

P245/1
CHRISTIAN
RELIGIOUS
EDUCATION
Paper 1
2026
3 hours



UGANDA NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS BOARD
Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education
CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Paper 1

3 hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

*This examination paper consists of two sections; **A** and **B**. It has **four** items.*

*Section **A** has **two compulsory** items.*

*Section **B** has two optional items. Respond to **one** item.*

*Respond to **three** items in all.*

*Any additional item responded to will **not** be scored.*

Responses to each part of the item should start on a fresh page.

***All** responses **must** be written in the examination paper booklet(s) provided.*

SECTION A

Item 1.

The story in Exodus 15 starts immediately after the Israelites' crossing of the Red Sea. The waters had just closed over Pharaoh's mighty army, leaving Israel safe on the other side, and in gratitude, Moses and the people lifted their voices in worship: "I will sing to the LORD, for he is highly exalted. The people proclaimed that God would lead them to His holy dwelling, planting them securely in the land He promised, and they ended with the confession: The LORD will reign forever and ever" Exodus 15:18. Then Miriam the prophetess, Aaron's sister, took a tambourine in her hand, and all the women followed her, with tambourines and dancing. Miriam sang to them: "Sing to the LORD, for He is highly exalted..." Exodus 15:21. (NIV).

Psalms 47 share a common theme; worship as a response to God's kingship and victory. Clap your hands, all you nations; shout to God with cries of joy. For the Lord Most High is awesome, the great King over all the earth... God has ascended amid shouts of joy, the Lord amid the sounding of trumpets. Sing praises to God... For God is the King of all the earth; sing to him a psalm of praise... Psalm 47:1-9. (NIV).

For Uganda today, these texts communicate directly to the struggles of communities. Just as Israel celebrated God's victory after crossing the Red Sea, Ugandan believers can find strength in acknowledging God's power even in the midst of hardship. Worship becomes a source of hope, and resilience, reminding people that God reigns forever and is able to lead them into stability and renewal.

Task:

- (a) Examine the forms of worship that Christians today ought to embrace in their everyday lives as guided by Exodus 15 above.
- (b) Analyse the devotional life of Christians in Uganda today in relation to the forms of worship in Psalm 47.

Item 2.

In some village in Uganda, a man named Daniel felt a call to spread Christianity. Equipped with a Bible, Daniel walked on rough roads to spread Christianity. Some elders viewed Daniel's message as a threat to their African ancestral traditions. For weeks, no one attended his teachings, some people threw stones to scare him off while others whispered curses as he passed.

During that time, Daniel sometimes visited homesteads trying to win people into Christianity. In one of the homes he visited was a youthful boy who had experienced constant headache for a long time. Daniel prayed and asked the boy to believe in the power of the Holy Spirit for recovery. One day, the boy looked for Daniel and testified during a prayer session that the constant headache he had suffered from for years had stopped paining him, winning him some trust with the

villagers. A local youth who loved music found friendship with Daniel over shared songs and eventually became his translator and helper. Months later, a small fellowship formed in the village under a tree which was near a river. They called it “The Tree of Hope” and the river was renamed “River Jordan.”

Daniel’s story reflects moments from the life of Jesus, especially His ministry and that of the Early Church. Daniel’s initial rejection by the villagers reflects Jesus’ experience in the Gospels according to Mark and John, where Jesus was rejected. Daniel’s story also reflects the reality of many rural communities in Uganda today, where spreading new ideas often meets resistance rooted in tradition and suspicion.

Task:

- (a) Analyse similarities in Jesus’ Ministry according to Mark’s Gospel and Daniel’s approaches to evangelism.
- (b) Assess the Early Church experience to encourage modern evangelists with challenges similar to those faced by Daniel.

SECTION B

*Respond to **one** item from this section.*

Item 3.

In Uganda today, some political actors often approach leadership with disagreements rather than service. Instead of focusing on the needs of the people, leadership platforms are used for self-promotion, insulting each other, and showing power. This reflects the selfishness condemned in Ezekiel 34.

This approach has led to neglect of the weak and vulnerable. Citizens who are poor, marginalized, or struggling are left without real solutions by their leaders. Authority is frequently exercised harshly, turning leadership into battles of dominance rather than constructive service. Positions of power are used for personal gain rather than compassion, leaving ordinary citizens burdened by unfulfilled promises and widening inequality. Leaders also fail to guide and help their people, allowing communities to remain scattered and exposed to exploitation without any gesture for regret or repentance.

This scenario is a reminder that leadership is not about rivalry, or empty promises, but about accountability before God and responsibility to society. Just as Ezekiel warned Israel’s shepherds, today’s leaders must recognize that true leadership is service, a sacred duty to the people. Such political actors in Uganda are called upon to reflect and draw lessons from the strength in King David’s leadership of Israel.

Task:

- (a) Examine Prophet Ezekiel’s guidance in Ezekiel 34 to inform a people centred leadership style by political actors in the scenario above.
- (b) Evaluate King David’s leadership of Israel to guide political actors in the scenario on servant leadership.

Item 4.

In some districts in Uganda, accounting officers rise to leadership positions promising transformation and progress. During handover ceremonies, their speeches and ambitious promises capture the hearts of many people. Their ability to connect emotionally with the people make them widely loved and accepted, and their coming is seen as the beginning of a new era in the district.

However, after months in office, gaps in leadership begin to emerge. Quite unbothered about Amos' prophetic message for the shepherds of Israel, leadership authority in some districts become a platform for personal glory. Corruption and favoritism become part of leadership, as friends and allies are rewarded with contracts and jobs for their children while others people face injustice. District officers who speak the truth are sidelined and silenced, weakening accountability in such districts. Infrastructure projects such as rehabilitation of roads are launched with excitement but lack quality work, while education and agriculture programs are used to gain popularity rather than uplifting society. Some accounting officers use intimidation as a tool of consolidating leadership, which leads to loss of trust in all leaders.

In real life, qualifications and connections often bring people into leadership positions, but qualifications and connections alone do not result into effective leadership. In the Old Testament, King Solomon provides a lived example that demonstrates leadership rooted in service and lasting progress.

Task:

- (a) Examine Amos' prophetic message for shepherds, to guide leaders in the scenario on servant leadership.
- (b) Evaluate King Solomon's leadership style that leaders in the scenario ought to adopt for service to humanity.