GRADE TEN (10) WORK

UNIT 1: THE BIRTH AND INFANCY OF JOHN THE BAPTIST AND JESUS CHRIST

BIRTH TRADITIONS AND CUSTOMS

In Zambia, there are many birth traditions and customs. A **custom** is an activity, a rule or ceremony done by a particular group of people as part of the way of life. Almost all ethnic groups in Zambia have their unique customs that make them different from others.

There are also some customs which are common and cut across all tribes. These are what bring us together as Zambians in particular and Africans in general. Traditions on the other hand are practices, customs, beliefs and opinions that are passed on from one generation to the next.

There are various traditions and practices on the naming and protection of the baby at birth.

OCCASION	TRADITION AND CUSTOMS
Choosing of a name and naming of the baby:	❖ Naming can be done before or after birth. ❖ Choosing of the name may depend on circumstances; examples: where there is hunger or famine (Nzala in Chi Tonga), a boy after a chain of girls (Mutinta) and many others. ❖ The baby is named after the umbilical cord has dropped off. ❖ Sometimes a child is named after a relative or ancestor.
Protection of the baby:	❖ After birth, the mother and child are secluded for a period of time for protection ❖ Both husband and wife are not allowed to have sexual relations for a period of time. ❖ Roots, charms and other traditional medicines are used to protect the baby from disease and witchcraft ❖ Sacrifices of beer or food and prayers are offered to the ancestral spirits.

Importance of birth traditions and customs

Birth is a unifying factor in every home. The birth of a child brings a strong bond between husband and wife and the two families. Relative and friends usually bring gifts for the baby or the mother to welcome and appreciate new life. These traditions are important because:

a) They show an appreciation of new life.

b) It is the identity of the child and continuity of life.

c) It shows the usefulness of the child to the community

THE BIRTH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST

Bible text: Luke 1:5-24; 57-66

The reasons why the birth of John the Baptist was special and important:

- His birth was foretold (mentioned long before he was born)
- It removed shame which came with barrenness on Elizabeth (childlessness was blamed on the wife in those days)
- His parents where beyond child bearing age and very old.
- Zachariah prayed for the son and the birth of John was the answer.
- Both Zachariah and Elizabeth were descendants from the priestly families and upright before God.

Customs of Nazarite Children at Birth (Numbers 6:1-8)

John was to be brought up as a Nazarite; meaning the "separated one". The customs included:

- No drinking of alcohol
- No going near or touching of dead bodies
- No cutting of his hair

Purpose of john's life and ministry

- To be the forerunner of the Messiah.
- To be the spiritual Elijah (performing tasks through the Holy Spirit).
- To be the hearer of discord (to convert those who rebelled against right living).
- To prepare the nation for the coming of the Messiah.

How john's birth was a fulfilment of Old Testament prophecy

- He was the forerunner of the Messiah
- He was the hearer of discord
- He prepared the way for the coming of the Messiah.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE BIRTH OF JESUS

Bible text

- The announcement of the birth of Jesus to Mary (Lk 1:26-38)
- The announcement of the birth of Jesus to Joseph (Mt 1:18-25)
- Mary's visit to Elizabeth (Lk 1:39-45)
- The birth of Jesus Christ (Lk 2:1-7)
- The announcement of the birth of Jesus to shepherds (Lk 2:1-)
- The visit of the wise men and the flight to Egypt (Lk 1-23)
- Jesus in the temple as a baby (Lk 2:21-39)
- Jesus at twelve years old (Lk 2:41-52)

Jesus' titles show the purpose of his coming

a) JESUS means- saviour of the people from sin.

b) MESSIAH (the Christ) means- anointed one.

c) SON OF GOD –meaning son of the most high, showing his deity.

d) SON OF DAVID- meaning born in the lineage of David (to be king of people' lives)

The purpose of the Messiah' Kingdom

The fact that the Jews were in slavery by the Romans, made them anxious about the birth of Jesus Christ. They thought he was going to come with mighty army that would drive the Romans away and set them free. But the purpose of Messianic Kingdom was made clear to Joseph as:

a) Not conquest but salvation.

b) Not deliverance from the Romans but sin.

c) Not an earthly physical monarch but spiritual one.

Meaning of gifts from the wise men

Gold- showed Jesus' Kingship

Frankincense- represented his Deity

Myrrh- represented his coming suffering

HOW THE BIRTH OF JESUS WAS FUFILLED IN OLD TESTAMENT PROPHECY

SNo	Old Testament prophecy:	How the prophecy was fulfilled in New Testament:
01	To be born in David's family (Isaiah 9;6-7, 11:1-3; Psalms 89:3-4)	Was born from the line of David (Mt 1:1,16-17,20-21)
02	To be born of a virgin(Isaiah 7:14)	Was born of the virgin Mary(Mt 1:3)
03	To be born in Bethlehem(Micah 5:2)	Was born in Bethlehem(Lk 2:1-7)
04	Would live in Egypt and called out (Hosea 11:1)	He lived in Egypt and was called out there(Mt 2:18)
05	Would live in Nazareth(Isaiah11:1)	He lived in Nazareth(Mt 2;23)
06	Bethlehem's children would be killed (Jeremiah 31:15)	Herod had Bethlehem's children massacred(Mt 2:18)

The three main ceremonies performed by Jewish parents after birth

- **Circumcision**- was done when the child was eight days old or one week.
  This was an outward agreement or covenant that Gold had made with the Jews. Anyone not circumcised could neither share the hopes of the nation nor join in the worship Yahweh nor be counted as Israelite... (Genesis 17:9-14 and Leviticus 12:13)

- **Dedication**- was the second ceremony and was performed at the age of one month. At this age, every first born male child was presented to God in the Temple of dedication; then bought back or redeemed by the payment of five Shekels. (Exodus 13:2, Numbers 18:15-16 and Luke 2:22)
- **Purification**- was the third ceremony done at forty days after the birth of the male child to sanctify (purify) the mother. She had to offer a *lamb for burnt offering* and a *bird for sin offering* (Leviticus 12:1-8). If the parents were poor, they offer two birds instead of a lamb and a bird.

A Jewish male child at twelve years

a) At one month, a child is taken to the Temple; so was Jesus.

b) At three the boy would fringed garments and be taught by the mother. By five years, he would taught law (Torah) by the father and also attend school at Synagogue (Deut 6:4-9)

c) At twelve, he would receive instructions in various religious observances at the Temple.

How God directs human lives

It is God's desire that people should live and do his will. However, God does not force his will and purpose on us. Humans have freedom of choice. In the case of John the Baptist and Jesus Christ, what happened to their parents is a way how God directs human lives as follows:

1. God has an appointed time to fulfil His purpose

2. God uses human beings to fulfil his purpose

3. He chooses special people for specific purposes (Joseph and Mary, Zachariah and Elizabeth)

4. Sometimes God use ordinary with special training or instruction.

Why God chose to use Zachariah and Elizabeth; Joseph and Mary

- Their way life pleased God (Lk 1:6-30, Mt 1:19).
- They were willing and available to fulfil the purpose of God(especially Mary and Elizabeth).
- They were expecting the Messiah.
- They were instructed in a supernatural way to use their natural desires.

How God directs lives of Christians today

a) He has a specific plan and purpose today for every life.

b) He does not force these plans on us. We have the freedom of choice.

c) In most cases, the choice between wrong and right is very clear. He never guides against His will.

Way by which God make His wishes known

- Through His word (the Bible).
- By inner inspiration of the Holy Spirit.
- Through advice from friends.
- Through a complete inner peace of mind in decision making.
- By making ourselves available to God.
- Doing various things to discover what we can do.

Expected Christian response to God's direction

- Surrendering to God all decisions, circumstances and plans.
- Making ourselves available to God.
- Accepting His guidance.

Religious teachings on how God directs people

a) Christianity

- Through His word (the Bible).
- By inner inspiration of the Holy Spirit.
- Through advice from friends.
- Through a complete inner peace of mind in decision making.
- By making ourselves available to God.
- Doing various things to discover what we can do.

b) Islam

- Every thing that happens is the will of Allah and must be accepted.
- Allah through Angel Gabriel gave the massage to the prophet Muhammad, the recorded in the Quran.
- The Quran the basis for guidance in every part of a Muslim's life.

c) Hinduism

- One is born in a particular caste and is guided through daily and seasonal rituals.
- God directs Hindus through life cycles including birth, marriage, worship and death.
- A pilgrimage to one religious Site is important for a Hindu.
- Annual festivals of Diwali and Nawaratri remind Hindus of religious values and bring life.
- Strict conduct is expected of every Hindu.
- God directs a Hindu through the Vedas while living with the Guru.

Religious comparison on God's direction in human life

a) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities

- both consult scripture for guidance
- both believe that whatever happens is the will of God

Differences

Christians: - God's messages are recorded in the Bible through inspired writers.

Muslims: - Allah's messages are recorded in the Quran through prophet

Muhammad from the angel Gabriel.

Christians: - apart from the Bible, God has other ways of guiding people.

Muslims: - the only basis of guidance is the Quran.

b) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities

- both believe that a strict conduct is expected to live according to God's plan
- both consult the Holy scripture for guidance

Differences

Christians: - God directs Christians through the Bible.

Hindus: - God directs Hindus through the Vedas

Christians: - Are directed through the daily surrounding of all decisions to God.

Hindus: - Are directed through life cycle rite including birth, marriage and death.

Assessment

QUESTION 1

(a) Relate the story of the announcement of the birth of John the Baptist to Zachariah.

(b) Explain what the story teaches the Christians about the purpose of the life of John the Baptist. State **three** points.

(c) A couple has a new born baby. The relatives want to give the baby the name of a relative who recently passed on. What **one** argument could the relative use to defend their position and what **one** Christian point the couple use to defend their Christian view.

(d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambia Traditional Religion on their religious duty and family loyalty.

QUESTION 2

(a) Describe John the Baptist message to the people who came to be baptized by him.

(b) (i) What do the following terms mean:
- A Nazarite
- A Nazarene

(ii) Name **one** from the Old Testament book of Judges who was not an obedient Nazarite. [6]

(c) The massage of Jesus is similar to that of John the Baptist. What did they talk about? State **three** points.

(d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference in central teachings between Christianity and Hinduism.

UNIT 2: MINISTRY AND DEATH OF JOHN THE BAPTIST

Speaking against sin and evil

Sin is defined as failing to reach God's required standard or rebellion against God. Sin breaks the relationship between God and other people.

Evil is anything done to a human being which is not acceptable by both God and man. Therefore, conflict is as a result of both sin and evil.

Common evils in the world

These include;

- Corruption
- Bribery
- Exploitation
- Prostitution
- Discrimination based on race or sex

The message of John the Baptist (Luke 3:1-20, Matthew 3:1-20)

John the Baptist was an outstanding man who denounced sin and evil in his time. His duty was to prepare the way for Messiah, to make people ready for the coming salvation through Jesus Christ.

In his message, he spoke to three groups:

- Religious leaders- he rebuked them by calling them brood of vipers; warned them to flee the wrath that was coming. He told them the importance of sharing.
- Tax collectors- collect no more is appointed for you.
- Soldiers- robe none by violence of false accusations and be content with your wages.

Right behaviour in Zambia today

Right behaviour is simply the ability to follow the accepted moral standards in society. Christians believe that the right behaviour is doing what God expects to do. In order to have a normal society, it is expected that ordinary people, those in authority and church leaders should uphold certain standards and values.

a) People in authority

- Should not take advantage of their positions.
- Work honestly to benefit others.
- Should not accept bribes

b) Ordinary people in secular work (teachers, police, nurses, doctors etc)

- Work hard
- Be honest to benefit others
- Not waist employer's time
- Be upright

c) Religious and church leaders (priests, pastors, elders, deacons etc)

- Live by example
- Being upright
- Having a good reputation

The work of John and Jesus

The work of John	The work of Jesus
❖ Challenged people to repent(Mt 3:1-9) ❖ Baptised with water(Mt3:6) ❖ Encouraged people to bear the fruits of repentance(Mt 3:7-9) ❖ Warned people against God's judgement	❖ Challenged people to repent(Mt 4:17) ❖ Baptised with the Holy Spirit(Mk 1:8) ❖ Forgave people's sins(Mk 2:5-11) ❖ He healed the sick(Mt 4:23) ❖ He cast out demons(Mt 8:30-32) ❖ He warned people of the coming judgement(Mt 12:38-41)

Comparison between the work of John and that of Jesus

Similarities:

- Both challenged people to repent.
- Both warned the people about the coming judgement.
- Both baptised people.
- Both encouraged people to the true fruits of repentance.

Differences:

- John baptised with water while Jesus baptised with the spirit.
- Jesus forgave people's sins while John could not.

Responses to religious and moral messages today

Morals are acceptable patterns of behaviour in a particular society.

Religious messages are those messages which bring out values of a given religion.

In Zambia today, religious messages are received with mixed fellings as shown bellow:

- Some repent and change their behaviour for better.
- Some turn a deaf ear to and continue with their way of life.
- Others mock at those who teach moral or religious values.
- Others criticise the message.

Why John the Baptist was imprisoned and killed (Mk 6:17-29)

- John challenge Herod's moral life after he took his brother's wife Herodias.

Other people who suffered for their faith

a) Martin Luther King- An African American who was shot during a match for equal rights.
b) Mahatma Gandhi- A Hindu who devoted his life to win independence for India through non-violence.
c) Nelson Mandela- Spent 27 years at Robinson Island prison for political freedom
d) Simon Kapwepwe, Nkumbula Harry and Kenneth Kaunda- suffered for political freedom in Zambia.
e) William Tyndale- The British reformer who was burnt for translating the Bible into English.
f) Kizito Charles Lwanga and Mukasa- Ugandan martyrs who were killed for their faith.

Religious central teachings on repentance

a) Zambian Traditional Religion

- One must keep in touch with the ancestral spirits in order to get help in time of need.
- Offering of sacrifices at family of clan is important.
- The "shrine" is where the people meet the ancestral spirits.
- God is considered supreme but unknowable. He is spoken to in prayer at special times.

b) Islam

Teaches the five pillars:

- **Kalima-** There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet.
- **Prayer-** This is done five times in a day, while facing Mecca.
- **Fasting-** During the month of Ramadan, beginning at sunrise and ending at sunset.
- **Almsgiving-** Is the ritual of giving money to the poor.
- **Pilgrimage-** Every Muslim is directed to make a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a life time.

c) Hinduism

Has five main principles called Dharma (religion):

- **God-** He created and controls the universe. He is omnipresent, knows everything and is most merciful.
- **Prayer-** is the simplest way of knowing and finding God. Peace of mind is found in prayer.
- **Reincarnation-** the soul is immortal, it never dies. When the body dies, the soul finds another body.
- **Karma-** the law of action. A person gets the fruits of his actions; that whatever goes round comes round.

- **Non violence-** in the Hindu religion, respect (reverence) for life is very important.

Religious comparisons on repentance

a) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- Both believe that the word of God is important.
- Both believe and teach that there is one God.
- Both believe in respect for prayer.

Differences:

Christians- charity work is not an obligation (not a must)

Islam- charity work is a must (almsgiving)

Christians- there is no going to a Holy place which is mandatory.

Islam- one must go to Mecca at least once in a life time.

b) Christianity Vs Zambian Traditional Religion

Similarities:

- Both call for the offender to pay back what was stolen.
- Both ask for the one who has offended to ask for forgiveness.

Differences:

Christianity- when people do wrong (sin), God will not immediately punish them.

Z.T.R- offerings are made to the spirits at special places as ransom for sins done.

Christianity- people go to God for the forgiveness of their sins.

Z.T.R- offerings are made to the spirits to appease them.

c) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

- Both are tolerant (non violent).
- Both regard God as a supreme being.
- Both respect prayer.

Differences:

Christianity- at death, soul goes to live with God.

Hinduism- believes in reincarnation, where one is reborn into another creature.

Christianity- repentance leads to new life.

Hinduism- good Karma leads to good life, performance of good things therefore, important.

UNIT 3: BAPTISM

The word Baptism comes from the Greek word "Baptizo" which means to dip, submerge or plunge in a liquid.

Baptism is the immersion of the person in a liquid (water). In the New Testament, baptism was by immersion (Acts 8:38-39, John 3:32).

Importance of initiation of boys and girls

- ❖ It marks the start of adult life.
- ❖ It prepares them for their adult rites in future.
- ❖ It prepares the boys and girls to become responsible wives and mothers as well as fathers and husbands.
- ❖ It trains them in skills, discipline, morals and right attitudes to help them fulfil their respective roles.
- ❖ To make them become responsible members of society.

Baptism procedure

The procedure to Christian baptism answers to the following question:

a) Who should be baptised? (There are two conditions for baptism-repentance and believing in Jesus Christ)

b) When should someone be baptised? (Immediately one repents- Acts 19:1-5)

c) How should a person be baptised? (The New Testament recommends dipping or immersion in water- Mt 3:16; the baptism of Jesus by John)

Infant Baptism

Is the baptising of the children into the religious fellowship of their parents.

Reasons for infant Baptism

- ❖ To wash away the original sin man is born with.
- ❖ For the child to become the member of the parent's church.
- ❖ To impart eternal life to the baby.
- ❖ As a way of salvation.
- ❖ So that the child should grow to fear God.

Methods of Baptism

There are three methods of Baptism; namely immersion, pouring and sprinkling.

a) Immersion- Is a method of baptism where a person being baptised is completely submerged in water. It is the accepted method in the New Testament.

b) Pouring- Is a method of baptism where water from the vessel is dripped on the head of the person being baptised.

c) Sprinkling- Is the method where water from the vessel is splashed on the face of the person being baptised.

Importance of the Baptism of Jesus (Mt 3:12-17)

Jesus commanded that all the sinners who repent are baptised (Mt 28:18-20). He was baptised himself, not because he was a sinner but wanted to set an example.

- ❖ Set an example for his followers.
- ❖ To identify himself with the people he came to save (Isaiah 52:13, 53:12).
- ❖ To show his commitment to carry on God's purpose to win souls for the kingdom (Mt 4:21-22)
- ❖ To let the people of Israel know that he was the true son of God at his Baptism (Mt 3:17) Three important things happened:
  a) The heavens opened as a sign of approval.
  b) The voice confirmed Jesus as the son of God.

c) The Holy Spirit as a sign of anointing and commissioning for the mission.

New Testament Baptism and its importance today

- ❖ It is a physical symbol to show that a person has started following Jesus Christ.
- ❖ It is the picture of death and resurrection of Jesus Christ. Christians identify themselves with Christ in his death, burial and resurrection (Romans 6:3-13).
- ❖ It shows a person's complete obedience to the commands of Christ (Mt 28:19).
- ❖ It makes people live in complete obedience to Christ's teachings.

Significance of circumcision in the Old Testament

- ❖ It marked the admission to adulthood in the tribe, an outward sign of relationship.
- ❖ It was a covenant between God and Abraham (Israel)
- ❖ It was a mark of ownership and a reminder of the covenant between God and Israel.
- ❖ It was a guarantee or certificate of inheritance of God's promises.

Religious admission practices and rites

a) Christianity

- ❖ Baptism is the picture of the death and the resurrection of Jesus.
- ❖ It is an expression of the beginning of new life in Christ.
- ❖ Through baptism, a person symbolically becomes a member of the body of Christ (church)

b) Hinduism

- ❖ A Hindu boy between the age 8 and 12 the sacred thread of initiation as a sign of adulthood status.
- ❖ It is a symbol of now being "twice born" but is not the same as being born again is Christianity.

c) Islam

- ❖ To become a Muslim, one must express belief in the Kalima (creed)
- ❖ A Muslim child gradually learns Islamic beliefs and when he becomes an adult, he takes full religious responsibility.

d) Zambian Traditional Religion

- ❖ Puberty and marriage rites for boys and girls where meant to prepare them for their respective roles in adulthood.
- ❖ Boys were circumcised and trained to become responsible fathers and husbands.
- ❖ Girls were secluded for a short period during which time they were trained to become good mothers and wives.

Various religious teachings on admission practices

a) Hinduism

- ❖ Hindu boys between the ages of 8 to 12, receive the sacred thread of initiation. As a sign of adult status in Hindu culture. It is trip standard string, worn through out his life. It means that he is new "twice born" this is not the same as the Christian of being born again.

b) Islam

- ❖ Muslim practice circumcision, but it has no religious attachment to become a Muslim.

- ❖ To be Muslim one must express belief in a Kalima (creed); saying loud there is no god but Allah and Muhammad is the prophet.

c) Zambian Traditional Religion

- ❖ Puberty and marriage rites for boys where meant to prepare them for their respective roles in adulthood.
- ❖ Girls were secluded for a short period of time during which they learnt how to be good wives and mothers.
- ❖ Boys were circumcised, and trained to become responsible husbands and fathers.

Religious comparison on baptism and admission practices

a) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

In both, the admission practice is a sign of entering in a new way of life.

Differences:

Christianity: baptism practice is a sign of repentance and faith in Christ.

Hinduism: the admission practice is an outward sign of the inward reality.

b) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

Both believe that inward expression of belief is more important than the outward.

Differences:

Christianity: To be a Christian, one must express belief in Christ and Biblical principles

Islam: To become a Muslim, one must express belief in the Kalima (creed)

c) Christian Vs Z.T.Z on admission practice

Similarities:

- ❖ In both initiations signify a new start in life.
- ❖ Both believe that initiation is an outward symbol of an inward reality.

Differences:

Christianity- baptism shows repentance and conversion

Z.T.R- initiation shows that one has entered into adult life

Christianity- baptism identifies one with Christ in his death, burial and resurrection.

Z.T.R- does not express dying with anyone.

Christianity- baptism shows association with the body of Christ (the church).

Z.T.R- initiation shows association with elders.

UNIT 4: TEMPTATION

Bible text:

- ❖ Jesus' temptation after baptism (Lk 4:1-13)

- How God tested Abraham (Gen 22:1-13)
- The suffering of Job (Job 1:6-22)
- The Triumphant e try (Lk 19:28-40)
- Peter denying Jesus (Lk 22:54,62)
- The temptation of Adam and Eve (Gen 3:1-13)

Temptation, Testing and Sin

a) Temptation

Is the desire to sin or do something wrong. Temptation in itself is not sin, but giving in too it is sin. Temptation tries to separate us from God just like Adam and Eve (Gen 3;11-19).
God never tempts us because He is Holy (James 1:13), Satan is the one who tempts us. He tries to make us sin through our natural desires (1 Corinthians 7:5, 1 Thessalonians 3:5, James 1;14).
This means that temptations can come from "Satan's voice" or "purely from our natural desires".

b) Testing

Is God trying our faith and obedience to Him. There is difference between temptation and testing. When God is involved, it is testing; God tested Abraham and Job (Gen 22:1-13, Job 1:1--)
Trials and tests are useful in building our faith and character (James 1:1-3).

Reasons why God tests Christians:

- To prove the quality or strength of their faith (James 1:2-3).
- To prove their love and obedience (Gen 22:1).
- To build Christian character (James 1:2-3)

c) Sin

Means failing to reach God's standard. It is breaking or transgression of the law. It causes a break in the relationship between God and man.
Sin begins in our thoughts and imaginations. The physical act just an expression of the inner feelings and thoughts.
It is therefore, possible to commit adultery in one's heart, even though not actually not committing the deed (Mt 5:28).

How temptations come

- Through our senses (2Samuel 11:2, Mt 5:27-28)
- Through our weaknesses and desires (Mk 14:38)
- Through ride of position (Acts 12:21, Daniel 4:30)
- Poverty; leads to complaining and stealing (Proverbs 30:9)
- Prosperity and possession (Proverbs 30:8-9, Lk 8:14)
- Friends (Mt 16:22-23, Lk 8:14)
- Circumstances (Mt 6:1)

Example of people who tempted in the Bible

The Bible gives us the experience of people who were tempted in the Bible and warns us of the danger of temptation. These include:
a) King David- he watched a naked woman bathing (2 Samuel 11:1-5)

b) Apostle Peter- he trusted in his own strength to overcome temptation; but he later denied the Lord three times in spite of Jesus' warning (Lk 22:54-62)

Jesus' temptation after Baptism

The Holy Spirit led him into the wilderness for forty days of fasting. Satan tempted him in three ways:

- Turn these stones into bread. Satan wanted Jesus to use his power for his own bodily needs.
- Worship me. The devil wanted Jesus to win political power and authority by worshiping him.
- Jump form the pinnacle of the Temple. Satan tempted Jesus to win the people through his demonstration miracles.

Jesus resisted all these temptations by using the word of God.

Other temptations of Jesus

Jesus faced temptation at other different occasions apart from those in the desert. These include:

- To do miracles to provide all the people's needs (John 6:15)
- To prove his Messiah ship. They asked him to prove he the Christ (Lk 11:29-30).
- To save himself from the cross (Lk 23:35-36)

The will of God each Temptation of Jesus

God met Jesus' temptations with clear vision:

- His mission was not to force people to obey, but to change their hearts.
- His Kingdom must be based on love and not force.
- Sin could only be dealt with his suffering and death.

Christian's common temptations today

-Corruption -Nepotism
-Stealing -Abuse of office
-Adultery -Idolatry and divination
-Ancestral worship

How Christians can overcome temptations today

- By following Jesus' example. The fact that Jesus was tempted and overcame gives us hope (Heb 2:18)
- Through prayer (Heb 4:15-16).
- Using the word of God (what is written in the Bible).
- Resisting temptation (James 4:7)
- Submission to God (James 4:7, John 13: 37-38)
- Leave the place of temptation, Joseph did this to Potiphar's wife (Gen 39:7-12)

What we should do if we yield to temptation

We must quickly repent of our sins, confessing it to God so as to receive His forgiveness (Colossians 1:12-13)

Teaching on temptation in other religions

a) Hinduism

- Lust is a strong desire for a person of the opposite sex.
- Greed is a very serious or main temptation. A desire to have every thing to oneself.
- Lust can be resisted by thinking that all women are one's sisters.
- A person is condemned if they think of the impurity which comes from the human body.
- Greediness is resisted by remembering that money and possessions can only bring happiness when they are earned in an honest way.

b) Islam

- Belief in other gods is idolatry. It should not even be entertained in one's mind.
- Lust; adultery or immoral relation are resisted by thinking of the day of judgement.

Religious comparisons on Temptation

a) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

- In both, lust and greed are temptations.
- In both, getting rich dubiously is sin.
- In both, there is a reminder that physical attraction is only temporal.

Differences:

Christians- there are many areas of temptation in one's life.

Hinduism- lust and greed are the two main temptations.

Christians- temptation is resisted by turning to God for power and help.

Hinduism- the temptation of lust is resisted by thinking that all women are one's sisters.

b) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- In both, it is sin to associate God's qualities with any person.
- In both, it is sin to believe in other gods other than one and only God.
- In both, is not the act but thoughts adultery that are sinful.

Differences:

Christianity- Obey God out of love.

Islam- Obey God out of fear of judgement day.

UNIT 5: JESUS' POWER OVER DISEASE AND NATURE

Bible texts:

- The paralysed man (Lk 5:17-26)
- The man with withered hand (Lk 6:6-11)

- Jesus healing the ten lepers (Lk 17: 11-19)
- The man with dropsy (Lk 14: 1-6)
- The blind man at Jericho (Lk 18:35-43)

What is a miracle?

Is a happening which cannot be fully explained by natural events or human reasoning. It is supernatural.

In the Bible, a miracle is something with which man sees God at work.

Why Jesus performed the Miracles

- To show His Messiah Ship.
- To show that the Kingdom of God had come.
- To fulfil the Old Testament prophecy.
- To invite people to put faith in God.
- Out of sympathy and compassion.

Lessons from the Sabbath Miracle performance by Jesus

Most of the time throughout Jesus' ministry, Jesus was in conflict with the teachers of law and Jewish leaders over the issue of performing miracles on the Sabbath. There are four lessons here:

- Jesus had authority over the Sabbath.
- The Sabbath was made for the good of man and not the opposite.
- It is better to save life on Sabbath than keep rituals and rules.
- Jesus had compassion and put the needs of the people first.

Jewish attitude to lepers:

At the time of Jesus, Jews believed that sickness was caused either by sin of the sick person or the sin of their relatives. Sickness was sent as punishment for the sin committed. It was seen as God's displeasure, and that person was considered a sinner. This made the Jews to make rules on leprosy and lepers.

a) Leprosy was considered a very unclean disease.

b) It did not only require healing but also cleansing.

c) Lepers were pronounced unclean and unkempt people who were to like mourners going to their death.

Jewish rules on lepers and leprosy

- Lepers were to avoid contact with other people.
- They were ordered to ring the bell and shout "unclean! unclean! Unclean!" at every sight of a non leper about 100m away.
- Only a priest could pronounce a leper clean by a certificate of cleansing.
- The certificate was given after an elaborate ritual of cleansing.

People's attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS today

- There is a lot of stigma and discrimination in most cases.
- Lack of confidence in them for what they can contribute to society.

Jesus' Attitude towards the Lepers

- Jesus had compassion and love towards the needy.
- He had pity and sympathy.
- He accepted those who were rejected in society.
- He mixed freely with them.

Reasons why some people do not believe in miracles:

Many Christians believe that miracles occur in the will of God because they define results through their prayers or those of other people. They believe that things happen because they believe in the miracle working God, and also the miracle birth, death and resurrection of Jesus.

However, those who don not believe in miracle argue that miracle can be performed by satanic powers too. For example; magic, divination and witch doctor's power from Satan can bring miracles.

They advance reasons such as:

- They have unbelief in the miracle working God.
- Unbelief in the miracle itself.
- Lack of proof or evidence.

Teachings on Miracles in other Religions

a) Zambian Traditional Religion

- God perform unusual things through his chosen people.
- Only special people can perform miracles.
- Miracles are performed through the help of ancestral spirits.
- Miracles increase the influence and reputation of a person performing them.

b) Islam

- Muslims believe that at a command, Prophets perform unusual and extra ordinary deeds.
- Allah (God) sometimes performs unusual things through holy men.
- Miracles increase the reputation and influence of holy men.
- Only Allah performs the actual miracle.

c) Hinduism

- Hindus believe that miracles performed by a person are not proof of their divinity.
- Miracles increase people's faith in God.
- Miracles can be performed through satanic powers.
- Even ordinary people can perform miracles.

Religious Comparisons on Miracles and Attitude towards the Sick

a) Christianity Vs Z.T.R

Similarities:

- Both take care of the sick.
- Both try to find cure for the sick.
- Both are sympathetic of the sick.

Differences:
Christianity- prays for the sick.
Z.T.R- Consult traditional hearers.
Christianity- Takes care of the sick with love.
Z.T.R- Takes care of the sick as an obligation.

b) Christianity Vs Islam
Similarities:
- ❖ Both believe in the miracle working God.
- ❖ Both believe in the existence of miracles.

Differences:
Christianity- God can use any of the faithful people to perform miracles.
Islam- Only Prophets sent by Allah can perform miracles.
Christianity- Miracles increase people's faith in God not in a person.
Islam- Miracles increase the influence and reputation of those who perform them.
c) Christianity Vs Hinduism
Similarities:
- ❖ Both believe that God performs miracles.
- ❖ Both belie that miracles performed by a person is not proof of their divinity.
- ❖ Both believe that miracles help deepen people's faith in God.

Differences:
Christianity- Miracles can also be performed through satanic powers.
Hinduism- Only God can perform miracles.

UNIT 6: JESUS' POWER OVER EVIL SPIRITS

Bible text:
- ❖ Gerasono Denomic (Lk 8:26-39)
- ❖ The demon possessed boy (Lk 9:37-43)
- ❖ The man in the Synagogue (Lk 4:31-38)

Spirit possession in Zambian Tradition
a) Kinds of spirits in Zambian Tradition
- ❖ **Ancestral spirits:** Spirits of the ancestors which do not posses people. They act as overseers and protect the living relatives. They are also referred to as the spirits of the living dead.
- ❖ **Dissatisfied spirits:** These are spirits of people who once lived in society but were disgruntled (unhappy). They are harmful and also called troublesome spirits. They are believed to be responsible for diseases and conditions like; epilepsy, dumbness, childlessness and even death.

- **Good spirits:** these are guardian possession spirits which advise people. They are consulted to heal and protect.
- **Bad spirits:** these are spirits of nature which are evil. They control certain parts of nature like mountains, rivers, forests etc. These spirits are not good and so must be driven away.

b) Methods of keeping spirits away

- **Charms:** These are natural concoctions which are worn on the body. They are sometimes put in doorways.
- **Lotions:** Special lotions are prepared to keep spirits away. Spirits do not like heavy smells of these lotions.
- **Tattoos:** body prints and cuts rubbed with medicines.
- **Taboos:** Following strict rules like not eating particular foods like; pork, fish, rabbit meat etc.

Attitude to and treatment of spirits in Zambian Traditional Religion

It is believed that there various kinds of spirits. The attitude to these spirits varies from one area to another. However, the general understanding is that:

- The good spirits acts as overseers and protectors of the living. As such, they are not kept away.
- Bad spirits are responsible for certain diseases and conditions like epilepsy.
- Ancestral spirits are spirits of the departed. They do not posses people protect and oversee them.

Treatment of spirit possession in Zambian Traditional Religion

When a person is found to be possessed by spirits, they driven away (exorcised) by:

- Use of Charms
- Drumming
- Dancing
- Special ceremonies

Symptoms of Demon possessed people

People who are possessed by demons may display symptoms like:

- Dumbness (Lk 11;14)
- Fittings similar to that of epilepsy (Mk 9:17)
- Madness
- Blindness

The two Kingdoms in the Spiritual realm

These are the Kingdom of God and the Kingdom of Satan.

a) The Kingdom of God

Is the sphere of God's rule and authority. God is the creator of the whole Universe. God represents; **light**, **truth** and **goodness**.

b) The Kingdom of Satan
Is the group an Angelic being called Satan and other angels who rebelled against God and become hostile. These have influences in many places and are hostile to God and his followers. This Kingdom represents; **darkness**, **lies** and **evil**.

Kinds of spirits in Christian Teaching
There are four kinds of spirits; namely the Holy spirits, human spirit, angels and evil spirits.
a) The Holy Spirit of God: Is the third person of the Trinity (Acts 1:4-5; 2:1-4). He is not a force or power of God but is one of the persons in the Trinity. He has personal attributes such as being able to grieve or angered; able to speak and lives in every believer who repents and seeks forgiveness.
b) The Human Spirit: A human being has a physical body made of flesh, blood and bones. He also has a soul and a spirit, which makes be aware of God. This allows his to know and communicate with God.
c) Angels: These are described as "good spirits" or ministering spirits to Christians. They God's messengers though we do not see them. God sends them to help protect Christians when they are in trouble.
d) Evil Spirits: These are demons or unclean spirits which belong to the Kingdom of Satan. This is a highly organised empire of the evil spirits (Ephesians 6:12)
Treatment of Demons in Christianity
Since Christians believe that demons are bad and responsible for much evil, they cast the out. Christians believe freedom from demons come by:

- Repentance and confession of sin and faith in Jesus Christ.
- Exorcism; casting out demons. This takes place when the person possessed wants to be a Christian.

Representation of Evil Spirits or Demons in the Gospels

- Belonging to the kingdom of Satan (Lk 11:14-26)
- They recognise Jesus as the son of God (Lk 4:34, 8:28)
- Dwelling in people, even preferring to live in pigs (Lk 4;31)
- Responsible for certain diseases like epilepsy, madness, dumbness etc.

Demonic Practice in forbidden in Christianity
a) Divination: is an attempt to predict future events. It is also used to discover users of witch craft.
b) Witch Craft: an act leading to devil worship. It causes spiritual darkness, demon possession and death.
c) Magic: the use of mullets and charms to protect the one who wears them.
d) Spells and Omens: incantations or words used as alternative to charms. They are used in connection to cure.
e) Sorcery: this covers the art of astrology, palmistry and the use of familiar spirits.

Religious Comparison on Demonic Possession
Christianity Vs Zambian Traditional Religion
Similarities:

- ❖ Both believe that spirits possess people.
- ❖ In both, evil spirits have different personality from the one possessed.
- ❖ In both, evil spirits can be exorcised (cast out)

Differences:

Christianity- They do not believe in the usefulness of ancestral spirits because they belong to the devil.

Z.T.R- Some ancestral spirits are helpful and so should be protected.

Christianity- Evil spirits can be exorcised by word of command in the name of Jesus.

Z.T.R- Spirits are exorcised through drumming, dancing and special ceremonies.

UNIT 7: THE KINGDOM OF GOD

Bible Text:

- ❖ The parable of the pounds (Lk 19: 11-17)
- ❖ Right priorities (Lk 12: 22-34)
- ❖ The parable of the Mustered seed and yeast (Lk 13: 18-19; 20-21)
- ❖ Parable of the wedding feast (Lk 14: 7-14)
- ❖ The widow's offering (Lk 21: 1-4)
- ❖ Jesus meets Zaccheaus (19: 1-9)

Forms of Contemporary Governments

There are two types of governments; namely democratic and dictatorial.

a) God's Kingdom: (Lk 17:20-25; Mk 1:14-19)

The word Kingdom means the country under the rule of the a King. In the Bible, the Kingdom of God is not a physical place, but a spiritual Kingdom. God is King and reigns supreme.

Jesus used the following points to explain to the Pharisees when the Kingdom of God would come:

- ❖ The Kingdom of God **will not be seen** when it comes. People will not say "it is here" or "it is there".
- ❖ The Kingdom of God **is within you**. In other words, "it is spiritual"- within believers.

The Jews had totally different ideas about the Kingdom of God. They believed that when the Messiah would come, he would gain a lot of political victory over his enemies.

Who brought the Kingdom into the World

At the time John the Baptist was put in prison, Jesus went into Galilee preaching the good news of God. He said, "Repent the Kingdom of God is near, repent and believe the good news".

a) Present Kingdom

Jesus taught that God's Kingdom had already come. It started with the coming of Jesus Christ, the Messiah, not in a political sense but spiritual in the hearts of all who accept his rule throughout the world. This was demonstrated by:

- The authority with which Jesus spoke (Mt 7:28-29, Lk 3:22)
- The fact that it came with power, like in miracles (Mk 9:1)
- Blessings received by those who accepted Jesus' forgiveness, salvation, healing eternal life etc.

b) The Future Kingdom

When Jesus returns the second time, he will gather to himself all those who have responded to his call and accepted his rule to in their lives. He will then:

- Establish the Earthly Kingdom.
- Rule with the help of his followers (Mt 24:30; 25:14-21)

Signs of the Kingdom of God

Visible signs that were showing that the Kingdom of God had already come included:

- **Spiritual change:** As people responded to his messages, there was complete change in their life styles.
- **Healing:** Many people received both physical and spiritual healing (Lk 8:26-39)
- **Deliverance from evil spirits:** Jesus drove away a demon that caused the man to be mute (dumb) (Lk 11:14-23)

Why Jesus came (Lk 14:16-21)

- To preach good news to the poor.
- To proclaim freedom to the prisoners.
- To release the oppressed.
- To proclaim the year of the Lord.

How does one Enter the Kingdom of God

a) Repentance: Jesus taught that the first step to the Kingdom of God is repentance.

b) Faith in Jesus: Jesus said, "Repent and believe the good news of the Kingdom" (Mk 1:14, John 3:14-16)

c) Be born again: Jesus told Nicodemus of that new birth-spiritual rebairth was vital to enter the Kingdom of God John 3:3-8)

d) Obedience to Jesus: Jesus said, "Whoever comes to me and hears my word, and does them is like a man who builds his house on the rock" (Lk 6:46-48)

The Effects of the Kingdom of God

a) The Hidden treasure and pearl (Mt 13:44-46)

The lesson here is that being part of the God's Kingdom is the most important thing in the entire world. We must be prepared to give up every thing for the Kingdom.

b) Right priorities (Lk 12:22-34)

The Kingdom must be our priority. God will provide our daily needs as we trust him. Christians must see material things from the perspective of God.

c) The Parable of the Pounds (Lk 19:11-27)

-The responsibility of the growth of the Kingdom lies with us.
-We must allow the teaching of the Kingdom not only to grow in us but also pass it on to others.
-We are all in anger of losing what we have if it is not put to good use.

d) The Widow's offering (Lk 21:1-4)

This is an example one who gave all she had to God.
-The heart of true devotion and not the amount is what God wants.

For who is the Kingdom of God

The four Gospels teach that the Kingdom of God is for the poor, hungry, humble and persecuted people. For example; God chose Mary, a poor and humble woman to be the mother to his son (Lk 1:51-55). The fact that God chose a poor and humble young woman to be the mother of his son shows how highly he regards people who are devoted to him.

a) The poor, hungry, persecuted and humble (Lk 6:20-26, 14:7-11)

The emphasis above text is on what Christians think of themselves:
-Those who are proud of their spiritual growth and do not acknowledge God will be humbled.
-Those that in humility recognise their spiritual hunger and poverty more to God will be exalted.

b) The parable of the Wedding Feast (Lk 14:7-11)

In this parable, Jesus points out that:
-A humble person does not push himself up to obtain the best seat. He was probably thinking of the Jewish leaders who had the best positions in society and thought that they will have the same positions in the Kingdom of God too.

Where is the Kingdom of God now?

In the parable of the Mustered seed and Yeast, the gospels teach that the Kingdom of God is present in the world and is growing.
It is a universal Kingdom to include all- the Jews and the Gentiles.

The Kingdom of God and Christians today

- The way Christians live today aught to show that God's Kingdom comes first in their lives. Every thing else is of secondary importance (Mt 6:31-34; Lk 13:20-21)
- A Christian must be prepared to sacrifice everything else for the sake of the Kingdom of God.
- If the Kingdom of God comes first in our lives, God will meet all our temporal needs and our blessings added.

Difference between God's Kingdom and the Modern State

a) In a modern state, we have:

- A leadership supported by a Cabinet and Ministers.
- MPs who elected by the people as their representatives at constituency level

b) In God's Kingdom, we have in contrast:

- No physical or actual place, but is where God rules over the hearts, minds and wills of the people.

- It is brought to us by Jesus Christ, through repentance, faith in him and obedience. It must take place in our lives.

Religious Teachings on Central ideas on God's Kingdom

a) Christianity

- The Kingdom of God is for the poor, humble, hungry and persecuted.
- It must be our first priority, material wealth is secondary.
- Christians are responsible to pass on the message to others to increase the Kingdom of God.
- They must show devotion to God and be good examples to others in their Christian behaviour.

b) Islam

- Believe in God (Allah) - surrendering completely to the will of Allah.
- Believe in the day of judgement and life after death.
- Believe that both good and bad are ordained by Allah.
- The five pillars of Islam have to be followed.

c) Hinduism

- **God.** Is the creator and controller of the universe.
- **Prayer.** Is the simplest way of knowing God.
- **Reincarnation.** The soul never dies; it continues to live through other bodies by rebirth.
- **Law of action.** Known as Karma, one's actions in the previous life.
- **Non violence.** Reverence for life is very important. The reverence for the cow illustrates of the Hindu belief that a soul does not only live in a human form, but in all other creatures.

d) Zambian Traditional Religion

- Keep in touch with ancestral spirits.
- Offer sacrifices to appease the spirits
- Spirits will help n times of trouble; famine, drought, sickness etc.
- If spirits are not respected, they main cause disasters or trouble.
- An object is chooses to which sacrifices and prayers are given or offered.

Religious Comparisons on Central ideas

a) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- Both believe in surrendering completely to will of God.
- Both believe in the day of judgement and life after death.

b) Difference:

Christians- Have no restriction where to face when praying.

Islam- Must always face Mecca when praying.

b) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

- Both believe that God controls the universe.
- Both believe that God is everywhere (Omnipresent).
- In both, prayer is the simplest way of knowing and finding God.

- In both, there is belief in non violence.

Differences:

Christianity- Believe in the resurrection of the body when Jesus comes.

Hindus- believe in reincarnation or rebirth.

Christianity- Any prayer is important to God.

Hindus- Certain prayers are more important than others.

c) Christianity Vs Z.T.R

Similarities:

- They both keep in touch with their super natural beings.
- They both pass on the message to grow the religion.
- They both offer prayer.

Differences:

Christianity- Do not offer sacrifices because Jesus has been given as a living sacrifice.

Z.T.R- They offer sacrifices to appease the spirits.

Christianity- Show true devotion to God and be good example to others.

Z.T.R- An object is chosen to which devotion, sacrifice and prayers are offered.

GRADE ELEVEN WORK

UNIT 8: JUDGEMENT

Bible Text:

- The parable of the final judgement (Mt 25:31-46)
- The parable of the ten girls (Mt 25:1-13)

- ❖ John the Baptist's warning about the coming judgement (Lk 3:1-17)
- ❖ The yeast of the Pharisees (Lk 12:1-12)
- ❖ The unprepared people (Lk 17:20-37)
- ❖ The rich man and Lazarus (Lk 16:19-31)
- ❖ The unbelieving towns (Lk 16:19-31
- ❖ Christ's return is uncertain (Peter 3:3-14)
- ❖ The coming of the Kingdom (Lk 17:20-37)

JUDGEMENT

Is an assessment on a person's works or actions for a reward or punishment. An example is what is done in the court of law.

How people will be judged by Jesus

The Bible gives the basis of judgement by Jesus. These are;

a) People's response to Jesus

- ❖ It is difficult sometimes to tell the difference between believers and non believers.
- ❖ At the final judgement, separation will be done.
- ❖ The son of man knows those who belong to him.

b) People's behaviour towards others

The following two parables show how people will be judged according to behaviour towards others:

- ❖ The parable of the final judgement (Mt 25:31-46)
- ❖ John the Baptist's warning about the coming judgement (Lk 3:1-17)
- Jesus will separate believers from non believers.
- Christians should make themselves ready for the Master. They should not live to please themselves.

Christ will come suddenly

No one knows the time Christ will come, hence everyone must be ready and watch (Mk 13:32-37).

a) The parable of waiting servants (Lk 12:3540)

- ❖ Jesus' followers are like servants waiting for their master ready at all times because his return may be sudden. Those who are ready will be saved.
- ❖ Jesus will not announce his coming in the same the thief does not announce when he will come to your house.
- ❖ Good servants do their work faithfully and have everything ready for the master. They do not live to please themselves.

b) Signs of the coming judgement (Lk 21:7-11)

The following end time signs will come before judgement:

- ❖ False prophets, wars, earthquakes, diseases (HIV/AIDS), persecutions etc.

Judgement for unbelief

The story of the rich man and Lazarus (Lk 16:19-31)

The lessons learnt include:

- The results of not responding to the gospel. The ricn man did not use his wealth for God.
- God will judge those who reject the message by his servants.
- There are many places including Zambia where the message has reached but there is still cruelty, dishonesty, immorality and no faith in God. To reject a message from his servant is to reject Jesus himself.

Christian response to Christ's return

- The duty of the apostles was to go out and tell the good news so that people could be brought out into the spiritual Kingdom. Jesus promised them the Holy Spirit to give them power for work.
- Today, Christians must work as Christ's witnesses; to warn people about the coming judgement and the way into the Kingdom of God (Acts 1:6-8).

Religious central ideas about Judgement

a) Christianity

People will be judged according to their deeds.

- Response to Christ (in one's life).
- Behaviour to others.
- Christian conduct and service.

b) Islam

- Islam implies total surrender to the will of Allah.
- Whatever Allah wills; be it good or dad must come to pass.
- Jesus is coming to rule for forty years. He will then establish Islam in the whole world.
- They recognise the need for Allah's forgiveness, but doubts if he would ever do that.
- A soldier who dies in a holy war, to protect the spread of Islamic faith, does not need to worry about keeping the law of Islam, or having his good or bad weighed. His death in war blots away any sins in his life.
- They are deeply concerned by about judgement day.
- Judgement for a Muslim is a fearsome thing. The good or bad in a person's life will be weighed on a scale by the God of vengeance.
  -if good deeds weigh heavier than the bad, a Musl9im is promised heaven full of delights of life; water gardens, good harvest, pure wives who please him.
  -if bad outweigh good, he will go to hell but he cannot know until judgement.

c) Hinduism

- The idea of judgement is relevant to Hindus.
- In Karma, a Hindu believes that that reward or punishment always depends on deeds.
- A good living Hindu does not worry about judgement. He acts unselfishly and does his duty and so, leaves judgement to God.
- If his actions are devout or pious, in his life time or the next, he will be rewarded now and in the next life. If his deeds are bad, punishment must follow.
- One cannot escape the results (punishment or reward) of one's actions.

Religious Comparisons on Personal Judgement

a) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- Both believe in personal judgement.
- Both believe that people will be judged according to their deeds.

Differences:

Christianity- People will primarily be judged on their response to Christ and Christian behaviour.

Islam- Judgement depends on one's behaviour.

Christianity- Judgement will be done by God of kindness and love.

Islam- Judgement will be done by God of vengeance.

b) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

- In both, there will be reward and punishment.
- Both believe in personal judgement.
- Both believe that there will be judgement according to personal conduct.

Differences:

Christianity- People will be primarily judged according to their response to Christ.

Hindus- People will be primarily judged according to their deeds.

Christianity- When a Christian dies, the soul goes to live with Jesus.

Hindus- When a Hindu dies, the soul enters another body and continues to live in the world.

UNIT 9: PRAYER

Bible Text:

- The Lord's pattern of prayer (Lk 11:1-4)
- The friend at midnight (Lk 11:5-13)
- The widow and the judge (Lk 18:1-8)
- The Pharisee and the tax collector (Lk 18:6-14)

Prayer is talking and listening to God. God wants us to communicate with him in this way.

When should we pray?

- Anytime, anywhere.
- The good time to pray privately is when reading the Bible each day.
- Christians should also come together for prayer (Mt 18:19-20).

How should we pray?

There are three ways of prayer:

a) **Private** (oneself/personal) **prayer**: this is when an individual communicate with God.

b) **Community prayer**: This is when a community meet together to pray.

c) **Action prayer**: This involves reaching out to others; example helping those in need.

Methods of prayer

a) Worship and Thanksgiving: This involves thanking the God that he is Great and Holy.

b) Confession: Is telling God about the wrong things one has done and if one has failed God in any way.

c) Intercession: Is praying on behalf of others; like the sick, poor, widows, orphans

d) Personal: This is when an individual prays to God about any problems or needs they may have.

e) Thanksgiving: Thanking God for hearing and answering our prayers.

Jesus' examples of private prayer

Jesus often went alone to pray to his father. Some of the occasions when Jesus prayed alone were:

- After he was baptised (Lk 3:21)
- After he had healed many people (Lk 4:42)
- When he gave thanks for food provided (Lk 5:16)
- Before he chose the twelve (Lk 6:12)
- Before he spoke of his coming suffering (Lk 9:18)
- Before the transfiguration (Lk 9:28)
- Before going to the cross (Lk 22:20-45

Reasons why Jesus Prayed

- To get the strength he needed to do his mission.
- To know the will of the father (God). This mattered to him more than anything.

The Lord's Pattern of Prayer

Jesus encouraged us to bring our needs to God, believing he hears and answers.

There are four important elements in the Lord's Prayer:

- Recognising God as our father. He is in control in heaven.
- Allowing God's will is more important than anything else.
- God gives us our daily provisions.
- Forgive us our sins as we forgive others.

Christian attitude to Prayer

a) A friend at midnight (Lk 11:1-4)

- The parable teaches the importance of perseverance or persistence in prayer.
- We never ask God in vain, he will answer.
- God is never reluctant to answer, but waiting for the best time.

b) The Widow and the Judge (Lk 18:1-8)

In the story, an ungodly judge does not want to help the begging widow but decides to help her because she is becoming a nuisance.

Judges were supposed to have special concern for the widows, orphans and the poor, but they were often corrupt and selfish. They only helped those who had money and influence.

- The widow had no money and influence, no one helped her, she only got justice because of persistence.
- Unlike the judge, God helps the needy and the oppressed.

- We can rely on him to help us if we trust in him and be persistent in prayer.

c) The Pharisee and the Tax Collector (Lk 18:9-14)

- Prayer must be addressed to God. The Pharisee was only interested in himself and did not have faith in God, but in his religious works. For this he was condemned.
- The Tax collector had faith in God and he knew he was a sinner. So he admitted to God, humility and sorrow gripped him. He was forgiven of all his sins.

God does not listen to people who try to tell him about their good deeds.

Ways through which God answers prayer

God can answer prayer in three ways; YES, NO and WAIT. But then:

- Always believe that that God will answer your prayer.
- Pray in the name of Jesus. God answers when we in the name of his son.
- Pray according to will of God. Let God answer in a way he wants.
- Always obey. God answers when we obey him.

Religious teachings on Prayer

a) Zambian Traditional Religion

- In some tradition, an altar is made at every house for contact with the family.
- At a special place, sacrifices are offered the spirits to give them a share of food, harvest especially in times of famine and sickness.
- Prayers are made through the ancestral spirits as mediators between man and supreme God.
- Most believe that if all is well, there is no need to pray to God, it will bother and annoy him.
- Community prayer is more common than private prayer as most people are aware that God is more interested in the community than an individual.

b) Islam

- Prayer is one of the essential five pillars of Islam.
- Islam does not excuse the ill from praying as they can pray while lying down. Those that cannot go to the Mosque can still pray at home facing Mecca.
- At noon on Friday which is the Holy day for Muslims, special congregational messages are said in a Mosque. There is also a sermon on moral, social and political issues.

c) Hinduism

- Prayer has a very important position in life of a Hindu. It influences thought processes.
- The nature of Hindu prayer is diverse. A Hindu prays to the ultimate God, Brahman- the Great Soul. But a Hindu is encouraged to see God in form of various gods and goddesses or even nature.
- During prayer, he Hindu may chant his own verse (Mantra) from the Holy books. He may just sit quietly in a quiet spot and try to be one with nature.
- Congregational prayer is not common among the Hindus.

Religious Comparison on Prayer

a) Christianity Vs Zambian Traditional Religion

Similarities:

- Both believe that prayer is the way of communicating with the Supreme God.
- Both have special places where they conduct prayer.
- In both Communities prayer is common.
- Both pray through a mediator.

Differences:

Christianity- Prayer is made through Jesus as a mediator.
Z.T.R- Prayer is made through ancestral spirits as mediators.
Christianity- Prayer is said any time anywhere.
Z.T.R- Prayer is only done at special times e.g famine or disease.

b) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- In both, prayer is an essential part of religious practice.
- In both, there is congregational prayer.

Differences:

Christianity- There is no fixed number a person can pray in a day.
Islam- A Muslim prays five times a day.
Christianity- One does not need to face in any special place when praying.
Islam- A Muslim prays while facing Mecca.

c) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

- Both attach great importance to prayer.
- Both pray to God.

Differences:

Christianity- Are not encouraged seeing God in various forms gods and goddesses.
Hinduism- Are encouraged seeing God in various forms of gods and goddesses.
Christianity- All prayers are important.
Hinduism- Some prayers are more important than others.

UNIT TEN: JESUS' ATTITUDE TO OTHER PEOPLE

Bible Text:

- Zaccheaus the tax collector (Lk 19:1-10)
- The adulterous woman (Lk 7:25-37)
- The Good Samaritan (Lk 10:25-37)
- The Rich man and Lazarus (Lk 16:19-31)
- The unforgiving servant (Mt 18:21-35)
- The Lost Sheep and Coin (Lk 15:1-10)
- The gentle widow and a leper (Lk 4:16-30)

- The faith of a Roman soldier (Lk 7:1-19)
- Jesus and Zaccheaus (19:1-19)

The unpopular and despised people in Zambia

People have different attitudes towards others, especially the despised or unpopular. They sometimes mock, ignore and isolate them. Some of the causes of these dislikes are; jealousy, pride, fear and poverty.

Examples of people who are despised or unpopular are:

- The poor
- Uneducated
- The blind
- The handicapped
- Prostitutes
- Thieves
- People of other races or nationalities
- Those with HIV/AIDS

How the despised can be helped

- By providing them with practical skills, material things and spiritual help.
- By also mixing with them (those of race and HIV positive).

Jesus' attitude to the despised and unpopular

a) Lepers

At the time of Jesus, Leprosy was not only considered to be an unclean disease, which required not only healing but cleansing.

- Jesus associated with them though he was expected stay from them.
- He had compassion, pity, love and sympathy for them such that He healed, mixed and touched them.
- Jesus respected the Jewish laws by insisting that healed lepers observe the laws.

b) Tax collectors

This was another group of people who where despised at the time of Jesus. They were treated as outcasts in the society because they were traitors to the nation because they worked for the Romans.

They were hated for being known as cheaters because they overcharged.

- Jesus told the Pharisees that, if tax collectors were bad, they were the ones who needed his help most e.g. Levi and Zaccheaus.
- To become a friend of God, instead of an enemy, one had to make friends with fellow men e.g. Zaccheaus gave out he had stolen.
- Jesus was able to see beyond the selfishness And cheating and saw a man who was "lost" and needed to be put right with God.

c) Sinners

According to the Jewish thought; **sinners** were groups of people who did not keep the Law of Moses in its totality. Those who mixed with gentiles and tax collectors made themselves unclean.

Strict Jews believed that salvation was in the keeping of the Law strictly.

- Jesus was not concerned with such social evils, but a person who was a victim of such social evils e.g. The adulterous woman, The parable of the money lender- Luke 7:36-50.
- In the story of the adulterous woman, Simon is surprised that Jesus could allow such show of emotions from a sinful woman. In answer to his criticism, Jesus tells him a story of two people who owed money to the money lender. Jesus shows Simon three things:

a) Simon was wrong in condemning Christ's attitude to this woman, who had already repented.

b) A repentant sinner is much better than a proud person who is not aware of sin.

c) Jesus reinstates the woman in society admits are sinful past, but publicly announces that her sins have been forgiven.

d) Gentiles

Gentiles were non- Jews and as such Jesus was not supposed to interact with them.

- Jesus' attitude to the gentiles showed that he was following the Law by treating them with respect and helping them (Lk 7:1-10)
- The Pharisees kept their tradition which kept them far away from gentiles.

Jesus' teaching about forgiveness

a) The Parable of unforgiving servant (Lk 10:25-37)

Only God's unlimited forgiveness makes it possible for the sinners to enter his Kingdom. The best evidence that we belong to this Kingdom is depth of our **forgiveness** and **love** to those who wrong us.

The parable of the unforgiving illustrates that:

- God has forgiven us all our debts quite beyond our means to repay.
- Many times we show lack of forgiveness to those whose debt of wrong doing to us are very small, compared to what we owe God.

The Bible passage of Matthew 18:25-20 has steps whish Jesus gave towards restoring Christian fellowship with wrong doers:

- A personal visit straight to the offender, if he refuses
- Another visit with two or three to talk about it, if he refuses to repent
- Take it to the Church. The offender is taken before a local congregation, to try to settle the matter. If he refuses
- Treat him as an outsider. No longer a member of the fellowship.

b) The Parable of the Lost Coin, Lost Sheep and Son (Lk 15:1-30)

- The parables were told in criticism of Jesus by the Pharisees and Scribes, who believed that tax collectors and sinners were beyond the hope of God's forgiveness.
- Jews were aware of the mercy of God for the nation and not for an individual.
- Jesus emphasised God's interest in each person.

Love and Tolerance

a) Jesus uses the Greek word "agape" for love. It describes love, which takes an active interest in the welfare of others. It does not expect anything in return.

b) Love does more than it needs, because even people who have no religion show love to friends. Acts of kindness will receive God's reward, if done from proper motives (Mt 5:43-48).

Intolerance and lack of Love

a) The Samaritans had been enemies of the Jews for Centuries. They hated the Jews passing in their province on their way to Jerusalem.

b) Jesus disapproved of the Kind of exclusive, intolerant behaviour shown by one of his disciples when cut off Marcus's ear (Lk 22:47-53). Jesus demonstrated his love, compassion and forgiveness.

c) Jesus was a friend of the gentiles and tax collectors. He did not despise them or ignore them. He tried to bring them into the Kingdom.

Our attitude towards despised people should be:

- Always being willing to pray for them.
- To encourage them to repent.
- Help them.
- Show love. An attitude of love will often bring such people into the fellowship with God and other Christians.

Teaching on Love, Forgiveness and Tolerance in other Religions

a) Zambian Traditional Religion

In Zambian Traditional community, there:

- Love for each other especially the unfortunate ones.
- Revenge was discouraged; visitors and strangers were welcome.
- A deep sense of kinship controlled the how people behaved together and to each other. Each person had their place in the system.
- If one person offended another in his behaviour, they were expected to ask for forgiveness.

b) Islam

- Islam declares that all men are brothers and in their status us human beings. A man's merit does not depend on his family, connections or his wealth, but on whether he is better than others in moral conduct and holiness.
- In matters to with the religious Law, a Muslim is unyielding.
- Revenge is allowed (condoned) by the Quran, especially against those what do not believe in Islam.
- Muslims are hospitable people and proud of hosting guests. One may even go hungry in order to feed the guest.

c) Hinduism

- Hinduism is not an aggressive religion. It has been practised through love, forgiveness and tolerance.

- Hinduism has never tried to expand itself through religious persecution, or by imposing its principles on other people. It uses the principle of winning opponents through love and forgiveness.
- Hinduism believes in external love, not the kind which expects anything in return, not motivated but for the unity of soul and mind. It is a spiritual love and all materials can give.
- Forgiveness is the main principle in Hinduism. Wrong doers are expected to be forgiven. Therefore, forgiveness is not a weakness, but comes from a strong feeling of liberalism and broadness of mind.
- Tolerance is an important teaching in Hinduism and it has its reward in the long run. Tolerance shows a strong character and spiritual strength of mind. Hinduism itself has survived through tolerance.

Religious Comparison on Love, Forgiveness and Tolerance

a) Christianity Vs Z.T.R

Similarities:

- Both believe that the offender must be forgiven.
- In both, revenge is discouraged.

Differences:

Christianity- Their love for Christ controls how they behave together and towards each other.

Z.T.R- A deep sense of kinship controls how they behave together and towards each other.

b) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- Both show hospitality to enemies.
- Both believe in common brotherhood of all humankind.

Differences:

Christianity- No revenge is allowed.

Islam- Revenge is allowed to non believers.

Christianity- People who oppose God are forgiven or tolerated.

Islam- No forgiveness or tolerance to those who oppose Allah's word.

c) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

- Both forgive wrong doers.
- Both win opponents through love, forgiveness and tolerance.
- Both do not condone revenge.
- Both believe in "agape" love, which is unconditional.

Differences:

Christianity- Show love forgiveness and tolerance to all through the love of Jesus.

Hinduism- Shows love, forgiveness and tolerance through one's strength.

Christianity- Allows the Holy spirit to produce unselfishness, humility and love to counter intolerance and lack of love.

Hinduism- The Hindu religion has survived trough tolerance; hence it is a matter of pride and own effort.

UNIT 11: SUFFERING

Bible Texts:

- Peter's confession of faith (Lk 9:18-21)
- Suffering and death f John the Baptist (Mk 6:17-29, 7:18-28)
- The transfiguration (Lk 9:28-36)
- The suffering of Job (Job 1 and 2)
- Jesus' suffering in the garden of Gethsemane (Lk 22:39-46)

Suffering:

Is the physical, mental, spiritual or emotional anguish or turmoil human beings go through in life. Examples of suffering include; sickness, death, loss of employment, injuries e.t.c.

Suffering in Zambia

Suffering is experienced by all creatures. Human beings go through a lot of suffering throughout their lives. These are spiritual, mental, emotional and psychological.

Our reaction to Suffering (in Zambia)

When a person is experiencing suffering, we must react by:

- Encourage that person not to give up but try harder.
- Giving material and spiritual support.
- Gathering to mourn and give comfort if it is a funeral.
- Not mocking or rejecting a person who is suffering.

Explanations for Suffering

Christians have their own views on why people suffer. Suffering is basically as a result of sin cursed world. Before Adam and Eve sinned, there was no suffering.

a) Christians:

Today, God allow people to suffer for the following different reasons:

- To test and purify their faith- (1Peter 1:6-7)
- To punish them for their sins and disobedience- (Deut 28:15-24)
- To discipline them and teach them- (Heb 12:5-11)
- To teach to depend on God- (II Cor 12:7-10)
- It is the cost of following Jesus- (Mk 8:34-35)

b) Zambian Traditional Religion:

People suffer because:

- They have displeased the spirits.
- They are hated by the witch or bewitched.
- Disrespect to ancestral spirits which bring sicknesses, bad luck or even death.

Causes of Suffering

Many people believe that suffering does not just come; there must be sources of these suffering. Each type of suffering has its own source:

- It comes from a fallen world containing evil.
- People some times bring suffering on themselves because of their conduct.
- Because of jealousy or hatred, people have caused suffering on others.
- Though God is in control, He sometimes allows the Devil to bring tragedies on man (Job 1 and 2).

Avoidable Suffering

Diseases which kill like HIV/AIDS, Cholera, Dysentery and many others are preventable, because they are passed on.

Other sufferings can not be avoided like death.

Effects of AIDS on the family

- Disintegration of families as children have to shared.
- Loss of breadwinners.
- Stress on extended family, as the family will have to take care of the sick.
- Some family members will abandon their jobs to take care of the sick.
- Funerals and mourning costs leave families with financial burdens.
- Many orphans without adequate health care and education.

Effects of AIDS on the Nation

- Treatment of opportunistic infections is expensive and causes a lot of strain on national budget.
- Increases the number of orphans making it difficult for government to provide adequate health care and educational services.
- The number of street kids rises and there is increase in child labour as orphan look for ways to survive.

Effects of AIDS on the Economy

- The productive human resource is drastically reduced.
- The quality and quantity of labour is affected.
- Loss of skilled and experienced workers means higher replacement cost through training.

Effect of AIDS on Education

- Reduced number of trained teachers, as such lack of skilled manpower.
- Increased absenteeism due to illness, thus affecting performance.
- Reduced number of education officers due to death.
- Reduces public finance (health care budget increases).
- Family resources are reduced as much resource is spent on health care.
- Some children may not attend school but remain home to care of the sick especially girls.

How to Avoid various types of Suffering

Though some suffering cannot be avoided, there are others that can. Thos can happen in the following ways:

- Good moral standards (Proverbs 5:7-12).
- Proper use of drugs.
- Caring for the environment.
- Respect for Human Rights.
- Population control.

Peter's confession of Faith (Lk 9:18-21)

The Bible passage is meant to show that Jesus' suffering was the fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecy, and the problem that Jesus' disciples had in understanding the fact that Jesus had to suffer and die for mankind.

In the Old Testament, two vivid sides of Jesus are shown:

- The Messiah is shown as a ruling King (Psalms 2)
- He is also shown as a suffering servant (Isaiah 53)

Why Jews failed to understand Jesus as suffering servant and ruling King

- They expected the Messiah to chase the Romans away.
- They expected Messiah to be the King and live in luxury.
- They expected the Messiah to be a powerful political leader.

Meaning of the phrase "Son of Man"

- His suffering and glory.
- His life on earth in manhood (as a human being).
- His future coming; in glory and power of his Kingdom.

Jesus tells (predicts) his suffering (Lk 9:21-22)

- The cost Christ paid to make it salvation possible.
- Often as a sign of obedience to God.

The disciples discovered an important truth about Jesus:

a) He was the Messiah, as such;

b) He must to suffer.

The meaning of the phrase "I must"

The Son of Man must suffer... "Jesus often used the phrase, "I must" to show that:

- He saw his mission as the father's will.
- He and the father were one (John 10:30)
- God's will was his will too.

The Transfiguration (Lk 9:28-36)

This story shows how:

- Jesus resisted temptation to avoid suffering.
- Jesus' suffering was the fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecy.
- Jesus' disciples found it difficult to understand that Christ had to suffer.

- That suffering for the Kingdom of God:
  a) The cost Christ paid to make salvation possible.
  b) Often a sign of obedience to God.

Gethsemane (Lk 22:39-46)

- Jesus was aware that his nation would reject him.
- He was going to suffer and die.
- He did not sin, yet was ready to die for our sins (sins of mankind).
- He was the "Lamb of God" taking away our sins.

Christian's hope and faith in Suffering (I Peter 1:6-7; 2:20-24)

- Christians can be glad even in suffering. It is a way of testing our faith and proves to be real.
- If we become fearful, we need to speak to God. He will give us the right words and attitude through suffering time.
- It is one way of learning to depend on God.
- We are assured that we will never be tested beyond our strength.

The Suffering and Death of John the Baptist (Mk 6:17-29; Lk 7:8-28)

Fro this story, we learn that:

- The way of God is not in special sign and great show. It grows gradually, slowly, often through suffering and persecution.
- John's obedience to God through the preaching of the word of God, the testing of his faith led him to glory and acceptance in the Kingdom of God.
- The humblest believer today, is greater than John the Baptist.
- Greater blessings re available to us through the Jesus Christ.
- If John and Jesus suffered for the Kingdom, we also must be willing to suffer.

Religious Teachings on Suffering

a) Christianity

- Jesus as the Messiah came to suffer and die for us. It was the only way God could provide deliverance from sin.
- Jesus' followers must be willing to suffer.
- Christ's followers must be willing to make sacrifices.
- God gives strength to endure suffering.
- During suffering, a Christian should not have the fear of man but trust God.
- Christians should not be afraid to speak to God.

b) Islam

- Suffering of any kind in Islam is accepted as the will of Allah.
- Muhammad himself had a difficult time. He was born in a wealthy family but became an orphan at a very young age and grew up in poverty.
- Those who suffer for their religion or in defence of Islam are especially commended by the Quran.
- Those who fight in defence of Allah's true religion will be guided and led into Paradise by God (Allah).

c) Hinduism

- Hindus believe that suffering is part of our life and we cannot avoid it.
- Suffering is the gift of God and we have to bear it.
- Suffering is the way to measure one's strength of mind and soul.
- A true Hindu believes that; the more holy a person is, the greater his power to bear suffering.
- According to the Hindus; the more you suffer, the more you are purified.
- Suffering may bring to physical death, and not spiritual death.

d) Zambian Traditional Religion

- Life is full of suffering because of sickness, famine, death and hunger.
- Suffering is caused by magic, Witchcraft, curses and spirits.
- Death ends physical suffering, but there is no escape because the next world also has its suffering.

Religious Comparison on Suffering

a) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- Both believe that there is suffering in the world.
- Both believe that suffering can bring physical death.

Differences:

Christianity- Some sufferings are not God's responsibility; they are caused by people themselves or others.

Islam- Suffering of any kind is accepted as the will of Allah.

b) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

- Both believe suffering may bring to physical and not spiritual death.
- Both believe the more one suffers the more purified and stronger in faith.
- Both expect to suffer and make sacrifices.

Differences:

Christianity- God allows us to suffer but too much beyond cannot come from a caring God.

Hinduism- Everything comes from God even suffering.

Christianity- Suffering is a test of one's faith to know if is real.

Hinduism- Suffering is a way to measure one's mind and soul.

Christianity- All Christians sometimes suffer; it does not depend on one's holiness, but gives strength to endure it.

Hinduism- Suffering can end if we give our desires and ambitions.

c) Christianity Vs Zambian Traditional Religion

Similarities:

- Both believe that suffering is there in the world.

Differences:

Christianity- Ask God to remove suffering.
Z.T.R- Do not asks God to remove suffering because he does not cause it.

UNIT 12: OPPOSITION TO JESUS

- Opposition means having a different opinion or view
- People react differently when they are faced with opposition.

REACTIONS

- Strong resentments
- Anger
- They blame other people
- They blame God
- They blame themselves
- Accept criticisms and change for the better.

DISADVANTAGE OF AGGRESSIVE REACTIONS

- Violence
- Spoil relationships among people
- Misrepresentation of Christ.

OCCASION	CRITICISM	REACTIONS
❖ Rejection at Nazareth-Lk 4:14-30	-Who was he to say that a gentile woman and a leper were better than the Jew?	-He walked away and left them with arrogant thought.
❖ Healing the paralyzed man Lk 5:17-31	-Blasphemy only God can forgive sins.	-"Easier to forgive sins or to heal".
❖ Call of Levi-Lk 5:27-31	-Eating and drinking with Tax collectors and sinners.	-He answered: "I have come to call sinners to repentance".
❖ Picking corn on the Sabbath- Lk 6:1-15	-Working on the Sabbath Day.	-He reminded them of what their great hero King David did.
❖ Healing a man with a weathered hand Lk 6:6-11	-Healing (working) on the Sabbath Day.	-He asked them; "is it lawful to do good or evil on the Sabbath.
❖ Healing the woman with the infirmity Lk 13:10-17	-Healing (working) on the Sabbath.	-"Hypocrisy" He said; do you not water your animals on the Sabbath.
❖ Healing a man with dropsy Lk 14:1-6	-Healing (working) on the Sabbath.	-He asked; "would you allow your son to drown on the Sabbath".

THE PRIESTS AND SCRIBES CHALLENGE JESUS AUTHORITY-LUKE 20:1-8

A question about Jesus authority

The priest was upset with Jesus' because He had;

- Entered Jerusalem triumphantly riding on a donkey-a messianic sign.-(MARK 20:1-8)
- Seen teaching crowds in the Temple, daily.
- Driven traders out of the Temple-John 2:23
- The religious leaders came up with a tricky question, ''by what authority are you doing this?''
- This question was trick because;
- If he answered he had the right because He was the Messiah, they would accuse Him of blasphemy against God, and the rebellion against the Roman Ceaser.
- If He denied His Messiah ship, or claimed He own authority, the people who had just hailed Him as the son of David (MESSIAH) would not accept this and the result would have been disillusionment and a riot.

THE PARABLE OF THE WICKED TENANTS-LUKE 20:9-19

- The God's vineyard represents Israel.
- The bad tenants represent the religion leaders, who beat and killed God's messengers (prophets) from the Old Testament up to John the Baptist's time.
- They were about to do the same to Jesus.
- This would bring punishment to Israel and God would withdraw Israel' special privileges.
- The vine yard would be given to true believers soon to called ''the church' mainly made up of Gentile Christians Eph 3:6, 9-10.

PAYING TAX TO CAESAR –LUKE 20:20-25

- If Jesus accepted to pay, he would be treated as a traitor to the Jews.
- If h e had refused to pay, He would have been quilt of treason against Rome.
- Jesus answer showed that duty to both God and civil authority were not opposed to each other.

The question about resurrection and marriage –Luke 20:27-40

- The Sadducees believed only in the first five books of the Bible of Moses.
- Since resurrection is not mentioned in the five books of the Bible, they did not believe in it. Hence this tricky question to Jesus.
- Jesus showed the Sadducees that Moses' law about marriage only applied to the physical world and not in spiritual.
- He later showed them that even in the book of Moses resurrection was implied ''I am the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob'' (Exodus 3: 6) and not ''I was God of ……..''

THE BETRAYAL AND ARREST OF JESUS

The Plot- Luke 22: 1-6

- As the opposition to Jesus was building up, some people informed the Pharisees of what Jesus had done.
- He had raised Lazarus from the dead (John 11: 45-53)
- Because of the miraculous things did the Pharisees would become unpopular.
- The Sanhedrin feared to lose their power and privileges from the Romans.
- A charge of treason against Jesus was suggested.
- The prophecy to save the nation was fulfilled in this way.
- The Chief priests decided to arrest Jesus quietly after the feast of the Passover.
- Judas offer made their plan easier.

The arrest –Luke 22:47-53

- Judas led his group of people (Chief Priests, Temple guards and Roman soldiers) to capture Jesus.
- A kiss was the arranged signal.
- When Judas kissed Jesus, they came and arrested Him.

ACCUSATIONS AND TRIALS OF JESUS

- Jesus had to endure three trials before;
- The Jewish Sanhedrin.
- The Romans Governor, Pilate.
- King Herod Antipas of Galilee.

a) Before the Sanhedrin

- They wanted a statement from Jesus, which they could use to accuse Him of blasphemy Him of blasphemy and condemn Him to death.
- One witness said that Jesus had said that he would destroy the Temple and build it in three days, (Matt26:60)
- Jesus admitted that He was the son of God on his way to glory.(MATT 26: 27-63)
- The Jews were satisfied that he was guilty of blasphemy.

b) Before Pilate and Herod-Luke 23:1-25

- A change of blasphemy would be useless before a Roman Court.
- Such a religious charge would not have Pilate's sympathy, so it was changed to a political charge.

The accusation had three parts

- Jesus had stirred up the people to rebel.
- He had forbidden them to pay tax to Caesar.
- He had set himself as king of the Jews(treason against Caesar) (John 19 :12)

All these accusations were lies

- Pilate could not see that Jesus was not the kind of person to stir up trouble and found no reason to condemn Him.
- However, the Jews insisted that He was causing trouble even in Galilee.
- Jesus teaching about opposition Luke 9:1-2, Luke 10:13-16, Luke 8:37.
- Jesus told the disciples simply ''to leave'' the place of opposition.(Matt 4:11-12)
- Jesus taught his disciples to ''rejoice and be glad when they faced opposition'' Luke 11:14-23)
- Jesus taught His disciples to ''answer with argument e.g. Jesus and Beelzebub (Satan)''

Religious Comparison on Opposition and Persecution

Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- Both face opposition or persecution.
- Both believe that some times persecution or opposition is the will of God.
- Both are ready to sacrifice for God.

Differences:

Christianity- Revenge is not allowed in Christianity.

Islam- Quran encourages revenge after persecution.

Christianity- Forgive their persecutors.

Islam- Forgiveness is seen as a weakness.

b) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

- Both believe in non-violence or tolerance.
- Both forgive their persecutors.

Differences:

Christianity- Pray for their persecutors.

Hinduism- Often threaten fasting until death.

Christianity- Rejoice when persecuted.

Hinduism- Stage a "sit down" on the street.

UNIT 13: THE LAST SUPPER AND THE CRUCIFIXION

How people react to Believements

- Accept death as a will of God.
- Blame others
- Blame God
- Blame it on which craft
- They cry.

Rituals and beliefs attached to burial

- There are several rituals which express the belief that there is life after death e.g. burying the dead with certain objects like cups, plates, and guns.
- Words like "departed" or "sleeping" are used instead of ''dying.''
- The washing of hands after burial.
- The women wear mourning bands around their heads.
- Sleeping outside the funeral house for men.
- Women sleep inside the house.

THE LAST SUPPER-LUKE 22:7-23

The preparation of the passover-Luke22:7-13, Exodus 12:1-30

- Every year the Jews celebrated the Passover feast to remember how they were delivered from slavery in Egypt.
- Jesus had made careful arrangements for a place to hold the Passover.
- He told two disciples to go into the city and follow a man carrying a water pot.
- He would lead them to a house with a upper room where they would hold their last supper.
- Preparations would include buying, sacrificing and roasting a lamb.
- They also brought bread without yeast, bitter herbs and wine.
- This would be the last time the Lord Jesus would eat this meat and it was very important to him.
- He would introduce a feast of remembrance to the disciples before He suffered and died.

The Lord's Supper- Luke 22:14-23

- Several cups of wine were blessed during the Passover meal and there would be several loaves of bread on the table.
- After supper Jesus took a loaf of bread.
- ''This is my body given for you, do this in remembrance of me.''
- Then, he took a cup of wine saying ''this is a new covenant in my blood which is poured out for you.
- Jesus made it clear that he was going to die.
- His death would have a meaning, which His followers were to remember.

- The broken bread was a symbol of His body, bruised and given for us on the cross.
- The wine was a symbol of His blood poured out.
- The old covenant was sealed by the blood of a sacrificed animal.(Exodus 24:3-8)
- Jesus death sealed a new covenant of God with man (JER 31:31-34)
- The new covenant would deliver people from sin bring forgiveness and eternal life to all who receive Jesus as saviour and Lord.
- Jesus wanted those who have eternal life through his death to join together to remember Him, by eating bread and drinking wine in thanks giving and worship.

The significance of the Lord's Supper for the early church

- It was symbolic communal meal known as Agape feast (LOVE) (1 CORITH 11:23-28)
- It is an act of remembrance of the death of Jesus Christ.
- There could be no new covenant without the blood.
- It is a reminder of what God has done for use through the death of Jesus.
- It is an expression of God's redemption and the new covenant.

For Christians today

- **Look back-** in thankful remembrance of the cost of their redemption.
- **Look up-** in faith to sense Christ's presence and his welcome.
- **Look round-** to rejoice in their unit with other Christians.
- **Look forward-** to the Lord's return and His visible presence.
- **Look within-** to make an act meaningful.
- **To admit-** their unworthiness, and come to Christ, ready to receive all he had to give.

TEACHING
EXODUS 24:3-8

- Jesus last supper is the fulfilment of the old covenant(Jer31:31-34)
- It is the fulfilment of the New Testament (beginning).
- Jesus is the sacrificial lamb whose sacrifice brings salvation to all.

THE CRUCIFIXION OF JESUS-LUKE 23:26-49
Christian understanding of the death of Christ

- The crucifixion of Christ was the fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecy about the messiah. (Psalms 22and Isaiah 53).
- Shows God's love for us and we are shared (John 3: 16-18)
- Temple curtains are torn into two meaning now the way to God is open to all.

THE DEATH
The burial of Jesus-Luke 231-6, John19:38
The significance of the death of Jesus (Romans 5:6-10)

- Christ died for our sins.
- This shows God's attitude of love towards sinners.

- Sinners are changed from God's enemies into God's friends.
- Man is justified as a sinner and saved from sin.
- Because of Christ's death (or' blood'') sins can be forgiven.(Eph 2: 12-18).
- It broke barriers between people e.g. Jews and Gentiles.
- It brought reconciliation between man and God.(Romans 5 6-10)
- It has brought to an end animal sacrifice and the inauguration of the covenant.
- Christ's sacrifice has brought about redemption.
- Because of the death of Jesus we have'' died to sin'' and sin no longer has power over our lives.
- Baptism is a picture of new life we live in Him, therefore behave as those who are dead to sin, self and world, but alive to God through the death of Christ.

How does the death of Christ affect Christians today?

- The death of Jesus affected us because we are justified by his death.
- In Christ, people are accepted by God because their sins are forgiven and are reconciled to God.
- They may appear before God without sin, put right with him.
- We are now accepted to God.
- All that is offered on the basis that Jesus Christ died our death and rose again and it is received by faith.
- The Christian life is one of freedom and a relationship with God in which you are unafraid.
- God sees the Christian as if he shared Christ's death.
- His sinful nature was crucified with Christ (Romans 6: 1-6)
- Christians now have hope of eternal life.
- Christians should not place barriers between themselves and people of other tribes or races.

Religious comparison on funerals, burials and teaching about Death

a) Christianity Vs Zambian Traditional Religious

Similarities:

- Both mourn the dead.
- Both accept death.
- Both burry the dead.

Differences:

Christianity- Accept death as coming from God.

Z.T.R- They accept death but believe death comes from spirits and external causes.

Christianity- Death cannot be prevented as it is coming from God.

Z.T.R- Death can be prevented as it comes from external forces.

b) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- Both believe that physical death must come and physical life must end.
- Both believe in life after death.

Differences:

Christianity- After committal prayer at burial, mourners disperse.

Islam- A day after burial, mourners gather at a Mosque to pray.

Christianity- May only pray at memorial service usually after a year.

Islam- For forty days, all males of immediate family visit the grave.

Christianity- After death, there is no hope of God's forgiveness.

Islam- Muslims continue to pray for forgiveness of the deceased to Allah to reward the dead.

c) Christianity Vs Zambian Traditional Religion

Christianity:

- Both accept death as god's decision.

Differences:

Christianity- They burry the dead.

Hinduism- Do not have burial, but burn the dead.

UNIT 14: JESUS TRIUMPH OVER DEATH

Ideas about life after death

- Some believe life continues in one form or the other.
- Others do not believe in life after death at all.
- There are those who believe that the dead have the influence on the living.
- Other people believe that a person's actions in this life determined the next life.
- Christians believe that there will be a resurrection of the dead.
- Basically people hold on to the following beliefs about life after death e.g.
- Death is the end of everything.
- Life goes on beyond death.
- Christian preachers believe and teach that there will be a resurrection.
- Those who believe in death as a cessation of life have no bearing on the next, since they say there is none.

- In Zambia Traditional Religion, believe that life continues beyond death.
- Though they may not say that the present life determines the next life.
- They also believe that those who die badly, either by a disease or away from home, tend to deal with the living in a bad way.
- They bring curses, bad luck, disease, death and bareness.

JESUS RAISING DEAD PEOPLE

During the time of Jesus, many people faced death. Jesus was concern about the people's welfare both physically and spiritually.

a) The widow's son at Nain- Luke7:11-16

- Nain was a small town, east of Nazareth.
- The widow lived there and had only one son.
- Unfortunately her only son died.
- This meant that the widow would remain in a terrible state of poverty.
- This miracle made people to recognize Jesus as great prophet.
- Jesus used His divine power to triumph over death.

b) Jesus raises Jairus' daughter-Luke 8:40-42, 49-56

- Jairus held an important position.
- He was a ruler of a Synagogue, responsible for all organization of the Synagogue.
- At that time, there was an increase in the official disapproval of Jesus.
- Therefore it took much courage for Jairus, a Jewish leader, to approach Jesus to heal his daughter.
- While on the way, there were two interruptions.
- These were a healing miracle; this delayed the procession to Jairus' house.
- Jesus received a report that Jairus' daughter had died.
- Jesus responded to the report by saying the child had not died.
- ''Only believe only believe and she will be well.''
- The son of God used His power to overcome death by death by raising the girl from death back to life.
- This miracle too shows that Jesus is Lord both life and death.
- It is only faith in Him, which saves.

c) Raising of Lazarus- John 11: 1-44

- Lazarus lived in Bethany and was very sick.
- Jesus was near this location and heard about the sickness.
- However, Jesus never hurried to Bethany, though He heard that His friend had died.
- Jesus was to raise him back to life and prove that He was in unity with the father as son of God.
- Martha Lazarus' sister believed that it was too late for Jesus to heal her brother.
- Jesus told her that Lazarus would rise to life.
- Jesus saw physical death as an enemy to be destroyed and as the weapon of Satan.

- Jesus was filled with sorrow and determined to win a victory over death.

TEACHING ABOUT LIFE AFTER DEATH

- The stories teach clearly that Jesus is the resurrection and the life.
- We also learn that Jesus is Lord over death and death cannot conquer Him.
- Jesus has power over death to set free those who are bound by the power of Satan.

THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS-LUKE 24:1-48

a) The women at the tomb –Luke 24:1-12

- The women went in the morning and found the tomb empty.
- The Angel said that Jesus had risen.
- The women told the Good news to the disciples who did not believe.(John 20-11-18)
- (Mary Magdalene sees the risen Lord)

b) Jesus on the road to Emmaus- Luke 24: 13-53

- Jesus appeared to the two on the road to Emmaus to show them that He had risen.
- Jesus reminded the two about the Old Testament prophesy of suffering Messiah.

Jesus appears to his disciples in the upper room- Lk 24:36-53

- The disciples were behind locked doors, talking about these appearances, when suddenly Jesus appeared to them.
- Since the doors were locked, the disciples thought it was a Ghost and were afraid.
- Jesus calmed their fears by showing them His body of flesh and bones and marks of crucifixion.
- He told them to touch Him and asked for some food to eat so that they could be sure that He was alive, since the sprit does not food. – (Lk 24:36-43).

The meaning of Christ's resurrection for the early Christians

- Acts 2:22-36(Peter's sermon)
- Peter told the crowd that God had raised Jesus from the dead as foretold in the Old Testament and now He is at the right hand of God.
- The life, death and the resurrection of Jesus Christ meant that;
- Jesus was the Messiah spoken of in the Old Testament.
- The other meaning was that this resurrection brought about new birth (Life).
- It gave them hope of eternal Heaven.

Paul writes about the resurrection- (1 Corin 15:1-58)

- Jesus' resurrection is of the greatest importance for Christian religion.
- If Christ is not alive then Christians are biggest liars, losers and fools.
- Christ's resurrection implies our resurrection.
- One day we will believe in His glory.
- Christ's resurrection gives assurance of human resurrection, triumph over death and evil and gives power for Christian service.

- Paul teaches that at resurrection time, God will give his people different new bodies.

What Christians believe about Jesus Resurrection

- Jesus resurrection is God's approval of Him after being resurrected and killed.
- It is the confirmation that Jesus is the Messiah, the son of God, through Him we get a new life.(peter 1:3).
- The resurrection of Jesus is the fulfilment of God's plan of salvation, showing self-giving love of God in the origin of our salvation.
- It shows that man can be reconciled to God through Christ's death.
- The resurrection gives Christians hope for the future life.(2Cor 5:17)
- The Christian church bases its faith on the death and resurrection of Jesus.
- The resurrection of Jesus means that God's power is greater than that of Satan.
- The resurrection is the greatest miracle of all.

Religious Comparison on Life after Death

a) Christianity Vs Zambian traditional Religion

Similarities:

- Both believe in life after death.
- Both believe that the spirit survive death.

Differences:

Christianity-Spirits of the dead do not return to earth.

Z.T.R- Some spirits return to work as wondering spirits and may cause.

Christianity- Spirits of the may not be contacted.

Z.T.R- Spirits of the dead may be contacted.

b) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

- Both believe that the Soul does not die.
- Both teach that there is life after death, depending on how we lived on earth.

Differences:

Christianity- The spirit of a dead Christian go to live with God.

Hinduism- The spirit can take another form and come back to earth as another form or animal.

Christianity- There is no coming back in this world once dead.

Hinduism- There is coming back in another form.

c) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Christianity:

- Both believe in life after death.
- Both believe that God will Judge them in the life to come.

Differences:

Christianity- They know whether they belong to the devil or God before judgement.
Hinduism- In life to come, people will be judged on their deeds.

GRADE TWELVE WORK

UNIT 15: THE EARLY CHURCH

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DIFFERENT PEOPLE

Before the beginning of the church

Communication barriers existed between Jews, Samaritans, and Gentiles. All three groups were segregated. Jews were prejudiced against Tax collectors and Samaritans. There was also segregation between women and men, lepers and ordinary people.

After the birth of the church

These differences became immaterial as the people were united in Christ. For instance, whether Jew or Gentile, they all received the Holy Spirit. Samaritans and Tax Collectors were accepted on account of faith.

Language barriers
Language is crucial for all forms of communication. Whenever there are different groups of people, it is essential to have a common language for communication. The language barriers were overcome on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2: 1 – 13)

The day of Pentecost (Acts 2: 1 -13)

- Pentecost is a Greek word meaning "fifty''. The "feast of Pentecost'' was a Jewish Festival of thanks giving at the end of the Wheat harvest. This feast took place fifty days after Passover.
- Many people (Jews) came from distant places for this feast.

Signs of the Holy Spirit

- Strong wind blowing symbolises the Holy Spirit's present.
- The tongues of fire represent the present of God just like the Old Testament flames of fire. e.g. Moses and the burning bush. The pillar of fire guiding the Israelites.
- The Holy Spirit brings the presence and power of God to believers, but Judgment to unbelievers.
- The disciples began to speak in other tongues or language, which they had not learned, yet those who listened understood them.
- The visitors to Jerusalem where Jews from other countries, while some were Gentiles converted to the Jewish faith, yet all understood in their own language, the great things has done.
- The Holy Spirit had come in power on the disciples enabling them to take the Gospel to every people and nations as Christ commanded.

RACIAL AND CULTURAL BARRIER

a) The problem of the Greeks (Acts 6: 1 – 6)

- A quarrel arose in the Christian community between the Greek- Jews and the local Aramaic speaking Jews. The Greek – speaking Jews claimed that their widows were not being cared for properly.
- Then they suggested that seven men be appointed to administer supplies of money, food and clothing.
- The seven were to be wise, filled with Holy Spirit and to have a good standing. The Group chose seven Greek - speaking men.
- One of them was Stephen who was full of faith and the Holy Spirit.

Stephen's role (Acts 6:8- 15)

- He was filled with the Holy Spirit and had great wisdom and was given power from God to do miracles. He witnessed and taught in the synagogues of the Greek – speaking Jews.
- Jews from this synagogue with others from the provinces of Asia and Cilicia had to argue with Stephen and did not agree with his teaching or his interpretation of the old testament.
- They could not prove him wrong in any of their arguments as he showed wisdom from the Holy Spirit.
- His teaching emphasized new life in Christ, who fulfilled the Mosaic Law.
- They accused him, and bribed people to make false accusations that he was speaking against Moses, the law and the temple.

Inclusion of Samaritans (Acts 8: 1 – 25)

- The Apostles heard of the blessing among the Samaritans, their traditional enemies (people of mixed race, half Jewish, half Assyrian). Peter and John went to assess Phillip's Ministry. They prayed and placed the hands on the believers. God showed his acceptance of the Samaritans by giving them the gift of the Holy Spirit also.
- To the Simon the sorcerer who deceived Samaritans by his satanic power saw the giving of the Holy Spirit by just laying hands on the people as a wonderful power.
- He wanted to buy this power from the Apostles, and probably thought of it as a magic spell, which sorcerers bought from each other.
- Peter was horrified and told Simon that, unless he truly repented, he and his money would perish in hell. Then Simon begged him to pray for him.

The Ethiopian eunuch (Acts 8: 26 – 40)

- ❖ The Ethiopians Eunuch had made the long Journey to Jerusalem to worship and his shown as a God – fearer, probably converted to the Jewish faith through Jews who had gone to trade in Ethiopia.
- ❖ He had bought a scroll of the prophet Isaiah and was reading it as he returned home in his chariot. However, he could not understand what he was reading.
- ❖ Philip through the work of the Holy Spirit left Samaria and go along the Gaza road. The spirit told him to go alongside the Ethiopian's carriage.

- ❖ The man asked Philip to explain the passage he was reading (Isaiah 53). Philip began from this scripture and told him good news about Jesus.
- ❖ Philip had been faithful to the Lord's instructions. The sight of water suggested baptism to the Ethiopian who confessed faith in Christ. So Phillip baptized him.
- ❖ The Ethiopian continued on his way, full of joy, passing on the message of the Gospel in Ethiopia, and the Gospel spread to unlikely places because of the obedience of one of the Lord's disciples.

Peter's role (Acts 10:1 – 11:18)

- ❖ At noon Peter was hungry and was waiting for the meal to be prepared.
- ❖ Suddenly he had a vision and saw a large sheet up like a bag, containing many kinds of animals, reptiles and birds.
- ❖ He was told to kill some and eat, so he refused and said "I have never eaten anything that is ritually unclean."
- ❖ But the voice of God told him that he must not consider anything unclean which God has made "clean. This was repeated three times and peter was puzzled.
- ❖ Then some non-Jewish messengers arrived from Cornelius the Gentile. Peter went to meet them as the Holy Spirit had warned him not to hesitate to go with them even though they were Gentiles.
- ❖ Peter then went down and said to the men. "I am the man you are looking for. Why have you come?"
- ❖ After hearing about Cornelius' vision, Peter agreed to go with them to Caesarea, and they set out the next day.
- ❖ They found a found a crowd waiting to meet Peter at the home of Cornelius. They wanted to refer Peter as a Superior but he stopped them, saying, 'I myself am only a man.
- ❖ Peter now understood the vision God been showing hi, that he must not think of any person as being ritually unclean, but must go to whom God has sent him, for God shows no partiality.
- ❖ The fact that the twelve Apostles had witnessed the life, death, and the resurrection of Jesus Christ, was the emphasis of Peter's message.
- ❖ As these people listened and believed they received the Holy Spirit and as a sign of this they began to speak in other tongues, praising God. This showed the Jewish believers who had come with Peter that God had accepted Gentile believers into his church, since he had given them Holy Spirit just as he had given to the Jews
- ❖ Peter challenged just the Jewish believers who were with him and heed the evidence, that God had shown his approval of Gentile faith by giving them the Holy Spirit also. There was nothing to hinder their being baptised just as the Jews had been when they believed.
- ❖ The results of Peter's decision would be felt throughout the entire world for all the time. The Gentiles would be accepted as Christians without first becoming JEWS by circumcision.

PAUL'S WITNESS TO PEOPLE OF VARIOUS CULTURES

Saul's conversion (Acts 9: 1 – 19)

- Saul increased his persecution of the church, imprisoning many and executing others.
- Instead of stamping out the "Seat," the increased persecution caused the believers to scatter, preaching as they went. The Gospel spread to new areas.
- Saul heard that the movement was strong in Damascus in Syria and so he asked the high priest for letters of introduction to the synagogues in that area. These letters would give Saul the authority to search out these people of "the way".
- On the road to Damascus, this hard – hearted Pharisee met God's challenge.
- Suddenly there was a blinding light and was struck to the ground. Then a voice asked, "Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting me? Why are you kicking against your conscience and the working of the Holy Spirit?
- Saul thought this must be God's voice and the reply came, "I am Jesus ……" Saul had to identify the "Lord '(Jehovah of the Old Testament) with Jesus of Nazareth whom he had persecuted through his followers. He realised that the crucified Jesus was indeed alive and able to communicate with people.
- The tremendous shock of this revelation, together with the bright light, blinded Saul. He realised he had to change loyalty to be on the side of Jesus.
- Three days of darkness followed. Ananias of Damascus was sent to help him physically and spiritually. Saul's' future work is then revealed to Ananias.
- Ananias obeyed and went to Saul and called him, "brother" showing him that he now belonged to the people he had been persecuting.
- As Saul's' physical sight returned, so his spiritual "eyes" were opened. He began to "understand the Gospel of Jesus Christ and was baptised.

The Church at Antioch (Acts 11:19 – 26)

- When persecution struck the believers in Jerusalem some fled as far as Antioch and continued to preach the Good News there, but to Jews only.
- Other Christians from Cyprus and Cyrene arrived and preached to Greek – speaking Gentiles and great numbers believed, forming a multi- racial church.
- This news reached the church in Jerusalem and they sent Barnabas to see if this was of God and to give any help needed.
- Barnabas was from Cyprus and spoke Greek. He knew the culture of these. He seeks out Saul from Tarsus to help hi, teach. He recognises Saul as a man with leadership abilities and a deep knowledge of scriptures.
- Saul and Barnabas worked in Antioch for a year in a wonderful partnership of service, teaching in the church.
- It was at Antioch that the followers of Christ were first called "Christians". Many people were talking about there that the people nick – named them" Christians" or 'Christ ones'
- It was in Antioch that Saul began his great work to carry the Good News to people of many nations.

The Council at Jerusalem – (Acts 15: 1 -35)

- The " circumcision party" was a group of Jews who insisted that to be a true Christian, one first had to become a Jew by being circumcised keeping all the laws of Moses. They insisted the Gentile converts had first to become believers in Judaism.

- Some of these people came to Antioch and taught that unless one was circumcised and obeyed the Law of Moses, could be saved. Paul and Barnabas argued with them and finally the church sent Paul and others to Jerusalem to present the problem to the Apostles and elders.
- After Paul recounted what God had been doing among the Gentiles, there was much debate. Peter explained how God had chosen him to go to the Gentiles and also, how God has shown that people are saved by faith in Christ, not by laws.
- They all agreed to write a letter and send it to the Gentile Christians through Paul, and Barnabas.
- The letter pointed that: They were advised not to:
  (i) Eat food offered to idols
  (ii) Eat or drink blood
  (iii) Eat animals that had been strangled, killed by snaring or those not bled properly according to the Jewish law.
  (iv) Commit sexual immorality

The guidelines were not meant to make anyone a Christian, but simply to help Christians of Jewish or Gentile races to live at peace with each other.

INCLUSION OF DIFFERENT RACES AND CULTURES IN OTHER RELIGIONS

Islam in Zambia

- Islam is not based on the customs or traditions of any one particular tribe.
- Islam declares itself to be a universal ideology and makes no discrimination on the basis of race, Colour or language.
- Any person, who declares belief in the Islamic creed, is entitled to the same rights as any other Muslim.
- Muslim marriage laws, religious belief about prayer times, and rituals differ.

Zambian Traditional Belief

- All human beings are to be treated with respect.
- This belief unites people and is to be obeyed by all.
- All who subscribe to such a belief are welcome and have equal rights any other like-minded people.

Christian Churches in Zambia

- Zambian churches have the aim of sharing the Good news about Christ with people of other races.
- In most churches, people from any tribe, race or culture are welcome to come and listen to the Good News of Jesus Christ. Many Christians make it their aim to witness to others who do not attend church services this is very important.
- Christians today should follow the example of the early church by reaching out to others.
- Christians travelled all over the known world to people of different races and cultures. No one was to be excluded. They obeyed the command of Jesus" You shall be my witness in Jerusalem, in all Judea and Samaria and to the ends of the earth (Acts 1:8).

Assessment

(a) Relate the story of Paul and Silas casting the demon from the slave girl.

(b) Why were Paul and Silas persecuted after this incidence? State **two** points.
(c) A local authority tires to ban the church accusing the members of being partisan. What Christian advice would you give to the Church. State **three** points.
(d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Islam with regard to their teaching on persecution.

UNIT 16: CHRISTIAN WITNESSING

WITNESSING IN THE FACE OF OPPOSITION

Reasons for persecution of the apostles Peter and John (Acts 3: 1-26)

- The apostles became popular as a result of healing the lame man.
- The apostles were blamed for assuming the authority of the religious leaders and teachers.
- Their preaching about the resurrection angered the Sadducees, who did not believe in life after death.

The reactions

- The apostles showed respect to the Jewish leaders and recognized that these leaders had been given the job of judging in religious matters.
- They were unafraid and boldly preached the gospel to the leaders.
- They committed the whole problem to God in prayer.

Persecution of Stephen and Paul

a) Stephen (Acts 6:8- 15, 7: 1-8:1)

- Stephen was persecuted because the Jews could not with stand the wisdom which the Holy Spirit gave him in his answers when they tried to argue publicly with him.
- Stephen used Jewish history to show how the Jewish how the Jews had been rebelling against God in the past, just as they were now.
- Stephen however showed an attitude of love and forgiveness towards his persecutors in spite of what they were doing to him.
- He first of all calmly explained what he had preached.

b) Saul (Acts 9: 23-30)

- After becoming a Christian himself, Saul or Paul as he was later known, was persecuted.
- He never allowed himself to be discouraged by persecution.

Opposition at Phillip (Acts 16: 16-30)

- A young woman possessed by a demon followed Paul and Silas.
- The demon in her knew who these men were.
- This was an effort of Satan to oppose the work of God.
- Paul and Silas cast out the demon of the younger woman.
- They dragged Paul and Silas to the market place were the local magistrate presided.
- The Magistrate was persuaded by the crowd without looking into the matter.
- Paul and Silas were beaten with rods on their backs.

Reactions of the Apostles

- When first opposed by the demon possessed woman, they just ignored.
- Paul never went out looking for people with demons in order to cast them.
- In prison, the apostles prayed and rejoiced, and sang songs of praise.
- The earthquake which followed, and the conversion of the jailer, brings out the truth that God was with them.

Opposition at Lystra (Acts 14: 8-12)

- The people of Lystra misunderstood the Gospel and mistook Paul and Barnabas for heathen gods.
- The Jews influenced the Gentiles in Lystra until in their fury, they stoned Paul.
- Paul and Barnabas left the city the next day, not wanting to force people to receive the Gospel

VARIOUS PRSECUTIONS FACED BY THE APOSTLES

a) Persecution by Herod Agrippa I (Acts 12: 1-24)

- The Jews hated Herod appointed by the Romans. He was always looking for ways and means to please them so that he could rule the Jews easily.
- When he realized that the Jews also hated Christians, he arrested James and had him beheaded.

Reactions of the apostles

- The Christian reaction to this persecution was to use was to use the greatest weapon of all – prayer.
- God struck Herod down in public and he died an agonizing death.

b) Opposition from Jewish Magician (Acts 13:4-11)

- Elymas was a Jewish magician and a force prophet who pretended to lead people in God's ways.
- Because Satan controlled him, and possibly because he thought he might lose his position and influence if the proconsul became a Christian, he opposed Paul and Barnabas.

PAUL'S REACTIONS:

- Paul rebuked him publicly and exposed him of what he really was-not a ‘’son of Jesus’’ but a ‘’son of the devil.’’
- Publicly exposing a person for what he really is was a commonly used in Acts to fight opposition. (Acts 8 22, 5: 4)

CHRISTIANS REACTION TO PERSECUTION TODAY

- Ignore the persecutors
- Pray for the persecutors
- Pray for guidance and strength from God
- Rejoice
- Calmly explain the situation.

REACTIONS TO PERSECUTION IN OTHER RELIGIONS

HINDUISM

- ❖ Hinduism is based on love, tolerance and forgiveness.
- ❖ To a true Hindu persecution is not a real defeat.

ISLAM

- ❖ Islam is a very militant religion. Any opposition is dealt in a violet way.
- ❖ The non-violate reaction can be looked upon as a weakness, and also as being unfaithful to their religion.
- ❖ The Quran encourages revenge after persecution.
- ❖ The Muslim believes that his life, property and everything else belong to God and Allah decrees every thing that happens even persecution.

Religious Comparison on Persecution

a) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- ❖ Both react to persecutions.

Differences:

Christianity- Ignore the persecutors.

Islam- The Quran encourages revenge.

Christianity- Pray for the persecutors.

Islam- Any persecution is dealt with in a violent way.

Christianity-Pray for guidance and strength from God rejoice and calmly explain the situation

Christianity Vs Zambian Traditional Religion

Similarities:

- Both have a discussion on the issue in order to arrive at a lasting solution.
- Both get the consensus of the parties involved in conflict so as to reach an agreeable solution.

Differences:

Christianity-They refer to Scripture for the teaching concerning the situation.

Z.T.R- There is a go between so as to assist the parties concerned to find a way of resolving the conflicts.

Christianity- There is always Scriptural counselling to help people in conflict to find the spiritual solution to the problem.

Z.T.R- Those found guilty are made to apologize or pay damages to the other party with whom they were in conflict.

Christianity Vs Z.T.R

Similarities:

- Both expect everyone to work
- Both work to feed their families
- Both believe that neglect of work leads to lack of food and shelter.

Differences:

Christianity-This should be of integrity, diligence, co- operation, punctuality, reliability and honest.

Z.T.R: Everyone was expected to work from childhood to adulthood with supervision and teaching.

Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarity:

- Both have an opportunity of a leisure time.
- Both spend time relaxing and resting
- Both spend their time visiting friends.

Differences:

Christianity- The day is observed as a day of rest and relaxation, and has a religious significance.

Hinduism- Leisure opportunity has no religious significance.

UNIT 3: LIFE IN THE EARLY CHURCH

Causes of conflicts among people

- Misunderstanding through lack of communication.
- Unwillingness to see another person's point of view.
- Failure to discuss situations from all angles.
- Being dogmatic and not being prepared to give way in a given situation.
- Violation of strict principles on moral issues.
- Jealousies
- Pride

Characteristics of community life in the early church

- New converts were willing to learn the teachings of Christ through the Apostles.
- Spent much of their time together and their fellowship were warm without discord or strife.
- Prayer was another characteristic.
- The Church had a holy reverence for God as they saw miracles being performed in the name of Jesus Christ, through the apostles who were with him.
- They generously shared their possessions so that no one lacked material needs.
- They continually worshipped God in the Temple with praise and thanks giving for his might works.
- The warmth of their daily fellowship in their homes extended to the community outside and others joined them.

Problems in the early church

- Corruption within the Church (Acts 5:1-11,8:9-24)
- A problem of administration (6: 1-7)
- Barnabas and Paul (Acts 9: 22-30)
- Inclusion of Gentiles (Acts 15:1-21,24-29,21:35)

RESOLVING PROBLEMS AMONG CHRISTIAN

Problems in the Christian church today

- Doctrinal differences between members of the Church.
- Competition for leadership positions in the Church.
- Mismanagement of the Church funds by those in leadership.
- Rumour mongering among believers.
- Partiality in disciplining wrong-doers in the Church.

- Personality clashes among leaders.
- Church splitting and sheep stealing.
- Not recognizing the labours of other leaders in the Churches

Resolving problems

- Through understanding of the problems.
- Mutual discussion of the problem.
- Committing it to God in prayer
- Referring for the teaching concerning the situation.
- Leadership addressing the doctrines in question carefully.
- Open rebuke to the culprits.
- Asking the culprits to step down from leadership positions for serious cases such as adultery and misuse of funds.
- Scriptural counselling to help people in conflicts to find the spiritual solution to their problems.

How Zambian tradition and Christianity solve their problems

a) Zambian Tradition

- Having discussions on the issue in order to arrive at a lasting solution.
- Getting the consensus of the parties in conflict through a go- between, so as to reach neutral and agreeable solutions.
- In case of death, divination was done, and revenge was sought.
- Being willing to give to give the statements as they occurred so as to assist the mediators to find a way of resolving the conflicts.

Christianity

- Having a clear understanding of the problem.
- Mutual discussions
- Committing the problem to God through prayer.
- Referring to relevant scriptures.
- Giving brotherly and Godly counsel to the people in conflict.

Religious Comparison on Resolving Conflicts

Christianity Vs Zambian Traditional Religion

Similarities:

- Both have a discussion on the issue in order to arrive at a lasting solution.
- Both get the consensus of the parties involved in conflict so as to reach an agreeable solution.

Differences:

Christianity- They refer to Scripture for the teaching concerning the situation.

Z.T.R-There is a go between so as to assist the parties concerned to find a way of resolving the conflicts.

Christianity- There is always Scriptural counselling to help people in conflict to find the spiritual solution to the problem.

Z.T.R- Those found guilty are made to apologize or pay damages to the other party with whom they were in conflict.

Assessment
QUESTION 1

(a) Give an account of how the apostles received the Holy Spirit on the of Pentecost.

(b) Before the early church had a number of factors on which there segregation was based. State **three** of them.

(c) Circumcision was one important factor that made people to be closer to the religion of the Jews. What **two** things meant that all the people who came from the surrounding areas where accepted in the church?

(d) State **two** difficulties likely to happen in relationships of people of different languages and culture.

UNIT 4: CHRISTIANS ATTITUDES TO WORK

Reasons why people work

- Feed themselves and their families.
- Earn money to purchase food, homes and other necessities.
- Pass time and be occupied.
- Give prestige.
- Meet people and to get together with others
- Earn money to accumulate possession.

People have different gifts to help them work

- God has created us (Christians) to live a life which pleases Him .He has already prepared good deeds for us to do. (Eph 2:10)
- We must work for our food.
- Each one is given a talent (natural ability) by God.

Parable of the talents (Mt 25: 14-30)

Meaning of the parable

- We are entrusted with talents. Everyone has been given one.
- We are given talents according to our own ability to use them.
- There shall be a ‘’day of reckoning ‘’ were we shall be required to account for the use of talents and abilities.
- More responsibility is given to those who develop their talents. Those who fail to use them will loose what they had.
- God uses our natural abilities, developing them as we surrender them to him for guidance in our work and careers.

Reasons for work as found in the Bible

- Work was part of God’s original purpose of man(Gen 1: 28-28, 2: 15)
- If most people can find employment, it is often a sign of God’s blessing and approval.
- Unemployment in a nation may be a sign of God’s Judgment Zech 8:9-12

Bible teachings

- God’s original purpose, Gen 1:26-28.
- Work was appointed for six days. The seventh day was the day of rest. Gen 2:1-3
- God intended man to find job enjoyable. Eccl 5: 18-20
- Incentives for daily work; -to buy food, proverbs 16 : 26 and to build a home and sustain it –Proverbs 24:27
- Work was part of God’s plan for the support of human race – Prov27: 25-22

Christian purposes for work in the New Testament

- Work is not meant to be a means of gaining possessions. Luke 12: 13-34
- Everyone should work with the aim of being able to help others.
- Paul says work is encouraged so that everyone may earn his own living
- Work is an obligation.
- Those who work hard should not feed those who do not work, or refuse to work (Thess 3 :10-12).
- By working and earning money, we can be able to help our parents.
- By doing different kinds of work, people have the opportunity to contribute to the life and welfare of the community to contribute to the life and welfare of the community in many different ways.

ALL WORKERS SHOULD BE RESPECTED

Bible teachings

- The Bible teaches that all workers contribute to the welfare of society and therefore deserve respect.
- Manual work is usually despised, but the bible commands us to work with our hands.
- We must make use of our talents large or small.
- Even in such jobs (manual work) Christian commitment increases one's abilities and may well lead to increased respect from others, and to promotion.

CONFLICTS OVER WORK VALUES

Biblical teaching on the exploitation of workers

- The Bible clearly says that a worker deserves his pay and must be give it, Luke 10: 7.
- Exploitation of workers is wrong.
- Having agreed to a wage, the employee should not afterwards argue with his employers.
- The employee should be obedient and give the best service he or she can offer.

Wages and Salaries

- Most employments in Zambia have fixed wage scale, set by the Government and agreed upon by trade Unions.
- Any changes of wages are done by the Public Service Commission appointed and supported by the Government.
- The Christian stand on salaries and wages must be just and fair.

DISPUTES

Jesus' teaching for Christian Behaviour in conflict over work values

The parable of the workers in the vineyard – Mat 20: 1-16

- Where there are conflicts over work values or wages , a Christian should react in a Christian way, that is with patience , humility, love, in quite dialogue , not being selfish or greed, 1Peter 2:18.
- John the Baptist told the soldiers to be content with their pay, Luke 3: 14.

ATTITUDE TO WORK IN ZAMBIA TODAY

Different attitudes towards work

- Lack of interest in the job. No purpose in life
- To support the family.
- To have material possessions
- To gain prestige
- To meet people and to get together with others.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS WORK IN CHRISTIANITY AND OTHER RELIGIONS

a) Zambian Tradition

- Everyone was expected to work from childhood to adulthood with supervision and teaching.
- Neglect in working resulted in lack of food and shelter.
- There are many proverbs, which illustrate the need to work e.g. ‘’if you don’t want to work you cannot eat.’’

b) Hindu

- Work is a source of happiness.
- ‘Thou should do thy allotted task for work is superior to idleness’ (The Bhagavad Gita 3:8)
- Without work even the maintenance of your body is impossible.

c) Muslim

- The Quran commands people to work. There is no disrespect for manual workers.
- Laziness is not encouraged at all.

d) Christianity

- Christians attitude to work should be one of integrity , diligence co-operation, punctuality, reliability and honest Eph4:28 and 6:5-9
- Work should be done to the Glory of God 1cor 10:31.

Religious Comparisons on the teaching on Attitude towards Work

Christianity Vs Z.T.R

Similarities:

- Both expect everyone to work.
- Both work to feed their families.
- Both believe that neglect of work leads to lack of food and shelter.

Differences:

Christianity- This should be of integrity, diligence, co- operation, punctuality, reliability and honest.

Z.T.R- Everyone was expected to work from childhood to adulthood with supervision and teaching**.**

Assessment

(a) Relate Paul's teaching to Timothy on work.

(b) Give **three** Old Testament reasons for work.

(c) During a Christian Religious lesson, your teacher asks your desk mate What type of job he would want to do after school and he says; driving. This sends the whole class into laughter. Encourage the friend who has been laughed at that all jobs are important. State **three** points.

(d) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between Christianity and Zambia Traditional Religion on their attitude to work.

UNIT 5: CHRISTIAN ATTITUDE TO LEISURE

LEISURE IN ZAMBIA TODAY

BIBLICAL REASONS FOR THE LEISURE

- God's purpose for man from the beginning was to have one day of rest out of seven.
- Leisure gives an opportunity for man to worship God.

USE OF LEISURE IN THE BIBLE

- An opportunity for rest, recreation and refreshments
- For praising and worshiping God
- For meeting friends and relaxing with the family.
- For doing well.

CHRISTIAN BEHAVIOUR IN LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES

Zambian Christian's leisure time

- Christians must avoid things which are not good for them.
- Christians must avoid certain things which may lead a weaker brother or sister into sin, 1 Corinth 8: 9-12
- Christians must consider how to use leisure time wisely-in ways which will honour God.

PROPOSED PLAN FOR A CHRISTIAN'S LEISURE

- Resting, talking with friends, involvement in Christian activities such as Church services and young people's work.

- A Christian must remember that all their time is given by God, and they are therefore accountable to God how they use their time including leisure.

LEISURE TIME –DIFFICULT SITUATIONS

- Should a Christian pupil refuse to attend prep during Sundays or Saturdays?
- Should a Christian pay entertainment fee at school in order to attend to film shows and attend Discos?
- Should a Christian miss Scripture Union Bible study meetings in order to spend time revising?
- A Christian footballer to play games on Sundays.

LEISURE IN OTHER RELIGION

a) Zambian Traditions

- Leisure time came at the end of the day's work.
- There was no particular day of rest. There were tasks that had to be done everyday.
- In their leisure time, Children went out and ''played at families' 'and daily living activities.
- Leisure was used for resting from work, chatting, visiting relatives playing games and feasting.

b) Hindu

- Opportunities for leisure came outside working hours and at weekends, especially on Saturdays.
- Leisure activities include; spending time with the family, visiting friends, or other places and relaxing at the picnic.

c) Islam

- Opportunities for leisure occurred outside working hours, and at weekends (Zambia).
- Beer drinking and immoral cinema shows are forbidden in Islamic law.
- Leisure activities include spending time with their friends or places, and participation in sports.

Religious Comparison on the Christian Attitudes to Leisure

Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarity:

- Both have an opportunity of a leisure time.
- Both spend time relaxing and resting.
- Both spend their time visiting friends.

Differences:

Christianity- The day is observed as a day of rest and relaxation, and has a religious significance.

Hinduism- Leisure opportunity has no religious significance.

UNIT 6: CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES TO MONEY AND POSSESSIONS

ATTITUDES TO MONEY AND POSSESSIONS IN ZAMBIA

Money:

- Save monthly for a ‘’rain day.’’
- Use it wisely by investing it.
- Use it on family’s basic needs.
- Waste it on their own pleasures and selfish desires.
- Gamble it, risking their money on the chance of increasing it.

Possessions:

- Means of prestige.
- Means of showing off.
- Personal development.
- Promoting God’s work.

Biblical teaching on attitudes to Wealth and Possessions

- Exploitation of the poor and the needy.
- Disrespect of Jewish festivals.
- Use of dishonest weights and scales.
- Buying people as slaves.

Jesus’ views on wrong attitudes

- Greed and covetousness.
- Laziness and taking life easy.
- Enjoying selfish pleasures e.g. beer drinking.
- You cannot serve God and money.
- Love of money is the beginning of many evils in a person’s life, 1 Tim 6:10.

Biblical teaching on the use of Wealth

- Riches come from God and should be considered as belonging to him.
- Wealth should be used to help the poor. (Mark 10:21-27)

- Wealth must be used to do good and shared with others. 1Tim 6:17-19.

God's judgment on wrong use of Money-James 5: 1-6.

- James gives the warning to the rich that they will lose everything if they have exploited their employees.
- God will not forget their evil deeds, but will punish them. Amos 8;7.
- God may require them to give up their lives.
- God may bring to them ruin and destruction.

Christian behaviour in situations concerning money

Christians that are wealth are expected to:

- Have earned their wealth –money and possessions in an honest way.
- Give towards God's service.
- Share with others.
- Use it to help others.

The rich find it difficult to enter the Kingdom of God

- Why is it hard for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God? (MARK 10: 17-31).
- Pride (Hosea 12:8)
- Forgetting God. Deut 8:13-14.
- Denying God and bringing disgrace on Him.
- Rejecting Christ.

What riches may do

- The love of riches may choke the message of God's word in our hearts it does not have much effect on us.
- The love of riches may be the beginning of evil in a person's life, leading to lack of faith and many sorrows 1Tim 6:10.

What riches cannot do

- Cannot co you any good when you face death ,Job 1:21
- Cannot redeem us
- We cannot pay the God the price for our lives or someone else's life. Ps 49: 6-9

ATTITUDES TO AND USE OF WEALTH IN CHRISTIANITY AND OTHER RELIGIONS

a) Zambian Tradition

- Riches come from hard work.
- Gifts must be received gratefully, even though small.
- One must share with others.

- ❖ Wealth is a means of prestige.

b) Hinduism

- ❖ To gather riches is not the right goal of life.
- ❖ Wealth is a blessing when it helps one onward to the realization of life.
- ❖ It is a misery to be wealth, if one is not virtuous in life.
- ❖ During the Hindu festival of Diwali, Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and prosperity is honoured and welcome.
- ❖ Acquired wealth should be carefully used, for a wealthy man is more responsible to society than a poor man.

Islam

- ❖ It is not a sin to be rich, as long as the wealth has been obtained honestly and through hard work.
- ❖ Exploitation of one's fellow man in obtaining wealth is forbidden.
  Money must be used wisely.
- ❖ Saving money is encouraged, especially with regard to future needs.
- ❖ Lending money is permitted, but taking interest is forbidden.

Christianity

- ❖ Exploitation is forbidden.
- ❖ Cheating, bribery, corruption and any form of dishonesty is forbidden
- ❖ Generosity and sharing are encouraged.
- ❖ Putting God's kingdom first is the right priority.

Religious Comparison on attitude to Money and Possessions

a) Christianity Vs Zambian Traditional Religion

Similarities:

- ❖ Both believe that work is necessary in order to get wealth.
- ❖ Both believe that wealth should be shared with the poor.

Differences:

Christianity- Wealth should be used in the service of God.

Z.T.R- Wealth is for prestige and show off.

b) Christianity Vs Hinduism

Similarities:

- ❖ Both recommend wealth obtained through honest and hard work.
- ❖ Both believe that wealth is a blessing when it helps us get closer to God.

Differences:

Christianity- Encourages storing wealth in heaven.

Hinduism- Do well for fear of reincarnation.

c) Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- Both recommend wealth obtained through honest and hard work.
- Both forbid exploitation of fellow man to obtain wealth.
- Both encourage people to spend money wisely.

Differences:

Christianity- Recommend that the money be used in the service of God.

Islam- Recommend that money should first be used to support one's family.

UNIT 21: CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES TO THE STATE IN A MULTI-SYSTEM

GOVERNMENT IN A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

- A multi- party system is where the laws of a particular country allow the formation of many political parties.
- To 'govern' means to rule.

Fundamental Human Rights

- The right to life, security, and liberty.
- The right to fair hearing.
- The right to own property.
- The right to marry and have a family.
- The right to Nationality.
- The right to education.
- Husbands and fathers should provide care and support for their wives and children.
- Equal pay for equal work.
- Protection against unemployment.
- Just and favourable working condition.

Some attitudes of responsible citizens towards the government are:

- Obedience to authority and those in power.

- Working together.
- Social justice and respect for human rights.
- Peaceful resolution of conflicts.
- Patience and tolerance.
- Sense of responsibility.

Functions of a Democratic Government

- To make, implement and enforce the laws.
- To meet the political demands.
- To meet the social needs of the people.
- To meet the economical needs of the people.

What the bible teaches on leadership

- God had promised Israel to be their God and leader as long as they obeyed His commandments (Deut 6: 1-3).
- He appointed Moses and Joshua as leader of Israel to lead the Israelites out of Egypt and into the land of Canaan.
- God raised Judges as leaders to save the people from their enemies and to help them solve their problems.

ISRAEL REJECTS GOD AS KING AND RULER (1 SAMUEL 8:4-9, 19-20; 9:2)

- Political instability led the people to demand a king, who would provide a royal family and continuity of leadership.
- God told Samuel who was their Judge at that time, that their decision to choose a human King was not only a rejection of Samuel, God's appointed leader, it was also a rejection of God as their King and Ruler.

Resistance to and condemnation of bad rulers (Judges 9:1-15, 22-25)

- In the time of Judges, Gideon's son, Abimelech wanted to set himself up as King. He murdered his brothers to eliminate opposition.
- Choosing a bad man to rule is dangerous both to the ruler and to the people he leads.
- Ahab sinned against God more than any of his ancestor.
- God condemns the leaders of Israel for not doing their duty to the people of God. They were greed and selfish.

Qualities of a good Leader (Luke 9:46-48; 22:24-30)

- Humility. This means to be like a servant. It means putting the interests of others before oneself.
- One who listens and pays attention to the needs of the people he leads.
- One who is able to explain the reasons for decisions and actions taken without being a dictator.

James and John's request (Mark 10: 35-45)

- James and John asked Jesus to be seated one on either side of Jesus.
- Jesus implied that this would depend, in part on their willingness to suffer for his sake. But it did not come with his right to grant it.
- James and John had been quick to make their request first and this annoyed the other disciples. Jesus had told them that true greatness lay in serving others.

Parable about humility (Luke 14: 7-11-The Wedding Feast)

- Jesus was having a meal at the house of a Pharisees and he noticed how people were choosing the best places as a way of honouring themselves .This was bad manners and could cause embarrassment. Jesus warned them that they would be fortunate to have even the lowest in the Kingdom of God.
- ''It is better to be asked to take a higher position than to be told to give your place to someone more important.

Christian attitudes to leaders

- All rulers, even bad ones, receive their authority from God. Therefore we must be subject to our rulers since they have been put their by God.(Romans 13:1-7)
- Leaders should be obeyed and respected. However, the first loyalty of Christians is to God, rather than to human rulers.

Attitudes to rulers in Christianity and other religions

a) Christianity

- A leader must be willing to serve, listen and learn.
- A true leader is humble. He forgets himself in the interest of others, and does not rule over others like a dictator.
- A leader does not demand special treatment because of his position.
- Christ's followers must reproduce in their lives, the humility of Christ.

b) Zambian Tradition

- A leader looks after the interest of the community. He has a subordinate who works with him.
- A leader demands special treatment because of his position.
- Leaders get into power through inheritance and consensus.
- Leaders are a fountain of knowledge and wisdom.
- Medicine men, Witch finders, diviners, rain markers and priest were specialists in the community and played a special role in the Traditional religion.

c) Islam

- Administration in an Islamic state is under an Amir or Chief. He should have the confidence of the majority for his knowledge of Islam and should show a fear of God and have leadership qualities.
- The Amir is assisted by an advisory Council called Shura.He administers the country with their advice.
- The Ayatollahs are the religious leaders and teachers.
- Amongst the Sunni, a sect of Islam, there is a sense of community.
- Muhammad taught them tolerance, so they have adopted a strong spirit of co-operation and accepts the fact of differing ideas within Islam.

d) Hinduism

- Traditional Hindu leaders were high Priests and were religious leaders.
- The great Kings of ancient India used to take advice from the Great Sages or Wise ones.
- According to ancient Hindu legends and Hindu history, all great Kings had great 'Gurus'. These Gurus guided the rulers.
- In modern India, Mahatma Gandhi could be considered such a leader. He took the traditional ideas of leadership and adjusted them to contemporary conditions of Indian Society.

Religious Comparison on Christian attitudes to the State in Multi Party System

Christianity Vs Islam

Similarities:

- Both have respect for their leaders.

Differences:

Christianity- A leader does not demand special treatment because of his position.

Islam- A leader is criticized and he has to lose position if he loses the citizens confidence.

ASSESSMENT
QUESTION 1

a) Relate the story of God denouncing the Rulers of Israel.

b) There are elements that a good leader should possess. Mention any **three** qualities of a good leader.

c) Charity is a personal friend and class mate. She has been assigned by

your class teacher to monitor those applying floor polish in class and she has refused. How can you advise her on qualities of a good citizen on responsibilities of a good citizen towards authority? State **three** points.

UNIT 8: CHRISTIAN ATTITUDES TO SEX AND MARRIAGE

Attitudes to marriage in Zambia

- To have children.
- For companionship.
- Because of love for each other
- For prestige.
- For status in society.

Advantages of a large family

- Work is easily done.
- Support for each other.
- More security for parents in old age.
- Perpetuation of the Clan.

Disadvantages of a large family

- Insufficient food
- Inability to educate children.
- Inadequate clothing and other basic needs.

Advantage of a small family

- Adequate resources.
- Good education affordable.
- Quality standard of Education.

Disadvantage of a small family

- Inadequate labour in the home.
- Limited care of the aged.

Biblical purposes of Marriage

- Mutual help
- Mutual love
- Permanent union
- Reproduction of life
- Fulfilment of desire

PURPOSES OF MARRIAGE IN OTHER RELIGIONS

a) Islam

- To strengthen relationships between families.
- For procreation, to produce more followers of Islam and so encourage its spread.
- To create a new family unit.
- To discourage the sin of immorality.

b) Hinduism

- For procreation.
- To create a family unit through a man and wife partnership.

c) Zambian Tradition Religion

- For reproduction
- To strengthen ties with other people and between the couple.
- Marriage was viewed as a community matter and had to be for the good of the community.

Christianity: Choosing a marriage partner and preparing for marriage

Guiding Principles:

- A man should not marry until he can leave the support of his parents and be able to support himself. Genesis 2: 24, 24:1-32
- Christians are forbidden to marry someone who is not a Christian.
- One should not choose a marriage partner out lust, but in honor and love because lust always dies but love lives on.
- It is not enough for a Christian to choose to marry another Christian-they must also be compatible.

Choosing marriage partners in Christianity and other religions

a) Christianity

- A man should be able to marry if he is able to support himself and his wife.
- The man must leave his parents and cleave to his wife.

- Both husband and wife must be Christians.
- Both must be compatible.

b) Islam

- The parents arrange marriages.

c) Hinduism

- Traditionally, parents arrange all marriages
- The girl's look for the suitable husband for their daughter.

d) Zambian Traditional Religion

- Parents arrange marriages.
- In modern Zambian society, young men and women meet at school, college, fall in love and marry.

Why some Christians do not Marry

- They have been placed in circumstances where marriage is impossible.
- They take vows of celibacy, so that they can give themselves completely to God's service.
- An unmarried person can give more time to the things of the Lord, their aim being undivided devotion to Christ.

Various attitudes to unmarried adults in Christianity and other religions

a) Christianity

- It is more common to find unmarried adults in the Christian religion than in any other way.
- The demands of Christ are stronger than those of traditions in other religions and cultures.

b) Islam

- Muslims regard an unmarried adult as abnormal, and it is not a common condition.
- Sometimes a Muslim may remain unmarried for religious reasons, so that he or she can be more devoted to God.
- Sometimes a person with a bad reputation or from a family of ill repute will find it difficult to get a married partner.
- Those of other religions who are unmarried are accepted and appreciated.

c) Hinduism

- Consider the unmarried adult to be abnormal, possibly indicating some mental or physical defect or even unwillingness to be married.

- Sometimes an only Child (daughter) will remain unmarried in order to look after her aging parents.
- Unmarried adults of other races or religions are accepted and appreciated.

Zambian Tradition

- Unmarried Zambian adult has deficient reproductive organ.
- An unmarried adult of a difference race or culture is accepted, although it is considered an abnormal state.
- It is also acceptable for a Zambian adult to be unmarried for religious purposes e.g. priest and nuns.

UNIT 9: HUSBAND AND WIFE RELATIONSHIP

RESPONSIBILITIES OF HUSBAND AND WIFE IN CHRISTIANITY

Qualities of a good husband

- Must leave his parents and cleave to his wife
- Must love his wife and show it.
- Must understand, respect and protect the wife.
- Must help and train his children.

Qualities of a good wife

- She must submit to her husband.
- Should realize that she too, has left her parents to be joined to her husband in a new home.
- The wife should be cheerful, understanding and kind.
- She should care for her family and home, be loyal to her husband.

Husband and wife relationships in Christianity and other religions

a) Zambian Traditional Belief

- The husband in the marriage plays a dominant role.
- The wife is not consulted on family matters
- The wife does all kinds of manual work, almost as a slave would work in the past time.

b) Hinduism

- The Hindu husband loves his wife and cares for her needs of the family.
- The wife submits to and honours her husband, she respects and obeys him.

c) Islam

- The husband loves his wife because she is one with him.
- The wife submits to her husband, but there is no sense of being a slave.

d) Christianity

- The husband loves respects and cares for his wife.
- The wife loves respects and obeys her husband.
- The wife is considered equal to her husband before God.
- The husband is the heard of the family.

The Biblical teaching on Adultery and Fornication

a) Adultery

- This is sexual affair between two people, where one of them is married.
- It is forbidden in the scriptures Exodus 20:14.

b) Fornication

- This is sexual affair between two people, who are unmarried.
- It is forbidden in the Scriptures.

Adultery and Fornication in Christianity and other Religions

a) Zambia Traditional Belief

- Adultery is generally forbidden and culprits are fined.
- There are a lot of taboos and rules aimed at preventing boys and girls from fornication, warning them of the changes of making love.

b) Hinduism

- Both fornication and adultery are forbidden.

c) Islam

- Adultery is punishable under the criminal law of Islam. Punishment is beating or stoning.
- Many Muslim marriages cannot take place unless the woman's virginity is proved.
- Fornication is also inhibited by insistence on good moral.

d) Christianity

- Both fornication and adultery are sinful acts, forbidden and punishable by God.
- Offenders are excommunicated from the fellowship of the local Church.

Polygamy and Divorce in the Bible

a) Polygamy

- This is the practice of having more than one wife.

- God's original plan for marriage was one man ,one wife for life, Matt 19:5-6

b) **Divorce**

- This is the dissolving or cancelling of a marriage.
- It is forbidden in the Bible.
- A man marries his wife once and they become ''one flesh'' this situation is for life.
- God hates divorce and from the beginning never intended that there should be such a situation, Matt 19:8

Polygamy and Divorce in other Religions

a) Zambian Traditional Belief

- Polygamy was widely practiced and is still fairly common.
- Divorce was permitted usually initiated by a man.

b) Hinduism

- Polygamy is not practiced. It is unacceptable
- Divorce is also forbidden.

c) Islam

- Polygamy is practiced.
- To increase the spread of Islam by producing more followers.
- Divorce is allowed in case of adultery and also incompatibility.

Biblical standards of Self control and Sexual Morality

a) Marital disputes

- Common causes of marital disputes are the inability to have Children, incompatibility and pressure from relatives.
- If a dispute arises, he/she should act in love and forgiveness.
- Many marriage problems begin because the husband and wife do not communicate.

b) Christian Standards for sexual Behaviour

- The first important point is –no sex before marriage. Purity of life is commanded. 2 Tim2:22.
- Secondary there must no unfaithfulness after marriage. Faithfulness is commanded.
- Self control is part of the fruit of the Holy Spirit.
- Immorality is a sin.
- Homosexuality is also sin. 1cor6:9.
- Christians should be cautious when they talk about sexual evils and morals.

c) Modern Zambia

- Life without any control leads very quickly to sin and lawlessness.

UNIT 10: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN

ATTITUDES TO FAMILY LIFE IN ZAMBIA

a) Traditional Zambia

- ❖ Children are the glory of the family, an economic asset and labour force.
- ❖ After a certain age, Children are segregated according to their sex.
- ❖ The children learnt by imitation.
- ❖ The child's own parents taught him or her duties and skills of their sex.

b) Modern Zambia

- ❖ Children generally respect and love their parents.
- ❖ Compared with urban areas, parents in rural situations have a more direct influence over their children.
- ❖ In rural areas, traditional customs and practices are more carefully followed than in urban areas.
- ❖ In towns, customs and traditional values are more easily abandoned because of the mixing of different peoples with different cultures, traditions and background.

c) The Christian Home

- ❖ A Christian home starts with a Christian marriage of two people who belong to Jesus Christ and have committed their life to Jesus.
- ❖ Prayer and Bible reading should be a regular practice of this home.
- ❖ Children's idea of what God is like comes from the example of their parent, behaviour.
- ❖ The home should reflect God's purity and goodness

Duties of Parents to their Children

- ❖ Parents should recognize that children are a gift from God.
- ❖ Parents should share the God given responsibility to teach their children the things of God.
- ❖ Parent should pray for their children.
- ❖ Parents should train and discipline their children.

- ❖ Children are the responsibility of their parents other than their parents.

Duties of Children to their Parents

- ❖ Children have a duty to take care of their parents in old age.1 Tim 5: 4, Mark 7:-13
- ❖ Children must learn to respect elders.

Loyalty to God comes first in the Family

a) Jesus example of loyalty (Luke 2:40-52)

- ❖ When Jesus' parents lost him and later found him, in the Temple, Mary rebuked him causing anxiety. Jesus reply showed that loyalty to his heavenly father came first

b) Loyalty to Christ will divide families (Luke 12 51-53)

- ❖ Jesus said that faith in Him would divide families for and against Him, and against each other.

PARENT AND CHILD RELATIONSHIPS IN OTHER RELIGIONS

a) Islam

- ❖ Muslim parents see children as a gift from God, so that it is their responsibility to provide for their needs
- ❖ Parents must train and discipline their children and teach them the beliefs and duties of Islam.
- ❖ Children are expected to respect and obey their parents.
- ❖ They have a responsibility to care for aged parents especially their mothers.

b) Hinduism

- ❖ Children are a gift from God and are loved and cared for.
- ❖ Parents are responsible for their children's training, discipline, spiritual, moral education and guidance.
- ❖ Children are taught to respect their elders.
- ❖ It is also the duty, especially of sons to care for their parents in their old age.
- ❖ Children are guided spiritually by listening to religious stories and observing religious festivals and celebrations.