



Primary Three – CRE

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Time, t, is now!!!

PRIMARY THREE CRE

Term 1

Theme: Christians Grow in Jesus Weeks 1-3

Learning Outcome: The child understands and appreciates different traditions in the light of biblical teachings for purposes of building social harmony.

Traditional Customs, Practices, and Values

Examples of Customs and Practices

- (a) **Rituals** – prayers, sacrifices, initiation ceremonies.
- (b) **Respect for elders** – listening to their advice.
- (c) **Marriage customs** – dowry, blessings, family unity.
- (d) **Burial practices** – showing respect for the dead.
- (e) **Festivals and dances** – celebrating harvests, victories, or seasons.

Values Taught Through Customs

- (a) **Respect** – for God, elders, and community.
- (b) **Unity** – bringing people together.
- (c) **Identity** – showing who we are as a people.
- (d) **Love and care** – sharing with others.
- (e) **Obedience** – following rules and traditions.
- (f) **Service** – helping one another.

Biblical References

- (a) **Mark 7:1–15** – Jesus warns against following human traditions while neglecting God’s commandments.
- (b) **Luke 7:44–46** – Jesus praises the woman who showed love and respect by washing His feet, teaching that true value lies in love and service.
- (c) **John 13:4–17** – Jesus washes His disciples’ feet, showing humility and service as the greatest values.

Importance of Customs and Values

- (a) They preserve **cultural heritage**.
- (b) They promote **morality and discipline**.
- (c) They strengthen **unity and cooperation**.
- (d) They help people express **commitment to God and others**.
- (e) They provide **identity and belonging**.

Exercise 1

1. Mention two examples of traditional customs.
2. What value is shown when people respect elders?
3. What lesson do we learn from Mark 7:1–15?
4. How did Jesus show humility in John 13:4–17?
5. Why are customs important in society?

Answers

1. Marriage customs and burial practices.
2. Respect and obedience.
3. We should not put human traditions above God's commandments.
4. By washing His disciples' feet.
5. Customs preserve culture, promote unity, and teach values.

Traditions and Customs from Other Cultures

Examples of Traditions from Other Cultures

- (a) **Greeting styles** – bowing, handshakes, or offering gifts.
- (b) **Food customs** – eating certain foods or avoiding others.
- (c) **Dress codes** – special clothes for ceremonies or worship.
- (d) **Marriage practices** – dowry, family blessings, or feasts.
- (e) **Religious practices** – prayers, sacrifices, fasting.

Biblical References

- (a) **John 4:7–9** – Jesus speaks with the Samaritan woman at the well. Jews and Samaritans had different customs, but Jesus showed love and acceptance.
- (b) **Acts 10:1–35** – Peter visits Cornelius, a Gentile. God shows Peter that no culture or person is unclean, and that the Gospel is for all people.

Lessons from the Bible

- (a) We should respect people from other cultures.
- (b) Customs should not stop us from showing love and kindness.
- (c) God values all people equally, regardless of their traditions.

- (d) We can learn good practices from other cultures, such as hospitality, respect, and unity.

Importance of Learning from Other Cultures

- (a) Promotes **peace and understanding**.
- (b) Encourages **unity** among different communities.
- (c) Helps us appreciate **diversity**.
- (d) Teaches us **new values and practices** that build society.

Exercise 2

1. Mention two examples of customs from other cultures.
2. What lesson do we learn from Jesus and the Samaritan woman in John 4:7–9?
3. What did Peter learn in Acts 10:1–35?
4. Why is it important to respect other people's traditions?
5. How can learning from other cultures promote peace?



Answers

1. Greeting styles and food customs.
2. We should show love and acceptance to all people.
3. That God accepts all people, not only Jews.
4. Because it promotes unity and understanding.
5. It helps people live together without discrimination.

Some Christian Customs

Examples of Christian Customs

- (a) **Sharing with others** – Christians give to the needy and share meals together.
- (b) **Fellowship** – Believers gather to pray, sing, and listen to God's word.
- (c) **Holy Communion** – Breaking bread and drinking wine in remembrance of Jesus.
- (d) **Celebrating marriage** – Christians bless marriages in church.
- (e) **Baptism** – A custom of welcoming new believers into the faith.
- (f) **Attending weddings and feasts** – Showing joy and unity in celebrations.

Biblical References

- (a) **Acts 2:44–46** – Early Christians lived together, shared their possessions, broke bread in their homes, and ate with glad hearts.
- (b) **John 2:1–12** – Jesus attended a wedding at Cana and performed His first miracle by turning water into wine, showing the importance of fellowship and celebration.

Importance of Christian Customs

- (a) They promote **unity and fellowship** among believers.
- (b) They help Christians **remember and obey God’s word**.
- (c) They show **love and care** for one another.
- (d) They strengthen **faith and identity** in Christ.
- (e) They encourage **joy and thanksgiving** in worship.

Exercise 3

1. Mention two Christian customs.
2. What did the early Christians do according to Acts 2:44–46?
3. What miracle did Jesus perform at the wedding in Cana?
4. Why is fellowship important in Christianity?
5. How do Christian customs strengthen faith?



Answers

1. Baptism and Holy Communion.
2. They shared possessions and broke bread together.
3. He turned water into wine.
4. Fellowship brings unity and love among believers.
5. Customs remind Christians of God’s teachings and build identity in Christ.

Weeks 4-6

Learning Outcome: The child explores and appreciates the concept and qualities of good leadership in the society.

Leadership

Levels of Leadership in Society

1. Family Leadership

Parents guide children, provide for them, and teach values.

Luke 2:51–52 – Jesus obeyed His parents and grew in wisdom and favor.

Importance: Builds discipline, respect, and love at home.

2. Village Leadership

Elders and local leaders settle disputes and organize community work.

Genesis 18:1–8 – Abraham welcomed visitors, showing hospitality and leadership in his household and community.

Importance: Promotes peace, unity, and cooperation.

3. Clan Leadership (Relatives)

Clan heads and elders preserve traditions and settle family matters.

Importance: Provides identity, belonging, and cultural guidance.

4. School Leadership

Teachers, prefects, and head teachers guide pupils in learning and discipline.

Matthew 28:18–19 – Jesus gave authority to His disciples to teach and lead others.

Importance: Builds knowledge, skills, and moral values.

5. Church Leadership

Pastors, priests, and evangelists lead worship and teach God’s word.

Ephesians 4:11–13 – God gave leaders (apostles, prophets, teachers) to build up the church.

Importance: Strengthens faith and unity in Christ.

6. Servant Leadership

True leaders serve others with humility.

Mark 9:33–35 – Jesus taught that the greatest leader is the one who serves.

Importance: Promotes humility, service, and love.

Exercise 4

1. Who are the leaders in a family?
2. What lesson do we learn from Luke 2:51–52?
3. How did Abraham show leadership in Genesis 18:1–8?
4. Mention one role of school leaders.
5. What did Jesus teach about true leadership in Mark 9:33–35?

Answers

1. Parents.
2. We should obey our parents and grow in wisdom.
3. By welcoming visitors and showing hospitality.
4. Guiding pupils in learning and discipline.
5. True leaders serve others with humility.

Good Leaders from the Old Testament

1. **Abraham – *Genesis 12:1–5***

Obeded God’s call to leave his home and go to a new land.

Showed faith and trust in God.

Importance: Teaches obedience and faith.

2. **Moses – *Exodus 14:9***

Led the Israelites out of Egypt.

Trusted God to part the Red Sea.

Importance: Teaches courage and reliance on God.

3. **Joshua – *Joshua 3:1–17; Deuteronomy 31:1–3***

Took over leadership after Moses.

Led the Israelites across the Jordan River into the Promised Land.

Importance: Teaches strength, courage, and continuity in leadership.

4. Ruth – Ruth 1–2

Showed loyalty to Naomi.

Worked hard to provide for her family.

Importance: Teaches loyalty, humility, and love.

5. Jesus the Leader

Mark 10:13–14 – Welcomed children, showing love and care.

John 2:13–16 – Cleansed the temple, showing courage and authority.

John 13:4–15 – Washed His disciples’ feet, showing humility and servant leadership.

Importance: Jesus teaches that true leadership is about service, love, humility, and guiding others to God.

Exercise 5

1. What quality of leadership did Abraham show?
2. How did Moses lead the Israelites in Exodus 14:9?
3. What lesson do we learn from Joshua’s leadership?
4. Why is Ruth considered a good leader?
5. How did Jesus show humility in John 13:4–15?



Answers

1. Abraham showed faith and obedience to God.
2. He trusted God and led the Israelites through the Red Sea.
3. We learn courage and strength in leadership.
4. Ruth showed loyalty, humility, and love.
5. Jesus washed His disciples’ feet, teaching servant leadership.

Qualities of Good Leadership Today

In Society

- (a) **Honesty** – Leaders should tell the truth and be fair.

- (b) **Justice** – Protecting the rights of all people.
- (c) **Responsibility** – Caring for the needs of the community.
- (d) **Respect** – Listening to others and valuing their opinions.
- (e) **Service** – Helping people rather than seeking power.

In the Church

- (a) **Faithfulness** – Committed to God’s work.
- (b) **Humility** – Serving others without pride.
- (c) **Good example** – Living a life that others can follow.
- (d) **Teaching and guidance** – Helping believers grow spiritually.
- (e) **Love** – Caring for all members of the church.

Biblical References

- (a) **1 Timothy 3:1–7** – Church leaders must be respectable, self-controlled, hospitable, able to teach, not violent, and manage their families well.
- (b) **Mark 9:33–35** – Jesus taught that the greatest leader is the one who serves others.
- (c) **Demonstration of Leadership through Service** – True leadership is shown by helping, guiding, and serving others rather than seeking personal gain.

Exercise 6

1. Mention two qualities of good leadership in society.
2. What does 1 Timothy 3:1–7 say about church leaders?
3. According to Mark 9:33–35, who is the greatest leader?
4. Why is service important in leadership?
5. How can leaders show respect to the people they lead?



Answers

1. Honesty and responsibility.
2. They must be respectable, self-controlled, hospitable, and able to teach.
3. The one who serves others.
4. Because it shows humility and care for others rather than seeking power.
5. By listening to their opinions and treating them fairly.

Messengers of God

Ways God Speaks to His People

- (a) **Through visions and dreams** – *Isaiah 6:1–10*: Isaiah saw a vision of God in the temple.
- (b) **Through direct command** – *Jonah 1 and 3*: God commanded Jonah to go to Nineveh.
- (c) **Through parables and teachings** – *Luke 16:19–25*: Jesus taught about the rich man and Lazarus to warn people.
- (d) **Through angels or messengers** – God often sent angels to deliver His word.
- (e) **Through events and signs** – Natural events or miracles showed God’s message.
- (f) **Through His Word (Scripture)** – The Bible remains the main medium today.

Qualities of God’s Messengers

Examples from the Bible

- (I) **Elijah** (*1 Kings 17:1–24*) – Courageous, faithful, and obedient to God.
- (II) **Isaiah** (*Isaiah 6:1–8; Isaiah 7:14*) – Humble, willing to serve, spoke truth even when difficult.
- (III) **Children** – Innocent, pure-hearted, and open to God’s guidance.
- (IV) **Abraham** (*Genesis 18:1–15*) – Hospitable, obedient, and faithful.
- (V) **Samuel** (*1 Samuel 13:1–21*) – Listened to God’s voice and guided Israel.
- (VI) **Micah** (*Micah 5:2*) – Spoke prophecy about the coming of the Messiah.

Key Qualities

- (a) **Faithfulness** – Trusting and obeying God.
- (b) **Humility** – Willing to serve without pride.
- (c) **Courage** – Speaking truth even in danger.
- (d) **Obedience** – Following God’s instructions fully.
- (e) **Hospitality and love** – Caring for others.
- (f) **Truthfulness** – Delivering God’s word honestly.

Exercise 5

1. Mention two ways God speaks to His people.
2. What vision did Isaiah see in Isaiah 6:1–10?
3. What command did God give Jonah?
4. Which quality did Ruth and children show as God’s messengers?
5. Why is humility important for God’s messengers?

Answers

1. Through visions and through direct commands.

2. He saw the Lord seated on a throne in the temple.
3. To go and preach to the people of Nineveh.
4. Loyalty (Ruth) and innocence (children).
5. Because it shows willingness to serve God without pride.

John the Baptist's Message About Jesus

1. Introduction

John the Baptist was a special messenger sent by God.

His role was to prepare people for the coming of Jesus.

He preached in the wilderness, calling people to repent and be baptized.

2. Key Bible Verses

Matthew 3:3: *"A voice of one calling in the wilderness, 'Prepare the way for the Lord, make straight paths for him.'"*

Matthew 3:8: *"Produce fruit in keeping with repentance."*

3. John's Message

Repentance: People must turn away from sin and live rightly.

Baptism: A sign of cleansing and readiness for God's kingdom.

Preparation: John's mission was to prepare hearts for Jesus.

True Change: Repentance must show in actions ("fruit").

4. Lessons About Jesus

Jesus is the promised Savior whom John prepared the way for.

Jesus brings forgiveness and the Holy Spirit.

Following Jesus requires true repentance and changed behavior.

Jesus values humility and readiness to serve God.

Exercise 6

1. Who was John the Baptist and what was his mission?
2. What does Matthew 3:3 teach us about preparing for Jesus?
3. What does Matthew 3:8 mean by “fruit in keeping with repentance”?
4. Why did John baptize people in the Jordan River?
5. What lessons can we learn about Jesus from John’s message?

5. Teaching Tips

Use role-play: one learner acts as John calling people to repent.

Sing a short chant:

Repent, repent, turn away from sin,

Prepare the way, let Jesus come in!

Draw a simple path with obstacles (stones, thorns) and show how “making straight paths” means removing sin and bad habits.

Angels as Messengers of God

1. Introduction

Angels are God’s servants who deliver His messages to people.

They appear in different situations to guide, warn, protect, or announce God’s plans.

Listening and responding to God’s message through angels shows obedience and faith.

2. Bible References

Genesis 18:1–15: Angels visited Abraham and Sarah, announcing the birth of Isaac.

Luke 1:11–17: Angel Gabriel appeared to Zechariah, announcing the birth of John the Baptist.

Luke 1:26–38: Angel Gabriel appeared to Mary, announcing the birth of Jesus.

Acts 12:1–12: An angel rescued Peter from prison.

3. Messages from God through Angels

Promise of a child (Abraham & Sarah, Zechariah & Elizabeth, Mary).

Preparation for God's plan (John the Baptist's mission, Jesus' birth).

Deliverance and protection (Peter freed from prison).

4. The Need to Listen and Respond

Abraham believed and Sarah gave birth to Isaac.

Zechariah doubted and was made silent until John was born.

Mary humbly accepted God's will: *"I am the Lord's servant."*

Peter followed the angel's instructions and was saved.

5. Lessons for Learners

God speaks through angels to show His love and plan.

We must listen carefully and obey God's message.

Faith and humility are needed to respond to God's call.

God's messages bring hope, guidance, and deliverance.

Exercise 7

1. What message did angels give to Abraham and Sarah?
2. How did Zechariah respond to the angel's message?
3. What was Mary's answer to the angel Gabriel?
4. How did Peter escape from prison in Acts 12?
5. Why is it important to listen and respond to God's message?

7. Teaching Tips

- Role-play: learners act as angels delivering messages to Abraham, Zechariah, Mary, and Peter.
- Chant:

Angels bring God's word,

Listen, obey the Lord!

Draw simple pictures: an angel speaking to Abraham, Mary, or Peter in prison.

This lesson shows how angels are God's messengers, and how listening and responding to their message brings blessings, guidance, and deliverance.

Sorrow and Joy in Life

Lent – Time of Self-Denial

1. Introduction

Lent is a special season in the Christian calendar.

It lasts **40 days**, beginning on Ash Wednesday and ending before Easter.

It reminds Christians of Jesus' time in the wilderness.

2. Bible References

Matthew 4:1–11: Jesus fasted for 40 days in the wilderness, resisted temptations from the devil, and relied on God's Word.

John 11:17–44: The raising of Lazarus shows Jesus' power over death, pointing to the hope of resurrection celebrated at Easter.

3. Purpose of Jesus' Stay in the Wilderness

- (a) To prepare for His ministry.
- (b) To show obedience and dependence on God.
- (c) To overcome temptation and remain faithful.
- (d) To set an example of prayer, fasting, and trust in God.

4. How to Observe Lent

- (a) **Prayer:** Spend more time talking to God.
- (b) **Fasting:** Deny yourself certain foods or pleasures.
- (c) **Charity:** Help the poor and needy.
- (d) **Repentance:** Turn away from sin and seek forgiveness.
- (e) **Reflection:** Read the Bible and meditate on Jesus' sacrifice.

5. Special Time for Self-Denial

- (a) Lent teaches Christians to give up selfish desires.
- (b) It is a time to strengthen faith and grow spiritually.
- (c) Self-denial helps believers focus on God's will rather than worldly pleasures.

6. Lessons for Learners

- (i) Jesus overcame temptation by relying on Scripture.
- (ii) Christians should use Lent to grow closer to God.
- (iii) Lent prepares believers for the joy of Easter and the resurrection.
- (iv) Self-denial brings discipline and strengthens faith.

Exercise 8

1. How long did Jesus stay in the wilderness?

Jesus stayed in the wilderness for **40 days and 40 nights** (Matthew 4:2).

2. What temptations did Jesus face in Matthew 4:1–11?

He was tempted to:

- Turn stones into bread (temptation of hunger).
- Throw Himself down from the temple to test God's protection.
- Worship the devil in exchange for worldly kingdoms.



Jesus overcame each temptation by quoting Scripture.

3. Why do Christians observe Lent?

To remember Jesus' fasting and temptation in the wilderness, prepare spiritually for Easter, practice self-denial, and grow closer to God through prayer, fasting, and charity.

4. How can prayer, fasting, and charity help during Lent?

- **Prayer** strengthens faith and keeps believers close to God.
- **Fasting** teaches self-control and dependence on God.
- **Charity** shows love and care for others, especially the needy.

5. What does the raising of Lazarus teach us about Jesus?

It shows Jesus' **power over death**, His compassion, and that He is the **resurrection and the life** (John 11:25). It gives hope of eternal life to all who believe in Him.

Jesus During the Holy Week

1. Palm Sunday – Jesus Enters Jerusalem

Prophecy: Zechariah 9:9 foretold a humble king riding on a donkey.

Fulfillment: Luke 19:28–38 shows Jesus entering Jerusalem on a donkey.

Response of the people: They spread cloaks and palm branches, shouting *“Blessed is the king who comes in the name of the Lord!”*

Meaning: Jesus is the promised Messiah, a humble King of peace, not a warrior king.

2. Jesus in the Temple

Event: Luke 19:45–48 – Jesus drove out traders and money changers from the temple.

Message: He said, *“My house will be a house of prayer.”*

Teaching: Jesus taught daily in the temple, and people listened eagerly.

Opposition: Religious leaders were angry but could not stop Him because the people supported Him.

3. Lessons for Learners

Jesus fulfills God’s promises (Zechariah 9:9).

We should welcome Jesus with joy and obedience.

Worship must be sincere, not mixed with greed or corruption.

Our lives should be “houses of prayer” where God is honored.

Exercise 9

1. What prophecy was fulfilled on Palm Sunday?

👉 The prophecy of Zechariah 9:9 about a humble king riding on a donkey.

2. How did people welcome Jesus into Jerusalem?

👉 They spread cloaks and palm branches on the road and shouted praises to God.

3. **Why did Jesus drive traders out of the temple?**

👉 Because the temple is meant to be a house of prayer, not a marketplace.

4. **What does Palm Sunday teach us about Jesus' kingship?**

👉 That Jesus is a humble King of peace, not a worldly king of war.

5. **How can we make our lives a "house of prayer"?**

👉 By living in obedience, praying regularly, avoiding sin, and honoring God in all we do.

Teaching Tips

1. **Role-play:** Learners act as the crowd welcoming Jesus with palm branches.

2. **Chant:**

Hosanna, Hosanna,

Jesus is King,

Humble and holy,

Praise we bring!

3. **Drawing activity**

The Last Supper

1. **Events of Jesus' Farewell Meal**

Mark 14:22–26: Jesus shared bread and wine with His disciples, saying the bread is His body and the wine is His blood.

Luke 22:12–20: Jesus told His disciples to prepare the Passover meal. During the meal, He gave thanks, broke bread, and shared the cup, telling them to do this in remembrance of Him.

1 Corinthians 11:23–25: Paul reminds believers of Jesus' command to celebrate the Lord's Supper as a remembrance of His sacrifice.

2. Meaning of Holy Communion

Remembrance: It reminds Christians of Jesus' sacrifice on the cross.

Unity: It brings believers together as one family in Christ.

Faith: It strengthens believers' trust in Jesus.

Obedience: It fulfills Jesus' command, *"Do this in remembrance of me."*

3. Lessons for Learners

Jesus gave Himself for our salvation.

Sharing bread and wine symbolizes His body and blood.

Holy Communion is a special act of worship and thanksgiving.

Christians should always remember Jesus' love and sacrifice.

Exercise 10

1. What did Jesus do with the bread at the Last Supper?

👉 He gave thanks, broke it, and said it was His body.

2. What did Jesus say about the cup of wine?

👉 He said it was His blood of the new covenant, poured out for many.

3. Why do Christians celebrate Holy Communion?

👉 To remember Jesus' sacrifice and obey His command.

4. What does Holy Communion teach us about unity?

👉 It shows that all believers are one family in Christ.

5. What command did Jesus give His disciples during the Last Supper?

👉 He told them to eat the bread and drink the cup in remembrance of Him.

Teaching Tips

1. **Role-play:** Learners act as disciples sharing bread and wine.
2. **Chant:**

Bread and wine, body and blood,

We remember Jesus' love so good!
3. **Drawing activity:** Learners draw a simple table with bread and wine to represent the Last Supper.

This lesson helps learners understand the Last Supper as Jesus' farewell meal and Holy Communion as a way of remembering His love and sacrifice.

Good Friday and Easter Morning

1. The Death of Jesus (Good Friday)

Luke 22:39–54: Jesus prayed in Gethsemane, was arrested, and taken away.

Luke 23:44–56 / Mark 15:33–41: Darkness covered the land, the curtain in the temple tore, and Jesus died on the cross.

Meaning: Jesus gave His life to save humanity from sin.

2. The Resurrection of Jesus (Easter Morning)

Luke 24:1–12: Women went to the tomb, found it empty, and angels announced that Jesus had risen.

Luke 24:13–35 / Mark 16:12–13: Jesus appeared to two disciples on the road to Emmaus, explaining the Scriptures.

Luke 24:36–43 / Mark 16:14–18: Jesus appeared to His disciples, showed His wounds, ate with them, and gave them the mission to spread the gospel.

Meaning: The resurrection shows Jesus' victory over death and gives believers hope of eternal life.

3. Lessons for Learners

- (a) Jesus suffered and died to save us.
- (b) His resurrection proves He is the Son of God.
- (c) Christians should live with faith, hope, and courage.
- (d) Believers are called to share the good news of Jesus.

Exercise 11

1. What happened when Jesus died on the cross?

👉 Darkness covered the land, the temple curtain tore, and Jesus gave up His spirit.

2. Who went to the tomb on Easter morning?

👉 Women including Mary Magdalene, Joanna, and Mary the mother of James.

3. What message did the angels give at the tomb?

👉 They said, *"He is not here; He has risen."*

4. How did Jesus prove to His disciples that He was alive?

👉 He showed them His wounds and ate food with them.

5. What does the resurrection of Jesus mean for Christians today?

👉 It gives hope of eternal life and courage to share the gospel.

Teaching Tips

1. **Role-play:** learners act as the women visiting the tomb and disciples meeting Jesus.

2. **Chant:**

Jesus died, Jesus rose,

He is alive, the whole world knows!

3. **Drawing activity:** learners draw the empty tomb with the stone rolled away.

Term 2 (week 1 – 3)

Jesus Gives us the Holy Spirit

Jesus' Promise of the Holy Spirit & Pentecost

1. Jesus' Promise of the Holy Spirit

John 14:16: Jesus promised to send the **Helper (Holy Spirit)** who would be with believers forever.

John 16:6–8: Jesus explained that the Holy Spirit would come after He left, to:

- Convict the world of sin.
- Teach righteousness.
- Show judgment against evil.

2. The Events of Pentecost

Acts 2:1–4: On the day of Pentecost, the disciples were together in one place.

- (a) A sound like a rushing wind filled the house.
- (b) Tongues of fire rested on each of them.
- (c) They were filled with the Holy Spirit and began to speak in different languages.
- (d) This marked the beginning of the Church's mission to spread the gospel.

3. Lessons for Learners

- (a) The Holy Spirit is our Helper, Comforter, and Teacher.
- (b) Pentecost shows the power of God working through believers.
- (c) Christians should rely on the Holy Spirit for guidance and strength.
- (d) The Spirit unites believers and empowers them to share the good news.

Exercise 12

1. What did Jesus promise in John 14:16?

👉 He promised to send the Holy Spirit, the Helper, to be with believers forever.

2. According to John 16:6–8, what is the work of the Holy Spirit?

👉 To convict the world of sin, teach righteousness, and show judgment against evil.

3. **What happened on the day of Pentecost in Acts 2:1–4?**

👉 The disciples received the Holy Spirit, with tongues of fire resting on them, and they spoke in different languages.

4. **Why is Pentecost important for Christians?**

👉 It marks the birth of the Church and the beginning of spreading the gospel with the Spirit's power.

5. **How does the Holy Spirit help believers today?**

👉 By guiding, comforting, teaching, and **empowering** them to live faithfully and share God's word.

Teaching Tips

1. **Role-play:** learners act as disciples receiving the Holy Spirit.

2. **Chant:**

Spirit of God, come today,

Guide us, teach us, show the way!

3. **Drawing activity:** learners draw flames above the disciples' heads to represent Pentecost.

This lesson connects Jesus' promise of the Holy Spirit with the powerful events of Pentecost, showing how the Spirit continues to guide and empower Christians today.

The Work of the Holy Spirit to the Early Christians

1. **Bible References and Events**

Acts 4:1–31:

- The Holy Spirit gave the apostles **boldness** to preach despite opposition.
- They prayed together and were filled with the Spirit, speaking God's word with courage.

Acts 7:54–60:

- Stephen, filled with the Holy Spirit, saw a vision of Jesus at God's right hand.
- The Spirit gave him strength to forgive his persecutors even as he was stoned.

Acts 8:26–40:

- The Holy Spirit directed Philip to meet the Ethiopian eunuch.
- Philip explained the Scriptures and baptized him, spreading the gospel further.

Acts 10:1–34:

- The Holy Spirit guided Peter to Cornelius' house.
- The Spirit showed that God's message is for all people, Jews and Gentiles alike.

2. The Work of the Holy Spirit

- (a) **Gave boldness** to preach the gospel.
- (b) **Strengthened believers** in times of persecution.
- (c) **Guided missionaries** like Philip and Peter.
- (d) **United believers** across different cultures and nations.
- (e) **Revealed God's will** through visions and direction.

3. Lessons for Learners

- (a) The Holy Spirit empowers Christians to witness boldly.
- (b) The Spirit gives courage and comfort in suffering.
- (c) God's message is for everyone, without discrimination.
- (d) Christians should listen to the Spirit's guidance in their daily lives.

Exercise 13

1. **How did the Holy Spirit help the apostles in Acts 4:1–31?** 🖱️ He gave them boldness to preach and filled them with courage despite opposition.
2. **What vision did Stephen see before his death?**

👉 He saw Jesus standing at the right hand of God.

3. **How did the Holy Spirit guide Philip in Acts 8:26–40?**

👉 The Spirit directed him to meet the Ethiopian eunuch and explain the Scriptures.

4. **What lesson did Peter learn in Acts 10:1–34?**

👉 That God’s message of salvation is for all people, both Jews and Gentiles.

5. **What is one way the Holy Spirit helps Christians today?**

👉 By giving them courage, guidance, and unity in spreading the gospel.

Teaching Tips

1. **Role-play:** learners act as Philip explaining the Scriptures to the Ethiopian eunuch.

2. **Chant:**

Spirit of God, strong and true,

Guides our work in all we do!

3. **Drawing activity:** learners draw flames or a dove to symbolize the Holy Spirit’s presence.

This lesson shows how the Holy Spirit empowered, guided, and united the early Christians, and continues to work in believers today.

Gifts of the Holy Spirit

1. Bible References and Events

Acts 3:1–10:

- Peter and John healed a lame man at the temple gate.
- Gift: **Healing and miracles** through the Spirit.

Acts 4:30–31:

- The apostles prayed, and the place was shaken.
- They were filled with the Holy Spirit and spoke God's word boldly.
- Gift: **Boldness and courage in preaching.**

Acts 5:12–16:

- Many signs and wonders were performed by the apostles.
- People were healed, and crowds believed.
- Gift: **Signs, wonders, and healing power.**

Exodus 30:30–35:

- God gave wisdom and skill to prepare holy anointing oil and incense.
- Gift: **Wisdom and craftsmanship** for God's service.

1 Samuel 16:18–23:

- David was filled with the Spirit, skilled in music, and brought peace to Saul.
- Gift: **Music and spiritual comfort.**

Judges 13:24–25:

- Samson grew, and the Spirit of the Lord began to stir him.
- Gift: **Strength and courage** to deliver Israel.

Acts 9:22:

- Saul (Paul) grew powerful in preaching, proving Jesus is the Messiah.
- Gift: **Teaching and defending the faith.**

2. Summary of Gifts

- (i) Healing and miracles.
- (ii) Boldness in preaching.

- (iii) Signs and wonders.
- (iv) Wisdom and skill.
- (v) Music and comfort.
- (vi) Strength and courage.
- (vii) Teaching and defending the faith.

3. Lessons for Learners

- (i) The Holy Spirit gives different gifts for service in God's kingdom.
- (ii) Each gift is meant to build up the Church and help others.
- (iii) Christians should use their gifts faithfully and humbly.
- (iv) God's Spirit empowers ordinary people to do extraordinary things.

Exercise 14

1. What gift did Peter and John show in Acts 3:1–10?

 The gift of healing and miracles.

2. What happened when the apostles prayed in Acts 4:30–31?

 They were filled with the Holy Spirit and spoke God's word boldly.

3. Which gift did David use to help King Saul in 1 Samuel 16:18–23?

 The gift of music and spiritual comfort.

4. What gift did Samson receive in Judges 13:24–25?

 Strength and courage from the Spirit.

5. How did Paul use the gift of the Spirit in Acts 9:22?

 He preached powerfully and defended the faith, proving Jesus is the Messiah.

Teaching Tips

1. **Role-play:** learners act out Peter healing the lame man.
2. **Chant:**

Spirit gives gifts, strong and true,

Healing, wisdom, courage too!
3. **Drawing activity:** learners draw symbols of gifts (flame for courage, harp for music, cross for faith, hands for healing).

Term 2: Weeks 4-6:

Learning Outcome: The child understands and appreciates the harmonious and joyful aspects of worship with others.

The Work of the Holy Spirit in the Joint Activities of Christians

1. Bible References

Acts 2:38–47:

- Believers devoted themselves to the apostles' teaching, fellowship, breaking of bread, and prayer.
- They shared meals, possessions, and praised God together.
- The Holy Spirit added more believers to their number daily.

Acts 4:32–35:

- All believers were united in heart and mind.
- They shared everything they had, selling possessions to help the needy.
- The apostles preached with great power, and God's grace was upon them all.

2. Joint Activities of Christians Empowered by the Holy Spirit

- (i) **Sharing the Good News:** The Spirit gave boldness to preach and spread the gospel.

- (ii) **Sharing Positions and Possessions:** Believers sold property and gave to those in need.
- (iii) **Sharing Meals:** They broke bread together, showing unity and fellowship.
- (iv) **Praying Together:** They prayed as one community, and the Spirit strengthened them.

3. Lessons for Learners

- (i) The Holy Spirit unites Christians in love and fellowship.
- (ii) True Christian living involves sharing with others.
- (iii) **Prayer** and worship together strengthen faith.
- (iv) **The Spirit** empowers believers to care for one another and spread the gospel.

Exercise 15

1. What did the early Christians devote themselves to according to Acts 2:42?

To the apostles' teaching, fellowship, breaking of bread, and prayer.

2. How did the Holy Spirit help Christians in Acts 4:32–35?

He united them in heart and mind, and they shared possessions to help the needy.

3. What does “breaking of bread” mean in Acts 2:46?

Sharing meals together and celebrating Holy Communion.

4. Why is praying together important for Christians?

It strengthens faith, brings unity, and invites God's power into the community.

5. What lesson can we learn from the sharing of possessions in the early church?

Christians should care for one another and help those in need.

Teaching Tips

1. **Role-play:** learners act as early Christians sharing food and possessions.

2. **Chant:**

Share the word, share the bread,

Pray together, Spirit-led!

3. **Drawing activity:** learners draw a group of Christians praying and eating together.

The Worshipping Community

Reasons for Worshipping God

1. **God is Creator and King – *Psalm 96:1–13***

He made the heavens and the earth.

He rules with justice and fairness.

Worship shows gratitude and recognition of His greatness.

2. **God is Holy – *Psalm 99:5***

His holiness sets Him apart.

Worship acknowledges His purity and perfection.

3. **God Alone Deserves Worship – *Luke 4:8***

Jesus said, “Worship the Lord your God and serve Him only.”

Worship keeps us faithful and avoids idolatry.

4. **God Answers Prayers – *Matthew 7:7–11***

He gives good gifts to His children.

Worship expresses trust in His care.

5. **Give Thanks in All Circumstances – *1 Thessalonians 5:18***

Worship includes thanksgiving.

Gratitude strengthens faith and joy.

Reasons for Giving Special Honour to Leaders and Elders

1. They Guide and Teach – *Luke 17:12–18*

Just as the healed leper returned to thank Jesus, we honour leaders for their guidance.

Respect shows appreciation for their role in our lives.

2. They Model Humility – *Luke 18:9–14*

The tax collector humbled himself before God.

Elders and leaders often teach humility by example.

3. They Care for the Community – *Acts 4:32–35*

Leaders helped ensure everyone's needs were met.

Honoring them encourages unity and cooperation.

Exercise 16

1. Why should we worship God according to Psalm 96?
2. What does Luke 4:8 teach us about worship?
3. How does Matthew 7:7–11 encourage us to trust God?
4. Why should we honor leaders and elders?
5. What lesson do we learn from Acts 4:32–35 about community life?



Answers

1. Because He is Creator, King, and Judge.
2. We should worship only God and serve Him alone.
3. God answers prayers and gives good gifts.
4. Because they guide, teach, and care for the community.
5. Leaders help ensure unity and meet people's needs.

Teaching Tip: You can let pupils role-play: one group worshipping God through song and prayer, another group showing respect to elders by greeting, listening, and thanking them. This makes the lesson practical and memorable.

Biblical Aspects of Worship

1. Praising God – *Psalm 135:3; Psalm 100:1–5*

Worship involves joyful praise and thanksgiving.

Believers are called to sing, shout, and serve the Lord with gladness.

Praise acknowledges God’s goodness, love, and faithfulness.

2. Listening to God – *1 Samuel 3:1–10; Luke 3:2–4*

Samuel listened to God’s voice and responded, “Speak, Lord, for your servant is listening.”

Worship includes attentiveness to God’s word and guidance.

John the Baptist listened to God’s command and prepared the way for Jesus.

3. Offering to God – *Mark 12:41–44*

The poor widow gave all she had, showing true devotion.

Worship through offering is not about the amount but the heart of sacrifice.

Giving expresses trust, gratitude, and obedience to God.

Exercise 17

1. What does Psalm 100 teach us about praising God?
2. How did Samuel show the aspect of listening in worship?
3. What lesson do we learn from the widow’s offering in Mark 12?
4. Why is listening to God important in worship?
5. How can Christians today practice offering as worship?



Suggested Answers

1. It teaches us to praise God with joy, thanksgiving, and gladness.
2. He listened carefully and responded to God’s call with humility.
3. True worship is shown by giving wholeheartedly, even from little.
4. Listening helps us obey God’s commands and follow His will.
5. By giving time, talents, and resources to serve God and others.

Teaching Tip: To make this lesson engaging, let pupils:

- (a) Sing a short praise song (Psalm 100 style).
- (b) Act out Samuel hearing God's voice.
- (c) Role-play the widow giving her offering.

Term 2: Weeks 7-9:

Learning Outcome: The child appreciates the need to worship and participate in different worship activities in the community

Joint Activities and Experiences in Worship

1. God in Church

Psalm 95:6 – “Come, let us bow down in worship, let us kneel before the Lord our Maker.”

Worship in church involves bowing, kneeling, and gathering together before God.

1 Corinthians 11:23–26 – Christians celebrate the Lord's Supper together, remembering Jesus' sacrifice.

2. Worshipping God at Home

Acts 10:30–33 – Cornelius gathered his family at home to listen to God's message.

Worship can happen in homes through prayer, Bible reading, and family fellowship.

3. Enjoying Worshipping God with Others

Psalm 47:1; Psalm 117:1; Psalm 135:1 – Believers are called to clap, shout, and praise God together.

Worship is joyful when shared with others, showing unity and love.

Acts 2:41–47 – Early Christians devoted themselves to teaching, fellowship, breaking bread, and prayer. They shared meals and possessions, praising God together.

Exercise 18

1. What does Psalm 95:6 teach us about worship in church?
2. How did Cornelius worship God at home in Acts 10?
3. What activities did early Christians share in Acts 2:41–47?
4. Why is worshipping God with others important?
5. How do Christians remember Jesus in 1 Corinthians 11:23–26?



Suggested Answers

1. It teaches us to bow and kneel before God in worship.
2. He gathered his family to listen to God's word.
3. They prayed, shared meals, listened to teaching, and praised God.
4. It brings joy, unity, and strengthens faith.
5. Through celebrating the Lord's Supper (Holy Communion).

Teaching Tip: Encourage pupils to act out different worship settings:

1. A family praying at home.
2. A church congregation singing together.
3. Friends sharing food and praising God.

Types of Personal Prayers

1. Thanksgiving Prayers

Luke 17:12–18 – The healed leper returned to thank Jesus, showing gratitude.

Matthew 7:7–11 – God gives good gifts; we thank Him for His blessings.

Lesson: Christians should always give thanks for answered prayers, daily needs, and God's goodness.

2. Confession Prayers

Daniel 9:5 – Daniel confessed the sins of his people, acknowledging disobedience.

Luke 18:14–19 – The tax collector humbled himself, asking God for mercy.

Lesson: Confession brings forgiveness, humility, and reconciliation with God.

3. Petition Prayers

Psalm 35:1–8 – David prayed for God’s help against his enemies.

Mark 1:35 – Jesus prayed alone, asking for strength and guidance.

Matthew 6:6 – Jesus taught believers to pray privately, presenting their requests to God.

Lesson: Petition prayers involve asking God for help, guidance, protection, and provision.

Exercise 19

1. What is the importance of thanksgiving prayers?
2. How did Daniel show confession in his prayer?
3. What lesson do we learn from the tax collector’s prayer in Luke 18?
4. Why did Jesus pray alone in Mark 1:35?
5. What does Matthew 6:6 teach us about petition prayers?



Suggested Answers

1. They show gratitude and strengthen our relationship with God.
2. He admitted sins and asked for forgiveness.
3. That humility and confession bring mercy from God.
4. To seek strength, guidance, and communion with God.
5. That prayer should be sincere, private, and directed to God.

Teaching Tip: You can let pupils role-play three short prayer scenarios:

- (a) A child thanking God for food.
- (b) A child confessing a mistake.
- (c) A child asking God for help in school.

Term 2: Weeks 10-12:

Learning Outcome: The child appreciates Jesus' character and teaching about good conduct in order to demonstrate responsible behavior in day-to-day life.

The Teaching of Jesus

Values Jesus Taught

1. Honesty – Luke 19:1–8

Zacchaeus admitted his wrongs and promised to repay those he cheated.

Lesson: Christians should be truthful, admit mistakes, and correct them.

2. Responsibility – Matthew 21:28–32

Jesus told the parable of two sons: one said “no” but later obeyed, the other said “yes” but did not act.

Lesson: True responsibility is shown by actions, not just words.

3. Service – Mark 8:1–9

Jesus fed the crowd of four thousand, showing compassion and service.

Lesson: Christians should serve others by sharing what they have and caring for those in need.

Exercise 20

1. How did Zacchaeus show honesty in Luke 19?
2. What lesson do we learn from the parable of the two sons in Matthew 21?
3. How did Jesus show service in Mark 8?
4. Why is responsibility important in Christian life?
5. Mention one-way Christians today can show honesty.



Suggested Answers

1. He admitted his wrongs and promised to repay those he cheated.
2. That responsibility is shown by actions, not just words.
3. By feeding the hungry crowd with compassion.

4. It helps us obey God and care for others faithfully.
5. By telling the truth and correcting mistakes.

Teaching Tip: Encourage pupils to role-play:

- (a) A child admitting a mistake (honesty).
- (b) A child completing a task given by a parent (responsibility).
- (c) A child sharing food with a friend (service).

Personal abilities from God and their usage Mathew 25: 14-27

Bible Passage Summary

1. A master gave talents (money) to three servants before traveling.
2. One servant received 5 talents, another 2, and another 1.
3. The first two invested and doubled their talents.
4. The last buried his talent and returned only what he was given.
5. The master praised the faithful servants but rebuked the lazy one.

Lesson: Personal Abilities from God

1. God gives abilities to everyone

Each person has gifts like singing, teaching, helping, or leading.

These abilities differ, but all are valuable.

2. We must use our abilities wisely

Like the servants who multiplied their talents, Christians should develop their skills.

Using abilities benefits both ourselves and others.

3. Faithfulness brings reward

Those who use their abilities well receive praise and blessings from God.

Laziness or neglect leads to loss.

4. Abilities are for service

Our talents should help the community, the Church, and glorify God.

Exercise 21

1. What do the talents in Matthew 25:14–27 represent?
2. How did the first two servants use their talents?
3. What mistake did the third servant make?
4. Mention two personal abilities God gives people today.
5. Why should Christians use their abilities faithfully?



Suggested Answers

1. They represent personal abilities and gifts from God.
2. They invested and doubled their talents.
3. He buried his talent and failed to use it.
4. Teaching, singing, helping, leadership, craft skills.
5. Because God rewards faithfulness and abilities help others.

Teaching Tip: Encourage pupils to list their own abilities (e.g., drawing, storytelling, helping friends) and share how they can use them to serve God and others.

Characteristics of God in Jesus

1. Love – *John 3:16; John 17:20–21*

God's love is shown through Jesus, who gave His life for the world.

Jesus prayed for unity among believers, reflecting God's love for His people.

2. Kindness – *Luke 4:38–44*

Jesus healed Simon's mother-in-law and many others.

His kindness reflects God's compassion and care for the sick and needy.

3. Thoughtfulness – *Matthew 5:43–48*

Jesus taught love for enemies and prayer for those who persecute us.

This shows God's thoughtful concern for all people, even those who oppose us.

4. Power – *Mark 4:35–41*

Jesus calmed the storm, showing divine power over nature.

His miracles reveal God’s authority over creation.

5. Holiness – *Matthew 5:48; John 14:7*

Jesus taught, “Be perfect, therefore, as your heavenly Father is perfect.”

He revealed God’s holiness and purity, calling believers to live holy lives.

6. Authority – *Matthew 21:23–27*

Religious leaders questioned Jesus’ authority, but His wisdom silenced them.

His authority came directly from God, showing divine approval.

Exercise 22

1. How did Jesus show God’s love according to John 3:16?
2. What act of kindness did Jesus perform in Luke 4:38–44?
3. What lesson do we learn from Matthew 5:43–48 about thoughtfulness?
4. How did Jesus demonstrate God’s power in Mark 4:35–41?
5. Why did the leaders question Jesus’ authority in Matthew 21:23–27?



Suggested Answers

1. By giving His life for the salvation of the world.
2. He healed Simon’s mother-in-law and others who were sick.
3. That we should love even our enemies and pray for them.
4. By calming the storm, showing control over nature.
5. Because His authority came from God and not human approval.

Teaching Tip: Encourage pupils to role-play short scenes:

- (a) Showing love by helping a friend.
- (b) Showing kindness by sharing food.
- (c) Showing thoughtfulness by forgiving someone.
- (d) Acting out Jesus calming the storm.

Jesus' example of prayer and teaching

1. When, Where, and How to Pray – *Mark 1:35; Matthew 6:6*

Jesus prayed early in the morning, in a quiet place.

He taught that prayer should be sincere and private, not for show.

Lesson: Christians should pray regularly, in humility, and with focus on God.

2. The Lord's Prayer – *Matthew 6:9–13*

Jesus gave a model prayer:

- Praise God ("Our Father in heaven, hallowed be Your name").
- Seek His will ("Your kingdom come, Your will be done").
- Ask for daily needs ("Give us today our daily bread").
- Confess sins and forgive others ("Forgive us our debts").
- Seek protection ("Deliver us from evil").

Lesson: The Lord's Prayer is a guide for all aspects of Christian prayer.

3. Praying for Others – *Luke 22:32; John 17:20–21*

Jesus prayed for Peter's faith not to fail.

He prayed for all believers to be united in love and truth.

Lesson: Christians should intercede for others, asking God to strengthen, protect, and unite them.

Exercise 22

1. Where did Jesus go to pray in Mark 1:35?
2. What does Matthew 6:6 teach about how to pray?
3. Mention two parts of the Lord's Prayer.
4. How did Jesus pray for Peter in Luke 22:32?
5. Why did Jesus pray for unity in John 17:20–21?



Suggested Answers

1. He went to a quiet place early in the morning.
2. Prayer should be private and sincere, not for show.
3. Praising God and asking for daily needs.

4. He prayed that Peter's faith would not fail.
5. So that all believers may be united in love and truth.

Teaching Tip: Encourage pupils to:

- (a) Recite the Lord's Prayer together.
- (b) Role-play Jesus praying alone in a quiet place.
- (c) Pray short intercessory prayers for classmates, family, and teachers.

TERM III

Theme: Christians Grow in Jesus Weeks 1 – 3

Learning Outcome: The child appreciates and practices the value of tolerance and forgiveness for maintaining good relationship with others in society.

Forgiveness

Bible References

Matthew 18:15–16 – Jesus teaches that if someone wrongs you, first talk to them privately. If they don't listen, involve one or two others to encourage reconciliation.

Luke 17:3–4 – Jesus emphasizes forgiving a brother who repents, even if he wrongs you many times.

Traditional Ways of Encouraging Forgiveness

1. **Mediation by elders** – Elders or respected family members help reconcile disputes.
2. **Community dialogue** – Offenders and victims meet before the community to resolve issues.
3. **Symbolic acts** – Sharing meals, shaking hands, or exchanging gifts to show peace.
4. **Religious rituals** – Prayers, sacrifices, or blessings to cleanse bitterness.
5. **Storytelling & proverbs** – Wise sayings encourage patience and reconciliation.

Ways of Forgiveness (Wrongdoings that required forgiveness)

1. **Quarrels and insults** – Harsh words or disrespect.
2. **Stealing** – Taking property without permission.
3. **Breaking promises** – Failing to keep agreements.
4. **Cheating or dishonesty** – Lying or deceiving others.
5. **Physical harm** – Fighting or injuring someone.
6. **Neglect of duties** – Failing to help family or community when needed.

Exercise 23

1. According to Matthew 18:15–16, what steps should be taken when someone wrongs you?
2. How do traditional communities encourage forgiveness?
3. Mention three wrongdoings that require forgiveness.
4. Why is repeated forgiveness important according to Luke 17:3–4?
5. Give one symbolic act used traditionally to show reconciliation.

Suggested Answers

1. Talk privately, then involve one or two others.
2. Through elders' mediation, community dialogue, rituals, and symbolic acts.
3. Quarrels, stealing, breaking promises.
4. Because people often make mistakes, and forgiveness restores relationships.
5. Sharing meals or shaking hands.

Resolving differences without violence

Bible References and Lessons

- (a) **Genesis 27:30–36** – Esau's anger after Jacob stole his blessing shows how conflicts arise from betrayal.
- (b) **Genesis 33:1–11** – Esau forgives Jacob, showing reconciliation through humility and love.
- (c) **Matthew 18:15–35** – Jesus teaches private reconciliation, repeated forgiveness, and the parable of the unforgiving servant.
- (d) **Genesis 37:25–28** – Joseph's brothers sell him, but later Joseph forgives them, showing forgiveness after betrayal.
- (e) **Luke 15:11–24** – The prodigal son is welcomed back, showing forgiveness restores relationships.
- (f) **Matthew 6:12** – In the Lord's Prayer, we ask God to forgive us as we forgive others.
- (g) **Matthew 5:38–42** – Jesus teaches nonviolence: turn the other cheek, go the extra mile.

Resolving Differences Without Violence

1. **Dialogue and reconciliation** – Talking directly to the person (Matthew 18:15).
2. **Humility and apology** – Jacob bowed before Esau (Genesis 33:3).
3. **Forgiveness and compassion** – Joseph forgave his brothers (Genesis 45:4–15).
4. **Patience and tolerance** – Avoiding revenge (Matthew 5:38–42).
5. **Community support** – Involving elders or witnesses (Matthew 18:16).
6. **Prayer and dependence on God** – Asking God for strength to forgive (Matthew 6:12).

Wrongdoings That Required Forgiveness

- (a) Betrayal (Jacob deceiving Esau, Joseph's brothers selling him).
- (b) Wastefulness (Prodigal son squandering inheritance).
- (c) Dishonesty (lying, cheating).
- (d) Violence or harm (physical fights, revenge).
- (e) Insults and quarrels.

- (f) Neglect of duties or promises.

Exercise 24

1. What lesson do we learn from Esau forgiving Jacob in Genesis 33?
2. According to Matthew 18:15–16, how should Christians resolve differences?
3. Mention two wrongdoings that required forgiveness in the Bible.
4. How does the parable of the prodigal son show the desire for forgiveness?
5. What does Matthew 5:38–42 teach about resolving conflicts?

Suggested Answers

1. Forgiveness restores broken relationships.
2. Talk privately, then involve witnesses if needed.
3. Betrayal, wastefulness, dishonesty.
4. The father forgave and welcomed his son back.
5. It teaches nonviolence, patience, and generosity.

Teaching Tip – Classroom Chant

No revenge, no fight,

Forgive and do right,

Pray, love, and restore,

Peace forevermore!

Acceptance

Key Themes and Bible References

1. **Need to accept others**
 - *Genesis 33:1–11* – Esau accepts Jacob after betrayal, showing humility and reconciliation.
 - *Luke 15:11–24* – The father accepts the prodigal son back, showing unconditional love.

- *Matthew 18:15–35* – Forgiveness and acceptance are essential in community life.

2. **Joy of good relationships**

- *Genesis 37:25–28* → Though Joseph was betrayed, later forgiveness brought joy and unity in the family (*Genesis 45:4–15*).
- *Matthew 6:12* – Forgiveness restores peace with God and others.
- *Matthew 5:38–42* – Choosing peace over revenge leads to harmony.

3. **Help of the Holy Spirit in forgiving others**

- The Spirit strengthens believers to forgive even when it is difficult.
- The Spirit brings love, patience, and unity among Christians (*Galatians 5:22–23*).
- The Spirit reminds us of Jesus’ teaching on forgiveness and acceptance.

Lessons on Acceptance

1. **Acceptance builds unity** – welcoming others despite differences.
2. **Forgiveness restores joy** – broken relationships can be healed.
3. **Holy Spirit empowers forgiveness** – helps believers overcome anger and bitterness.
4. **Peace over revenge** – choosing reconciliation instead of violence.
5. **Love is the foundation** – acceptance flows from love and humility.

Exercise 25

1. Why is it important to accept others?
2. How does forgiveness bring joy in relationships?
3. Give one example from the Bible where acceptance restored peace.
4. How does the Holy Spirit help Christians to forgive?
5. What does *Matthew 5:38–42* teach about resolving conflicts?



Suggested Answers

1. It builds unity and peace in society.
2. It restores broken relationships and brings happiness.
3. Esau accepting Jacob; the father accepting the prodigal son.
4. By giving believers love, patience, and strength to forgive.
5. It teaches nonviolence, generosity, and reconciliation.

Classroom Chant

Accept with love,

Forgive and live,

The Spirit will guide,

Peace will abide!

Term 3: Weeks 4-6

Learning Outcome: The child appreciates the concept and practice of fairness as well as forgiveness in different daily life situations.

Treating Others Fairly

Bible References and Lessons

Genesis 27:1–29 – Jacob deceives his father Isaac to steal Esau’s blessing. This shows **unfair behavior** through dishonesty and trickery.

Genesis 37:1–4 – Joseph’s brothers are jealous because Jacob loved Joseph more. This shows **unfair behavior** through favoritism and hatred.

Luke 3:10–14 – John the Baptist teaches fairness: share with the needy, don’t cheat, don’t take more than required, and be content with wages.

Matthew 18:21–34 – The parable of the unforgiving servant shows unfairness when someone who was forgiven refused to forgive another.

Fair Behavior

1. **Honesty** – Speaking the truth and avoiding deceit.
2. **Sharing** – Helping those in need (Luke 3:11).
3. **Justice** – Treating others equally without favoritism.
4. **Forgiveness** – Forgiving others as God forgives us (Matthew 18:21–35).
5. **Contentment** – Being satisfied with what you have (Luke 3:14).

Unfair behavior

- (i) **Dishonesty** – Jacob deceiving Isaac (Genesis 27).
- (ii) **Jealousy and hatred** – Joseph’s brothers hating him (Genesis 37).
- (iii) **Favoritism** – Jacob loving Joseph more than his brothers.
- (iv) **Greed and cheating** – Tax collectors taking more than required (Luke 3:12–13).
- (v) **Unforgiveness** – The servant refusing to forgive his fellow servant (Matthew 18:28–30).

Exercise 26

1. What unfair behavior is shown in Genesis 27:1–29?
2. How did Joseph’s brothers behave unfairly in Genesis 37:1–4?
3. According to Luke 3:10–14, mention two fair behaviors Christians should practice.
4. What lesson do we learn from the parable of the unforgiving servant in Matthew 18:21–34?
5. Give two examples of unfair behavior in society today.



Suggested Answers

1. Jacob deceived his father, Isaac.
2. They hated Joseph because of favoritism.
3. Sharing with the needy and being honest.
4. We should forgive others as God forgives us.
5. Cheating in exams, corruption, favoritism at work.

Classroom Chant

Be fair, be true,

Do what is right to do,

No lies, no hate,

Forgive—don’t retaliate!

Being fair

At Home

1. **Sharing equally** among family members.
2. **Helping with chores** without favoritism.

3. **Respecting parents and siblings.**

Reference: Exodus 16:4–26 – God provided manna equally for all, teaching fairness in provision.

At School

- (i) **Teachers treating learners equally.**
- (ii) **Learners sharing materials** like books and pens.
- (iii) **Fair play in games** without cheating.

Reference: Luke 3:10–14 – John the Baptist taught honesty and fairness, e.g., not cheating or taking more than one's share.

In the Community

- (i) **Leaders sharing positions fairly.**
- (ii) **Helping the needy without discrimination.**
- (iii) **Praying and worshipping together** in unity.

Reference: Matthew 20:1–16 – The parable of the workers shows God's fairness and generosity.

Reference: John 6:1–13 – Jesus fed the 5,000, showing fairness in sharing food with all.

Exercise 27

1. How can children show fairness at home?
2. What lesson do we learn from Exodus 16:4–26 about fairness?
3. Why is fairness important in school games?
4. What does Matthew 20:1–16 teach us about God's fairness?
5. How did Jesus show fairness in John 6:1–13?



Suggested Answers

1. Children show fairness at home by sharing food and helping with chores.
2. Exodus 16:4–26 teaches that God provides equally, so we should share fairly.
3. Fairness in school games prevents cheating and promotes unity.
4. Matthew 20:1–16 teaches that God is fair and generous to all.
5. Jesus showed fairness by feeding everyone equally with bread and fish.

Teaching Tip: Encourage learners to role-play situations at home, school, and in the community where fairness is practiced. For example, sharing food at home, playing fairly in school, and helping the needy in the community.

Cheating

Causes of Cheating

- (i) **Greed** – wanting more than what is rightfully yours.
- (ii) **Dishonesty** – lying to gain advantage.
- (iii) **Selfishness** – thinking only of oneself.
- (iv) **Laziness** – avoiding hard work by taking shortcuts.
- (v) **Peer pressure** – copying others who cheat.

Luke 19:1–7 – Zacchaeus, a tax collector, cheated people by collecting more than required.

Dangers of Cheating

- (i) **Loss of trust** – people stop believing in you.
- (ii) **Punishment** – from parents, teachers, or leaders.
- (iii) **Guilt** – inner shame and unhappiness.
- (iv) **Broken relationships** – cheating destroys friendships.
- (v) **Separation from God** – dishonesty displeases Him.

How to Avoid Cheating

- (i) **Be honest** in all dealings.
- (ii) **Work hard** instead of taking shortcuts.
- (iii) **Be content** with what you have.
- (iv) **Follow rules** at home, school, and community.
- (v) **Seek forgiveness** and change, like Zacchaeus who repented and promised to repay.

Exercise 29

1. What made Zacchaeus cheat people?
2. Mention two dangers of cheating.
3. How can learners avoid cheating in exams?
4. What lesson do we learn from Zacchaeus' change of heart?
5. Why does cheating separate us from God?

Suggested Answers

1. Greed and dishonesty made Zacchaeus cheat people.
2. Loss of trust and punishment are dangers of cheating.
3. Learners can avoid cheating by studying hard and being honest.
4. We learn that repentance and honesty bring forgiveness and acceptance.
5. Because God hates dishonesty and loves truth.

Teaching Tip: Let pupils act out a short role-play: one learner cheats in a game or exam, others react, and then the “cheater” repents like Zacchaeus. This makes the lesson memorable.

Term 3: Weeks 7-9

Learning Outcome: The child relates the prophecies in the Old Testament to the coming of Jesus and appreciates the Messiahship and joy brought by Jesus to all Christians for harmonious living.

Jesus Brings Joy

Prophecies and Fulfilment

1. Prophecy of Comfort and Preparation

Isaiah 40:1–10

- Speaks of comfort for God’s people, a voice crying in the wilderness, preparing the way for the Lord.
- **Fulfilment:** John the Baptist prepared people for Jesus by preaching repentance (Luke 3:3–6).

2. Prophecy of Jesus’ Birthplace

Micah 5:2

- The Messiah would be born in Bethlehem, though He comes from ancient times.
- **Fulfilment:** Jesus was born in Bethlehem during the first Christmas (Luke 2:1–7).

3. Prophecy of John's Ministry

Luke 3:3–6 (fulfilment of Isaiah 40)

- John preached repentance and baptism, preparing people for Christ.
- This shows the prophecy in Isaiah was fulfilled.

Events of the First Christmas Related to Prophecies

- (i) **Birth in Bethlehem** → Fulfilled Micah 5:2.
- (ii) **Angels announcing peace and joy** → Shows God's comfort (Isaiah 40).
- (iii) **Shepherds spreading the good news** → Sharing positions and meals later in Acts reflects the prophecy of unity.
- (iv) **John the Baptist's role** → Fulfilled Isaiah 40:3–5 by preparing the way.

Exercise 30

1. What does Isaiah 40:3–5 say about preparing the way for the Lord?
2. How was Micah 5:2 fulfilled during the first Christmas?
3. Explain how John the Baptist's ministry connects to Old Testament prophecy.
4. Why is the fulfilment of prophecy important for Christian faith?



Suggested Answers

1. It speaks of a voice in the wilderness preparing the way for the Lord.
2. Jesus was born in Bethlehem, just as Micah had prophesied.
3. John preached repentance and baptized people, fulfilling Isaiah's prophecy.
4. It shows that Jesus is truly the promised Messiah, strengthening faith.

Teaching Tip

You can use a **short classroom chant** to help pupils memorize:

Isaiah said, "Prepare the way,"

John the Baptist showed that day.

Micah said, "Bethlehem small,"

Jesus was born, Savior of all!

Events of the First Christmas and Prophecies

1. The Birth of Jesus

Prophecy: Micah 5:2 — The Messiah would be born in Bethlehem.

Fulfilment: Luke 2:1–7 — Jesus was born in Bethlehem during the census.

Lesson: God's plan was fulfilled exactly as foretold.

2. The Visit of Angels to the Shepherds

Prophecy Connection: Isaiah 40:1–10 — God promised comfort and good news.

Fulfilment: Luke 2:8–20 — Angels announced peace and joy to shepherds, showing God's comfort.

Lesson: The good news was first shared with humble people, showing God's love for all.

3. The Visit of the Wise Men

Prophecy Connection: Isaiah 60:3 — Nations and kings would come to the light.

Fulfilment: Matthew 2:1–12 — Wise men from the East followed the star and worshipped Jesus, offering gifts.

Lesson: Jesus came for all nations, not only Israel.

4. Joseph's Obedience

Prophecy Connection: Isaiah 7:14 — A virgin would give birth to Immanuel.

Fulfilment: Matthew 1:18–24 — Joseph obeyed God's command and accepted Mary, fulfilling the prophecy of Jesus' birth.

Lesson: Obedience to God brings blessings.

Exercise 31

1. Which prophecy foretold Jesus' birth in Bethlehem?
2. How did the angels' message to the shepherds fulfil Isaiah's prophecy?

3. What gifts did the wise men bring, and what do they symbolize?
4. Why is Joseph's obedience important in the fulfilment of prophecy?

Suggested Answers

1. Micah 5:2.
2. Isaiah 40 promised comfort and good news; angels announced peace and joy.
3. Gold (kingship), frankincense (worship), myrrh (suffering/death).
4. Joseph's obedience allowed God's plan to be fulfilled through Mary and Jesus.

Teaching Tip – Classroom Chant

Bethlehem small, yet chosen place,

Jesus was born, God's gift of grace.

Angels sang, shepherds heard,

Wise men worshipped, kept God's word!

Preparation for Christmas

1. How to Prepare for Christmas

- (i) **Cleaning and decorating homes** – showing readiness to welcome Jesus.
- (ii) **Praying and attending church services** – spiritual preparation.
- (iii) **Helping the needy** – sharing food, clothes, and gifts.
- (iv) **Reading the Bible and singing carols** – remembering the story of Jesus' birth.

Reference: Isaiah 9:6 – “For to us a child is born...” reminds us of the reason for Christmas.

2. Celebrating with Others

- (i) **Visiting relatives and friends** – showing love and unity.
- (ii) **Sharing meals together** – joy and fellowship.
- (iii) **Exchanging gifts** – symbolizing God's greatest gift, Jesus.
- (iv) **Joining in worship** – praising God together.

Reference: Luke 1:39–48 – Mary visited Elizabeth, showing celebration with others.

Reference: Luke 2:4–20 – Shepherds and angels celebrated Jesus’ birth.

Reference: Luke 2:25–35 – Simeon rejoiced when he saw baby Jesus.

Exercise 32

1. Mention two ways Christians prepare for Christmas.
2. How did Mary and Elizabeth celebrate together?
3. What did the shepherds do after hearing the angels’ message?
4. Why is Jesus called God’s greatest gift?



Suggested Answers

1. Cleaning homes and attending church services.
2. Mary visited Elizabeth and they rejoiced together.
3. The shepherds went to see Jesus and spread the good news.
4. Because He brings salvation and peace to the world.

Classroom Chant

Clean the home, prepare the heart,

Christmas joy will soon start.

Share with friends, gifts of love,

Thank the Savior sent from above!

Teaching Tip: Encourage pupils to **role-play** the shepherds sharing the good news, or Mary visiting Elizabeth, to make the lesson lively and memorable.

Term 3: Weeks 10-12

The Joy of Christmas

Preparation for Christmas play

1. Making Christmas Cards

- (i) Cards are used to share joy, love, and good wishes with family and friends.
- (ii) They remind us of the message of peace and goodwill brought by Jesus.
- (iii) Pupils can draw stars, angels, or the manger scene on their cards.

Reference: Matthew 2:1–12 – The wise men followed the star to find Jesus.
Cards with stars remind us of this event.

2. Making Christmas Costumes

- (i) Costumes help us act out the story of Jesus' birth.
- (ii) Children can dress as Mary, Joseph, shepherds, angels, or wise men.
- (iii) Costumes make celebrations lively and help pupils understand the story better.

Reference: Matthew 2:1–12 – The wise men brought gifts to Jesus. Costumes can be used in plays showing this visit.

Exercise 33

1. Why do Christians make Christmas cards?
2. What can pupils draw on Christmas cards to remind them of the wise men?
3. How do costumes help us celebrate Christmas?
4. Which characters can children dress up as during Christmas plays?



Suggested Answers

1. To share joy and good wishes with others.
2. Pupils can draw stars, angels, or the manger scene.
3. Costumes help us act out the story of Jesus' birth.
4. Children can dress as Mary, Joseph, shepherds, angels, or wise men.

Classroom Chant

Make a card, share the cheer,

Christmas joy is drawing near.

Wear a costume, play the part,

Celebrate Jesus with all your heart!

Christmas Carols and Roles in the Play

1. Introduction

- (i) Christmas carols are songs sung to celebrate the birth of Jesus.
- (ii) They remind us of the joy, peace, and salvation brought by Christ.
- (iii) A Christmas play helps pupils act out the story of Jesus' birth.

2. Roles in the Play (Part 1)

Luke 2:1–19; Matthew 1:18–24

- (i) **Angel Gabriel** – announces to Mary that she will give birth to Jesus.
- (ii) **Mary (Virgin)** – humbly accepts God's message.
- (iii) **Joseph** – obeys God's command and supports Mary.
- (iv) **Shepherds** – hear the angels' message and visit baby Jesus.
- (v) **Angels** – sing praises and announce peace and joy.
- (vi) **Baby Jesus** – born in a manger, the Savior of the world.
- (vii) **Narrator** – reads Bible verses and guides the play.

3. Carols to Accompany the Play

- (i) **When Angel Gabriel visits Mary**
→ *"Hark! The Herald Angels Sing"*
- (ii) **At the birth of Jesus in the manger**
→ *"Away in a Manger"*
- (iii) **When shepherds hear the good news**

→ *"While Shepherds Watched Their Flocks"*

(iv) **When angels sing praises**

→ *"Gloria in Excelsis Deo"*

Exercise 34

1. Who announced the birth of Jesus to Mary?
2. Where was Jesus born according to Luke 2:1–7?
3. What message did the angels give to the shepherds?
4. Name one Christmas carol that can be sung when angels praise God.

✓ Suggested Answers

1. Angel Gabriel.
2. In Bethlehem, in a manger.
3. "Peace on earth, good will to all."
4. *Gloria in Excelsis Deo*.

Classroom Chant

Angels sing, shepherds pray,

Jesus is born on Christmas Day.

Mary, Joseph, full of cheer,

The Savior of the world is here!

Vote Dr. Bbosa Science President of Uganda 2031→

Time, t, is now!!! Vote the best!!!

Thank you

Dr. Bbosa Science