



Republic of Zambia

**JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL RELIGIOUS
EDUCATION (8-9 NOTES)**

NORTHERN PROVINCE

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PREFACE

This pamphlet contains a number of topics that are useful to both teachers and pupils. Additionally, the booklet has covered various types of sample questions that are taught in Grade eight and nine at junior level. Further, sample questions on Bible passages have equally been highlighted.

The authors of this material have explained topics in such a way that pupils can understand them with less difficulty. In other ways, pupils can go through this study material on their own or with less guidance from the teacher.

It is a prayer of the province that this booklet will help to improve academic results of Grade nine (9) pupils in the province. It should be well noted that for over five years or so, Northern Province has been performing poorly in National Examinations at grade nine level. This may be as a result of inadequate teaching and learning material of such nature as this one. Hence, the initiative of the province to come up with this booklet.

Jobbicks Kalumba (Dr.)

Provincial Education Officer

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UNIT 1

MORALITY AND VALUES

Morality

Is a set of rules and beliefs that distinguish good and bad behaviour.

- It deals with the way people should behave towards each other, animals and the environment.
- A system of morality guides acceptable behaviour, e.g. in marriage, while rising and disciplining children and in business transactions.

A moral, an immoral and amoral person

A **moral** person has a sense of what is right and wrong.

An **immoral** person is one who behaves in a way that is not morally acceptable.

An **amoral** person is unconcerned with behaving in a morally acceptable way.

The best known example of a moral principle is a “**golden rule**” or ethic of reciprocity.

- Its negative form is “**do not do to others as you would not have them do unto you**”.
- Its positive form is “**do unto others as you would have them do unto you.**”
- The golden rule can be found in Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Buddhism and Confucianism texts.

The purpose of spiritual and moral education

- Being aware of moral choices
- Give them skills to make better choices.
- It encourages respect for other people’s faiths
- It helps to nature tolerance.

Moral Code

A moral code is dependent upon situation and context in which it is upheld.
Many morals originate from:

Sources of moral codes

- religious source
- Secular (non-religious) sources.

Example of Sources of Religious and Non- Religious codes

- families
- friends
- school
- community,
- constitution
- religion

Laws are rules of conduct that guide behaviour in society.

- The constitution of Zambia is the supreme law of the country of Zambia.
- The code of Hammurabi is one of the oldest legal codes. It was written about 2250 BC by Hammurabi who was the king of Babylon. It consists of 282 sections that give rules regarding business, family, society and politics.

RELIGIOUS SOURCES OF MORAL CODES

The Bible

- Christians believe that morals come from God or Jesus his messenger on earth. The Ten Commandments are a moral code found in the Old Testament according to **Exodus 20:2-16**.
- These were revealed to Moses by God, while the New Testament contains moral teachings given by Jesus and his followers to the early Christians.

The Hindu religious text

- The **Bhagavad Gita**
- **The Vedas an**
- **The Upanishads.**

Each of these contributes to the Hindu understanding of morality.

- The Bhagavad Gita (the song of the Bhagavan) often commonly called the Gita is a seven hundred verse poem that is part of an epic known as the Mahabharata. It was written between 400BC and 400EC.
- The poem tells the story of the Pandava prince, Arguna, who is in a battle against his father. He turns to his Lord Krishna, who drives his chariot for help and wisdom.
- This is a very important poem in Hindu moral life. It shows how our choices have consequences for ourselves and others.
- The **Bhagavad Gita** influenced the thinking of many visionaries in the 20th century including Dr Martin Luther King and Mahatma Gandhi. **Gandhi called the Gita his “his spiritual dictionary”.**
- The **Veda (meaning knowledge)** is a collection of many texts which come from ancient India. They are thought to be created by the Hindu God who created the world Brahma.
- **Upanishads** are a collection of writings that teach people how to live a moral life.
- **Hindu morality** focuses on the **concept of Dharma and Karma.** Dharma can mean religion, law, duty, order, proper conduct morality, righteousness or justice.
- A Caste is a social group that you are born into and it determines your position in life.
- Karma on the other hand has to do with cause and effect. Positive actions cause positive effects while negative action produce negative effects.
- Hinduism believes in reincarnation so Karma teaches that you act in a way that is as positive as possible.

The Quran and the Hadith

Quran

- The **Quran** is a sacred text of Islam which Muslims believe to be a revelation from God.
- It was **written by Prophet Muhammad** God's messenger on earth who said, "I have been sent to perfect the morals".
- The Quran guides Muslims in all issues of morality.

Hadith

- The Hadith is the record of deeds and sayings of Muhammad.
- They were collected, evaluated and written down during the 8th and 9th centuries.
- They are given in the famous Hadith of Gabriel.

The five pillars

Guide Muslim's behaviour. These are:

- **Creed** -Declare there is no god except God and Muhammad.
- **Pray five times a day.**
- **Fasting**- during the month of Ramadan.
- **Alms giving**- Give money to the poor (charity)
- **Pilgrimage** --Travel to Mecca at least once in a lifetime.

Moral dilemmas

- **A moral dilemma is** a situation that requires a choice between two equal alternatives.
- It is a situation where you have to choose between two conflicting morals of behaviour.
- The universal moral code is the set of moral principles that was developed to be applicable throughout the world.
- It was developed by Dr Kent M. Keith in 2003 and four of the Ten Commandments are included in this code. These are:
 - You shall not murder
 - You shall not commit adultery
 - You shall not steal

- You shall not give false testimony against your neighbour.
- The universal moral code also includes the **golden rule**.

Values

Values are ideas that people believe are important.

- They are guiding principles, standards or behaviour that are regarded as desirable or held in high esteem in our society. Examples of values include: justice, hospitality, compassion and sharing.

How values help us

- Values help people to make decisions and take responsibility for their actions.
- They also help to define who we are by influencing our behaviour and choices.

Importance of maintaining positive personal values.

- Maintaining positive values is important because your values determine your priorities.
- Positive values include cheerfulness, self-discipline, gratitude, freedom, honesty and creativity. Much unhappiness is caused by behaving in a way that does not match your values.
- It is therefore, important to identify your values so that you can find out what is really important to you.

Personal values in relation to sexuality

- **Virginity:** Refers to the state of never having sexual intercourse. Most cultures around the world and throughout history place a high value on virginity.
- Keeping virginity until marriage is a value taught by both Christianity and Islam.
- “Flee from sexual immorality. All other sins a man commits are outside his body, but he who sins sexually sins against his body.”
(**1Cor.6: 18**).

- “And come not near to unlawful sexual intercourse. Verily, it is a faahishah” (great sin) and an evil way (**Surah Al-Israa Q17:32**).

Benefits to keeping your virginity until marriage

- You do not have to worry about pregnancy outside marriage.
- You do not have to worry about contracting sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV.
- Because sex involves intense emotions, you will avoid emotional pain when a relationship ends.
- If your parents, culture and religion disapprove of sex before marriage, you will not have to lie about what you are doing.
- You will not form habits that could make your future marriage partner think you are capable of being unfaithful.

Decide on your personal sexual values and stick to them. If you stick to your values, you will gain respect for yourself.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Define the following terms;
 - a. Immoral person.....
 - b. Amoral person.....
 - c. Moral dilemma.....
2. Identify the four of the Ten Commandments that were included by Dr Kent in the Universal moral Code.
3. Mention two benefits of keeping your virginity until marriage.
4. Compare the teachings of Christians and Muslims on sexual immorality.
5. What is morality?
6. Outline two ways on how values help us.
7. On what two concepts does Hindu morality focus on?
8. List two Purposes of spiritual and moral education in schools.
9. Explain the main teaching of the “golden rule” to religions.
10. According to Mahatma Gandhi, which book did he refer to as “his spiritual dictionary?”

BIBLE PASSEGES

1. "Be under obligation to no one....." **Romans 13: 8-10**
 - a. Who said these words?
 - b. What obligation did he give?
 - c. Which four commands were mentioned?
 - d. Which command were the four summed in?
2. "Worship no god but Me. "Do not make for yourselves images of anything ..." **Exodus 20: 3-17.**
 - a. Who said these words?
 - b. To who were these words spoken?
 - c. To whom were these words directed to?
 - d. Mention any four morals stated in the above passage.

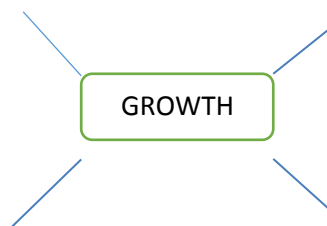
UNIT 2

GROWING UP

Growing up looks at how a person passes through different stages to develop from an infant into an adult.

- Everything that God created has the potential to grow. Growth involves a number of developmental stages that happen before an organism reaches full maturity. E.g., for a seed to germinate, it needs to grow into a small plant and then matures into a big tree.
- Just like a baby undergoes stages of development to become an adult and gets to be a responsible member of society.
- Growing up is not just about physical changes where the body gets bigger, but for a person to develop fully, he/she must undergo different types of growth as shown below:

BODYMIND



SPIRITHEART

Types of growth

These are:

1. Physical growth – the body increases in size and height and various physical changes take place that will lead to reproductive maturity.

2. Spiritual growth – this involves a person getting to know and love God. As a person grows up, they are able to develop a spiritual relationship with God that becomes stronger and deeper as they experience more in life.

3. Intellectual growth – the mind gets to keep information and gather knowledge and develop the ability to understand and reason.

4. Emotional growth - a person learns to control his/her feeling such as anger, sadness and joy and to think about the feelings of other people. Emotions are strong feeling that people show.

Ways in which people develop

- Developing may be described as moving from one level to another in a positive way. We develop by being with people and this happens through interaction with people, the environment and God.

Being with other people

When children are young, they believe that their needs and wants are the most important in the world.

- As they develop and mature, they start to understand that other people's needs and wants are important too.
- Children need to interact with other people and the world around them in order to learn these things.
- Babies and young children are used to receiving foods from others.
- Babies also give **joy** and **happiness** to their mothers.
- They are provided with food, shelter, clothing, discipline and knowledge by their parents, relatives and teachers.
- As children mature into adults they begin to give back to their caregivers and they change into someone who contributes as well as receives.
- We learn to share things such as ideas, love, food and knowledge as we interact.

Developing with the environment

- The earth or the world consists of a variety of life. God created all sorts of things and finally made man the head of these things.
- Human beings do interact with plants, animals, stones and one has to note what a plant shares with animal and shares with a human being as they grow.

- Human being is superior to the other three things because a human being can think, is able to choose, know and love God.
- In psalm 8, God places human above all other creatures and appointed the rulers of these other things for the benefit of mankind.
- Therefore, to misuse them is wrong for nature always keeps a balance e.g. over-grazing and over-cultivating the field makes the soil poor and less fertile.
- Water, trees, minerals and soil are the most familiar resources for the majority of people.
- Using resources for our benefits but at the same time not using them in such a way those future generations find nothing for them to use.

Developing with God

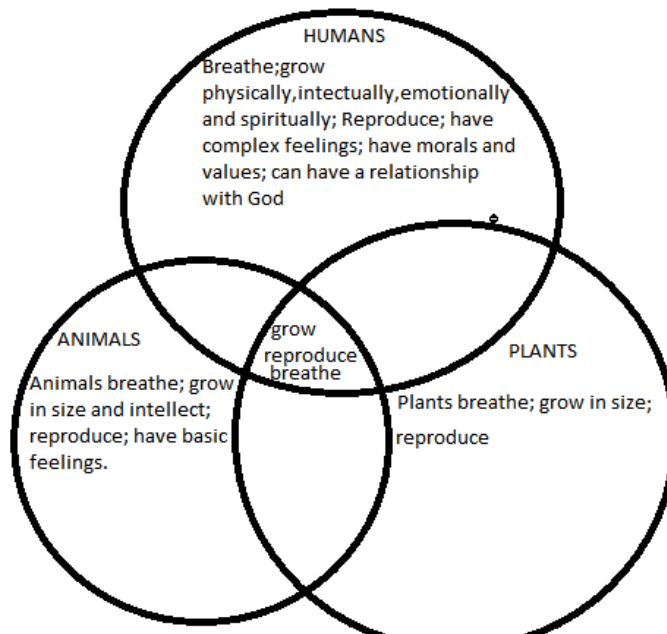
- Our relationship with God is a relationship that is simple when we are young, but like all relationships, it deepens as we mature.
- Being with God is a choice that we make along with other choices that are available to us as we get older.
- Religions look at the attribute of God e.g. God is present everywhere, he is all powerful, also all-knowing and he has many more qualities in addition to the above that make people depend on him.
- A Muslim would answer questions concerning God by using the Quran; A Hindu would also answer questions about God by explaining the Bhagavad Gita and Upanishads.
- A Christian looks up to God as his father. He looks up to him for help in his needs for production, for love, for forgiveness and for deliverance from evil.
- **Augustine of Hippo**, an African Christian gave a prayer “you have made us for yourself, O God and our hearts are restless until they find rest in you!”
- “I am the path, the comforter, the creator, the witness, the resting place, the hiding place, the friend of all” (the Bhagavad Gita).
- “Praise be to God the Lord of the worlds, the one who has mercy, the one who has pity, the ruler of the day of judgment” (Quran).

Different kinds of life

God is the creator of both living and non-living things.

- Non-living things include mountains, rivers and deserts.
- While living things include plants, animals and human beings.
- Human beings undergo stages of growth that plants and animals do not.

The differences among plants, animals and human beings are shown below.



Names, proverbs and prayers that describe God

Ideas about God and his relationship with people are expressed through the names that people use for God. They are also expressed through the proverbs, stories and prayers.

Names of God and their meanings in the languages spoken in Zambia

Language	Name	Meaning
Tumbuka	Ciuta	The great rainbow
	Mathaski	Protector
	MweneVyonse	The owner of everything
	Mphokosi	Saviour
Bemba	Kabumba	Creator
	Kapekape	Giver
	Mulenga	
Kikaonde	KalabaWethu	Protector
	Mbuumbi	Creator
	Shakapanga	
Silozi	Nyambe	He who does not speak
Nyanja	Mulengi	
Chitonga	Leza	

Proverbs about God

- **Bemba:** Lesa talombwa nama alombwa mweo (From God you do not ask for meat, but life, one should approach God for every important thing).
- **Silozi:** Nyambe mung'a bupilo. (God is the master of life)
- **Lunda:** Nzambi chinyawezi (God the only one)
- **Chinyanja:** ndife anainu Cauta mutipatse nyama (We are your children, O God give us meat).
- **Kikaonde:** Shakapanga (maker of all things)
- **Chitonga:** Leza ngu tatesu, takwe umwiinda Leza pe. (God is our Father; there is no one else to compare with him).
- **Chitonga:** Haabusiwa ngu pa mvula (God is the one who gives rain).

Growing up in the four major religions in Zambia

- Growing up in a religion means that you are taught the lessons and beliefs of that religion from when you are a young child.

Growing up in the Christian faith

Proverbs 22:6

“Train up a child in the way he should go, even when he is old he will not depart from it.”

Christian parents have various responsibilities towards their children. Below are some of them.

- Showing by the way they live and how they value God’s teachings.
- Teaching their children to put God first.
- Teaching their children that once they give their lives to Jesus, they will have a place in Heaven.

Growing up in the Hindu faith

The following are some of the responsibilities Hindu parents have toward their children.

- They should teach their children to believe in God as creator of the world and protector of the family.
- They should teach their children that they have a soul to link them to God.
- They should teach the children to do well, whatever good they do in life will return to them in what is called Karma.

Growing up in the Muslim faith

In the Quran, Muslim parents are told that they are accountable for the way their children grow up in Islam.

- Their children should be given a good name that reflects Islamic traditions.
- Children in the family should be treated fairly.
- Children should be taught to recite the Quran and understand how its teachings can help them solve everyday problems.

Growing up in Zambian traditional religion

- In Zambian traditional religion, people look at God as the Supreme Being. They do not interact with God directly but use ancestors to speak for them.
- Young people are taught using songs, stories, proverbs and traditions and other ways. Proverbs are teachings that help young people to grow up into respectful individuals of community.
- Growing up in Zambian traditional society means having ideas about God and respecting everything that has to do with God.
- Followers of the Zambian tradition will try to keep ancestors happy by making sacrifices.

Self-concept

Self- concept is the person's view of self as it relates to his or her appearance, intelligence, moral qualities, personality, possessions etc.

Self –esteem

Self -esteem is the way of appreciating ourselves; the way we recognize our strengths, qualities and attributes.

Importance of Self-concept and self –esteem

- As we mature, the way we see ourselves and value ourselves should also develop.

Development of self-concept

- As you mature, you begin to understand that you can make a difference in the lives of other people. You start to see yourself not as a child who can only receive from others but rather as a young adult who can give and share as well as receive.
- Your self-concept will change as you see yourself playing different roles in life.

Development of self-esteem

- Self-esteem grows when others treat you with respect: When you are given attention and affection and when both your success and your failures are recognized and accepted.
- When this is part of your upbringing, you become more confident about who you are and what your values are. As a result your relationship with other people should deepen.
- You should see the value in yourself and develop a positive self image. Low self-esteem can leave you feeling inadequate and unhappy.
- Your relationship with God will help you to discover who you are and how you can feel good about yourself.
- At school you can build on your interests and strengths by joining a club e.g. debate, drama or chess. Every time you learn new skills, you develop a little more.
- Each development helps you in your interactions with others and in this way you develop a positive self-concept and high self-esteem.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. What are the three ways by which people develop?
2. The type of growth where the mind gets to learn more is known as.....
3. At what stage in a person's life does a person mostly give?
4. Mention two natural resources.
5. In Psalms 8, why did God put man to be in charge of all creations?
6. Identify the ways by which trees are misused? Mention three ways.
7. What do Christians look to God as being to them?
8. Explain why human life is more important than animal and plant life?
9. Define self-esteem?
10. State one way how self-concept can be developed

UNIT 3

LEARNING ABOUT RELIGION

Major religions in Zambia

A Religion

A Religion is what people believe about God and the purpose of their lives, how they behave and decide what to do.

Learning about religion

- a. They see and imitate
- b. They hear and repeat
- c. They read and are taught

Major religions

- **Christianity**
- **Hinduism**
- **Islam**
- **Zambian tradition**

Christianity

Christianity is the religion of the followers of Jesus Christ, the son of God.

- Christians believe in the trinity of God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.
- They believe that God is the creator of all things in the universe and that He is all- powerful and all-forgiving.
- Christians believe that God created man as good, but man later was filled with sin.
- Being loving and forgiving, God sent Jesus Christ to earth to save mankind.
- Jesus Christ died on the cross so that man could have new life after death and be joined with God in heaven.

- All Christians accept the **Bible** as **God's word** and **message**. "All scripture is inspired by God and is useful for encouraging and strengthening our faith".

Hinduism

Hinduism is a collection of many different beliefs and ideas, built over thousands of years. Hinduism is the oldest religion in the world. The main beliefs are:

- There is one absolute God, Brahman, who takes many forms.
- The soul of a person is reincarnated in many forms until the soul is pure enough to be united with Brahman.
- The soul lives and dies and is reborn over and over.
- What happens to a person is a direct result of the way that person has lived and behaved towards others.
- Hindu values include **truth**, **honesty** and **non-violence**.

Islam

- Muslims believe that **Allah** is the one and only God. Allah has 99 names that are a reflection of him as the creator, provider and Lord of the whole universe.
- Muslims believe that Allah revealed all holy books such as the Torah and Quran as the word of God (Allah).
- Allah revealed the Quran to the prophet Muhammad over a period of 23 years.
- The **Quran** cannot be criticized or questioned; it must only be believed and obeyed. Muslims are expected to teach the whole Quran by heart, in its original language Arabic.
- They must wash before taking this book into their hands.
- No other book may be placed on top of it.
- While being read, everyone must listen in silence.
- No eating, drink or smoke during that time.

Zambian Traditional Religion

- In Zambian Traditional Religion, people look at God as creator, a provider, a protector and a father. God is the owner of the whole world.
- Ideas about God and his relationship with people can be expressed through the names that people use for God, through proverbs, stories and prayers.
- **Stories** and **proverbs** teach people how to live a moral life and how society should be organized.
- Death is not the end of life, but a time when people will join their ancestors and be rewarded for the way they lived on earth. All forms of nature are valued and many animals are believed to have special powers.

Followers of Zambian Tradition Religion must:

- Respect their elders and people in authority.
- Honour their ancestors
- Look after the well-being of the community.
- Provide for their families

Time Chart showing events in the history of the three religions in Zambia

Year		Events
BC	1500	First Vedas are written
	1300	Bantu begin to move southward from Cameroon into new areas escaping from hostile tribes and searching for land
	1000	First Old Testaments books are written
	6	Birth of Jesus Christ
	30	Death of Jesus Christ
	50	First New Testament books are written
	200-400	Bantu people arrive in Zambia
	379	List of New Testament books is decided
	570	Birth of the prophet Muhammad

AD	610	First entries of the Quran are written
	641	Muslim conquest of North Africa
	1054	Christian church split to form the Eastern (Greek) Orthodox church and Roman Catholic church
	517	Protestant revolution creates the protestant church which separates the Roman Catholic church
	1873	David Livingstone dies in Zambia
	1883	London Missionary Society (LMS) enters Zambia
	1895	“White Fathers” (WF) missionary society enters Zambia
	1964	Zambia becomes independent
	1966	Christianity is declared the national religion of Zambia

Learning about religion

- From a young age, children learn about the world by **seeing** and **imitating** the behaviour of adults. When a child sees another person behaving in a certain way, that person’s behaviour become real to the child.
- The most effective way that parents and other adults can teach a child about their religion is by practicing what they preach and by being good role models.
- Children learn about their religion when their parents read to them or tell them religious stories.

Religious scriptures

- The Holy scriptures of a religion are a guide to followers. They contain the history and traditions of the religion as well as moral rules for how to live a good life and achieve purpose in life.

The Bible

- The **Bible** is the **Christian scripture**. Within the bible the books are grouped into **two sections**, namely the **Old** and the **New Testaments**.

- The Old Testament is about life on earth before Jesus Christ. It starts with a story of creation and ends in the time of Maccabees. The New Testament covers the life of Jesus Christ and the letters that the Apostles wrote to the early churches to guide them on how to live a Christian life.
- The **purpose of the Bible** is to show Christians how they can **come to know God through Jesus Christ**.
- “Thy word is a lamp to my feet and a light to my path” (Psalm 119:105). Luke 1:1-4.

The Quran and the Hadith

- God chose Muhammad to bring his message to his fellow tribes men that they were to reject all idols and worship the only true God (Allah). Muslims believe that Muhammad received revelation from God through **Angel Gabriel**.
- These revelations were later written in the book called the Quran. Muslims are taught about what is permissible (Halaal) and not permissible (Haram), how they should live as good Muslims, and the rewards and punishment that await them in heaven.
- The Hadith is a record of the sayings of Muhammad. It is the second most important book in Islam. It gives people guidance in moral issues.

Hindu Scriptures

- The **Hindu** scripture is grouped into “**Shruti**” and “**Smriti**” scriptures. The shruti scripture is made up of sacred writings called the **Vedas** (which means Knowledge) and the Upanishads.
- Hindus believe that the four Vedas are the truths of the universe as they were understood by Hindu saints.
- The smriti scriptures are made up of stories and epic poems. They consist of the **Bhagavad Gita** (The song of the Lord), the Mahabharata and the Ramayana.

- The Bhagavad Gita is the best known Hindu scripture and was written around 200 BC. It is about the nature of God and life.

Zambian Traditional Religion

- Zambian traditional religion does not have a founder or any sacred literature. It has always been passed on orally from the older to the younger generation.
- The elders are in absolute authority and their words are believed. Traditions are also upheld by religious functions and rituals and shrines.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. What are the three ways by which people learn about a religion?
2. Mention the four world religions.
3. Show how God is commonly known according to;
 - a. Hinduism.
 - b. Islam.
 - c. Zambia tradition.
 - d. Christianity.
4. Give three ways by which people learn about a religion.
5. In Hinduism, which group of people sung sacred songs?
6. Bhagavad Gita means.....
7. State the sacred books for the following religions;
 - a. Christianity
 - b. Islam
 - c. Hinduism
8. To whom was the angel Gabriel believed to have appeared?
9. The bible is a collection ofand Books.
10. State two other words that mean the same as covenant.

BIBLE PASSEGES

1. “Your name will no longer be Jacob.....” **Genesis 32:28**
 - a. What did Jacobs name change to?
 - b. What group of people did he become the ancestor of?

- c. Which king united the different tribes of Palestine?
 - d. Where did he fix his capital city?
- 2. “I will send only one more punishment on the king of Egypt and his people” Exodus 11**
- a. Who said these words?
 - b. To whom was he speaking?
 - c. What is the punishment that he was to send?
 - d. Why was he to send that punishment?
 - e. What do the Israelites call that night when the punishment was sent?
 - f. Why is it called so?
 - g. What do the Israelites and their descendants remember when they celebrate this event each year?
- 3. “I am the Lord: I will rescue you and set you free from slavery to the Egyptians” Exodus 6:6.**
- a. Who were to be set free?
 - b. What did the Lord say he would do to the Egyptians?
 - c. Mention two things that the Lord promised these people.
 - d. What does God’s spirits set people free from?

UNIT 4: THE BIBLE

Composition of the Bible

Collection of books

- The **bible** contains two collections of books, the **Old Testament** and the **New Testament**.
- The word **Testament** means “**agreement**”.
- These books were written by different people over a period of 1400 years.
- The books are named for their theme or topic, or they are named after their author. Each book is divided into chapters and verses.
- Although 40 different authors wrote the books of the Bible, it is still viewed as one book. The Bible records hasalmost 4000 years of human history and it is about God’s relationship with man.

Books chapters and verses

- When the Bible was first written, it was not divided into chapters and verses. This made it difficult to refer to specific parts of each book.
- Bishop Steven Langton divided the Bible into chapter. Latter, a printer in France divided the chapters into verses.

Parts of the Bible

- The **Old Testament** contains 39 books and the **New Testament** contains 27 books.
- The word “**Testament**” refers to the covenant, agreement or pact between God and his people.
- A covenant is similar to a contract. It also binds God’s people to do what they have agreed with God.

Hebrews, Israelites and Jews

- The Old Testament books tell how different groups of people or families were called by God or were unfaithful to God. God called Abraham.

- In the Old Testament, Abraham is the ancestor of the people called Hebrews. Abraham had two sons Ishmael and Isaac. Isaac was chosen by God.
- Isaac had two sons—Esau and Jacob. The name of Jacob was changed to Israel and Israel is the ancestor of the people called Israelites.
- The Israelites were a group of different tribes who lived in Palestine. The king who united these tribes in one nation was called David who ruled over the Israelites.
- David belonged to the Israelite tribe called Judah. He chose Jerusalem as the capital city. After the rule of David's son, Solomon, most of the Israelites refused to be ruled by David's descendants.
- Only a small group, including the tribe of Judah continued under the rules of David's family in Jerusalem.
- The people, who lived in this area called Judah or Judea in the southern Palestine, are called Jews.

The Old Testament

- The books of the Old Testament were written down about 1000BC. Many parts of the Old Testament began as oral traditions passed on by the word of mouth.
- These oral traditions were gradually written and arranged into books; the books of the Bible are not arranged in the order in which they were written, but they are grouped according to their topic e.g. Books that deal with history, poetry, wisdom or prophecy are grouped together.
- A decision about which books should be included in the Jewish scriptures was made at a meeting of Jewish leaders in 90 AD called the **council of Jamnia**.
- However, another group of Jewish religious leaders wished to include more books in the Jewish scripture, that is why some Bibles have 39 books in the Old Testament and others have 45 books.
- The Old Testament is about the agreement between God and the Israelites. The main theme of the Old Testament is that God would

look after the Israelites if they obey God's laws. This agreement, which is also called a "covenant", is stated in **Deuteronomy 7:11-13**.

- In the Good news Bible, you find a group of books called "Deutercanonical/Apocrypha" between the Old and New Testament. These were not included in the Jewish scriptures by the Jews who met at Jamnia.
- '**Deuterocanonical**' means those books of the Bible which were later added to the canon. 'Apocrypha' (hidden) are books of the Old Testament which are not written in Hebrew.
- The '**canon**' is the list of the Bible books accepted by the church.

The Old Testament books:

- **Bible Law:** Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy
- **Bible History:** Joshua, Samuel, etc.
- **Bible Poetry:** Job/Psalms
- **Bible wisdom:** Proverbs/ Ecclesiastes
- **Bible Prophecy:** Isaiah/ Jeremiah/ Ezekiel

The Passover

- The Israelites were living in Egypt and working as slaves of the king of Egypt.
- God sent many disasters to the Egyptians so that they would give the Israelites freedom, but the Egyptian king refused until one night, all the first born children in Egypt died except the children of the Israelites.
- That **night** was called the **Passover**, ***because God passed over the Israelites home without killing the children there.*** The following day, the king of Egypt allowed the Israelites to go free and to leave Egypt.
- Ever since that time the Israelites and their descendants, the Jews have celebrated the Passover each year to remember how God gave them freedom from slavery in Egypt.
- Read about the Passover in the book of **Exodus: 11 and 12**.

Origin of the Jewish scripture

- The books of the Old Testament form the “written Torah” which is part of the Jewish Holy Scripture. Jews do not call these books the Old Testament.
- The written Torah is also known as Tanakh. The other Jewish scripture is the “oral Torah” and it explains the meaning of the scriptures of the written Torah and how they should be followed.
- Both the Oral Torah and the written Torah have been around for 3,300 years. The Oral Torah was written down about 1,500 years ago and is called the Talmud.

The new Testament Books

The New Testament is about the agreement between God and people. The agreement is based on love between God and the people. This agreement is described in **John 3:16** and **John 14:23**.

- The books of the New Testament tell how this agreement was made and what it means to people to love God.
- The books in the New Testament are the earliest writings by Christians. There is a gap of 400year between the end of the Old Testament and the start of the New Testament.
- The books of the New Testament were written between 50AD and 150AD.
- There are two kinds of books in the New Testament:
 - a. Books of stories** about Jesus and the beginning of the Christian church (the first five books).
 - b. Letters of advice**, teaching and encouragement written to Christian churches. (The other 22 books).

In the New Testament there are:

- **Gospels:** Mathew, Mark, Like and John
- **Church History:** Acts of the Apostles
- **Letters:** from Paul, John, Peter, Jude and James

- **Prophecy:** Revelation

The Gospels

- The **first four books** in the New Testament are called the “**Gospels**” which **means books of good news**.
- They were written to tell people good news about Jesus Christ who had lived and died and rose to bring a new agreement or covenant between God and his people.
- The gospels were written to show what the Christians believed about Jesus and to tell how Jesus had brought God’s kingdom.
- The stories and teachings of Jesus were first passed on as oral traditions, and then some of them were written down to be read in church services with the Jewish scriptures.
- The gospels were written by **Matthew, Mark, Luke** and **John** who were all disciples of Jesus.
- Each gospel tells the story of the life of Jesus Christ, but each one is written for a different audience. E.g.
 - Matthew wrote for his fellow Jews concentrating on the long awaited Messiah. He showed Jesus as the new Moses repeating the law giver of the New Testament.
 - Mark shows Jesus in action proving the truth of his teaching by what he did.
 - Luke gives an “orderly account” based on eye witness accounts. He shows Jesus with a warm concern for the people.
 - John shows that simple things have a deep meaning.

Read **Mark 1:1, Luke 1:1-4, John 20:30-31**

Choosing Christian Scriptures

- It took the Christians Church more than 300years to decide exactly which books to be included in the New Testament.
- The list of **27 books** was finally decided at the meeting of church leaders called **Council of Carthage** in North Africa in 397 AD.

Bible Translations

- The Old Testament books were originally written in Hebrew and Aramaic.
- The New Testament books were originally written in Greek, which was the common language around the Mediterranean Sea at the time of Jesus.
- Today, the Bible has been translated into over 2000 different languages, so that most of the people could read it.

The use of the Bible

Many of the Bible passages are plain and obvious. However, we should not approach the Bible as if it were an ordinary book.

- **2 Timothy 3:16** says that, “for Christian the scriptures are to be used to for teaching the truth about God, for correcting wrong ideas about God and for showing people how God wants them live”.

Steps in understanding the Bible

There are three steps:

a) Understand

What the passage actually says.

- When and where were the book or passage written and the setting.
- Why was it written? The purpose.
- What kind of writing is in this passage: Psalm, letter, proverb or Parable? The form.
- What is the whole book about? The context.
- What is the meaning of the individual words? Words.

b) Explain – what does the passage mean?

- What did the passage mean to the original hearers?
- What is the main point or teaching of the passage?
- How does it compare with other perhaps clearer bible passages?

- If it was written to meet particular needs at that time, is there a general principle which applies.
- c) Apply** – What does the passage mean today?
 - What is a similar situation today to that of the original readers?
 - Does the passage have some teaching about God, man, the world and the church?
 - Is there an example to follow in the light of the passage?
 - Does it lead to prayer of praise?
 - Can we make our own the writer's words or expression of feeling?

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. What is the Bible?
2. Who divided the Bible into chapters?
3. A canon is.....
4. List the books of the gospels.
5. The following agreements were made between which group of people;
 - a. New Testament-
 - b. Old Testament-
6. Identify the first five books of the Old Testament.
7. Give two kinds of the books that are found in the New Testament.
8. According to Christians the word gospel means?
9. Which meeting was the decision about which books to include in the New Testament made?
10. How many books were decided at the meeting and where was it held?
11. Why was the Bible translated into many languages?
12. What three steps do we need to take into consideration in order to understand the Bible well?
13. Mention the groups of books in the New Testament.

UNIT 5: CHOICES AND TALENTS

How people make choices

A **choice**, being able to choose one thing to the level best of your mind.

Making choices

- There are circumstances or conditions in our lives that we have no control over like choosing parents, gender, race etc. We have to deal with such circumstances because we are not able to deal with them.
- On the other hand success depends on how skilful we are at making good choices. There are many things we can choose in life, e.g., our friends, type of clothes and activities we do in our spare time.
- When we are older we can chose a husband or a wife and a career.

Steps in making choices

Three important steps:

- **See:** we need to use our five senses to identify our options.
- **Judge:** we need to evaluate the options.
- **Act:** we need to take action.

Different levels of choices

Personal level- An individual making personal choice.

Family Level-parents giving advice to their children on which talent to develop.

Community Level-society has to make choices about things that affect many people and advice young children what to pursue.

Each one will have their own point of view. Many factors can affect the choices that a group of people make.

- These include age, gender, culture and position of power.

Religious teachings on making choices

- The teachings of a religion guide religious followers in their daily choices.
- These teachings are important because they inspire people to look at their current life and the future with hope.

Central teaching when making choices

Zambian Traditional Religion

- Is to show respect to fellow human being and to be at peace with the spirits of the dead.

Christianity

- Is to love God and your neighbour“fellow man”.
- Loving God means, putting him first in your life. This means that a Christian must use his or her time, money and resources to please God.

Islam

- Is to show obedience to Allah and to live at peace with every Muslim in the world.
- Muslims show complete obedience to Allah by following the five pillars of Islam.

Hinduism

- Is to be free from all selfishness and all desires.
- Hindus believe that sin and suffering come about from peoples evil desires.
- The Bhagavad Gita says: “The person who gives up all desires without thinking ‘mine’ or ‘I’ is the one who gains peace.”

Choices show ones aim in life

- Your choices show your aim in life. E.g. If you choose to work hard at school, you show that you aim to get a good education.

- The choices that Jesus made show us that he valued what kind of life he aimed to live.

Jesus in the temple

- Every year, all adult Jews had to visit the city of Jerusalem to celebrate the Passover festival. Because Jerusalem was the capital city for the Jews, Jews could only offer sacrifices to God in Jerusalem.
- A Jewish boy becomes an adult at the age of twelve, so when Jesus was twelve years old, he went to Jerusalem with his parents (Luke 2:41-49, Matthew 13: 45-46, Matthew 19:16-22)

The Baptism of Jesus (Lk 3:21-22)

- When Jesus made up his mind about what he wanted to do, he came to John the Baptist to be baptized.
- By doing this, he showed everybody that he had decided to teach people about God's word. He also wanted his life to be an example for people to follow.
- It was important because God confirmed to the whole world that Jesus was the son of God.
- While being baptised, heaven was opened, and the Holy Spirit came down upon him in bodily form like a dove. And a voice came from heaven, "you are my own dear son, I am pleased with you." Luke 3:21-22.

The Temptation of Jesus

The Spirit led Jesus into the desert to be tempted by the devil. He was there for forty days and nights without food.

- The devil tempted Jesus to act in a selfish way and produce food for Him to eat.
- Secondly, he tempted Jesus to give honour to the devil so that he could own the whole world.
- In the last temptation Jesus was told to jump from the top of the temple.

- On every occasion that the devil tempted Jesus, he rebuked him. This shows that Jesus was able to make right decisions even in difficult circumstances (Matthew 4: 1-11, Mark 1, 12-13 and Luke 4: 1-13)

Talents

A **talent** is a natural ability to do something well.

The parable of Talents (Mt 25:14-30)

- The parable of the talents Jesus told the parable of the talents as a lesson about how people can develop or lose their talents.
- The story is about a rich man who had to leave his estate when he travelled to another country. He entrusted his property to his three servants. The talent in this parable is a sum of money.
- Five talents were given to the first servant, two talents were given to the second servant and one talent was given to the third servant. When he returned he asked how each of the servants had used their talents he had given them.

Discovering talents

- Through practicing
- Through friends

Losing talents

- By not practicing
- Losing interest
- Being discouraged

Which talent to develop?

Although people may have many talents, they should choose those which are helpful to them and in the society that they live in. You must:

- **Know yourself.** Know what talents you have, know what you do well and what you do badly.

- **Know what people need.** Know what jobs need to be done, know what things people would like to have which are not available , know what further talent you can develop by further training after you have left school.
- **Match your talents** with the things that people need.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Define the word talent.
2. Show one way how you can develop a talent.
3. What happens to someone who does not use his talent?
4. Identify two things one has to consider when developing a talent.
5. Differentiate between a choice and a talent.
6. Compare the central teaching of African religion and Islam about choices.
7. Explain why choices are important in life.
8. Give the three steps one has to consider when making choices.
9. Name the place in Jerusalem where Jews met for prayers.
10. State the age at which a Jewish boy became an adult.

BIBLE PASSEGES

1. "Why did you have to look for me? Didn't you know that I had to be in my father's house"?
 - a. With whom was he?
 - b. What was he doing?
 - c. What was Jesus' aim in life?
2. " But Jesus answered, the scripture say: Do not take the Lord your God to the test"
 - a. On what occasion were these words said?
 - b. Who was Jesus talking to on this occasion?
 - c. What happened to Jesus before this occasion?
 - d. In all the temptations, Jesus showed his main aim in life. What was it?

3. "After a long time the Lord of those servants settled accounts with them" **Matthew 25:19**
- a. What did the second servant do with his talents?
 - b. What did the master say to the second servant?
 - c. Why was the third servant thrown out into the darkness?
 - d. What did the master do with the talent of the third servant?
 - e. From this story, what do Christians learn about what they should do with their talents?"
4. "You are my own dear son, I am pleased with you"
- a. Who said these words?
 - b. To whom were these words said?
 - c. What had just happened?
 - d. What two other things happened on this occasion?

UNIT 6

COMPETITION, CO-OPERATION AND TRUST.

Competition

- **Competition** is striving or trying hard to be better than others.
- Competition can make you work harder because you are trying to be better than someone else.
- Healthy competition is good because it is through hard work that a society or a nation will develop.
- Competition can either be formal or informal. You can compete as an individual or as part of a group.
- Competition has many rewards. E.g. prizes, money and becoming popular.
- Competition becomes bad when you do it in order to look down upon others.
- Competition must always go hand in hand with responsibility.

Co-operation and trust

- **Co-operation** means working together towards a common good.
- When you co-operate with others, you may have to put your own feelings, ideas or goals to one side because they may not be the best way to achieving your common goal.

Levels of co-operation

People co-operate on many different levels for the common good of their group. They co-operate:

- **Economically**- by the use of co-operatives and credit unions e.g., farmer's cooperatives.
- **Nationally**- By working together for a common good which could be the aim of the government, e.g., ensuring that there are medicines in the Hospitals and infrastructure in schools.

- **Ecumenically-** By working together with other churches e.g., interdenominational gatherings.
- **Internationally-** By working with other nations worldwide, through such organizations as the United Nations (UN), African Union (AU) etc.

Benefits of co-operation

- Co-operation results in both good and bad things. E.g. if people work together with good motives, it results in good things. But if they work together with bad motives it results in bad things.

Co-operation in Islam

- The Quran and the Shariah Law encourages the believers to live a life based on positive values that express the need and importance of deep concern for others in order to create a better society.
- This is based on the first duty entrusted to Muslim, namely to submit to God's will at all times.

The Quran says:

“show kindness to the orphans and to the needy to your need and distant neighbours and to travellers. God does not love proud and boastful people who are selfish who teach others to be selfish who hide riches which God has given them and who spend their wealth for the sake of showing off”.

- One of the main duties of Muslims is almsgiving, which is, giving away money and property to the poor and needy.

Co-operation in Hinduism

- Hinduism believe that each person has a duty or way of that they are supposed to follow. E.g. a teacher, a nurse, a priest or a parent each has to follow his own Dharma.
- Further the other duties of a person would vary according to his occupation, class one's position, moral and spiritual development and material status.

- Dharma includes all external deeds, as well as thoughts and other perfection and glory.

The Bhagavad- Gita says:

- “There is more joy in doing one’s duty, but doing another person’s duty brings fear”. It is therefore important to develop the talents which you have in order to serve God and other people.
- Whatever the duties, they are to be performed with Excellency and moral and spiritual purity.
- The Bhagavad - Gita says,” Let the scriptures be the authority in determining what ought to be done and what ought not to be done”.

Trust

Trusting people means believing that they are honest and will do what they have promised to do.

- When you trust a person it means you believe that person is willing to and able to do what you expect.
- Trust is needed for both co-operation and competition. There cannot be co-operation without trust.

Trusting is so important that it is used in many languages:

For example;

- Kusepaa (lozi).
- Kushoma (Tonga).
- Kukhulupilila (Chewa).
- Ukucetekela (Bemba).
- Kuketekela (Kaonde).

Creating trust

- **Creating** trust can be fruitful when a promise has been fulfilled e.g.
- When you **lend** your friend a pencil, and your friend returns it to you after using it, you will trust your friend more in the future.

- If someone tells you a **secret** and you do not reveal that secret, you shall be trusted more by that person.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Define the word competition.
2. What does co-operation mean?
3. Identify two bad things that competition brings about?
4. Explain why competition was discouraged in Zambian tradition.
5. Give two reasons why trust is needed.
6. Write three proverbs that talk about co-operation.
7. Outline two ways on how trust can be created among the people.
8. State what Isha Upanishad says about co-operation.
9. Compare the teachings of Zambian tradition and Islam on competition and co-operation.
10. Describe one situation where trust is needed.

BIBLE PASSEGES

“Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary and brother to James”? **Mark 6:3**

- a. To whom were the people referring when they said these words?
- b. In which town was this?
- c. Why did people not trust the person being referred to?
- d. What did the person referred to in the quotation say to the people at the end?

UNIT 7

DIVISION, SIN AND FORGIVENESS

Division and Hatred

There are many forms and causes of division in society e.g.

- Theft
- Corruption
- War
- Murder
- Tribe
- Quarrels
- Jealousy
- Selfishness
- Discrimination

There is evil in the world and there is hatred, all these things cause divisions in Zambia and the world at large.

Religious divisions

1. Division in Christianity

- Christianity teaches people to love one another however it may cause divisions among people. Even among Christians we may see that there are divisions, sometimes, among different denominations. E.g. Luke 12:51-53, the bible says, “Do you suppose that I came to bring peace to the world? No, not peace but division. From now on a family of five will be divided, three against two and two against three.”
- Fathers will be against their mothers, mother-in-law be against their daughters-in-law, and daughters-in-law against their mothers-in-law”.
- From James 4:1-2 “where do all the fights and quarrels among you come from? They come from your desires for pleasure, which are constantly fighting within you.”

- You want things but you cannot have them, so you are ready to kill. You strongly desire things but you cannot get them, so you quarrel and fight”.

The letters to the churches in the New Testament tell a lot about divisions and separation between Christians due to the following reasons.

- Because others do not believe in God and in Jesus Christ (**2 Corinthians 6:14-17**).
- Because some people do not behave as Christians should behave (**1 Corinthians 5:1-2 and 9-11**).
- Because different Christians follow different leaders (**1 Corinthians 1:11-13**).
- Because there are different teachings about God and Jesus (**2 John 7-11**).

2. Division in Hinduism

- The **Bhagavad Gita** says, “if a person thinks about material things, he will become attached to them; he will begin to desire them, and from desire comes anger”.
- A wise man is a perfect social being, which makes society happy by his presence, for he regards the pain and pleasure of others as his own.
- “He who looks upon every human being as himself with regard to pleasure and pain, he is considered as a saint of the highest order”. (Bhagavad-Gita).

3. Division in Islam

- Islam teaches that in the sight of God, all men are equal but they are not necessarily identical or the same. There are differences in abilities, potentials, ambitions, wealth and beliefs.
- The **Quran** says, “Unbelievers, I do not serve what you worship, nor do you serve what I worship, nor will you ever serve what I worship. You have your own religion and I have mine”.

Jesus and divisions

Among the Jews at the time of Jesus there were many causes of division and hatred between people.

At the time of Jesus Christ various groups of people were divided in Palestine, these were;

- a.** Jews
- b.** Romans
- c.** Samaritans

Why Tax-Collectors hated by fellow Jews

- Because they helped the foreign rulers.
- Made themselves rich overcharging the people they taxed.

Why Samaritans were hated by the Jews

- Because Samaritans did not worship at the temple in Jerusalem.
- Samaritans did not accept the Jewish scriptures.

Why the Romans were hated by the Jews

- Romans soldiers in Palestine forced the Jews to obey them and pay taxes to the Romans.
- Many Jews hated the Romans and wanted to be free from colonial rule.

So Jesus as a holy Jewish man was expected to keep himself away.

Jesus overcomes division

Jesus overcomes divisions in society because;

- He was open to any person.
- He was brave.

Note: read the following Bible passages about Jesus overcoming divisions.

- Luke 5:27-30- Jesus calls the tax collector;
- Matthew 8:5-13 Jesus cures the Romans' servant;
- John 4:6-9 the Samaritan woman;
- Luke 5:12-13 Jesus cures a leper.

Religious Teaching about Overcoming Hatred

- In **Christianity**, overcoming division and hatred Jesus taught in the Bible, Matthew 5:37-47 “love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you”.
- **Muslim** the Quran says, “Repay evil deeds with good deeds and the person who is your enemy will become your dearest friend”.
- **Hinduism** the Vedas says, “Do not repay a blow or an insult; do not cheat a person who has cheated you; give blessings in return for blows and insults” **Mahatma Gandhi** said, “A religion can be defended only by the holiness and good deeds of its followers, never by quarrels”.

Sin and forgiveness

- Sin is the wrong people do and the failure by people to show love to God and each other.
- Sin is also the selfishness or caring about things and other people so much that they become more important to you than God is.

In *Zambian Traditional Religion*, there are *three kinds of sin* and these are;

-**Neglecting the spirits:** - the punishment for this is sickness in the family.

-**Offending the spirits:** - punishment is dealt with by a family group. This is to say that the whole family might suffer.

-**Hatred and Witchcraft:** - this is where someone (known as a witch) looks for medicine to harm people.

Sin in Islam

- Sin means disobeying God and God's word in the **Quran**.
- The worst sin is to stop believing in God and the Quran (to stop being a Muslim).

Sin and forgiveness in Hinduism

- Sin is selfishness or caring about things and other people so much that they become more important to you than God.
- **The Vedas** say, “When a sin is confessed it becomes less, it becomes the truth”.

Evil is always found where there is no knowledge of God.

Sin in Christianity

- Sin is the natural selfishness that each person is born with.
- We all care most about ourselves of this we often harm our neighbour. God gave us the Ten Commandments as guidelines in our lives.

How to be forgiven

If a person who has sinned wants to be friends again with God or with the one who has been offended, four things are needed:

- 1. Repentance:** - changing your mind, being sorry of the wrong thing you did.
- 2. Confession:** - saying sorry, admitting that what you did was wrong.
- 3. Penance:** - doing something to show you are really sorry, accepting a punishment, paying back what you took or spoiled.
- 4. Forgiveness:** - forgiving the one you want to forgive you, showing that there is no bitterness in your heart about the quarrel or fight between you. One outstanding example is the parable of the ‘Lost Son and the Forgiving Father’. **Luke 15:11-32**

Teaching about forgiveness

In Christianity- the story of the forgiving father teaches Christians that God is always willing to forgive sinners who come back to Him.

Read Matthew 18:21-35 about the parable of *the unforgiving servant* and Matthew 6:12-15 Jesus giving Christians a *model prayer in which they are encouraged to forgive other people in order for them to be forgiven too*.

- **Luke 17:3-4** “If your brother sins, rebuke him, and repents, forgive him. If he sins against you seven times in one day, and each time he comes to you saying I repent, you must forgive him”.
- **In Hinduism-** the Vedas say, “when a sin is confessed, it becomes less, because it becomes the truth”.According to **Mahatma Ghandi**, he says, “Confession of sins is like a broom that sweeps away the dirt and leaves the surface cleaner than before..... A clean confession, combined with a promise never to sin again, is true repentance”.
- **In Muslim-** the Quran says, “One who is forgiven by the person he has offended must still be prosecuted according to custom and must pay the offended person”.“People who control their anger and who forgive others are rewarded with forgiveness from God”.
- “A kind word with forgiveness is better than kindness followed by insult. God is forgiving”.

Asking God for forgiveness

- **Christians** pray to God as from Matthew 6:12-15, “Forgive us our sins as we forgive the people who sin against us”. It is through prayer Christians ask God for forgiveness.
- **Muslims prayer from the Quran** says, “Lord do not be angry with us and if we forget and commit sins. Lord does not charge us with more than we can bear. Pardon us, forgive us our sins and have mercy upon us. You alone are our protector”.
- **Hinduism prayer from the Vedas:** “If we have sinned against a person who loves us, we have wronged a brother, a dear friend or a comrade, if we have sinned against a neighbour or a stranger, removed this stain from us, O God.

Forgiveness in Action

- Involves making an apology to someone you offended.
- Paying back to someone what you collected in bad faith.
- It will also involve shaking hands, hugging each other; continue talking to each other even after a difference etc.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. According to the letters to the church in the New Testament, why was there division and separation between Christians?
2. Mention two groups of people that were divided at the time of Jesus in Palestine?
3. Give two reasons why Tax-collectors were hated by fellow Jews?
4. Identify the two ways on how Jesus overcame division in society.
5. What are the four things that are needed for reconciliation to take place?
6. Why does the Vedas say, "when a sin is confessed, it becomes less"?
7. Explain what the story of the prodigal son/lost son teaches Christians.
8. Describe the reasons why the letters to churches in the New Testament tell a lot about divisions and separation between Christians.
9. Name the three kinds of sin in Zambian traditional life.
10. How did the Jews treat those who suffered from skin disease like leprosy?

BIBLE PASSEGES

1. "After a few days the younger son sold his part of property and left home with the money" **Luke 15:13**.
 - a. How did the younger son spend his money?
 - b. When the money finished, what kind of work did he get?
 - c. What did the younger son say to his father on his return?
 - d. How does the father show that he has forgiven the younger son?
 - e. What lesson does Christian learn from this story?
2. Jesus sat down by the well. It was about noon. A Samaritan woman came to draw some water. **John 4: 4-7**
 - a. What did Jesus first say to the Samaritan woman?
 - b. What did the woman repay to Jesus?
 - c. Mention two things which caused division between the Jews and the Samaritan.
 - d. What happened when Jesus wanted to stay in a village in Samaria?
 - e. What did Jesus' disciples, James and John, want to do to that Samaritan village?

3. Jesus stretched out his hand and touched him. "I do want to" he answered "Be clean"
- a. Who was Jesus talking to?
 - b. What had the person said to Jesus?
 - c. Mention two groups of people that were divided in Palestine at the time of Jesus.
4. "Oh no Sir." Answered the officer. "I do not deserve you to come into my house just give the order...." **Matthew 8: 8**
- a. Who said these words to Jesus?
 - b. What did the man want Jesus to do for him?
 - c. What was Jesus reaction when he heard this?
 - d. What did Jesus say to the man?

UNIT 8

LEARNING AND TRUTH

Ways of Learning

There are two types of learning namely:

- Guided learning and
- Unguided learning

Guided learning

- This is the type of learning where someone deliberately teaches another person.

Unguided learning

- Is the kind of learning where we sometimes do not realize that we are learning e.g. the way we talk, the way we walk, dress, laugh, dance etc.?

Choosing what we learn

We often do not choose what we learn by guided learning; however what we learn by unguided learning we can often choose. When choosing we make three steps namely:

- **See-** the things from which we can choose.
- **Judge-** which is best according to our standards and
- **Act-** by doing what we have judged best.

Learning in different Religions

1. Christianity

How did Jesus teach his disciples?

- Together with the crowds by preaching and telling stories (Luke 6:20-26, 8:4-8, 14:25-33).

- By giving them special teachings not given to the crowds (15, 9:8-21). Luke 8: 9-
- By living and travelling with them (Luke 8:1, 9; 10, 18:31).
- By sending them out to experience the work of preaching and healing (Luke 9:1-6, 10:1).
- By giving them an example to follow (John 13:12-15, 15:12).

Today churches give guided learning to their members through Bible classes, sermons, catechism lessons and Christian books.

Every person who is a Christian gives unguided learning by everything they do and say, by how they look and how they treat other people.

2. Zambian Traditional life

- There was guided learning, especially for the youth before initiation ceremonies or marriage.

3. Islam

- Islam favours guided learning through listening to the **Imam** as he explains the teachings of the Quran.
- A Muslim is expected to learn the Quran by heart as much as possible, so that they will obey God at all times and in all things. Learning from people is not necessary because God has given in the Quran a direct guided learning experience for each person.

4. Hinduism

- In **Hinduism, unguided learning** is emphasized as the **path to true knowledge**. One who wants to learn the right path will go and stay with a **guru, a holy man**.
- A **guru** teaches by what he is and how he lives more than by what he says. A disciple is expected to watch and imitate a guru. His sayings are often riddles or hints or problems which the disciple must work out for him.

Contradictions in learning

Sometimes different learning experiences contradict each other. For example,

- The guided learning you have in church or Mosque about God creating the world in six days may contradict the guided learning you have in school about the world developing over six millions of years.
- The unguided learning you have by seeing that one of your teachers enjoys smoking cigarettes may contradict the unguided learning you have by seeing that another of your teachers hates even the smell of tobacco.
- The guided learning you receive from someone (what they say) may contradict the unguided learning you receive from the same person (their actions).

Matthew 23:1-3. What the teachers of the law and the Pharisees taught contradicted what they taught.

Three ways in which a statement can be true

- **Historically true** e.g. there was never a real person who was a good Samaritan in Jesus parables
- **Emotionally true** e.g. describing people's feelings.
- **Not factually true** e.g. stories and parables are true but they are fictions.
- **Mathematically true** e.g. when you add one plus two is equal to three.

Statements of facts, opinion and beliefs

When we are trying to find out the truth of a statement, we must know whether it is a matter of **fact** or **opinion** or of **belief**.

Statements of **facts** include;

- Zambia is a country in Africa
- The bible is a collection of books

Statements of **opinion** include;

- John is more handsome than peter.
- The bible contains interesting stories.

Statements of **belief** include;

- Zambia is a Christian country
- The bible is the word of God

Standards of truth

People have different standards of truth.

- This include personal experiences with their one of the five senses are true; they think that only what they have seen or smelt or heard or touched or tasted is true.
- Some think that everything they read in a newspaper, a magazine or a book is true, others trust that anything seen in a film or on television is true.
- While others believe that everything written in the Bible is true.

Traditionally in Zambia truth was only known **by the elders**. It was believed that they had proved by experiences what was true and learned from the experience of the elders before them.

Some Zambian proverbs talking about truth;

- Akanwa ka mwefu takabepa (Bemba) - The bearded mouth does not lie.
- Mau a akulu akoma akagonera (Chewa) – The words of the elders become sweet the day after.
- Mupati usiigwa kuluno ku maano tomusiya (Tonga) - The elder is overtaken in running but not in wisdom.
- As to the above African Traditional religion proverbs, the wiser and more experienced the person was only elderly people can be said to have wisdom because they have experienced many things in life.
- Truth is known by experience. A rain-maker speaks the truth if rain comes when he has promised it.
- A doctor speaks the truth if his/her medicine cures the sickness.
- A diviner speaks the truth if his/her solution for the problem removes the problem.

- In African Traditional religion taboos were there; things that are said to help people avoid doing wrong things. Taboos are true because troubles come to people who disobey them. If not these taboos are forgotten. Truth is proved by experienced; the elders have more experience and so they know more of the truth.

Truth in Hinduism

- Hinduism teaches that Brahman is the Only Reality and the Only Truth. All the things we see and touch are not truly real; they are always changing and they will pass away.
- Only the Soul is real, because it is part of Brahman; the Great Soul. The most important truth and the real truth is that each person's Soul (Atman) is part of the Great Soul (Brahman).
- Brahman is greater than anyone can understand or know; the truth of Brahman cannot be fully understood or known by anyone.
- Each person may find out only part of the truth, but only part. That part will be wrong because it is not the whole truth.
- This is illustrated in the story of the six blind men and the elephant.
- This traditional Hindu story teaches that each person can know only part of the truth.
- Each blind man was partly right but each man was wrong about what an elephant was.
- In the same way, each religious tradition knows only part of the truth but none knows the whole truth.

Truth in Islam

- For the Muslim, the standard of truth is God's word in the Quran. Anyone that contradicts the Quran cannot be true.
- No human being can know more or better than God. In dealing with matters not found in the Quran, Islam encourages scientific research to find out the truth about God's word.
- Traditionally, Muslims have been pioneers in Mathematics, Science and Technology.

Truth in Christianity

- Christians believe that God shows people the truth through the things that he created-vegetation, animals, the earth, the sky, moon, people all these tell the truth about God, and through the events which happen in God's world e.g. the beautiful weather and seasons.
- God also shows people the truth about himself through two most important ways which are through the Holy Spirit and through Jesus Christ.
- **John 14:6** Jesus said, "I am the truth"
- **John 14:1** "he is the Spirit who reveals the truth about God"
- **John 16:13** when the Spirit comes, who reveals the truth about God, he will lead you into all truth".
- People can know the truth about God by knowing Jesus Christ his son and by obeying God's Holy Spirit.

Living truthfully

- Christians believe that God is true because they have experienced that God is faithful and keeps His promises and does not change His loving attitudes towards people.
- The Old Testament tells that God was faithful to the people he had chosen, even when they were unfaithful to him. **Hosea 1:3** and **3:1** the prophet Hosea was faithful to his wife although she was unfaithful to him. Hosea said that God was the same; God still loved the Israelites, although they worshipped other gods and disobeyed God's commandments.
- **Romans 8:38-39** Paul writes that nothing at all can separate Christians from God's love for them. God remains faithful and true in spite of all disasters and discouragements.
- God is the truth because God is faithful and God's love does not change. Jesus lived truthfully because he remained faithful to God, even though that led to his death. Jesus remained true to his

baptism, his work and his teachings through all difficulties and dangers.

- For the Christians today, living truthfully means being faithful to Gods commandments and always behaving in the loving way that Jesus showed.
- Living truthfully means not changing ones behaviour or standards when temptations and difficulties come.

Finding out the truth

- Modern scientific education teaches us to find out the truth by observation and experiment.
- Scientific method has shown how nature works and has made a lot of developments possible.
- We use scientific methods to find out the truth of “factual” statements, but scientific methods cannot help us find out the truth of statements like “I love you”, “God creates everything” or “Communism is wrong”.

Five important Questions to ask when finding out about the truth

To find out about the truth of what we read or hear, we need to ask these five questions about it:

1. Who said it?
2. What did he say?
3. What did he mean?
4. How does he know it?
5. What value does it have for my life?

To answer these questions correctly, it is important for us to listen or read **carefully**. If we do not pay attention, we shall not find out the truth of what is being said.

Prejudice

- **“Prejudice”** means **“judging in advance”**, deciding before you know the truth, or making up your mind before listening to or looking at the facts.

Examples of some prejudices

- Men are selfish.
- Communists are liars.
- Bembas talk too much.
- Politicians are corrupt.
- Women are foolish etc.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Mention the two types of learning.
2. Which type of learning involves someone deliberately teaching someone?
3. State the five types of questions one has to ask in finding out the truth of what we read or hear.
4. Give examples where Jesus gave his disciples unguided learning experience.
5. Compare the kind of learning that Hinduism teaches to learning in Islam.
6. Identify the three steps we need to take into consideration before making a choice.
7. How does a Guru teach?
8. Explain how Christians gave guided learning to their members.
9. What is the name of the traditional Hindu story that teaches that each person can only know part of the truth?
10. Define the word prejudice.

BIBLE PASSEGES

1. Jesus said, “I have set an example for you, so that you will do just what I have done for you”. **John 13: 15**
 - a. On what occasion did Jesus say these words?

- b. To whom did Jesus say these words?
 - c. What had Jesus done for them?
 - d. This was one way Jesus taught his disciples. What why is this?
2. "Go and get married; your wife will be unfaithful, and your children will be just like her" **Hosea 1: 2**
- a. Who said these words?
 - b. To whom were these words said?
 - c. What was the name of the unfaithful wife?
 - d. To who was the unfaithful wife compared?
 - e. What is the main lesson in the book from which these words were taken?
3. "Take nothing with you for your journey....." **Luke 9: 3**
- a. How many disciples did Jesus send out?
 - b. What did he send them out to do?
 - c. Mention two things which they were not to carry?
 - d. Mention two tasks they were to carry out.
4. "Once there was a man who went out to sow grain..... As he scattered the seed in the field, some of it fell along the path....." **Luke 8: 5**
- a. What happened to the seed that fell along the path?
 - b. What happened to the seed that fell on rocky ground?
 - c. What happened to the seed that fell among thorny bushes?
 - d. What happened to the seed that fell in good soil?
 - e. What is the name of this parable?
 - f. Was this parable guided or unguided learning?

END OF GRADE EIGHT

UNIT 1

FREEDON AND COMMUNITY

What is freedom?

Freedom means:

- Being able to decide for yourself what you will do.
- Being able to do what you want instead of being told what to do by another person.
- You have more freedom now than you had when you were a child.
- You have more freedom to decide what you will wear
- To choose where you will go when you are out and to
- Decide what activities you will do at school.

TASK

- List down some of the freedom you have now which you did not have when you were six years old.

Freedom in conflict

- In any society, community or family, the freedoms of different individuals clash.
- E.g. Mulenga's freedom to shout at Bwalya clashes with Mwilas' freedom to study without being disturbed.
- Mr Banda's freedom to spend his salary on beer clashes with his children's freedom from hunger.

Political freedom

- People all over the world are trying to get more freedom e.g.
- Freedom from being ruled by dictators or soldiers.
- Freedom to choose their own rulers.
- Freedom to worship.
- Freedom to travel etc.

Four (4) Factors that make freedom possible to day

- People's ability to communicate (using newspapers, radio, television, telephone etc.)
- People's success in solving the problem of time, distance and space (modern methods of transport such as vehicles aircrafts)
- People's ability to organise their societies as they want them to be
- The development of science and technology

Freedom and Laws

- Good laws and rules help us to live more fully and freely

Difference between rules and laws (Ten Commandments)

- Rules can easily be changed
- The ten commandments are not thought by a group of people
- Commandments (laws) express deep human values

Freedom in the bible

1. Why laws are given?

- in order to respect each other's freedom
- Deuteronomy 24:10-18 God said to the Israelites through Moses:
- do not deprive foreigners and orphans of their rights and
- do not take a widow's garment as a security for a loan
- Remember you were also slaves in Egypt and the Lord your God set you free.

2. God does not want people to be slaves of his laws

Mark 3:1-6 Jesus said;

- The Sabbath law was meant to give people freedom from working every day and
- Freedom to rest and relax
- At the time of Jesus this law had become burdensome to people and
- They could do little or nothing apart from praying
- Jesus showed that freeing a man from his sickness was more important

3. Paul tells us that God sends his spirit to set people free

Romans 8:1-2 Paul said;

- “there is no condemnation now for those who live in union with Christ Jesus
- For Christ has set me free from the law sin and death.”
- Paul also said we must use our freedom well by helping others and not become slaves to selfishness

1 Corinthians 10:24-25 Paul said;

- “We are allowed to do something, so they say.
- That is true, but not everything is true.....”

4. Jesus sums up all the laws of the old testament as;

- Love the lord your God with all your heart, withall yoursoul, and with your entire mind.
- This is the greatest and most important commandment. The second and most important commandment is this;
- Love your neighbour as yourself (Mathew 22:37-40).

Freedom in Islam

- Muslims believes that God has given us a divine gift, freedom.
- We can use correctly or badly Gods gifts
- **Rumi, a great Muslim Poet** explain it this way;
“Man is a mixture of intellect and lust. He is half angel and half animal, half snake and half fish.
- God has sent **the prophets** to show the correct way-**the five pillars of Islam** and the **Shariah law**

Freedom in Zambian Tradition

- People were advised to help one another
- To share what they had and
- Give special help to the people in need

- E.g. 1. Tukolwe twishibene twankishanya amabungo (BEMBA)
- Monkeys which know one another give each other fruits.

2. Odwala agawa mphika (CHINYANJA)

- Even the one who is a sick share what is in the pot

Four occasion when people in Zambian traditional religion helped each other

- At funerals
- When there was a poor harvest
- If someone was handicapped
- Looked after the orphans

United Nations and freedom

In 1948 the United Nations made a declaration of human rights and here are some of the freedoms for all the people of the world;

- No one shall be arrested, detained or exiled without a proper case
- Every one charged with a case has the right to be treated as innocent until proved guilty
- Everyone has freedom to choose which religion to belong to
- Everyone has freedom of movement.

The ideal community

Paul tells the Christians at Corinth that they should be a community like;

- A human body (1 Corinthians 12:14-26)
- The scripture from Paul teaches us three (3) things;
- Each member contributes what he can to the whole community
- Each member must be respected and cared for by all other members
- More care and respect must be shown to the weaker members

A real community

What is a real community?

- Is a group where the freedoms of each member and of all the members are respected?

Characteristics of a real community

- Each member cares for the other members
- Each member receives what he needs
- Each member contributes what he can

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

- What is freedom?
- To be able to decide for yourself what you will do instead of being told what to do by another person
- Mention **two** factors that make freedom possible today
- Peoples ability to communicate
- People's ability to organise their societies as they want them to be.
- Which people in the Bible were the disciples supposed to give special help and not to exploit?
- the poor, widows, orphans and foreigners
- Determine two important commandments that Jesus gave to support all laws of the O.T.?
- Love your God with all your heart, soul and spirit
- Love your neighbour as yourself

5. Mention the name of the great Muslim poet who wrote about freedom?

- Rumi
- Show two occasions when people in Zambian tradition helped each other.
- At funerals
- When there was a poor harvest
- One characteristics of a real community is; each member receives what he needs. What are the other two?
- Each member contributes what he can
- Each member cares for all the other members
- Conclude what the Sabbath day meant to do for the people?

To give people freedom from working every day and to rest and relax

Bible passages

1. “If the foot were to say, because I am not the hand, I do not belong to the body that would keep it from part of the body” **1 Corinthians 12:15**

a) What did St. Paul say Christians in Corinth should be like to the community?

➤ Like a human body

b) Describe two things that St. Paul teaches about a community

➤ Each member contributes what he can to the whole community

➤ Each member must be respected and cared for by all the members

c) Write down two characteristics of a real community

➤ Each member receives what he needs

➤ Each member cares for all the other members.

2. Jesus said to the man, come here to the front. Then he asked the people, what does our law allow us to do on the Sabbath.....? **Mark 3:1-6**

d) What did Jesus do for the man?

➤ He healed him

b) Explain the reaction of the Pharisees?

➤ They were unhappy and disappointed

c) What was the Sabbath meant to do for the people?

➤ To serve people's lives

e) Show the attitude Jesus portrayed towards the law?

➤ He obeyed it

f) Where did this incident take place?

UNIT 2

AUTHORITY AND LEADERSHIP

Give three (3) reasons communities such as schools, churches, organisations e.tc. Need laws and rules

- To control the selfishness and greed of the members.
- To protect the freedom of each member to receive what he needs and to develop fully.
- To co-ordinate the members so that they are all working together to achieve the aim of the group.

Why communities and groups of people have leaders

- To co-ordinate the members
- To do a particular work for the whole group
- To make sure that all members obey the laws and rules of the group
- To protect the weaker members of the group from being exploited by the stronger members
- To encourage members to achieve their aim

Where are following people get their authority from?

1. Prefects in school-**from the teachers**
2. High court judge –**from the chief justice**
3. A republican president-**from the electorates**

Traditional leaders

- What do the following **Bemba** proverbs teach about leadership?

1. Ubufumu bukishisha amenso.

Chieftainship makes the eyes red

2. Kashi kapya no mwine kashi apilemo.

The village was burnt and the headman was burnt with it.

3. Wanya wanya tateeka calo.

Threats and insults never rule the country.

4. Icikete ngoma no lwimbo cileshiba.

The one who holds the drum must be able to lead the singing.

It means the following;

- Leadership brings a lot of work and worries to the leader.
- A leader should be faithful to the people, even to die for them.
- A leader must lead by example not by threatening the people with punishments.

Political leaders

The country is organised democratically for one reason;

- In order to ensure that political leaders share power with the people.
- To stop leaders from using their position to make them-selves rich and to ensure that they serve people well, the government has put in place a **leadership code**.

Criticism of leaders

- What does the chi Nyanja proverb teach us about leadership?
- Mutu ukulu sulewa nkhonya (when the head is big, it cannot avoid punches).It means;
- A leader should expect to be criticise

Respect for leaders

What kind of a leader will people follow?

- Someone who listens to them and pays attention to their needs
- Someone they understand, who explains the reasons for their decisions and actions.
- Someone whose authority they willing accept, not a person they are forced to obey.
- Someone whose actions match with her words, who does what she has promised.
- Someone who is well balanced, being neither too hard nor too soft

Leadership in the Old Testament

- Four more than four (400) hundred years, the leaders of Israel were the **kings**.

Deuteronomy 17:15-20

God said to the Israelites;

- Make sure the man you choose to be king is the one whom the lord has chosen.
- The king is not to have many children,
- Because this would make him turn away from the lord.
- He is not to make himself rich with silver and gold.
- When he becomes king, he is to have a book of Gods law and teachings.
- He is to keep this book near him and read from it all his life.
- So that he will learn to honour the lord and to obey faithfully everything that is commanded from it.
- This will keep him from thinking that is better than his fellow Israelites and
- From disobeying the lords commandments in any way.

Psalms 72:12-14

- He the king shall rescue the poor who call to him.
- He has pity on the weak and the poor.
- He rescues from oppression and violence.
- Their lives are precious to him.

Ezekiel 34:2-4

God said to the Israelites;

- “You doomed, you shepherds of Israel!
- You take care of yourselves but never tend my sheep.
- You drink the milk, wear clothe made from wool, and kill and eat the finest animals,
- But you never tend the sheep.
- You have not taken care of the young ones, healed those that are sick, bandaged those that are hurt
- Brought back those that have wondered off. Instead you treated them cruelly”.

In summary, God gave laws in the old testament to;

- Protect the weak and the poor from the rich, the strong who oppress them.

The king was supposed to favour for **the weak, poor or neglected**.

Leadership in the New Testament

Mathew 12:19-20

- “He will not ague and shout, or make loud speeches in the streets.
- He will be gentle to those who are weak and kind to those who are helpless.
- He will persist until the causes of justice triumph and on him all people will put their confidence”.

Mark 10:42-45 or Luke 22:24-27 or John 13:3-15.

- Jesus gave his disciples an example to follow ,
- As leaders, they must be **servants of the people**.

Leadership and law in the New Testament

Mark 2:23-27

- “Jesus was walking through the cornfields on the Sabbath.
- As his disciples walked along with him, they began to pick the ears of the corn.
- So the Pharisees said to Jesus, look it is against our law for your disciples to do that on the Sabbath!”
- Jesus answered, “Have you never read what David did that time when he needed something to eat?
- He and his men were hungry, so they went into the house of God and ate the bread offered to God.
- This happened when **Abiathar** was the high priest.
- According to our law only the priests may eat this bread, but David ate it and gave it to his men.
- And Jesus concluded that the Sabbath was made for the good of man; man was not made for the Sabbath.”

Leadership in Islam

- **BAYAZID a Muslim saint** did deliberately things against the rules and rituals of Islam.
- He bought a loaf of bread and began to eat in full view of his followers.
- It was the day of fasting in the month of Ramadan.
- His followers were shocked when they saw Bayazid eating on a fast day.
- His followers immediately left him and went back.

SAMPLE QUESTINS

1. Give **two** reasons why rules are needed in a secondary school.
2. Describet**two** **Qualities** of a good leader
3. State **two** reasons why communities and groups of people have leaders.
4. Where do the following people get their authority from?
 - a) A high court judge
 - b) A police man
 - c) A referee of a soccer match
5. Which people ruled Israel for more than 400 years?
6. Explain two reasons God gave people laws in the Old Testament?
7. Analyse who Bayazid was?
- 8.Explain the behaviour of Bayazid which shocked his followers?
9. Show the qualities of a king as stated in Deuteronomy 17:15-20.Mention three.
10. According to psalms 72:12-14, which people in the nation was the king of Israel was

Supposed to favour.

Bible passages

1. “Look it is against our law for your disciples to do that on Sabbath”.
Mark 2:23-27
 - a) Who said these words?

- b) Describe what the disciples had been doing which was against the law?
 - c) What was Jesus answer to this question?
 - d) Assess which of the Ten Commandments were the Pharisees observing in this case?
 - e) Analyse the attitude of Jesus towards this law?
 - f) Who said these words to Jesus?
2. Jesus rose from the table, took off his outer garment and tied a towel around his waist. “Are you going to wash my feet lord”? **John 13:4-12**
- a) Who said these words, are you going to wash my feet lord?
 - b) Explain what Jesus was about to do?
 - c) On what occasion were these words said?
 - d) What did Simon Peter say to Jesus when he came to him?
 - e) What did Jesus answer?
 - f) Mention the question Jesus asked his disciples when he returned to his place at the table.
 - g) Show the lesson Jesus taught his disciples by washing their feet?
3. “Have you ever read what David did that time when he needed something to eat”? **Mark 2:23-27**
- a) Who said these words?
 - b) Explain what David did in the passage
 - c) Conclude the point the speaker was trying to make?
4. “You are doomed, you shepherds of Israel! You take care of yourselves but never tend the sheep.....” **Ezekiel 34:2-4**
- a) Who said these words?
 - b) Who was he talking to?
 - c) Why were the shepherds of Israel doomed?
 - d) Show two things they were doing to them.

UNIT 3

AMBITIONS AND HOPES

- **Ambition** is a strong desire to achieve something.

Ambition change

- Our ambition change as our circumstances change.
 - This is due to the increase in knowledge and experience.
- What shows our ambition?

- **Behaviour shows ambition**

- **Wilma a girl** changed the word through determination and prayer
- **Hope** can be defined as anticipation for something good.

What hopes are based on?

- Our hope is based **on reason**.

The hope of Islam

- The Muslims hope is based on complete power and on Gods justice and favour towards good people.

The Quran says;

- “If God sends you suffering, no one can remove it except God.
If God gives you good luck, no one can take away his blessing from you.
- God is good to whoever he wishes to bless”

Hope in the Old Testament

- The Israelites looked upon God as the creator who had the whole world in his hands. Here is part of an Israelite prayer;
- “ I depend on God alone, I put my hope in Him,
- He alone protects and saves me; He is my defender.....” **Psalms 62:1-9**

Hope in the New Testament

- Christian is hopeful because they believe that God loved the world and cared for the people.
- What makes Christian so sure about this is that God rose up Jesus from the dead.
- Christians do not base their hope for a happy life on material things, on riches, on success, on their clever business.
- This would be foolish. **Luke 12:16-21, Luke 12:22-34.**
- Religious people hope for a better future, not with more money and more comfort, but with better relationships between people and also between people and God.

Vocation

- Vocation is calling to do God's work.
- It is the occupation to which an individual is especially attracted to.
- It is the occupation one is best suited for and has both the talent and qualification.

Types of vocation

- Ministers of gospel
- nursing
- Teaching etc.

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. What makes our ambition change?
2. What shows our ambition?
3. Name the girl who changed the world through determination and prayer?
4. In the parable of the rich fool, what is the rich fool's hope based on?
5. Why the rich fool is called a fool?
6. What is a Muslim's hope based on?
7. What is Christian hope?
8. Where are Christian hopes based on?
9. Explain the meaning of the term "vocation".

Bible passages

1. "The man said I will tear down my barns and build bigger ones where I will store my corn and all my goods....." **Luke 12:16-34**
 - a) What made the man tear down his barns?
 - b) What did Jesus call this man?
 - c) What does Jesus tell his followers to do with their goods?
 - d) Where does Jesus tell his followers to store their riches?
 - e) Give one reason the man walked away very sad.
2. "Look how the flowers grow.....even Solomon in his glory was not like one of these". **Mathew 6:26-31**
 - a) Whom was Jesus addressing?
 - b) Provide other examples did Jesus give?
 - c) What was Jesus teaching?
 - d) Give two reasons why Christians are hopeful

UNIT 4

FRIENDSHIP LOVE AND MARRIAGE

Who is a friend?

- A person whom you like very much, trust, share secrets with enjoys being with and respect.
- Any person you know who is not your enemy.
- A person you have sex with who is not your married partner.

True friendship

- **A true friend** is one you trust.
- **A true friend** is one who accepts your family and friends.

Conditions of true friendship

- The conditions are **trust and love**.

Friendship in the Old Testament

a) **David and Jonathan (1 Samuel 18,19 and 20)**

- David and Jonathan were great friends.
- Jonathan swore eternal friendship with David because of his deep affection for him.
- He took off the robe he was wearing and gave it to David, together with his armour and also his sword, bow, and belt.
- Jonathan was the son of the first king of Israel called **Saul** and David the son of **Jesse**.
- David met Jonathan in King Saul's palace. He had gone there to serve the king as a musician.
- However David was a very talented young man. He was also a warrior.
- One day he killed a giant called **Goliath** who had given the nation of Israel a hard time.
- David was praised by many people and women sang a song for him.
- King Saul became jealous and planned to kill him.

- Saul believed **that David would take over the kingdom from him.**

Read more about the story.

Ruth and Naomi (Ruth 1:1-17)

- Ruth was a daughter-in law of Naomi.
- In Vs.16,17 But Ruth answered her; don't ask me to leave you
- Let me go with you. Where ever you go, I will go; where ever you leave, I will live.
- Your people will be my people and your God will be my God. Wherever you die, I will die, and that is where I will be buried.
- May the lord's worst punishment come upon me if I let anything but death separate me from you?**Read more about the story.**

Friendship in the New Testament

1. John 14:13-15

- "The greatest love a person can have for his friends his to give his life for them. And you do what I command you.
- I call you friends because I have told you everything I have heard from my father".

2. Mathew 16:21-23

- "I must go to Jerusalem and suffer much from the elders; the chief priests and the teachers of the law. I will be put to death, three days later I will be raised to life".
- Peter took him aside and began to rebuke him. "God forbid it lord! That must never happen".
- Jesus turned round and said to peter, get away from me Satan! You are my obstacle in my way.

Mark 14:18, John 14:13-15

- While they were at the table eating, Jesus said, I tell you that one of you will betray me-one who is eating with me."

3. Acts 9:26-30 and Acts 11:20-26

- Barnabas demonstrated being a true friend to Paul.

Friendship in Zambian tradition Religion

Traditional proverbs

➤ **Umubyo untu wabona pacimbo ca mfwa**

A friend is one you see singing at the funeral (Lala)

➤ **Cibwenzi ca nkhwangwa cakoma pokwera**

The friendship of an axe is good when one is climbing up (Chinyanja)

Friendship in Hinduism (The Rig Veda)

➤ “The one who helps the passer-by when asked makes that passer-by a friend for days to come. The one who does not share his food with his friends, the comrade at his side, is no true.....”

➤ A Hindu boy is told at his initiation ceremony that **you have become a protector of your friends against the curse of men.**

Friendship in Islam (The Quran)

➤ A friend is one who should be close to you.

➤ “All believers are brothers. Be at peace with all brothers and make peace among them”.

Different parts of a person's character

1. **Physical needs:** Are feelings which our bodies have, such as, hunger, pain, cold, heat thirst etc.
2. **Social needs:** We need to have friends and to friends to other people. We need to love and to be loved.
3. **Emotions:** Are strong feelings we have at different times, such as sex, anger, happiness, fear, jealous and sadness.
4. **Reason:** The ability to **think** and work out what is good for ourselves and for other people.
5. **Will:** This is our ability to do what is good for ourselves and other people even when we feel like not doing it. It is also our ability not to do what we feel like doing when it is not good for us or other people.

Four different aspects of a person involved in love

- Emotional
- Social
- Physical
- Spiritual

Different meaning of love

- Love is a feeling
- Love is a decision.
- Love grows and matures.
- Love protects the loved one.
- Love shares.
- True love is based on responsible friendship.

Five types of love

1. **Parental love:** love between parents and children.
2. **Filial:** love between children and parents.
3. **Civic:** love among people not related but based on mutual respect and common interests.
4. **Marital:** love between husband and wife.
5. **Creaturely:** love between people and God

Difference between love and Infatuation

Love	Infatuation
1.Love takes time	1.Infatuation comes suddenly
2. Love comes after seeing a person in many situations.	2.love at first sight
3. Love is based on knowing the inner person, the qualities, and the attitudes.	3.Infatuation is based on e.g. appearance social abilities e.tc
4.love wants another person to be truly happy in life	4.Infatuation is selfish, wanting pleasure now.
5.love gives	5.Infatuation takes
6.love sees the other person as	6. Sees only the positive qualities

he/she really is both the negative and positive qualities	and ignore the negative ones.
7.love creates trust, peace and self confidence	7.creates jealous, fighting and possessiveness
8.love faces problems and overcomes barriers	8. Infatuation ignores problems and barriers.

Religious teaching on love

a) Christianity (Luke 10:27-37 Mark 8:34, Mathew 22:37)

- Jesus tells a story about the meaning of love.
- The Samaritan gives up his time, transport and money and risks his life and property for the sake of the injured man.
- This completely **unselfish love** is the main teaching of the New Testament.

b) Islam (Hadith)

- “All human beings are the sons and daughters of Adam and Eve. God loves the person who loves the human being God has created.....None of you is a believer until he loves for his brother what he loves for him-self”.

c) Hinduism (Mahabharata)

- “Do nothing to others which, if done to you, would cause you pain.....True righteousness is to treat other people as you wish to be treated.”

Marriage

- Is a union between a man and a woman?
- It is the legal union on mutual love and respect between partners.

Qualities of a good wife

- One who is faithful to the husband
- One who loves the relatives of her husbands and friends.
- Must be very hard working.

- One who can show respect to the husband.
- Should be in good health.

Qualities of a good husband

- One who is faithful
- Honest
- Trustworthy
- Sociable
- Health

Different Religious teachings on marriage

a) Christianity (1corinthians 7:3-4)

- “A man should fulfil his duty as a husband and a wife should fulfil her duty as a wife, and each should satisfy the other’s needs. A wife is not the master of her own body but her husband. In the same way the husband is not the master of his own body, but is wife”.

b) Islam

- “A man, who has been blessed with a chaste wife, has been helped by God to achieve half his Islam, and then he should observe piety so as to achieve the other half.

c) Hinduism

- In the Hindu marriage ceremony the man says to the woman;
- “Let me reach your friendship; let me not be separated from your friendship; let your friendship not go away from me; I hold your heart in service and friendship.”

d) Zambian Tradition.

The purpose of marriage was so that children would be born into a home with parents and family to love them and care for them.

- Formally it was the families or parents who chose the marriage partners of their sons and daughters.
- Marriages were made strong by agreements between the families of the woman and man who got married.

- Money or property called dowry was given from one family to the other.
- In Zambian tradition, dowry (lobola) was given to the woman's family.
- In Hindu tradition, dowry was given to the man's family.

Note that, **UN faithfulness** will lead to;

- Family quarrels
- Acquiring HIV/AIDS
- Divorcé

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Describe four different aspects a person involved in love.
2. Mention three reasons why sex outside marriage and prostitution is wrong.
3. Explain the purpose of marriage in most traditions?
4. Differentiate between love and Infatuations.
5. Why were young people taught about sex at the time they became physically mature,
6. State four types of love.
7. What is reason?
8. In Zambian tradition, to who is the dowry paid?
9. In Hindu tradition, who pays the dowry?
10. According to the New Testament, which parable teaches unselfish love?

Bible passages

1. Peter took him aside and began to rebuke him; God forbid! That must never happen to you". Mathew 16:21-23
 - a) Whom had peter taken aside to rebuke?
 - b) What had this person said that made Peter rebuke him?
 - c) Explain what this person said to peter in reply?
2. While they were at the table eating Jesus said, I tell you that one of you will betray me, one who is eating with me."Mark 14:18
 - a) Whom was Jesus talking to?
 - b) Explain the reaction of those he was talking to?

- c) What did they say to Jesus?
 - d) Predict who was going to betray Jesus?.
3. "Saul went to Jerusalem and tried to join the disciples, but they would not believe that he was a disciple."
- a) Why did they think that Saul was not a true disciple?
 - b) Who helped to convince the disciples that Saul could be trusted?
 - c) Show the name of the town where believers for the first time were called Christians?
 - d) What did Saul's name change to?.
4. ".....I will give her to you as your wife on condition that you serve me as a brave and royal soldier....." 1 Samuel 18:17
- a) Who said the above words?
 - b) To whom was he talking?
 - c) Name the daughter he was to give him as a wife?
 - d) Mention the son who became deeply attracted to him?
 - e) Describe two things the son gave him to show his love for him?.
5. "Where ever you go, I will go. Where ever you live I will live....." Ruth 1:1-17
- a) Who said these words?
 - b) To whom where these words said?
 - c) Who was Naomi's husband?
 - d) What else in the quotation did the person saying the above words say? Mention two
 - e) Deduce the lesson we can learn from the above quotation?.

UNIT 5

SUFFERING AND DEATH

- All of us experience pain and suffering. There are different types of pain.
- It can be physical, mental, emotional or spiritual.

How individuals reacts to suffering and disappointment

- They get angry
- Give up
- Complain
- Blame God
- Blame others
- Cry
- Try harder
- Blame themselves

How groups react to suffering and disappointments

- They may gather to mourn and give comfort at a funeral.
- They may encourage a person not to give up but to try again.
- They may give money, shelter, medicine or advice.

Religious teachings on suffering, death and life after death.

a. Christianity

The Bible gives different reasons for suffering. Here are some of them:

- To punish people for their sins and for disobeying God. Deuteronomy 28:15-24
- To discipline people and teach them. Hebrews 12:5-11
- To test and purify people's faith in God. 1Peter 1:6-7
- Because suffering is the way to enter the kingdom of God. Mark 8:34-35

- To teach people that they depend completely on God for everything.²
Corinthians 12:7-10

Two ways in which Jesus was disappointed

- Many people rejected his teaching and his help.
- His family neighbours and followers failed to understand his work.
Mark 3:20-22; 6:1-6; 8:31-33

Ways Jesus suffered physically before his crucifixion (Mark 14:22-15)

- His friend Judas betrays him
- All his disciples left him and ran away.
- People insulted him and beat him.
- His friend Peter said he did not know him.
- He was whipped and mocked.
- He was nailed to a cross and insulted until he died.

Jesus reaction to suffering and disappointment (Mark 14:22-24)

In all these suffering and disappointments,

- Jesus did not complain or protest
- He offered his suffering and his life, his body and blood to God for sake of other people

b. Suffering in Zambian tradition

Two reasons suffering happens according to Zambian tradition;

- By offending (displeasing) the spirits.
- Being hated by a witch.

Bemba proverbs

1. Umupashi ushipalwa mupokwa Nama. (If the spirit is not respected he will take away the animals during hunting.)
2. Umupashi uwaishibikwa taulya muntu. (If the spirit is respected he will prevent bad thing from happening)

Note that; if the spirits are respected, thy can protect against sickness and bad luck.

- Sometimes death or sickness or bad luck is blamed on a witch.
- **A witch** is a person who hates other people and uses special power to hurt or kill them.

c. Suffering in Hinduism

- Hinduism teaches that we have suffering and disappointments because we care about things and our bodies.
- The person who abandons all desires, who never thinks I am this or this is mine, will proceed to peace. **(Bhagavad Gita)**
- Hinduism also explains why people suffer by the idea of Karma.
- **Karma** is an action either good or bad.
- the life into which I am reborn will depend on your karma
- **Bad karma can be removed only by doing good deed**

d. Suffering in Islam

- Islam teaches that sufferings come from God who has all power.
- God does not put a burden on a soul greater than it can support. **(Quran)**

Religious teaching on death

1. Christianity

- Death came into the world because of disobedience. (Genesis 3:22-24,6:1-7)
- God decided that people will not leave forever because people are wicked and God is sorry that he made man.

2. Islam

- In the Quran is like the story in Genesis; Adam and his wife were tempted by accepting to eat from the forbidden fruit.
- “Allah says to them; Go away from here. Your descendant will be enemies of each other. There you shall live and there you shall die.”(Quran)

3. Hinduism

- For Hindus, death is not the end of a person; it is a gateway to another world or life.
- The Vedas tell the story of Yama.

- **Yama became** the first man who died and the first man who conquered death
- People pray to Yama to set them free to join the better world after death.

4. Zambian tradition

Two ideas why death comes into the world;

- Because of man's bad behaviour; God leaves the earth because man has become a killer.
- The animal with the message of death arrives on earth, so that death is released to rule the earth.

Ideas about life after death in Zambian tradition

- The traditional Zambian belief is that after a person dies the spirit of the person still lives.
- The spirit remains part of the community and has power to harm or help people.
- This is why the spirit of the dead person is given gifts and asked for help.
- It is believed that the spirit of the witch may continue troubling people just as the witch had done before death.
- When a person dies, the Bemba say;
- **Les asekula nkoko shakwe.** (God has taken back the chicken he put in safe keeping).
- **Les a tona cakwe.** (God does not destroy his creatures).

Muslim ideas about life after death

- The Quran states very many times that God will raise people from death and judge them at the day of judgement.
- God will reward the faithful ones and punish the unbelievers.

Ideas about life after death

- The soul of a person does not die, because it is part of the great soul (Brahman),

- Every Hindu hopes that his soul will be united with Brahman and set free from having to live in a body in this world.
- Freedom from being born into another body is called **Moksha**.
- The person who dies and lived a good life the soul will be born into a better.
- If a person who dies has lived a bad life, the soul will be born into a lower class or even into animal, e.g. dog.
- A person's spirit (**Atman**) is reborn after the physical body many times.
- **Re-incarnation** is the rebirth of one's spirit.
- Hindus usually burn the body of a dead person **because the burning of the body is a sign that the soul is free from the body-free to be united with Brahman or free to be born into its next body.**

Life after death in the Old Testament

- At first the Israelites did not believe in life after death.
- "The world of the dead is getting ready to welcome the king of Babylonia..... You used to be honoured with the music of harps, but now here you are in the world of the dead". Isaiah 14:9-11
- "Later, many Jews believed that dead people would live again; some will enjoy eternal life, and some will suffer eternal disgrace." (Daniel 12:2)
- At that time of Jesus, some Jews (the Pharisees) believed in resurrection after death, but other Jews (Sadducees) did not believe in any resurrection (Acts 23:6-7).

Meaning which the resurrection of Jesus has for Christians

- It puts Christian's right with God. Romans 4:25.
- It proves Jesus is the son of God- Romans 1:4.
- It means Jesus has prepared a place with God for his followers- John 14:1-4
- It made it possible for Christians to receive the Holy spirit- John 16:12-20.

- It makes Christians sure that they will also rise from the dead -1 Corinthians 15:12-20.
- 1. The parable of JESUS and Lazarus makes Christians believe that people are judged and live their risen life immediately after death. Luke 16:19-31
- 2. In the parable of the last judgement Christians believe that people will rise and be judged all together at the second coming of Jesus. Mathew 25:31-46

Two African who accepted death

- Charles Lwanga
- Bernard Mizeki

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. Mention two ways in which people react to disappointments and sufferings.
2. State two different traditional explanations for a person suffering.
3. According to Hinduism, why do people suffer?
4. What is Karma?
5. How can bad Karma be removed?
6. Give two reasons the Bible give for suffering
7. List two ways in which Jesus suffered physically before crucifixion
8. According to Zambian traditional belief, what happens to the spirit of the person who has died?
9. What is birth into another body being called?
10. At the time of Jesus which Jews did not believe in resurrection?
11. Mention two African Christians who accepted death.

Bible passages

1. "Take this cup of suffering away from me.Yet not what I want but what you want." **Mark 14:36**
 - a) Who said these words?
 - b) Where did this happen?
 - c) Name the three disciples who were sleeping nearby on this occasion

- d) Explain two ways Jesus suffered during the last day of his life
 - e) Assess the reaction of Jesus to his suffering?.
2. "He is not here ; he has been raised"
- a) Who said the above words?
 - b) Name one of the people they were talking to
 - c) When these women told the disciples what had happened, what did they say?
 - d) Which disciple went to prove that Jesus had really risen from the dead?
3. One of them named Cleopas asked him, "Are you the only visitor in Jerusalem who doesn't know the things that have been happening there these last few days"?
- a) What "things" was Cleopas talking about?
 - b) Where was Cleopas going when he said these words?
 - c) What did Jesus go on explaining to Cleopas as they continued their journey?
 - d) How did he recognise that it was Jesus talking to them?

UNIT 5

RELIGION AND PRAYER

Religion

- Is the way people express their understanding of the meaning of life.

Four ways to Moksha.

A person who believes that the meaning of life is to unite the soul with Brahman expresses his belief by following one of the four ways to Moksha.

- The way of action
- The way of discipline
- The way of devotion
- The way of self-denial.

Prayer

- Prayer is communication between people and that greater life.
- For Muslims that greater life is the one God called **Allah**.
- For Christians the greater life is the **Trinity of the Father the Son and the Holy Spirit**.
- For Hindus the greater life is **Brahman**.
- In Zambian Tradition, the greater life is the **Creator God and the spirit**.

Seven (7) activities involving prayer

- Asking for things or help to do things.
- Listening to commandments or guidance.
- Expressing thanks for the gifts received.
- Achieving unity between the greater life and the life of the person praying.
- Saying sorry for things done wrong.
- Praising the greatness and goodness of the greater life.
- Giving gifts and offering sacrifices.

Three kinds of prayer

1. **Private prayer**-when someone communicates with God or the spirits or Brahman.
2. **Community prayer**- Is when people meet together to worship and pray.
3. **Prayer of action**- Is when people express their religion in their everyday life, by their behaviour and their attitudes to other people.

Prayer in Zambian tradition involve

- Asking spirits of the ancestors for help, especially before any activity. E.g. hunting, planting, and giving medicine on which people's lives depended on.
- There are also prayers to God, especially when rains do not come or when there is an epidemic or disease.

Why gifts of food and drink given to the spirits of ancestors?

- Because the spirits are active members of the community.
Important moments of a person's life when prayer was conducted in Zambian tradition;
- **At birth,**
- **At puberty,**
- **At marriage and**
- **Death**

When beer is made in the village, some of the beer is poured on the ground for;

- Thanksgiving
Before any special event like; battle, long journey prayer was conducted for the following reason;
- For protection and success.

Muslim prayer

- Muslim must worship God five times every day; **at sunrise; at midday**; in the **afternoon**; in **the evening** and before going to sleep at night.
- Before praying, a Muslim must wash his face, hands and feet.
- A Muslim prays with his head covered and his feet bare.
- He prays while facing in the direction of Mecca.

Two parts of the Quran often used in prayer

- In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful: Praise be to God, the lord of creation, the compassionate, the merciful king of the judgement.

Some actions taken during every day prayer

- Standing up while praying
- Muslim raises his hands
- Bow their knees; while kneeling, he bends forward two or more times until his face touches the mat or the ground.

Prayer in the Mosque

- The midday prayers on Friday are held at the Mosque.
- A Mosque has a place for the people to wash before praying
- In the Mosque there is a place on one wall which shows the direction of Mecca.
- There are no seats in the Mosque.
- There are no pictures or statues or images in a Mosque; the walls may be decorated with pattern of lines or with verses from the Quran.
- The Friday midday prayers are attended only by men. **Women do not attend.**
- During worship in the Mosque, no offering or collection of money.

The five pillars of Islam

1. **Creed**-Believing that there is only one God and that Muhammad is the prophet of God.
2. **Praying five times a day.**
3. **Alms giving** (helping the poor)
4. **Fasting in the month of Ramadan** (are the 28 days when Muhammad wrote Quran).
5. **Going on Pilgrimage** to Mecca.
 - Mecca in Arabia was the **home of Muhammad** and is the place of **the Kaaba**, which is the building containing **the Black Stone given to Abraham by the Angel Gabriel.**

Hindu prayer

- In Hinduism prayer is by individual, not by a congregation
- There are no rules about to pray or how to worship.
- The Hindu teacher **called Ramakrishna** says; “pray in any way you like”.
- The word “**Om**” is often used in Hindu prayer. This word is full of religious meaning to the Hindu.
- To help them in prayer, Hindus use; images or objects.
- The prayer mostly used at sunrise or sunset is called **Gayati.**

Diwali

- Hindus celebrates special feasts and festivals and pilgrimages. One of the most popular Hindu festivals in Zambia is Diwali.
- Diwali means **group of lights.**
- Hindus have many lights in their houses at Diwali to welcome **wealth and prosperity for the New Year and to give thanks for the crops and harvest of the previous year.**
- Houses are cleaned, fireworks exploded to **frighten away evil spirit.**
- Diwali is the feast the goddess Lakshmi, the wife of the God Vishnu.
- Lakshmi is the one who brings wealth and prosperity.

The four ways of Hinduism

- There four main ways called **Yogas** in Hinduism. A Hindu may follow one of them as a path to Moksha;
- 1. **The way of action** – working hard to do your duty; doing good things.
- 2. **The way of devotion** – Loving God and worshipping God and thinking about God all the time.
- 3. **The way of discipline** – controlling the body and senses so that you are no longer troubled by pain or physical desires.
- 4. **The way of self-denial** – giving up things like wealth, comfort, food, sexual intercourse and the company of other people to concentrate only on God.

Examples when Jesus conducted prayers

- Jesus spent a lot of time **in private prayer**, especially at very important moments in his life. Luke 6:12-13 and 21:41-44.
- Jesus joined in **community prayer** when he attended **the synagogue on the Sabbath**. Luke 4:16, Luke 19:45-47.
- Jesus always expressed his **prayer in action** by **obeying God**. Luke 4:28-30, 8:52-55 and 22:42.

Jesus teachings about prayer

- Jesus told his disciples to pray in private. (Mathew 6:6)
- He taught them to pray not only with words but by their action. (Mathew 7:21)
- And he taught them to share bread and wine in memory of him. (1 cor. 11:23-25)
- Jesus also taught disciples to be humble when they prayed, not boasting to God but asking for forgiveness. (Luke 18:10)
- Jesus taught them that God always answers prayer and that they should not give up but keeps on troubling God. Luke 11:9-13

Holy Communion

- Jesus command to share bread and wine in memory of him.
- Holy Communion is called by different names; Eucharist, Lords supper and Holy mass.
- This kind of worship is celebrated in different ways by different congregations.
- But all of them express certain things by this special meal as follows;
 1. They share bread and wine to show that they are united as **one community**. (1 Corinthians 10:17)
 2. They share bread and wine as Christ's body and blood to show that they are **united with Christ**. (1 cor.10:16)
 3. They repeat the same actions which Jesus did at the last supper with his disciples to show **that they are continuing Jesus work**. (1 Cor.11:22-26)

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1. What is prayer?
2. Mention three activities which prayer teaches.
3. List down three kinds of prayer
4. In Zambian tradition, what does prayer mostly involve?
5. Why are gifts of food and drink given to the spirits of ancestors?
6. In Zambian tradition, at what important moments of a person's life was there prayer
7. Where do Muslims have their midday prayers on Friday?
8. Describe the five pillars of Islam.
9. Explain the meaning of Diwali?
10. Show three things expressed by Christians as they take the Holy Communion.

Bible passages

1. "Once there were two men who went up to the temple to pray". Luke 18:10.
 - a) Who were these two people?
 - b) Why was God not pleased with one of these two men?

- c) Why was God pleased with the other?
 - d) What conclusion did Jesus make to this parable?.
2. "Suppose one of you should go to a friend's house at midnight and say to his friend; let me borrow three loaves of bread..... "Luke 11:5
- a) What was the friends' reaction?
 - b) What made the friend help him with the bread?
 - c) Conclude what this parable teaches us about prayer?

END OF GRADE NINE TOPICS

MAY THE LORD GOD GIVE YOU QUICK UNDERSTANDING