



P.5 R.E SELF STUDY LESSONS SET 2

LESSON 1

TOPIC : WE ARE THE NEW PEOPLE OF GOD IN THE SPIRIT

SUB TOPIC: WHY JESUS PROMISED THE HOLY SPIRIT

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Discuss events of Pentecost Day.
2. State reasons why Jesus sent the Holy Spirit to the apostles.
3. State ways the Holy Spirit helped to apostles.

Read and spell these words

- disciple
- forty
- victory
- Pentecost
- Jerusalem
- appeared

The promise of the Holy Spirit. (John 16: 1-15)

Before Jesus went to heaven, he promised his disciples a helper. The helper was the Holy Spirit. He sent the Holy Spirit after forty days in heaven. The promise was fulfilled on the day of Pentecost. **Pentecost day** is the day when the apostles received the Holy Spirit. The disciples received the Holy Spirit when they were in the upper room in Jerusalem.

(Acts 2:1-4)

Signs that showed that the apostles had received the Holy Spirit **(Read Acts 2:1-4)**

- The apostles started speaking in different languages.
- Fire flames were seen burning on their heads.
- Strong wind blew.

Reasons why God sent the Holy Spirit (Read John 14:26)

- To guide the apostles.
- To strengthen the apostles.
- To fulfil Jesus' promise.
- To teach the apostles.

Roles of the holy spirit to the apostles

- He helped early Christians to be united
- He helped them to pray and to stay together
- He helped them to suffer and die for their faith
- He guided them on their mission to preach the gospel to the world.
- He made them courageous.

Exercise

1. Who are disciples?
2. Name the helper whom Jesus sent to his apostles.
3. How long did the helper take to come to the apostles?
4. How did the Holy Spirit appear to the apostles on Pentecost Day?
5. On which day did the helper come to the apostles?
6. Where were the apostles when they received the Holy Spirit?
7. Write any two symbols of the Holy Spirit.
8. Give the meaning of the following
 - i) Pentecost
 - ii) Pentecost day

LESSON 2

TOPIC : WE ARE THE NEW PEOPLE OF GOD IN THE SPIRIT

SUB TOPIC : THE FRUITS AND THE GIFTS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT AND THEIR USE IN THE CHURCH

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Name the roles of the Holy Spirit.
2. State roles of the Holy Spirit in the early church.
3. Mention the fruits of the Holy Spirit.
4. Mention gifts of the Spirit.

Read and spell these words

- Miracles
- Preach
- Speak
- Holy Spirit (part of the Trinity)
- Church
- Knowledge (a result of learning)
- Patience

The Holy Spirit is the third person of the Holy Trinity.

He is the power of God that teaches and guides Christians into holy living in their daily lives.

Fruits of the Holy Spirit

Fruits of the Spirit are the new behaviour people get when they are guided by the Holy Spirit.

Examples of fruits of the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5:22, 23)

- Love
- Joy
- Peace
- Patience
- Kindness
- Goodness
- Faithfulness

- Gentleness
- Self-control

Gifts of the Holy Spirit

Gifts of the Spirit are the special abilities people get from the Holy Spirit to do God's service.

Examples gifts of the Holy Spirit (1 Corinthians 12:1-11)

- Gift of knowledge
- Gift of wisdom
- Gift of faith
- Gift of healing
- Gift of performing miracles.
- Gift of prophecy.
- Gift of speaking God's message.
- Gift of speaking strange tongues
- Gift of interpreting strange tongues.

Roles of the Holy Spirit in the church

- The Holy Spirit guides all activities of the church
- The Holy Spirit strengthens the church.
- The Holy Spirit unites the church
- He gives knowledge to the church
- He teaches the word of God to the church.
- The Holy Spirit reveals the truth about God.

Exercise

1. What are the gifts of the Spirit?
2. State three gifts of the Holy Spirit.
3. What are the fruits of the Holy Spirit?
4. State two fruits of the Holy spirit
5. Mention the roles of the Holy Spirit in the church today.
6. State two ways a P.5 pupil can show that he/she has fruits of the Holy Spirit?
7. Which gift of the Holy Spirit does one use to lead others?

LESSON 3

TOPIC: WE ARE THE NEW PEOPLE OF GOD IN SPIRIT

SUB-TOPIC: SYMBOLS OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Mention symbols and meaning of each symbol of the Holy Spirit.
2. Explain what the early church was.
3. Explain the work of the Holy Spirit in the early church.

The symbols of the Holy Spirit

- Fire flames
- Dove
- Strong wind

Meaning of different symbols of the Holy Spirit

a) Fire flames

- The Holy Spirit appeared in the form of fire flames on Pentecost Day.
- Fire flames mean the spiritual warmth of the Holy Spirit.
- It also means that the Holy Spirit has the ability to purify believers.

b) Dove

- The Holy Spirit appeared in the form of a dove on Jesus' baptism.
- The dove means that the Holy Spirit is gentle and peaceful.

c) Strong wind

- The Holy Spirit appeared in the form of strong wind on Pentecost Day.
- Strong wind means that the Holy Spirit has the ability to move everywhere.
- It also means that the Holy Spirit has strength.

THE EARLY CHURCH

The early church refers to the group of Christians who were there after the ascension of Jesus Christ.

The work of the Holy Spirit in the early church

a) The Believers in Antioch (Acts 13:1-2)

Antioch was the first Christian church to be founded by the apostle. One day, as the believers were praying and fasting, the Holy Spirit spoke to them saying, "Set apart Barnabas and Paul, to do the work which I have called them to do." Acts 13:2. The Believers laid their hands on Barnabas and Paul and sent them off. They used the Holy Spirit and prayed for the sick, lame, and dumb and they all got well.

Exercise

1. How did the Holy Spirit appear during the Baptism of Jesus?
2. Mention three symbols of the Holy Spirit.
3. What is the importance of wind as a symbol of the Holy Spirit?
4. What does fire represent as a symbol of the Holy Spirit?
5. How did the Holy Spirit guide Saint Paul?
6. Mention two ways Christians can strengthen their faith.

TOPIC: WE ARE THE NEW PEOPLE OF GOD IN SPIRIT

SUB TOPIC: HOW THE HOLY SPIRIT GUIDED SOME PEOPLE IN THE CHURCH

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Discuss the missionary work of Philip, Saint Stephen, Saint Paul, and Constantine.

Read and spell these words

- Eunuch
- Emperor
- Empire
- Epistles
- Ethiopia
- Deacon

b) Saint Stephen (Read Acts 6 - 7)

- He preached the Gospel in different parts of the world.
- He was arrested for preaching the gospel and performing miracles in Jesus' name.
- He was later stoned to death by the Jews for preaching the Gospel.
- He forgave those who stoned him with the help of the Holy Spirit
- He became the first Christian martyr.

c) Philip (Read Acts 8:26-40)

- He was an apostle of Jesus Christ.
- Philip was touched by the Holy Spirit and preached the gospel to an Ethiopian official.
- He baptized him after accepting Jesus as his saviour.

d) Saint Paul (Read Acts 9:1-22)

- The name Paul means the changed one.
- His first name was Saul.
- Meanwhile, Saul was still breathing threats of murder against the disciples of the Lord. He went to the high priest and requested letters from him to the synagogues in Damascus so that if he found any men or women who belonged to the Way, he might bring them as prisoners to Jerusalem. As he travelled and was nearing Damascus, a light from heaven suddenly flashed around him. Falling to the ground, he heard a voice saying to him, "Saul, Saul, why are you persecuting Me?" "Who are You, Lord?" he said. "I am Jesus, the One you are persecuting, get up, and go into the city, and you will be told what you must do." The men who were travelling with him stood speechless, hearing the sound but seeing no one. Then Saul got up from the ground, and though his eyes were open, he could see nothing. So they took him by the hand and led him into Damascus to the house of Ananias He was unable to see for three days and did not eat or drink.
- He later baptized by Ananias to become a Christian.

Miracles performed by Saint Paul

- He raised Eutychus from the dead. (Acts 20:9)
- He healed a woman with an evil spirit. (Acts 16:18)

Contributions of Saint Paul in Christianity

- He preached the Gospel to the Gentiles.
- He wrote many epistles that still guide Christian living today.
- He converted many people to Christianity.
- He trained other people to preach the Gospel.

e) Constantine

He was the **emperor** of the Roman Empire. He was not a believer in Christ. One day he was going **for** a way in the Roman Empire. He saw the cross that had words reading, "In this sign, you will be a conqueror" He went and conquered, he was converted to Christianity. He made Christianity a state religion in the Roman Empire.

Contributions of Constantine in Christianity

- He abolished pagan worship in the Roman Empire.
- He made Christianity a state religion in the Roman Empire.
- He got Christian advisers.

f) John Newton

He converted to Christianity after God had saved him from a capsized ship.

EXERCISE

1. How did Saint Stephen meet his death?
2. Why was Saint Stephen stoned to death?
3. Name the first Roman Empire to accept Christianity.
4. How did the following people show the presence of the Holy Spirit?
 - a. John Newton.
 - b. Philip
5. Give the ways the P.5 child can demonstrate the presence of the Holy Spirit in his/ her daily life.
6. How did Saint Paul meet his death?
7. Name the person whom Saint Paul raised from the dead?

TOPIC: WE ARE THE CHURCH

SUB TOPIC: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CHURCH AS THE BODY OF JESUS CHRIST.

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Define a church
2. State duties of Christians in the church.
3. Names the leader of the church.

Read and spell these words

- Hymns
- Interdependence
- Generously
- Honesty
- Worshipping

Church

- The word **church** means the followers of Jesus Christ throughout the world.
- According to Saint Paul, a church is the body of Jesus Christ.
- The word church also means the building in which Christians pray.
- The leader of the church is Jesus Christ.
- One can join the church through baptism.

Characteristics of the church as the body of Jesus Christ

- Unity in the church
- The interdependence of the church

Qualities of a good Christian

- A good Christian is obedient.
- A good Christian is humble.
- A good Christian is God fearing.
- A good Christian is kind.
- A good Christian is honest.
- A good Christian is patient.
- A good Christian is faithful etc.

Duties of a good Christian

- Working hard for a living
- Co-operating with one another
- Glorifying the name of God
- Joining in fellowship with others
- Celebrating sacraments

Worship

Worship is an act of honour and adoration to God.

Worship is a different way of showing respect to God.

Ways of worshipping God

- praying
- singing hymns
- reading the bible

Exercise

1. what is a church
2. Outline two characteristics of a church as the body of Jesus Christ.
3. State two duties and responsibilities of a member of a church.
4. Give two reasons why we pray.
5. State three qualities of a good Christian.
6. Why do Christians go to church every Sunday?
7. How can one join the church?
8. Who is the leader of the Christian church?

LESSON 6

TOPIC: WE ARE THE CHURCH

SUB -TOPIC: THE DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH

CONTENT: SACRAMENTS

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Define sacraments.
2. Mention examples of sacraments.
3. State the importance of different sacraments.

Read and spell these words

- Sacraments
- Glorifying
- Baptism
- Pastor
- Invisible
- Visible

SACRAMENTS

A sacrament is the visible sign of the invisible grace of Jesus Christ.

Baptism

Baptism is an act of dipping a person in the water or sprinkling water at someone's forehead as a religious practice. This sacrament was started by John the Baptist.

Importance of baptism

- It helps one to join God's family.
- It washes away the original sin.

Methods of baptism

- Sprinkling of water on the forehead.
- Dipping of someone in the water.

Holy Communion (Holy Eucharist)

It was started by Jesus Christ on Holy Thursday. It enables one to receive the blood and body of Jesus Christ.

Bread and wine are the two symbols used in this sacrament. Bread represents the body of Jesus Christ. Wine represents the blood of Jesus Christ.

Holy matrimony

It enables man and woman to become husband and wife.

Confirmation (Acts 8:14-21)

Confirmation is the laying of hands-on believers by the bishop. This sacrament enables a Christian to get the Holy Spirit.

Penance

Penance is the confession of sins through religious leaders. This sacrament enables Christians to be forgiven.

Ordination (Holy Order)

This sacrament was started by Jesus Christ on Holy Thursday. It enables one to become a religious leader.

Exercise

1. What are sacraments?
2. State two importance of Baptism in Christianity.
3. Who committed the first sin?
4. Give two forms of Baptism.
5. Mention two unusual things that happened during Jesus' baptism.
6. Why was Jesus Christ baptized?
7. Mention any two requirements a person should fulfil before having Holy Communion.

LESSON 7

TOPIC: WE ARE THE CHURCH

SUB -TOPIC: THE WORLDWIDE CHURCH.

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Give a reason why the church is called worldwide and universal.
2. State characteristics of Christians as members of the universal church.
3. Define the term communion of saints.

Read and spell these words

- Confirmation
- Customs
- Savior
- Communion
- Saints

The worldwide family of Christians and the communion of saints

a) The worldwide Church

The church is referred to as worldwide because it has people of different races, tribes, customs, and languages.

The church is referred to as universal because it is not restricted to any place or people.

Characteristics of Christians as members of the universal church

- We are all forgiven sinners in case we repent.
- We all believe in Jesus Christ as the saviour.
- We all have one Holy Spirit.
- We are all baptized in the name of the father, son, and the Holy Spirit.
- We all **read** the Bible.
- We are heading for the same eternal life.

b) The Communion of Saints

- The communion of saints refers to the ways Christians relate with saints.
- A saint is a person declared holy by the church.
- Traditionally, people believe that when a person dies, his spirit does not

die. Such spirits are called living dead.

- Similarly, Christians believe that when faithful Christians die, they continue to live with God in Heaven. These are called saints.
- Christians celebrate the All Saints Day (1st November) to remember the good deeds of the saints.

Exercise

1. What is confirmation?
2. State the importance of confirmation to a Christian
3. Mention one thing used in confirmation
4. Name and draw two things God created on the fourth day.
5. Give one importance of confirmation to a Christian
6. Why is the church referred to as universal?
7. State one way how Christians remember the saints.
8. State two characteristics of Christians as members of the church.

TOPIC: We are the church

SUB- TOPIC: Common beliefs and practices of the church

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Discuss some common beliefs in Christianity.
2. Tell who a prophet is
3. Mention some Christian prophets and the messages they delivered to the people.
4. Mention examples of Angels in Christianity.

Read and spell these words

- Creed
- Apostles
- Trinity
- Resurrection
- Virgin
- Almighty

Common Christian Beliefs

- Belief in the Holy Trinity
- Belief in Judgment Day.
- Belief in the ministry of Angels.
- Belief in everlasting life.
- Belief in Prophets.
- Belief in the Bible.
- Belief in resurrection.

1. Belief in the Holy Trinity

Trinity is the three persons that exist in one God.

Persons that makeup the Holy Trinity

- God the father
- God the son
- God the Holy Spirit

2. Belief in Jesus as the Saviour

Christians believe that Jesus is a son of God who was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit and born by the Virgin Mary.

3. Brief in the resurrection.

Christians believe that sinners will go to hell (Revelations 21:8) while the saved people will go to paradise (Heaven) (John 14:2, 3)

4. Believe in prophets

A prophet is a person who foretells what will happen in the future.

Examples of prophets

- Prophet John the Baptist.
- Prophet Isaiah
- Prophet Jonah
- Prophet Jeremiah
- Prophet Amos
- Prophet Elijah etc.

Duties of prophets

- To preach the word of God.
- To deliver God's messages
- To warn people about the future.

Some Prophets and their messages

Prophet	Messages
Prophet Isaiah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What God's Kingdom will do for people. ▪ The coming of the Messiah.
Prophet Jeremiah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hope for the future. ▪ Captivity of Judah
Prophet Amos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Justice ▪ Against injustice
Prophet Jonah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fall of Nineveh
Prophet Elijah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ True worship
Prophet Micah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Justice ▪ Jesus would be born in Bethlehem.
Prophet John the Baptist	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Repentance

5. **Believe in Angels**

An Angel is a heavenly messenger of God.

Duties of Angels

- To deliver God's messages.
- To warn people.

Examples of Angels in Christianity

- Angel Gabriel
- Angel Michael
- Angel Raphael

Exercise

1. What is the trinity?
2. List three persons which make up the trinity.
3. State two common beliefs among Christians.
4. Where will faithful Christians go on the Day of Judgement?
5. On which day did Jesus resurrect?
6. Who is the main person in the Holy Trinity?
7. Who is believed to be the youngest prophet in the Bible?
8. Where will the faithful Christians go after death?
9. Write ways Christians relate with saints.
10. Why did Pope John VI come to Uganda in 1969?

LESSON 9

TOPIC: WE ARE THE CHURCH

SUB-TOPIC: COMMON BELIEFS AND PRACTICES OF CHRISTIANS

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Define a prayer
2. Mention types of prayers and their definitions.
3. State the requests made in the Lord's Prayer.

Read and spell these words

- Penance
- Anointing
- Ordination
- Matrimony
- Baptism

Common practices in Christianity

- Praying
- Singing praise songs
- Reading the Bible
- Fasting
- Making pilgrimages
- Giving Tithe and offertory.

Prayers

Prayer is a humble way of communicating with God.

Reasons why people pray

- To resist temptation

- To obtain what we need from God
- To receive mercy, grace, and forgiveness from God
- To be set free from anxiety
- To promote our spiritual growth
- To promote fellowship and unity
- It's a way of getting the holy spirit
- It enables us to get the fullness of God's joy
- We pray because Jesus instructed us to pray

Types of prayer

1. Liturgical prayer
2. Supplication prayer
3. Petition prayer
4. Thanksgiving prayer
5. Praising prayer
6. Invocation prayer
7. Intercession prayer

1. Liturgical prayers:

These are recited prayers. These prayers are known to Christians by heart, their formal words do not change

Examples of liturgical prayers

- The creeds
- The Lord's Prayer
- The grace.
- The National Schools' Prayer

The Lord's Prayer (Matthew 6:9-11)

Our father who is in heaven hallowed be your name your kingdom come you will be done on earth as it is done in heaven give us this day our daily bread forgive us our sins as we forgive those who sin against us lead us not into temptation but deliver us from evil for yours is the kingdom, the power, and the glory forever and ever. Amen.

Requests made in the Lord's Prayer.

1. Daily bread/food
2. Forgiveness of sins
3. Deliverance from evil

1. Creed

A creed is a set of religious beliefs

Examples of creeds

- The Apostles' Creed
- Nicene Creed.

Beliefs found in Apostles' Creed

- Belief in God the Father
- Belief in Jesus Christ as a Saviour
- Belief in the Holy Spirit
- Belief in the Communion of Saints
- Belief in resurrection.
- Belief in everlasting life.

2. Supplication prayers:

A supplication prayer is a prayer said by Christians to ask God for their needs.

3. Petition prayers:

A petition prayer is a prayer said by Christians to ask God for their needs.

4. Thanksgiving prayers:

A thanksgiving prayer is a prayer said to appreciate God.

5. Praising prayers:

A praising prayer is a prayer said to glorify God.

6. **Invocation prayers:**

An invocation prayer is a prayer said to ask God for protection.

7. **Intercession prayers:**

An intercession prayer is a prayer said on behalf of another person.

Exercise

1. What is a sacrament?
2. State two reasons why Christians pray together.
3. What is creed?
4. Mention any two types of prayers
5. Give two examples of sacraments
6. Define a prayer
7. Name the sacrament received by married people
8. Outline three reasons why Christians pray together

LESSON 10

TOPIC: WE ARE THE CHURCH

SUB TOPIC: COMMON BELIEFS AND PRACTICES OF CHRISTIANS

Learning outcomes:

By the end of the lesson, you should be able to:

1. Give reasons why Christians pray.
2. Mention importance of prayer to a Christian.
3. State some occasions when Christians pray.

Read and spell these words

- Tithe
- Festivals
- Offertory
- Humility
- Patience

Reasons why people pray

- To be forgiven
- To ask for their needs.
- To thank God.
- To ask for protection.
- To glorify God.
- To strengthen their faith in God.
- To overcome temptations.

Importance of a prayer to a Christian

- A prayer helps Christians to be forgiven.
- A prayer helps Christians to ask for their needs.
- A prayer helps Christians to thank God.
- A prayer helps Christians to ask for protection.
- A prayer helps Christians to glorify God.
- A prayer helps Christians to strengthen their faith.
- A prayer helps Christians to overcome temptations.

When do Christians pray?

- When asking for forgiveness.
- When asking for their needs.
- When going to sleep.

- When going to eat.
- When travelling.
- After victory
- When in trouble
- When tempted etc.

Reasons for praying together

- To show and share love
- To encourage each other in faith
- To make our faith strong
- To create unity among members.
- To learn from each other
- To enable more people to join the church

Tithe and offertory

Tithe is ten per cent (10%) of one's monthly earning given to the church.

The offertory is the money and other material things given to the church during the church service.

Reasons why Christians pay tithe and offertory

- To thank God.
- To help the needy.
- To build the church.

Signs of God's presence in the church

- Love
- Goodness
- Peace
- Faithfulness
- Patience
- Humility
- Kindness
- Self-control

Exercise

1. In which period do Christians fast?
2. Apart from fasting, state any other three Christian practices
3. Mention three reasons why Christians pray.
4. State two occasions when Christians pray.
5. Name one voluntary work you can do in church
6. State any three signs of God's presence in the church