**C.R.S JSS 1**

**FIRST TERM**

## SCHEME OF WORK

**WEEK TOPIC**

1 The Sovereignty of God.

1. The Creation Story.
2. The Destiny of Man in God’s Creation.
3. Man’s Power in Creation.
4. Marriage: The Christian Marriage.
5. Problems in Marriage: Divorce, Infertility.
6. Disobedience: The First Human Disobedience.
7. Consequences of Disobedience.
8. The Call to Repentance.
9. Paul and the Civil Authority.
10. Revision
11. Examination

**WEEK ONE**

**TOPIC: THE SOVEREIGNTY OF GOD**

Who is God?

God, a spiritual entity as affirmed in John 4:24, stands as the Supreme Being, the Creator of the vast universe (Isaiah 45:12, Revelation 4:11). He identifies Himself as "I AM THAT I AM" (Exodus 3:14) and the "Alpha and Omega," signifying His existence from the inception to eternity (Revelation 1:8). Additionally, God is recognized as the Ancient of Days. In the Gospel of John, it is proclaimed that "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God" (John 1:1). He is also acknowledged as the Lord of all Lords, the King of all Kings, the Invisible, the Miracle Worker, and the Most High, among other appellations. God is known by various names such as Yahweh and Jehovah.

It is imperative to employ capitalization when referring to God, distinguishing Him from lesser deities.

Attributes of God:

God possesses several fundamental attributes that illuminate His divine nature:

1. Eternal: God exists infinitely, with no beginning or end.

2. Omniscient: His omniscience signifies His all-knowing nature (Psalms).

3. Omnipresent: God's omnipresence entails His simultaneous presence everywhere (Psalms 139:17).

4. Omnipotent:He is Almighty, possessing boundless power and ability to accomplish all things (Luke 1:37).

5. Immutable: God remains unchanging throughout eternity, eternally consistent (Hebrews 13:8).

6. Invincible: His invincibility denotes His indomitable strength, impervious to defeat.

7. Holy: God's holiness signifies His absolute absence of sin.

8. Glorious: He is worthy of awe and reverence, performing miraculous deeds and inspiring praise.

9. Merciful: God exhibits compassion and delights in the praises of His people.

Names of God in Different Nigerian Languages:

Within the tapestry of traditional Nigerian religions, distinct tribes offer various names for God. For instance, the Yoruba refer to God as Olodumare, the Igbo as Chineke, and the Hausa as Ubangiji. These names collectively underscore the belief in God as the Supreme Being and the source of all life, both celestial and terrestrial, affirming His importance in diverse cultural contexts.

Evaluation:

1. Who is God?

God is the Supreme Being, the Creator of the universe, and the source of all existence.

2. Mention five attributes of God.

Five attributes of God include His eternality, omniscience, omnipresence, omnipotence, and immutability.

**NAMES OF GOD IN DIFFERENT NIGERIAN LANGUAGES**

PEOPLE NAMES OF GOD MEANING

BIROM Dagwi Father of the sun; source of beings

Edo Osanobuwa Thesource of all beings and sustainer of the world.

Osa-Nakpame God, the great Artist, Molder, Creator

Osa-Nudazi The Impregnable Lord

Efiki Abasi The God who directs the Universe from Heaven.

Ibibio/

Calabar

Hausa/

Fulani Ubangiji The Almighty God. The Supreme Being.

Igbo Chineke God the Creator

Chukwu The great spirit, Source of beings

Obasi-di-n’elu God above

Chukwu The greatSpirit

Onyeokike The Creator of all

Olisabuluwa The immense, sustainer of the world.

Eze-enu King of Heaven

Ijaw Egbesu The Supreme protector

Temearau He, who is Almighty.

Ayiba Maker of Soul, the Creator

Nupe Soko The Creator, Owner of the world. The Great God.

TIV Anodos The Sustainer

Urhobo Ogbene God, Lord of all

Uku The Great one

Orhorwara The feared One

Omanomohowo The Creator, the Moulder

Out nyo The One who the multitude must hear when He speaks

Yoruba Olodumare Almighty Supreme Being

Olorun Owner of Lord of Heaven

Eleda The Creator, The maker

Oba Airi Theinvisible King

Orise The very source of being

Itsekiri Oritse Owner of Heaven

EVALUATION

1. Enumerate the names of God in Igbo, Yoruba, and Hausa.

2. Present the names of God in four Nigerian languages along with their respective meanings.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. List the names of God according to Igbo, Yoruba, and Hausa.

2. Provide the names of God in four Nigerian languages along with their meanings.

3. Define the concept of God.

4. Identify and elaborate on five attributes of God.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. \_\_\_\_ is considered the Supreme Being. (a) god (b) gods (c) God

2. The term 'Alpha' signifies \_\_\_\_\_. (a) beginning (b) ending (c) both beginning and end

3. God is Omniscient because \_\_\_\_. (a) He possesses all power (b) He is present everywhere (c) He knows everything

4. In Edo culture, God is referred to as \_\_\_\_. (a) Abas (b) Osanobwa (c) Ubangiji

5. Which Nigerian tribe describes God as the 'Great Artist'? (a) Igbo (b) Edo (c) Ibibio

THEORY

1. Does the existence of God have a rational basis? Provide reasons to support your answer.

2. Enumerate the names of God in five Nigerian languages, and elucidate their meanings.

**WEEK TWO**

**TOPIC: THE CREATION STORY**

Biblical Account of Creation:

The book of Genesis unveils the timeless narrative of creation. In the beginning, God brought forth the heavens and the earth, and the earth was formless, void, and shrouded in darkness. The spirit of God hovered over the waters, signaling the inception of creation.

On the first day, God spoke, and light burst into existence. He then meticulously distinguished light from darkness, christening light as 'day' and darkness as 'night.'

The second day bore witness to the creation of the firmament, the celestial expanse that we know as the heavens or the sky. God partitioned the waters below the firmament from those above it.

Moving forward to the third day, God sculpted the seas and the dry land, separating the waters from the solid ground. He christened the waters as 'seas' and the dry land as 'earth.' On this day, God also bestowed the earth with the lushness of grasses, herbs, and trees.

The fourth day brought into existence the radiant luminaries—the sun, moon, and stars—gracing the earth with their celestial illumination.

On the fifth day, the realm of the seas teemed with life as God breathed life into all aquatic creatures and graced the skies with the flight of the birds. He blessed them with the command to multiply and fill the earth.

The sixth day marked the creation of diverse land animals, each according to its kind. In the culmination of this majestic creative process, God fashioned humanity in His own image, creating both male and female in His likeness. Humanity was entrusted with dominion over all earthly creations.

With the seventh day, God rested, sanctified it as a day of rest and holiness, and blessed it as a testament to the divine craftsmanship of creation.

Why God Created Human Beings:

The profound question of why God chose to create humanity finds its roots in His divine wisdom and purpose. While the Bible offers insights into this mystery, the full depth of God's intentions remains a theological contemplation that continues to inspire spiritual exploration and reflection.

Songs About Creation:

Throughout the annals of history, the beauty and wonder of creation have inspired countless songs and hymns, testifying to the enduring fascination and reverence humans hold for the magnificent tapestry of the world around us. These songs celebrate the Creator's boundless artistry and the intricate harmony of His creation.

---

This revised content maintains the original information while improving clarity and elegance in the presentation.

**THE SUMMARY OF THE STORY OF CREATION**

1st day Light and darkness

2nd day Firmament

3rd day Land, seas, and Vegetation (trees and grasses)

4th day The Sun, Moon, and Stars

5th day Birds and all kinds of seas creatures

6th day All kinds of animals creeping things and man

7th day God blessed this day, called it Sabbath and rested

God commanded man to work for six days,but rest on the seventh day.

WHY DID GOD CREATE HUMAN BEINGS?

God created humankind for the following profound reasons:

1. Procreation: God endowed humanity with the gift of procreation, allowing the continuation of life and the multiplication of generations.

2. Worship and Service: God created humans to offer Him praises, worship, and service, fostering a relationship of devotion and spiritual connection.

3. Dominion and Rule: Humans were entrusted with the responsibility to rule, subdue, and exercise dominion over all of God's creations on Earth.

4. Reflection of His Image: God crafted humanity in His own image to reign on Earth and to reflect His divine glory, showcasing His creative brilliance.

5. Mouthpiece and Representative: Humans were designated as God's mouthpiece and representatives on Earth. They are destined to reign with Him eternally in the heavenly realm.

SONGS ABOUT CREATION

The beauty and wonder of creation have inspired timeless songs, such as:

"All things bright and beautiful,

All creatures great and small,

All things wise and wonderful,

The Lord God made them all."

EVALUATION

1. Why did God create humans?

God created humans to procreate, worship Him, serve Him, rule and subdue the Earth, reflect His image and glory, and serve as His mouthpiece and representatives.

2. What will happen if humans fail to fulfill God's purpose of creating them?

The consequences of failing to fulfill God's purpose may include spiritual disconnection, a lack of fulfillment, and a missed opportunity to participate in God's eternal plan.

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISION QUESTIONS

1. List the names of God according to Igbo, Yoruba, and Hausa.

2. Write the names of God in four Nigerian languages and provide their meanings.

3. Explain briefly the creation of humans.

4. Mention five attributes of God.

5. Why did God create humans? What are the potential consequences if they fail to fulfill His purpose?

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. God created the universe in how many days? (a) 6 (b) 7 (c) 21

2. On which day were the sun, moon, and stars created? (a) First (b) Second (c) Fourth

3. According to Edo traditional accounts, who was given the power to mold and create humans? (a) Osanobua (b) Osanoha (c) Orisa-nla

4. In Yoruba accounts, who was delegated by Olodumare to create the world? (a) Osanobua (b) Orisa-nla (c) Orunmila

5. What significant event took place on the seventh day of creation? (a) The creation of man (b) The appearance of light (c) God rested

THEORY

1. List four things created by humans.

2. Provide a concise summary of the Bible's account of creation.

**WEEK THREE**

**TOPIC: THE DESTINY OF MAN IN GOD’S CREATION**

Introduction:

Man's Role as the Crown of God's Creation

Man's Creation in God's Image:

Humanity, created in the image and likeness of God, is often referred to as the pinnacle of God's creative work. God granted man dominion over all His creations and the power to procreate and multiply.

Dignity in God's Creation:

One of the remarkable aspects of man's creation is the dignity bestowed upon him by God. Recognizing that it was not good for man to be alone, God created a suitable helper for him (Genesis 2:18).

The Rising Dignity of Man:

Man's dignity in God's creation continues to rise. The Ten Commandments, given to man, bear witness to this. In the fourth commandment, God instructed man to remember the Sabbath and keep it holy. This commandment has elevated man's sense of dignity, as it calls for worship and magnification of God's work.

The Priesthood of Man:

The concept of priesthood has deep roots in man's role in worship. As we attend church on the Sabbath, many of us become priests, positioning us to honor and glorify God's work. The priesthood of man traces its origins back to the Garden of Eden, the garden of God.

Marriage as a Divine Charge:

Marriage, a divine institution, contributes to the elevation of human dignity. When God created a helper for the first man, the man's profound appreciation led to the declaration, "This is now the bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called woman because she was taken out of man" (Genesis 2:23-24). This sacred union symbolizes the unity and dignity of man and woman.

The Image of God Manifested:

The image of God in man is evident in various ways, including human intelligence, creativity, and the capacity for love and care for others. Man's ability to reason, create, and distinguish between good and evil stems from being created in the image of God. The love that humans have for one another is derived from God, and humans care for each other as God has cared for them since the beginning.

Gratitude and Sacrifice:

In recognition of the dignity God has granted, man offers sacrifices and expressions of gratitude. Examples include the offerings of Cain, Abel, and Abraham. Even today, humanity continues to express thanks to God for His mercy.

EVALUATION

1. What authority was conferred upon man after creation?

After creation, man was granted the authority to have dominion over all God's creations.

2. What do we mean by "dignity"?

Dignity refers to the inherent worth and honor accorded to individuals, reflecting their value and significance.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. What authority was conferred upon man after creation?

2. What do we mean by "dignity"?

3. Did God create human beings in His own image? If yes, explain.

4. List three reasons why humans are created.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Man was created in the \_\_\_\_ of God. (a) image (b) height (c) likeness

2. \_\_\_\_\_ is considered the crown of creation. (a) Lion (b) Elephant (c) Man

3. Adam called Eve 'woman' because (a) Eve was very obedient (b) Eve was taken from the dust (c) Eve was taken from his ribs

4. The image of God is demonstrated in terms of human \_\_\_\_\_. (a) creativity (b) intelligence (c) compassion

THEORY

1. Explain how man is a special creation of God.

2. Define "dignity" and illustrate how Adam and Eve were dignified by God.

**WEEK FOUR**

**TOPIC: MAN’S POWER IN CREATION**

Man's Creation and Powers:

God fashioned the first man from the dust of the earth and provided him with a suitable helper, whom Adam called "woman" because she was taken from his ribs. Adam was vested with authority over all living creatures. He was instructed to exercise dominion over fish, plants, animals, and every other creature. God's command to man was to be fruitful and multiply, contributing to the world's growth and development.

Man's Role in Creation:

Man actively participates in the creative power of God through various activities. These include procreation, the act of bringing new life into being, and the responsible utilization of Earth's material resources for the benefit of all.

Procreation and Multiplication:

Adam and Eve, the first man and woman, gave birth to Cain and Abel, initiating the human multiplication process on Earth. When a man and a woman come together, the woman conceives and nurtures new life within her for nine months. The child, whether male or female, later goes on to produce offspring, illustrating humanity's role in assisting God in the continual creation of new life.

Ruling and Intellectual Awareness:

God delegated authority to man to rule over the world, fostering intellectual awareness of his environment. Man possesses consciousness, emotions, desires, and the energy to act. This awareness motivates him to cultivate the land for food production. After being expelled from the Garden of Eden, man had to rely on his ingenuity to feed himself and his family, a practice that continues today.

Material Resource Development:

Human intellectual development has led to the exploration and development of material resources within reach. This includes food production, the use of trees for firewood, and the creation of various objects like chairs, tables, buildings, books, and modern technological innovations. Man's capacity to adapt and create has spurred advancements like cars, airplanes, trains, and communication technology such as GSM phones, which facilitate efficient communication across vast distances.

EVALUATION

1. In what ways does man share in the creative power of God?

Man shares in the creative power of God through procreation and the responsible development of Earth's resources.

2. How do you know that man is an image of God?

Man reflects the image of God through his intellectual abilities, creativity, emotional capacity, and the care he extends to others.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. In what ways do humans share in the creative power of God?

2. How do you know that humans are created in the image of God?

3. Who was the first person God created?

4. Who is the creator of the entire universe? Explain.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. God delegated \_\_\_\_ to rule the world. (a) God (b) man (c) the sun

2. The first man is called \_\_\_\_\_. (a) Adam (b) Eve (c) Cain

3. The first man was placed in the \_\_\_\_\_. (a) River (b) Planet (c) Garden of Eden

4. The term "Procreation" means \_\_\_\_. (a) excretion (b) death (c) reproduction

5. The first man was made from \_\_\_\_\_. (a) air (b) sea (c) dust

THEORY

1. Explain how you know that humans are created in the image of God.

2. Describe how human beings can engage in acts of creation.

**WEEK FIVE**

**TOPIC: MARRIAGE: CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE**

MARRIAGE: CHRISTIAN MARRIAGE

Introduction:

Exploring the Definition, Types, Functions, and Significance of Marriage

Definition and Types of Marriage:

Marriage is a sacred union between a mature man and woman, forming a husband and wife partnership aimed at raising a family. This union results in the couple becoming a harmonious entity. Christians view marriage as the merging of two individuals into one flesh, as the Holy Bible emphasizes that they are no longer two but one flesh. Additionally, marriage entails a legal relationship, as defined by the country's constitution. God instituted marriage for procreation and the fulfillment of human lives.

Christian Marriage:

Christian marriage represents a voluntary union of a man and woman, guided by Scripture and ordained by God. After marriage, the couple is considered to have become one flesh, symbolizing their spiritual oneness.

Other Types of Marriage:

1. Common Law Marriage: This type of marriage has a legal document to support it. The couple signs the document in a registry, in the presence of at least two witnesses.

2. Monogamy or Monogamous Marriage: This is a union between a single man and woman, typically expected in Christian marriages.

3. Polygamy or Polygamous Marriage: This is a marriage where a man can have multiple wives.

4. Polyandry: This rare type of marriage permits a woman to marry multiple husbands, practiced in some parts of the world.

5. Homosexual Marriage:A marriage between individuals of the same gender, lacking the ability to produce children.

6. Gay Marriage: Similar to homosexual marriage, this involves the union of two women, incapable of bearing children.

7. Levirate Marriage: Occurs when a man marries the widow of his deceased brother, particularly prevalent in some African traditions.

8. Sororate Marriage: This type of marriage takes place when a man marries the sister of his deceased wife.

EVALUATION

1. Explain five types of marriage.

2. Discuss the meaning of marriage.

FUNCTIONS OF MARRIAGE

1. Procreation: Marriage facilitates the birth and raising of children.

2. Continuation of Family Name and Tradition: It ensures the passing down of family lineage and customs.

3. Companionship: Marriage provides emotional and social support.

4. Unity Among Families and Ethnic Groups: Marriage fosters bonds between families and different ethnic groups.

5. Promotion of Moral Values: It helps deter promiscuity and the spread of sexually transmitted diseases.

6. Fulfillment: Marriage contributes to the personal and emotional fulfillment of individuals.

7. Religious Propagation: It aids in the propagation and strengthening of religious beliefs.

8. Cultural Development: Marriage plays a role in the development and preservation of culture.

SIGNIFICANCE OF MARRIAGE

1. Parenthood: Marriage transforms individuals into parents.

2. Child Rearing: It is essential for the upbringing and education of children.

3. Strengthening Relationships: Marriage deepens the connection between couples.

4. Maturity and Decency: It encourages personal growth, maturity, and decency.

5. Collaborative Efforts:Marriage allows couples to combine their efforts for greater achievements.

EVALUATION

1. Mention five significances of marriage.

2. Mention five functions of marriage.

GENERAL EVALUATION

1. Discuss any three types of marriage you have observed in your community.

2. List five advantages of monogamy over polygamy.

3. Explain four functions of man in the creation.

4. Name five wrong habits of man against creation.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the type of marriage between a woman and more than one husband. (a) Polygamy (b) Polyandry (c) Sororate (d) Levirate

2. In monogamous marriage, how many wives can a man have? (a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Many

3. Common law marriage typically takes place in a: (a) Church (b) Mosque (c) Registry (d) Home

4. Christian marriage is intended for: (a) Boys and girls (b) Mature man and woman (c) Mature man and man (d) Mature woman and woman

5. Christian marriage is based on: (a) The Holy Bible (b) The Kadis (c) The books of law (d) The laws of Moses

THEORY

1. Write brief explanations on the following:

i. Sororate marriage

ii. Polyandry

iii. Polygamy

iv. Levirate

2. Describe the concept of Christian marriage.

**WEEK SIX**

**TOPIC: PROBLEMS IN MARRIAGE: DIVORCE AND INFERTILITY**

Definition of Divorce and Infertility

Divorce is the legal ending of a marriage, signifying the separation between a husband and his wife due to disputes or disagreements. Divorce is a significant issue in Christian marriages, and it disrupts the intended purpose of man in God's creation. When a man and his wife are living separately due to disagreements or bad behavior but haven't legally dissolved their marriage through a court proceeding, it is referred to as separation, not divorce.

Infertility, on the other hand, refers to the inability of either the man or the woman to conceive and bear children. Various factors can contribute to infertility, including ill-health, accidents, drug abuse, and more.

EVALUATION:

1. Why are divorce and infertility problems in marriages?

2. Explain the meaning of infertility.

Reasons for Unstable Marriage

1. Poor health

2. Unemployment

3. Poverty

4. Bad behavior

5. Religious differences

6. Family problems

7. Bad friends

8. Drunkenness

9. Insanity

10. Problems from work

Remedies for Unstable Marriage

1. Prioritizing God in all matters

2. Establishing mutual understanding

3. Fostering true love and trust

4. Seeking guidance and counseling

5. Encouraging good individual attitudes

6. Complying with laws

7. Applying wisdom to resolve issues

8. Incorporating good parental influence

9. Maintaining strong affinity and communication

EVALUATION:

1. Name five problems facing marriages.

2. Highlight five methods to resolve problems in marriage.

GENERAL EVALUATION:

1. How can infertility lead to polygamy?

2. Share a personal experience with a family problem and provide possible solutions.

3. What challenges are associated with polygamy?

4. What, in your opinion, is the best type of marriage?

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:

1. Which of these is not a problem at home? (a) anger (b) lies (c) doubt (d) age

2. Divorce means (a) legal probation of marriage (b) legal suspension of marriage (c) family ending of a marriage (d) legal ending of a marriage

3. The inability of either a man or woman to bear a child is called (a) childlessness (b) fruitfulness (c) infertility (d) ageism

4. The couple in monogamy comprises (a) a man and a woman (b) a man and a man (c) a woman and a woman (d) a woman and a son

5. Which of these marriages is encouraged by Christianity? (a) homosexual (b) monogamy (c) polygamy (d) lesbianism

THEORY:

1. Discuss the best type of marriage you know.

2. Is marriage a good institution? Explain.

**WEEK SEVEN**

**TOPIC: DISOBEDIENCE: FIRST HUMAN DISOBEDIENCE. GEN 3:1-24**

CONTENT:

Definition of Sin:

Sin refers to deviating from the path of goodness and righteousness, involving actions contrary to the laws of nature and the laws of God. Examples of sin include stealing, murder, breaking societal laws, and engaging in conflicts. Sin entered the world due to the disobedience of Adam and Eve when they defied God's command by consuming the forbidden fruit. Since then, sin has become a prevalent issue in the world.

The Story of First Human Disobedience (Genesis 3:1-24):

Following their creation, Adam and Eve resided in the Garden of Eden, where God provided for all their needs. However, God forbade them from eating the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, situated in the garden's center. Despite God's instructions, they were deceived by the serpent and consumed the fruit.

As a consequence of their disobedience:

- God cursed them and expelled them from the garden, marking the fall of humanity.

- Adam was cursed to toil and eat from the sweat of his brow.

- Eve was cursed to endure pain during childbirth.

- The serpent was cursed to crawl on its belly and consume dust.

- God instilled enmity between the serpent and the woman.

The overarching consequences of their sin encompassed death, pain, and human struggle.

EVALUATION:

1. Discuss the consequences of Adam and Eve's sin.

2. Refer to your first-term notes on "Human Relationship and the Creation of the Earth."

3. What actions do you believe can address the problem of sin in today's world?

GENERAL EVALUATION/REVISIONAL QUESTIONS:

1. Discuss the consequences of Adam and Eve's sin.

2. Define sin.

3. What actions do you believe can address the problem of sin in today's world?

4. Provide one Bible verse that addresses the concept of 'sin.'

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:

1. The term "woman" means (a) bone of my bone and flesh of my flesh (b) flesh of my flesh (c) flesh of my bone.

2. The first man God created is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) Jacob (b) Adam (c) Eve.

3. Eve means- (a) mother of all living (b) mother of all generations (c) mother of Christ.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the firstborn of Adam (a) Cain (b) Abel (c) Jacob.

5. The consequence of Adam's sin is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (a) joy and pain (b) death and joy (c) death, pain, and struggle.

THEORY:

1. What was the sin committed by Adam and Eve?

2. What was the curse placed on the woman by God?

**WEEK EIGHT**

**TOPIC: CONSEQUECES OF DISOBEDIENCE**

The Story of Cain and Abel:

Adam and Eve bore two children, Cain and Abel. As they grew, they chose their vocations. Cain became a tiller of the ground (a farmer), while Abel became a keeper of sheep (a shepherd). Over time, both Cain and Abel brought offerings to the Lord. Cain offered the fruit of the ground, while Abel offered the firstborn of his flocks and their fat portions. The Lord favored Abel's offering but had no regard for Cain's, leading to Cain's disappointment (Genesis 4:3–6).

Due to his anger, Cain sought an opportunity to kill his brother, Abel. He lured Abel into a field and murdered him. God was angered by this act of murder and questioned Cain about Abel's whereabouts. Cain responded by asking, "Am I my brother's keeper?" In response, God cursed Cain with several punishments:

i. The ground was cursed, causing it not to yield crops for him.

ii. Cain was made a fugitive and a wanderer.

iii. God placed a mark on Cain's forehead to protect him from being killed.

This event marked the first recorded act of murder on Earth, and it underscored the sanctity of human life.

Evaluation:

1. Describe the occupations of Cain and Abel.

2. Explain the reason for the enmity between Cain and Abel.

General Evaluation/Revisional Questions:

1. Describe the occupations of Cain and Abel.

2. Explain the reason for the enmity between Cain and Abel.

3. What measures do you think can be taken to address the problem of sin in the world today?

4. Provide a Bible verse that discusses the concept of sin.

Weekend Assignment:

1. Cain's profession was that of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) a farmer (b) a shepherd (c) a carpenter.

2. Human relationships can be divided into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types. (a) one (b) three (c) two.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not an example of an immediate family relationship. (a) Husband and wife (b) Parents and great-grandchildren (c) Brothers and sisters.

4. God placed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Cain so that he would not be killed. (a) seal (b) mark (c) sign.

5. God had respect for the offering of Abel, but for the offering of Cain, He had no \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) regard (b) power (c) strength.

Theory:

1. Define Human Relationship.

2. Discuss the character of Cain and Abel.

SAUL'S DISOBEDIENCE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

1. Saul's Obedience (1 Samuel 10:1-16, 15:1-19):
2. In response to the Israelites' request for a king, Samuel anointed Saul, the son of Kish, as the very first king of Israel. Saul underwent a rigorous selection process that included receiving three signs from God to confirm his anointment. These signs included meeting men by Rachel's tomb who would inform him that his lost donkeys had been found and that his father was worried about him. Additionally, Saul would encounter three men on their way to Bethel, carrying three kids, three loaves of bread, and wine. They would greet him and give him three loaves of bread. Finally, at the hill of the Lord, Saul would meet a band of prophets with musical instruments, and the Spirit of the Lord would come upon him, causing him to prophesy.

After his anointment, Saul was instructed by Samuel to go to Gilgal and wait for him to offer a sacrifice. The Spirit of God descended upon Saul, and he began to defeat Israel's enemies. Saul's heart was transformed, and he was given a new heart by God.

Evaluation:

1. Describe how Saul was chosen as the first king of Israel.

2. What were the signs that Saul was told to watch for as proof of God's selection?

(b) Saul's Disobedience (1 Samuel 15:20-25, 16:14-23, 31:1-13):

Saul's disobedience led to his downfall. God commanded Saul to wage war against Amalek and utterly destroy everything, including not taking any war spoils. Although Saul gained victory over Amalek, he chose to spare the best animals, clothes, and valuable items, and even kept King Agag of Amalek alive. Saul later lied to Samuel, claiming that he had obeyed God's instructions fully, unaware that God had revealed the truth to Samuel. Samuel rebuked Saul and pronounced God's judgment on him.

Consequences of Saul's Disobedience:

- Samuel announced Saul's rejection as king.

- The Spirit of God departed from Saul, and an evil spirit came upon him.

- Saul and his son Jonathan died in a battle with the Philistines.

Lessons to Learn:

1. The sin of one person can affect others, as Saul's disobedience led to the death of his son.

2. Once we fall out of God's favor or commit sin, our prayers may go unanswered.

3. God abhors lies, and we should strive to be truthful and accept our mistakes, seeking forgiveness.

4. We should avoid shifting blame onto others.

5. Disobedience can lead to disaster and death.

General Evaluation:

1. Do you justify Saul's reasons for disobeying God? Why or why not?

2. What two lessons can we learn from Saul's disobedience?

3. Describe Saul's disobedience and its consequences.

4. Explain the significance of the statement, "Pride goes before a fall," in the context of Saul's downfall.

Weekend Assignment:

1. Who was Israel's first king? (a) Samuel (b) David (c) Saul (d) Asa.

2. Saul's death was mainly because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) greed (b) stubbornness (c) impatience (d) disobedience.

3. Saul disobeyed God during Israel's war with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) Amalekites (b) Philistines (c) Moabites (d) Amorites.

4. The Amalekite king spared by Saul was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) Neco (b) Sisera (c) Agag (d) Doeg.

5. Saul and his son were killed in a battle against\_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) Philistines (b) Amalek (c) Moab (d) Canaan.

Theory:

1. Narrate two instances in which Saul disobeyed God and how he attempted to cover up his sin.

2. What lessons can Nigerian leaders learn from Saul's disobedience?

**WEEK NINE**

**TOPIC: CALL TO REPENTANCE (RECONCILIATION)**

CONTENT:

Reconciliation:

Reconciliation is the process of restoring a broken relationship. In the Old Testament, reconciliation with God involved offering sacrifices, making prayers, and repentance. On the Day of Atonement, the high priest performed a ceremonial rite to cleanse the people of their sins. In the New Testament, the term "Reconciliation" is used instead of "atonement." It is preached that Christ, "God was in Christ reconciling the world to Himself" (2 Corinthians 15:19).

Man requires reconciliation with God, and the parable of the prodigal son illustrates repentance on the part of the lost son and reconciliation and forgiveness on the part of the father. The son represents humanity (sinners), and the father represents God as the forgiver and reconciler.

Evaluation:

1. Define Reconciliation.

2. List the requirements needed for reconciliation.

THE STORY OF JACOB:

Jacob and Esau were twin sons born to Isaac and Rebekah. Esau was the elder of the two. Esau was a skilled hunter, while Jacob tended to sheep. Each parent favored one of their sons, with Esau being more loved by his father and Jacob by his mother. This divided love led to suspicion and rivalry between the siblings, each wanting to prove their superiority and the depth of their parents' love.

An opportunity arose for Jacob to demonstrate his superiority over Esau. Esau returned from hunting one day, tired and hungry. Jacob was preparing a delicious meal, and he agreed to share it with Esau in exchange for Esau's birthright. Esau, driven by hunger, agreed to the deal and exchanged his birthright for a plate of pottage.

JACOB RECEIVES ESAU’S BLESSING:

When Isaac, their father, grew old and his eyesight dimmed, he called Esau and asked him to prepare a special meal so he could bless him before he died. Rebekah, who had overheard this, quickly instructed Jacob on what to do. Initially reluctant, Jacob eventually followed Rebekah's plan. She disguised Jacob with the skin of a goat and made him wear Esau's clothes. Jacob brought the meal to Isaac, who, despite feeling suspicious, blessed Jacob, thinking he was Esau.

Esau returned afterward, discovered the deception, and vowed to kill Jacob. To protect Jacob, Rebekah sent him to her brother Laban in Haran.

JACOB'S ATTEMPT AT RECONCILIATION:

After spending twenty years in Haran, Jacob decided to reconcile with Esau. He sent messengers to Esau in the land of Mount Seir, the country of Edom, to announce his arrival. The messengers returned with the news that Esau was coming to meet Jacob with four hundred soldiers. Jacob divided his people into different groups for protection.

While on the way, Jacob wrestled with an angel, and his name was changed from Jacob to Israel. Jacob called the place "Bethel," which means "I have seen the Lord face to face, and my life is preserved." Eventually, Jacob met Esau, bowed to the ground seven times, and offered him gifts of cattle, sheep, oxen, and more. Esau was pleased, and they reconciled.

Evaluation:

1. Explain the circumstances that led Jacob to receive Esau’s blessing.

2. Describe Rebekah’s attitude toward her two sons and how it affected them later in life.

GENERAL EVALUATION:

1. Explain the circumstances that led Jacob to receive Esau’s blessing.

2. Describe Rebekah’s attitude toward her two sons and how it affected them later in life.

3. Define Reconciliation.

4. List the requirements needed for reconciliation.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT:

1. Who were the parents of Esau and Jacob? (a) Isaac and Rebekah (b) Abraham and Sarah (c) Joseph and Mary.

2. Esau sold his birthright for \_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) Pottage (b) bread (c) water.

3. Rebekah loved \_\_\_\_\_\_. (a) Jacob (b) Esau (c) Both of them.

4. Isaac loved (a) Esau (b) Jacob (c) both of them.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ disguised Jacob with the animal’s skin to receive Esau’s Blessing. (a) Hannah (b) Ruth (c) Rebekah.

Theory:

1. Explain the circumstances leading to Jacob receiving Esau’s blessing.

2. Describe Rebekah’s attitude toward her two sons and how it affected them later in life.

**WEEK TEN**

**TOPIC: PAUL’S TRIAL BEFORE THE SANHEDRIN**

WHO WERE THE SANHEDRINS?

The Sanhedrins were the supreme legal and religious council of the Jews. They deliberated and made decisions on any matter affecting the Jewish community. Comprised of Pharisees, Sadducees, and Scribes, they were known for their strong persecution of the apostles.

THE TRIAL AND DEFENSE OF PAUL (Acts 23:1-16)

After Paul's arrest, he was brought before the Sanhedrin for trial. During his defense, his arguments irritated Ananias, the high priest, who ordered that Paul be slapped. In response, Paul rebuked Ananias, saying, "God shall strike you, you whitewashed wall! Are you sitting to judge me according to the law, yet contrary to the law, you order me to be struck?" Paul later apologized to the high priest.

Paul cleverly divided the assembly when he noticed that the Sanhedrin included both Pharisees and Sadducees. He declared that he was persecuted because of his teaching about the resurrection of the dead. This statement caused a rift, as the Pharisees believed in the resurrection while the Sadducees did not.

The Pharisees found nothing wrong with Paul, suggesting that a spirit or an angel might have spoken to him, which further angered the Sadducees. The argument continued, and the meeting was adjourned, with Paul being taken to the barracks.

EVALUATION

1. What led to the statement, "Indeed, a great prophet has arisen among us"?

2. Trace the incident that led to the statement, "Why do you seek the living among the dead? He is not here but is risen."

PAUL BEFORE FELIX

WHO WAS FELIX?

Felix was a man of humble origin who had risen to the high position of governor in Caesarea. His influential brother, Pallas, played a significant role in his political ascent. Felix and his wife, Drusilla, were interested in academics and had limited knowledge of Christianity. Nevertheless, Felix presided over Paul's trial.

PAUL’S TRIAL BEFORE FELIX (Acts 24:1-27)

Paul was sent from Jerusalem to Caesarea by Claudius Lysias to stand trial before Governor Felix. Jewish authorities, including the high priest Ananias, some elders, and Tertullus as their spokesperson, accused Paul falsely. Tertullus painted Paul as a pestilent fellow, an agitator among the Jews, a ringleader of the sect of the Nazarene, and one who defiled the temple.

In his defense, Paul argued that he was persecuted solely for preaching and worshiping God in his own way and for teaching the resurrection. The trial was adjourned.

Several days later, Felix sent for Paul and listened to him speak boldly about Jesus, justice, self-control, and future judgment. This made Felix fearful, and he kept postponing Paul's case, hoping for a bribe. Two years later, Felix was recalled to Rome, and to appease the Jews, he left Paul in prison. Porcius Festus then became the governor of Caesarea.

WEEKEND ASSIGNMENT

1. Where was Paul arrested? (a) Lystra (b) Caesarea (c) Jerusalem.

2. At which place were Paul and Barnabas addressed as gods? (a) Philippi (b) Lystra (c) Derbe.

3. Where did Peter receive the vision to go to Cornelius' house? (a) Jerusalem (b) Joppa (c) Lydda.

4. The origin of the church in Samaria can be traced to which city? (a) Antioch (b) Jerusalem (c) Caesarea.

5. The Sanhedrin council deliberated and made decisions on matters affecting whom? (a) The Church (b) Jews (c) Gentiles.

6. To whom was the statement "God shall strike you, you whitewashed wall" addressed? (a) Pharisees (b) Chief priest (c) High priest.

7. During the first missionary journey, where did John Mark leave the apostles? (a) Antioch (b) Lystra (c) Perga.

8. What was the most significant factor contributing to the spread of Christianity in the Roman Empire? (a) Good roads (b) Good administration (c) Religious toleration.

9. The statement "You son of the devil, you enemy of righteousness, you shall not see the sun" was directed at whom? (a) The high priest (b) Simon the sorcerer (c) Elymas.

10. What was the name of Jacob's fourth son? (a) Levi (b) Naphtali (c) Dan.

THEORY

1. Describe the nature of God's covenant with Abraham.

2. Discuss Jesus' teachings on love for one another.

REFERENCES

- "Christian Religious Studies for JSS Bk 1" by Tunde Erumeoba et al.

- "Christian Religious Knowledge for J.S.S. Bk 1" by I. O. Adeyemo.

- "Christian Religious Education for J.S.S. Bk 1" by Adeyinka et al.

- R.S.V. Bible.

- "Christian Religious Education for J.S.S. Bk 1" by T.W.O. Mar-coopo et al.