives would play sex with them in broad day light.
- ✓ David accepted that he had sinned against the Lord and so he repented immediately.
- ✓ The Lord forgave him.
- ✓ David took Bathsheba as his wife.
- ✓ The son born of adultery died.
- ✓ Amnon raped his half-sister, Tamar.
- ✓ Absalom organized a coup d'état against his father, David.
- ✓ Absalom in the sight of everyone went in the tent and had sexual intercourse with fathers [David's] concubines.
- ✓ David's son, Absalom was murdered.
- ✓ David expressed grief when he heard that his son, Absalom had been killed.
- ✓ Benaiah on Solomon's orders killed David's son Adonijah.
- ✓ Absalom murdered his half-brother, Amnon.

100T 02SH

(a) Examine the importance of Prophet Elisha in the religious life of Israel

- 🌈 Elisha was a son of shaphat and he was called by Elijah when he [Elisha] was ploughing with twelve yoke of oxen . His importance in the religions life of Israel is as follows:-
- 🌈 He succeeded Prophet Elijah as God's prophet or spokesman.
- 🌈 He purified the water which was originally bad and had always caused diseases, death and miscarriages.
- 🌈 He called a curse upon the youths who had jeered at him and two bears emerged from the woods and killed 42 of them.
- 🌈 Prophet Elisha delivered Israel from national disaster that was going to be caused by the Moabites.
- 🌈 He saved the widow's two sons who were about to be taken into slavery by multiplying her oil which she sold and cleared the debts.

- ✚ Elisha foretold that the wife of a shunammite would have a son despite her being very old.
- ✚ He restored to life the shunammite's son who had died after complaining of headache.
- ✚ Prophet Elisha saved the people of Gilgal from the poisonous stew which had been cooked in a pot by making it fit and good to eat.
- ✚ He multiplied the twenty [20] loaves of bread and a few ears of corn or vegetables and they were fed to 100 people [prophets]
- ✚ Elisha healed Naaman of Damascus of his sickness of a dreaded skin disease [leprosy].
- ✚ He inflicted leprosy on his servant, Gehazi after he had accepted to take the gift of silver from Naaman.
- ✚ Elisha recovered an axe head which had fallen into the waters of river Jordan when a man was cutting a tree.
- ✚ He prayed to God to ask him to strike the men of Syria blind so that they could not attack Israel and the Lord made the Syrians blind.
- ✚ He saved the people of the city of Samaria from a great famine that had forced some people to eat their own children.
- ✚ He was at head of the anointing of Jehu as king of Israel.
- ✚ Elisha encouraged and promoted the worship of only one God, Yahweh thus monotheism.
- ✚ He predicted or prophesied the death of the Syrian king, Benhadad.
- ✚ Elisha played an active role in the election of Hazael as king of Syria to replace Benhadad.
- ✚ When he died he was buried but when a dead body was thrown into Elisha's grave and it came into contact with Elisha's bones, the body became live again.
- ✚ He used to teach prophets who also enhanced the spread and instruction of the covenant faith.

100T 03 SH

(b) What lessons can religious leaders learn from the prophetic work of Elisha?

- ✚ Religious leaders should always stand firm amidst the challenges they go through.
- ✚ Religious leaders should be prepared to become successors of God's servants thus should be ready to take over from others in church leadership.
- ✚ Religious leaders should be open and bold to God or to those in better positions and ask for what they want.
- ✚ Religious leaders should take advantage of their proximity or nearness to follow religious leaders like priests, bishops, and pastors to rise in the ranks.
- ✚ They should be optimistic to get good things especially after conversion or ordination just like Elisha hoped to get or do good things after succeeding Elijah.
- ✚ Religious leaders should be willing to help fellow religious leaders to serve God just as Elijah helped Elisha to become prophet.
- ✚ Religious leaders should always insist on doing or achieving whatever they wish to do or become the same way Elisha did.
- ✚ They should pray to God asking Him to demonstrate His power through them.
- ✚ They should pass on to the Christians God's messages the same way Elisha passed on God's messages to the people of Israel.
- ✚ Religious leaders should put their faith in actions just as Elisha had faith that the waters of river Jordan would divide.
- ✚ Religious leaders should persevere in their journey or process to attain God's salvation or positions of leadership.
- ✚ Religious leaders should be ready to surrender the earthly riches or wealth and obligations and choose to serve God.
- ✚ Religious leaders should seek God at all costs as Elisha persisted to move with Prophet Elijah wherever he went.

12PS

8. (a) Discuss Prophet Amos' prophetic message against the neighbours of Israel.
- Prophet Amos condemned the people of Syria, Phoenicia, Philistia, Ammon, Moab and others for sinning again and again.
 - They had captured other nations and sent them as slaves for example Philistia and Phoenicia had sent Israel to Edom.
 - Other nations had failed to repent for example Syria.
 - Nations like Phoenicia had failed to honour the treaties they had made with Israel.
 - Phoenicia had failed to live in friendship with the neighbours for example Edom.
 - The Edomites were condemned for having hunted down the Israelites wherever they were and having no mercy for them as brothers.
 - The Edomites had failed to control their anger.
 - The Ammonites were condemned by Prophet Amos for being greedy for more territory.
 - They were also guilty of attacking the Gileadians in a brutal way.
 - Prophet Amos also condemned the act of ripping pregnant women open for example by the people of Ammon.
 - The prophet was not happy with the people of Judah who despised Gods teachings and commands.
 - He condemned the people of Judah for following the gods of their ancestor thus practicing syncretism and worshipping idols.
 - They were blamed for carrying out injustices against their friends and God.
 - The Moabites dishonoured the bones of king of Edom by burning them to ashes as a way of destroying the Edomite royal family completely.
 - The Moabites failed to respect and sympathize with the king of Edom who was aservant of God.
 - Prophet Amos said that for the sins of Syrians God was to send fire that would burn everything in the country.
 - The fire would be sent upon the palace that had been built by king Hazeal.
 - The Lord was going to burn down the fortresses of king Benhadad.
 - The city gates of Damascus were going to be smashed.
 - The inhabitants of the valley of Aven and the ruler of Betheden were to be chased out of Damascus, the capital of Syria.
 - The Syrians were going to be taken away as prisoners to the land of Kir which was far in the East.

- The Lord was going to punish the Philistines by sending fire upon the city walls of Gaza and burn down its fortresses.
- The rulers of the cities of Ashdod and Ashkelon were going to be thrown out of their cities.
- The Lord was going to punish the city of Ekron and all the Philistines living there would be killed.
- Phoenicia / Tyre was going to be punished by the Lord who was going to send fire upon the city walls of Tyre and burn down its fortresses.
- To the Edomites, the Lord was going to send fire upon their capital, the city of Teman and burn down the fortress of Bozrah.
- The Ammonites were to be punished with fire which would be sent to the city walls of Rabbah and its fortress would be destroyed.
- The Ammonites would shout on the day of attack and the war would rage on like a storm.
- The king and his officers would definitely be taken into exile.
- The Moabites would have the fortress of Kerioth burnt down by the fire that the Lord would send.
- The Moabites would die in the noise of battle while the soldiers would be shouting and the trumpets sounding.
- The people of Judah were to have the Jerusalem city and temple destroyed.
- The prophet warned the people of Judah that unless they repented, the destruction of the Jerusalem temple and city was very imminent.
- Prophet Amos called upon the people of Judah to stop their injustices against their friends and God and follow the covenant obligations.

130T

- (b) Account for his starting his condemnation with Israel's neighbouring nations.
- Wanted to bring out the theme of God's universality or universal nature.
 - Wanted to break the pride and arrogance that had obsessed the Israelites into thinking that they were privileged.
 - Wanted to show that God was not confined in Israel but was omnipresent (everywhere).
 - Prophet Amos wanted to show that God's justice is uniform and not partial or for only a particular group of people.
 - Amos wanted to emphasize that sin cannot go unpunished whether it has been committed by God's chosen people, the Israelites or not.

- Amos also wanted to show or teach the people that real security of God's people was not in the strength of the city walls or fortresses that they constructed around themselves.
- The prophet had the desire to show the whole all world that God, Yahweh was the master of the whole universe.
- Wanted to emphasize God's omnipotence thus being almighty and powerful.
- Wanted to show that God's punishment was for all people thus the ordinary citizens and the rulers or kings.
- Amos aimed at giving the chosen nation of God, Israel ample time to learn from what God had done to her neighbours so that Israel would repent.
- The prophet wanted to show the Israelites that they had sinned more and had committed more sins than the pagan neighbouring nations and so deserved a greater punishment.
- He wanted to show the worthlessness or weakness and incapability of the gods of Israel's neighbours.
- His condemnation of Judah was intended to warn his [Amos'] own people that Yahweh was unhappy because of their sins.
- He wanted to bring out the idea of monotheism that is why he condemned the people of Judah for idolatry.
- Amos wanted to use it as a technique to draw or get audience from the people of Judah and Israel.
- The neighbours had committed many evils and so he wanted to pass on the message of distraction and punishment.

NB: Add the individual sins of the neighbouring nations of Israel thus; Syria, Philistia, Moab, Edom, Phoenicia, Judah, Ammon.

10 OT 02 SH

9. (a) Examine the Prophecies prophet Isaiah delivered to King Hezekiah of Judah.

- Isaiah told Hezekiah that the Lord warned him against accepting the Assyrians to frighten him.
- Prophet Isaiah advised Hezekiah that it was not wise for him to seek an alliance with Egypt.
- Isaiah told Hezekiah that the Egyptian king would be too powerless to save him or Judah since he [the king of Egypt] was also going to be killed.
- Isaiah told Hezekiah that the Lord was going to cause the Assyrian Emperor, Sennacherib to hear a rumour that was to make him go back to his own country where he would be killed.
- He told him that the Assyrian king had blundered to insult the God of Israel and Judah.
- Isaiah assured Hezekiah that he should not worry about the Assyrian threat because it was God who was responsible for Assyrian rise to military greatness
- He told him that the same God was responsible for Assyria's victims having become powerless.
- Isaiah assured Hezekiah that the same God who made Assyria strong could also make her [Assyria] weak.
- He told Hezekiah that the Lord would put a hook through the Assyrian king's nose and a bit in his mouth and take him back by the same road he had used to come and invade Judah.
- Isaiah gave Judah a sign to prove to him that the Assyrian threat would come to an end.
- Isaiah told Hezekiah that for two years Judah would be in trouble whereby people would eat wild grain but in the following year the Judahs would be able to sow their own corn and harvest it and plant vines and eat grapes from their own gardens
- The above message symbolized the forthcoming peace for Judah and the fading threat of Assyria to Judah.
- Isaiah told that the people of Judah who would survive would flourish like plants that send roots deep into the ground and produce fruits.
- Prophet Isaiah assured Hezekiah that there will be people in Jerusalem and on mountain Zion who will surely survive.
- Isaiah comforted Hezekiah that the Assyrian Emperor would not enter the city of Jerusalem neither would he even shoot a single arrow against Jerusalem.

- He said that no soldiers with shields would come near the city and no mounds would be built round Jerusalem city.
- Isaiah assured Hezekiah that the Lord was ready to honour the promise He made to His servant David of defending and protecting the city of Jerusalem.

10 OT 03 SH

(b) What is the relevance of Isaiah's prophecies to Hezekiah to political leaders today?

- Political leaders today should always have faith in God the same way King Hezekiah had faith in his God.
- Political leader today should trust in God's protection and security just like king Hezekiah was encouraged by Prophet Isaiah to trust in God's protection and security .
- Political leaders today should follow all God's laws and commandments in order to keep their relationships with God good and acceptable.
- Political leaders today should seek solutions to the political, social and economic challenges they face during their administration from God or God's messengers like prophets or priests instead of alliances.
- Political leaders today should take messages or prophecies from God's messengers like prophets, priests or pastors seriously like Hezekiah listened to what Isaiah told him.
- Political leaders today should carry out religious reforms in order to rule or govern citizens who are religiously upright.
- Political leaders today should worship God since He is the source of all leadership responsibilities.
- Political leaders today should protect and preserve their nations' resources and wealth unlike Hezekiah who gave away Judah's wealth to Assyria as tribute.
- Political leaders today should act independent of other nations' influences as a way of maintaining their nations' cultures, practices and traditions.
- Political leaders today should promote proper and accepted religious practices like faithfulness, obedience, trust and monotheism just like Hezekiah lived a righteous life.
- Political leaders today should handle security matters of their nations secretly unlike king Hezekiah who exposed and displayed Judah's military equipments to the Babylonian king.

- Political leaders today should defend their countries independence just as king Hezekiah fought tirelessly to preserve the independence of Judah.
- Political leaders today should accept their mistakes and always seek God's forgiveness the moment they realize that they have erred or sinned against God.
- Political leaders today should stand firm in face of political challenges and threats just as king Hezekiah stood firm despite the serious threats from Assyria.
- Political leaders today should defend their nations' glory against the enemies of God the same way King Hezekiah did when the Assyrians insulted God.
- Political leaders today should carry out renovations on places of Uganda contributed towards the reconstruction of the Namugongo Martyrs' shrine.

12 PS.

10. (a) Analyze the revelation Prophet Isaiah received in the temple in Isaiah 6

- Isaiah was a son of a man called Amoz who was believed to be from the aristocratic class of priests.
- Isaiah was in the temple when he received Gods revelation or call and this was the year king Uzziah died.
- He saw a vision in which God was seated on his throne high and exalted.
- The Lord's robe filled the whole temple and his glory filled the earth.
- Around him [the Lord] were flaming creatures, each with six wings; each pair for covering their body, face and the third pair for flight.
- The creatures were singing praises to the Lord saying; Holy, holy, holy! The Lord Almighty is holy".
- The flaming creatures singing praises made Isaiah understand what true worship was.
- The sound of their voices made the foundation of the temple shake.
- The temple itself was filled with smoke.
- Isaiah realized his sinfulness and that of the people among whom he was living and replied; I am doomed.'
- Isaiah realized that he had no hope since every word that passed his lips was sinful and to make matters worse even those words from the people he was living with were sinful.

- One of the creatures flew to Isaiah carrying a burning coal or charcoal and touched Isaiah's lips.
- He was assured that since the coal had touched his lips, Isaiah had been purified and his guilt was no more and his sins had been forgiven.
- Isaiah then heard the Lord asking; "whom shall I send?"
- Isaiah answered that he would go and said; "here I am send me;."
- Isaiah was given a mission to speak to the people now that realized that they were sinful and he had been purified.
- Isaiah was however warned and informed of the difficult nature of his task because he was to speak to the people who would appear deaf and blind to the message he was going to pass on to them.
- Isaiah asked the lord how long he was going to continue preaching to the people who would not listen.
- The lord answered him that it was going to go on until judgment befell the land when the cities will be ruined and left empty, when the houses will be uninhabited and when the land itself will be a desolate waste.
- After punishment there would be a remnant from which a new beginning would be made.

13 OT

(b) Show the nature and character of God as portrayed in the revelation that Prophet Isaiah received.

- By nature or character God is holy
- God is by nature a forgiving God. Isaiah was sinful but God forgave him.
- By nature and character God is omniscient. He was aware of Isaiah's sins.
- God is also omnipotent (all powerful) by nature. Isaiah said that God's glory filled the world
- By nature God is a monotheistic God thus He is one. The heavenly creatures acknowledged Him as Almighty and one whose glory filled the world.
- God is by nature the creator. The creatures acknowledged Him as creator and were singing and praising Him when he expressed his sinfulness.
- God is by nature a listening God. He listened to Isaiah when he expressed his sinfulness.
- By nature God is loving. It was out of God's love for man that Isaiah had his sins forgiven.
- God is perfect by nature according to the call of Prophet Isaiah. When God realized that Isaiah was sinful He purified him.

- By nature God hates sin. He cleansed Isaiah who was sinful and even forgave him his sins.
- By nature God calls anyone regardless of his social, religious, political or economic background to do His work Isaiah was sinful but God did not hesitate to send him.
- God is by nature a punishing God. God told Isaiah that the people He was sending him to because of their sinfulness will have their cities ruined, leave their houses uninhabited etc.

10 OT 02 SH

11. (a) Discuss the major concerns of book of Job.

- ❖ It has the concern of teaching the people the meaning /purpose and value of suffering
- ❖ The concern of showing that Satan is always alert, active and present in man's life.
- ❖ It has the concern of telling the readers the works of Satan in the world especially the work of trying to sway God's people away from God and what God wants.
- ❖ The concern of transforming the deuteronomistic teaching or understanding of suffering and punishment thus to show that that one can suffer or face punishment even when he /she is sinless.
- ❖ To show the nature of God for example being a source of blessing, being a caring God, a provider etc.
- ❖ To show that God has the solutions or answers to all problems or situations that His people go through.
- ❖ To show that having or getting genuine friends was not easy.
- ❖ To show or demonstrate how human understanding or wisdom falls short or is far below God's wisdom.
- ❖ It has the concern of showing the nature of man for example man's ever complaining nature especially when he is experiencing suffering.
- ❖ There is the concern of consoling suffering people or people facing suffering of any nature.
- ❖ The concern of showing that spiritual pride is dangerous and therefore warning people against feeling spiritually proud.
- ❖ To show that God is a just God thus a God of justice who cannot make a mistake.

- ❖ To show that God is the master and controller of everything and thus the source of providence.
- ❖ It has the concern of showing that God rewards those who remain faithful to Him with blessings.
- ❖ The concern of showing that just as the faithful are rewarded with blessings even the unfaithful ones are rewarded with punishment.
- ❖ It has the concern of encouraging the readers to trust God in all situations however hard or difficult they seem to be.
- ❖ There is the concern of showing the importance and necessity of endurance during suffering.
- ❖ To show that suffering and evil are greater problems and a mystery which are beyond human experience and understanding.
- ❖ It has the concern of showing that only God knows the reason why particular events unfold or occur as they do and why they occur at particular times.

10 OT O2 SH

(b) How does the book of Job bring out the nature of man.?

- ❖ Man by nature is God's creature of God.
- ❖ Man is by nature dependent on God.
- ❖ Man is by nature weak according to the story of Job.
- ❖ By nature man is mortal [can die]
- ❖ By nature man is impatient as portrayed in the story or book of Job.
- ❖ Man by nature losses heart quickly as proved by Job.
- ❖ Man is sinner by nature.
- ❖ Man is indignant to or fears suffering according to the story of Job.
- ❖ By nature man is curious or inquisitive as portrayed in the story of Job.
- ❖ Man is by nature vulnerable or susceptible to temptation or wrong doing [sin or evil].
- ❖ Man by nature has temporal friendship with fellow man.
- ❖ He is by nature God's servant according to the story of Job.
- ❖ Sometimes man is by nature repentant.
- ❖ By nature man lacks the wisdom that can match that of God.
- ❖ Man by nature does not easily accept that he has committed sins.
- ❖ Man is sometimes faithful by nature.
- ❖ Man by nature is a source of temptation as portrayed in the story of Job.

- ❖ Man is also inconsistent in his faith by nature as far as the story of Job is concerned.
- ❖ Man by nature suffers or goes through suffering according to the story of Job.
- ❖ By nature man is supposed to worship God

13OT.

12. (a) Psalm 22 is a demonstration of the suffering king of Israel “Discuss.

- ✓ Psalm 22 is a Psalm of suffering because it shows or presents an individual who is faced with suffering yet he is a righteous or virtuous person.
- ✓ To a greater extent Psalm 22 is a demonstration of the suffering king of Israel in the following ways:-
- ✓ The Psalm talks of an individual who asked for God’s assistance in helping him overcome the terrible and intolerable danger and grief.
- ✓ The sufferer could not help himself from the suffering he was going through.
- ✓ He therefore cried out to the Lord to save him from the great suffering but despite his crying to the Lord, He did not answer.
- ✓ The Lord’s love for him was no more thus had disappeared.
- ✓ He cried to the Lord and even asked him; ‘my God, my God, why have you abandoned me?’
- ✓ The suffering king was confused and wondered as to why the Lord did not save him yet his ancestors who trusted Him were saved by Him.
- ✓ The suffering king had even lost his sense of humanity and had been scorned at by everyone.
- ✓ He also claimed that everyone who saw him jeered at him and they also stuck out their tongues and shook their heads whenever they saw him.
- ✓ His agony was made worse when the people mocked him and challenged him why the Lord had failed to save him yet he relied on Him [God]
- ✓ The suffering king was challenged as to why the Lord had not saved him yet he liked Him.
- ✓ The Lord had not cared for and saved him yet he had cared for him at birth and had protected him when he was a baby.
- ✓ The Lord was staying away from him and he appealed to Him not to stay away from him because trouble was near and yet he had no one to help him out.
- ✓ He was helpless and was surrounded by many enemies that he described as bulls that were fierce and were opening their mouths like lions roaring and tearing at him.
- ✓ He felt that his strength had gone and the situation he was in was like water that was split on the ground.

- ✓ He felt like his bones had gone out of his joint and his heart had become like melted wax but his God was doing nothing to help him out.
- ✓ His throat was as dry as dust and his tongue was stuck to the roof of his mouth and he felt that the Lord had left him for dead in the dust.
- ✓ He was rounded by an evil gang which was like a pack of dogs that were closing on him and were tearing at his hands and feet.
- ✓ All his bones could be seen and his enemies looked and stared at him.
- ✓ They gambled for and divided his clothes among themselves [the enemies].

However Psalm 22 also demonstrates other things other than suffering of the king for example.

- ✓ Telling the people what the Lord had done.
- ✓ Promised to praise the lord in the assemblies of the people.
- ✓ Calling upon the people [the servants of the Lord and descendants of Jacob] to worship the lord since they were people of Israel.
- ✓ He praised the Lord as one who did not neglect the poor and did not also ignore their suffering.
- ✓ Assured them that the God he worshiped never turned away from them but would answer them whenever they called for his help.
- ✓ Promised to praise the Lord in the presence of all those who worshiped the lord.
- ✓ He promised the poor that they would eat as much as they wanted and those who would go to the Lord would also praise him.
- ✓ They would also be made to prosper.
- ✓ He acknowledged that all nations would remember the Lord and all parts of the world would turn to the Lord and worship Him
- ✓ Acknowledged the universal nature of God;the Lord was king and ruled all nations.
- ✓ All proud people and the mortals would bow down to the Lord.
- ✓ He said that future generations would serve the Lord and they would also tell the coming generations about the Lord they worshiped.
- ✓ He said that even those who were not yet born would be told about the Lord's saving of His people.

10 OTS[suffering]03 OTO[others] 02SH

(b) Comment on the New Testament teaching on suffering as exhibited in Psalm 22.

- ✓ Jesus cried out with a loud shout; “Eloi, Eloi, Lema sabachthani” my God, my God, why did you abandon me?
- ✓ Jesus was hurled with insults by the people who were passing by when he was being crucified.
- ✓ People tossed or shook their heads, jeered at Jesus and even spat on him.
- ✓ Jesus was mocked by Pilates’s soldiers who knelt before him and said to him “long live the king of the Jews;”
- ✓ He was further mocked and insulted when the people who passed by said to him that he had promised to tear down the temple and build it in three days and so he should save himself from the cross.
- ✓ Jesus called himself a son of God and was also referred to as a son of God just as the psalmist acknowledges that he had been kept safe by God when he was a baby.
- ✓ People were eager to see if Prophet Elijah was going to come and bring Jesus Christ down from the cross.
- ✓ Jesus Christ was nailed on the cross through his feet and hands.
- ✓ Jesus was surrounded by evil men especially the crowd that gathered and asked Pilate to hand over Jesus to them so they could crucify him.
- ✓ Jesus cried out and prayed to God for help and strength in the garden of Gethsemane.
- ✓ In the garden of Gethsemane Jesus specifically prayed to God and asked Him to take the cup of suffering away from him.
- ✓ Jesus suffered not because he was evil or sinful but suffered even when he was innocent, righteous and sinless.
- ✓ The soldiers who crucified Jesus divided his clothes amongst themselves by throwing a dice.
- ✓ Jesus Christ was tortured and beaten up to the extent that he almost lost his human figure.
- ✓ The torture Jesus went through made him very weak and exhausted to the extent that he become unable to carry the cross so he lost his strength
- ✓ Jesus was despised and even rejected; he was called a carpenter and rejected by his own people

10NT

END