

LATEST EDITION

CRS

**JUPEB
SYLLABUS**



SYLLABUS FOR ART - J121
**CHRISTIAN
RELIGIOUS STUDIES
(CRS)**

GENERAL OBJECTIVES

At the end of the series of courses, candidates should be able to:

1. explain how the Old and the New Testaments came into existence;
2. enumerate the outstanding Kings and Prophets of Israel during the monarchy and itemise the contributions of each to the religious, social and political development of Israel;
3. trace the history and development of Christianity in West Africa with particular reference to Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria;
4. discuss the relationship between religion and society paying attention to such personality and human values like dignity, security, power and prestige based on basic rights and duties and religious sanctions; and
5. highlight Christian response to specific contemporary societal challenges, stressing effects of such on the individual and the society and proffer the way forward.

FIRST SEMESTER COURSES

- CRS 001: OLD TESTAMENT STUDIES:
HISTORY AND RELIGION OF ISRAEL
AND JUDAH (3 UNITS)
- CRS 002: NEW TESTAMENT STUDIES:
THE SYNOPTIC GOSPELS (3 UNITS)

SECOND SEMESTER COURSES

- CRS 003: HISTORY OF CHRISTIANITY
IN WEST AFRICA (3 UNITS)
- CRS 004: RELIGION AND SOCIETY (3 UNITS)

COURSE DESCRIPTION

CRS 001: Old Testament Studies: History And Religion Of Israel And Judah (3 Units)

This course critically examines the composition of the first section of the Holy Bible as a unique document; nature of Old Testament history with particular attention to the rise of the monarch and the North- South divisions of the States of Israel. In addition, the course appraises the rise of prophecy in Israel particularly the themes raised by Prophets Isaiah, Hosea and Amos.

Specific Objectives

At the end of the study of this course, candidates should be able to:

1. explain the term "inspiration" and analyze the process of canonization of the O.T.
2. highlight the genre of O.T. literature;
3. discuss the issues involved in the documentary hypotheses;
4. examine the factors that gave birth to the monarchy in Israel and mention the roles of notable Kings (Saul, David and Solomon) to the religious and socio-political development of the land;
5. give a detailed description of the events that led to the Divided Kingdom; and
6. appraise prophecy in Israel and the influence of Prophets Isaiah, Hosea and Amos; the relevance of the themes to nation building (particularly in Nigeria) should be pointed out.

Course Content

S/N	TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	DETAILS
1.	Formation and Composition of the O.T.	i) Inspiration	i) Explain the term 'Inspiration' as it applies to the composition of the O.T. ii) Discuss the theories of Inspiration	i) Biblical Inspiration ii) Inspirational Theories
		ii) Canonization	i) Discuss the meaning of the term 'Canon'. ii) Explain the different applications of canon with reference to the O.T. iii) Discuss the criteria for O.T. canonization.	i) Process of the canonization of the O.T. ii) Identification and categorization of canonical books: <i>Torah</i> (Law), <i>Nebiim</i> (Prophets), and <i>Ketubiim</i> (Writings).

		<p>iii) Genre of Literature</p>	<p>i) Explain the term 'genre'. ii) List out the different types of literature in the O.T.</p>	<p>i) Meaning of 'genre'. ii) Genre of O.T. literature: Historical, Poetic, Wisdom literature, etc.</p>
2.	Mosaic Authorship of the Pentateuch: An Overview	<p>i) Proofs of Mosaic Authorship</p>	<p>i) Discuss the arguments for Mosaic authorship. ii) Identify instances that support Mosaic authorship.</p>	<p>i) The arguments for Mosaic authorship. ii) Instances for Mosaic authorship: Internal and External evidences.</p>
		<p>ii) Arguments Against Mosaic Authorship</p>	<p>i) Discuss the arguments against Mosaic authorship. ii) Mention instances against Mosaic authorship.</p>	<p>i) The arguments against Mosaic authorship. ii) Evidences against Mosaic authorship: Internal and External evidences.</p>
		<p>iii) The Documentary Hypotheses</p>	<p>i) Examine the nature of the Documentary Hypotheses. ii) Define J. E. D. P. documents. iii) Discuss the characteristics of each document.</p>	<p>i) The Documentary Hypotheses. ii) The J. E. D. P. documents iii) The characteristics of each document.</p>
3.	The Rise of Monarchy in Israel	<p>i) Historical Settings for the Establishment of the Monarchy (1 Sam. 1 - 7)</p>	<p>i) Identify the factors that gave rise to the monarchy. ii) Discuss the roles of Eli and Samuel in the institution of monarchy in Israel.</p>	<p>i) The ministry of Eli and the birth of Samuel. ii) The call of Samuel. iii) The war with the Philistines to the capture of the Ark of God. iii) The role of Samuel as priest, judge and prophet prior to the monarchy in Israel.</p>
		<p>ii) The Establishment of the Monarchy (1 Sam. 8-12)</p>	<p>i) Discuss the factors that led to the request for a king. ii) Describe how Saul was anointed as the first king.</p>	<p>i) Factors leading to the request for a king: fear of the Philistines; corruption of Samuel's sons, e.t.c. ii) How Samuel anointed Saul as king.</p>

		<p>iii) Saul's Reign and Failures (1 Sam. 13-15)</p>	<p>iii) NEEDING THE inauguration of Saul at Gilgal.</p> <p>i) Highlight the successes of the reign of King Saul. ii) Examine the factors that caused the fall of King Saul.</p>	<p>iii) THE inauguration ceremony of Saul as king at Gilgal.</p> <p>i) Successes of King Saul: built the army; fought Israel's enemies; etc. ii) Factors that led to his fall: disobedience; poor personality traits like envy, impatience; etc.</p>
		<p>iv) David's Reign over Israel (1 Sam. 16 - 2 Sam. 24)</p>	<p>i) Discuss how David rose to the throne. ii) Identify King David's contributions to the development of Israel. iii) Mention the weaknesses of King David.</p>	<p>i) The anointing of David as king. ii) The achievements of King David: united the kingdoms; wrote Psalms; organised worship; etc. iii) The weaknesses of David: poor personality traits like adultery, inability to control his children; murder; family crises; etc.</p>
		<p>v) The Reign of King Solomon (2 Kg. 1-11)</p>	<p>i) Highlight Solomon's ascension to the throne. ii) Appraise his reign and state his contributions to Israel. iii) Explain the folly of King Solomon.</p>	<p>i) Solomon's ascension to the throne. ii) His building projects iii) King Solomon's folly: forced labour, mixed marriages, many women that drew his heart away from Yahweh; etc.</p>
4.	<p>The Divided Kingdoms and the Exiles</p>	<p>i) Factors that Led to the Division of the Kingdom (2 Kg. 11 - 15)</p>	<p>i) Explain the factors that led to the division of the Kingdom. ii) Examine the characteristics of the two Kingdoms.</p>	<p>i) Factors that led to the division: spill over of King Solomon's bad rule; unwise decision of King Rehoboam; the prophecy of Ahijah; etc. ii) Reigns and activities of Kings Rehoboam of Judah and Jeroboam of Israel.</p>
		<p>ii) The Exiles:</p>	<p>Mention the causes</p>	<p>Exiles of the Northern</p>

	An Overview (2 Kg. 16 – 25).	and effects of the exiles.	(Israel) and Southern (Judah) Kingdoms.
5. The Rise of Prophecy in Israel.	i) Early Manifestations of Prophecy in Israel	i) Identify the rise of the Pre-Canonical Prophets in the development of Israel. ii) Examine the characteristics of prophecies and the role of the prophets.	i) Pre-canonical prophets: An overview of the call of Moses, Joshua, Samuel, etc. ii) Characteristics of prophecies: inspiration; call to repentance; etc. iii) Role of the prophets: pious worship; school of prophets; etc.
	ii) The Major and Minor Prophets: Themes from Isaiah, Amos and Hosea	i) Distinguish between the major and the minor prophets. ii) Examine Prophet Isaiah's message on holiness and discuss its relevance to nation building. iii) Explain Hosea's message on love and its implications for Israel (Hos. 1 – 3). iv) Explain the message of Amos on justice and discuss its relevance to nation building (Amos 1 – 5).	i) Prophet Isaiah's teachings on holiness (Isa. 1 – 6). ii) Holiness and nation building (Isa. 1 – 6). iii) Hosea's marriage and the significance of the children's names. iv) Love and nation building. v) Justice and nation building.

CRS 002: New Testament Studies: The Synoptic Gospels (3 Units)

The course studies the synopsis, materials and canonization of the New Testament with particular emphasis on the birth of the Synoptic Gospels, the Synoptic Problem and the current proposed solution and modern criticism of the Gospels. It also probes into the literature and theology of the Synoptic Gospels (Matthew, Mark and Luke) and concludes with a comparative study of the Synoptics with the Gospel of John.

Specific Objectives:

At the end of this course, candidates should be able to:

1. highlight the N.T. background: An overview of the socio-political and religious institutions, such as the Sanhedrin, Pharisees and Temple;
2. give the synopsis of the NT literature;
3. clarify the term "Synoptic" and state why the Gospels are so called;
4. examine the Synoptic Problem and proffer solution;
5. give a comprehensive exposition of the modern criticism of the Synoptics and clearly identify the aims of the critics;
6. discuss the Literature and Theology of the Synoptic Gospels; and
7. compare and contrast the Synoptic Gospels with the Gospel of John.

Course Content

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	DETAILS
1. Historical Background to the N.T.	i) An Overview of the Socio-Political Background.	Trace the development of the nation of Israel under the Roman Empire.	1) The rule of the Romans over Israel. ii) Socio-political groups: Zealot; Herodians; etc.
	ii) Religious Background	Identify the religious groups and institutions.	i) Religious groups: Pharisees; Sadducees; etc. ii) Religious institutions: Temple; Synagogue; Sanhedrin; etc.
2. The Synopsis, Materials and the Canonization of the N.T.	i) The Synopsis and the Materials	i) Identify factors that delayed the writing of the Gospels. ii) Examine the factors that prompted the writing of the	i) Factors responsible for delay in the writing of the Gospels: persecution; <i>parousia</i> ; etc. ii) Factors that prompted the writing of the Gospels: death of the eye witnesses; liturgical need; etc. iii) Sources of materials: oral

		<p>Gospels</p> <p>iii) Highlight the sources of the materials of the Gospel writers.</p>	<p>and written traditions.</p>
	<p>ii) Canonization of the N.T.</p>	<p>i) Define the term 'canonization'. ii) Discuss the process of canonization of the N.T.</p>	<p>i) Meaning of canonization. ii) Process of canonization.</p>
<p>3. The Synoptic Gospels and the Synoptic Problem</p>	<p>i) The Synoptic Gospels</p>	<p>i) Define the term 'Synoptic'. ii) Mention the Synoptic Gospels.</p>	<p>i) Meaning of Synoptic: <i>sun-opsis</i> (to view from the same angle). ii) The Synoptic Gospels: Matthew; Mark; and Luke.</p>
	<p>ii) The Synoptic Problem</p>	<p>i) Identify the similarities and dis-similarities of the Synoptic Gospels. ii) Appraise the proposed solutions to the Synoptic problem.</p>	<p>i) Similarities and dis-similarities: common materials and unique materials; etc. ii) Proposed solutions: Memorabilia; the Documentary Hypotheses; etc.</p>
<p>4. Modern Criticism of the Gospels</p>	<p>i) Various Criticisms of the Gospels</p>	<p>i) Discuss each of the modern criticisms of the Gospels ii) Evaluate the effects of each criticism on the Gospels</p>	<p>i) Textual Criticism ii) Source Criticism iii) Form Criticism iv) Redaction Criticism.</p>
<p>5. Literature and Theology of the Synoptic Gospels</p>	<p>i) Literature and Theology of Matthew</p>	<p>i) Discuss the authorship, purpose, date and destination of Saint Matthew's</p>	<p>i) Authorship: arguments for and against Matthew the Apostle. ii) Date of composition of the Gospel. iii) Purpose of the</p>

		<p>Composition of the Gospel.</p> <p>iv) The destination of the Gospel.</p>
	<p>ii) Highlight the theological emphases of the Gospel</p>	<p>The theological emphases of Matthew's Gospel: Messianic concept; Son of David; Kingdom of heaven; etc.</p>
	<p>iii) Examine the characteristics of Saint Matthew's Gospel</p>	<p>Characteristics: didactic; Gospel of fulfilment; Jewish emphasis; etc.</p>
<p>ii) Literature and Theology of Mark</p>	<p>i) Discuss the authorship, purpose, date and destination of Saint Mark's Gospel</p>	<p>i) Authorship: arguments for and against Mark. ii) Date of composition of the Gospel. iii) Purpose of the composition of the Gospel. iv) The destination of the Gospel.</p>
	<p>ii) Examine the characteristics of Saint Mark's Gospel.</p>	<p>Characteristics: Action; Vividness; Candour; etc.</p>
	<p>iii) Highlight the theological emphases of the Gospel.</p>	<p>The theological emphases of Mark's Gospel: Messianic Secrecy; Son of Man; etc.</p>
<p>iii) Literature and Theology of Luke</p>	<p>i) Discuss the authorship, purpose, date and destination of Saint Luke's Gospel</p>	<p>i) Authorship: arguments for and against Luke. ii) Date of composition of the Gospel. iii) Purpose of the composition of the Gospel. The destination of the Gospel.</p>
	<p>ii) Examine the characteristics of Saint Luke's Gospel</p>	<p>Characteristics: Comprehensiveness; Universalism; prominence to women/children; etc.</p>
	<p>iii) Highlight the theological</p>	<p>The theological emphases of Luke's Gospel: Son of God;</p>

		An Overview (2 Kg. 16 – 25).	and effects of the exiles.	(Israel) and Southern (Judah) Kingdoms.
5.	The Rise of Prophecy in Israel.	i) Early Manifestations of Prophecy in Israel	i) Identify the rise of the Pre-Canonical Prophets in the development of Israel. ii) Examine the characteristics of prophecies and the role of the prophets.	i) Pre-canonical prophets: An overview of the call of Moses, Joshua, Samuel, etc. ii) Characteristics of prophecies: inspiration; call to repentance; etc. iii) Role of the prophets: pious worship; school of prophets; etc.
		ii) The Major and Minor Prophets: Themes from Isaiah, Amos and Hosea	i) Distinguish between the major and the minor prophets. ii) Examine Prophet Isaiah's message on holiness and discuss its relevance to nation building. iii) Explain Hosea's message on love and its implications for Israel (Hos. 1 – 3). iv) Explain the message of Amos on justice and discuss its relevance to nation building (Amos 1 – 5).	i) Prophet Isaiah's teachings on holiness (Isa. 1 – 6). ii) Holiness and nation building (Isa. 1 – 6). iii) Hosea's marriage and the significance of the children's names. iv) Love and nation building. v) Justice and nation building.

CRS 002: New Testament Studies: The Synoptic Gospels (3 Units)

The course studies the synopsis, materials and canonization of the New Testament with particular emphasis on the birth of the Synoptic Gospels, the Synoptic Problem and the current proposed solution and modern criticism of the Gospels. It also probes into the literature and theology of the Synoptic Gospels (Matthew, Mark and Luke) and concludes with a comparative study of the Synoptics with the Gospel of John.

Specific Objectives:

At the end of this course, candidates should be able to:

1. highlight the N.T. background: An overview of the socio-political and religious institutions, such as the Sanhedrin, Pharisees and Temple;
2. give the synopsis of the NT literature;
3. clarify the term "Synoptic" and state why the Gospels are so called;
4. examine the Synoptic Problem and proffer solution;
5. give a comprehensive exposition of the modern criticism of the Synoptics and clearly identify the aims of the critics;
6. discuss the Literature and Theology of the Synoptic Gospels; and
7. compare and contrast the Synoptic Gospels with the Gospel of John.

Course Content

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	DETAILS
1. Historical Background to the N.T.	i) An Overview of the Socio-Political Background.	Trace the development of the nation of Israel under the Roman Empire.	1) The rule of the Romans over Israel. ii) Socio-political groups: Zealot; Herodians; etc.
	ii) Religious Background	Identify the religious groups and institutions.	i) Religious groups: Pharisees; Sadducees; etc. ii) Religious institutions: Temple; Synagogue; Sanhedrin; etc.
2. The Synopsis, Materials and the Canonization of the N.T.	i) The Synopsis and the Materials	i) Identify factors that delayed the writing of the Gospels. ii) Examine the factors that prompted the writing of the	i) Factors responsible for delay in the writing of the Gospels: persecution; <i>parousia</i> ; etc. ii) Factors that prompted the writing of the Gospels: death of the eye witnesses; liturgical need; etc. iii) Sources of materials: oral

		Gospels. iii) Highlight the sources of the materials of the Gospel writers.	and written traditions.
	ii) Canonization of the N.T.	i) Define the term 'canonization'. ii) Discuss the process of canonization of the N.T.	i) Meaning of canonization. ii) Process of canonization.
3. The Synoptic Gospels and the Synoptic Problem	i) The Synoptic Gospels	i) Define the term 'Synoptic'. ii) Mention the Synoptic Gospels.	i) Meaning of Synoptic: <i>sun-opsis</i> (to view from the same angle). ii) The Synoptic Gospels: Matthew; Mark; and Luke.
	ii) The Synoptic Problem	i) Identify the similarities and dis-similarities of the Synoptic Gospels. ii) Appraise the proposed solutions to the Synoptic problem.	i) Similarities and dis-similarities: common materials and unique materials; etc. ii) Proposed solutions: Memorabilia; the Documentary Hypotheses; etc.
4. Modern Criticism of the Gospels	i) Various Criticisms of the Gospels	i) Discuss each of the modern criticisms of the Gospels. ii) Evaluate the effects of each criticism on the Gospels	i) Textual Criticism ii) Source Criticism iii) Form Criticism iv) Redaction Criticism.
5. Literature and Theology of the Synoptic Gospels	i) Literature and Theology of Matthew	i) Discuss the authorship, purpose, date and destination of Saint Matthew's	i) Authorship: arguments for and against Matthew the Apostle. ii) Date of composition of the Gospel. iii) Purpose of the

	Gospel.	composition of the Gospel. iv) The destination of the Gospel.
	ii) Highlight the theological emphases of the Gospel	The theological emphases of Matthew's Gospel: Messianic concept; Son of David; Kingdom of heaven; etc.
	iii) Examine the characteristics of Saint Matthew's Gospel	Characteristics: didactic; Gospel of fulfilment; Jewish emphasis; etc.
ii) Literature and Theology of Mark	i) Discuss the authorship, purpose, date and destination of Saint Mark's Gospel	i) Authorship: arguments for and against Mark. ii) Date of composition of the Gospel. iii) Purpose of the composition of the Gospel. iv) The destination of the Gospel.
	ii) Examine the characteristics of Saint Mark's Gospel.	Characteristics: Action; Vividness; Candour; etc.
	iii) Highlight the theological emphases of the Gospel.	The theological emphases of Mark's Gospel: Messianic Secrecy; Son of Man; etc.
iii) Literature and Theology of Luke	i) Discuss the authorship, purpose, date and destination of Saint Luke's Gospel	i) Authorship: arguments for and against Luke. ii) Date of composition of the Gospel. iii) Purpose of the composition of the Gospel. The destination of the Gospel.
	ii) Examine the characteristics of Saint Luke's Gospel	Characteristics: Comprehensiveness; Universalism; prominence to women/children; etc.
	iii) Highlight the theological	The theological emphases of Luke's Gospel: Son of God;

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		Emphases of the Gospel	Fatherhood of God; etc.
6. The Synoptics and John's Gospel	The Gospel of Saint John	i) Identify the authorship and purpose of the Gospel of John. ii) Examine its relationship with the Synoptic Gospels.	i) Authorship and purpose of the Gospel of John. ii) Comparison of John with the Synoptics: common themes; events; etc. iii) Contrast John's Gospel with the Synoptics.

CRS 003: History of Christianity in West Africa (3 Units)

The course extensively highlights the efforts made at Christianizing West Africa, particularly the planting of Christianity in Sierra Leone, Ghana and Nigeria. It also considers the rise and expansion of the African Independent Churches, Pentecostalism and the issues around the proliferation of churches.

Specific Objectives

At the end of the course, candidates should be able to:

1. give an over-view of previous attempts at Christianizing Africa (North Africa and the efforts of the Portuguese in West Africa);
2. narrate the establishment of Christianity in Sierra Leone with emphasis on specific role of concerned groups like the Abolitionists; individuals and the ex-slaves;
3. discuss how Christianity was introduced to Ghana and Nigeria;
4. highlight the influence of Christianity on the host communities;
5. discuss the rise, characteristics and expansion of the African Independent Churches;
6. examine Pentecostalism and the rise of New Religious Movements within the Church in Nigeria; and
7. assess the causes, and impacts of proliferation of churches in Nigeria.

Course Content

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TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	DETAILS
1. An Over-view of Previous Attempts at Christianizing Africa	i) First Attempt - North Africa	i) Narrate the early contacts with Christianity. ii) Discuss the reasons for the eclipse of the Church.	i) Pre-Christian contacts: Abraham, Joseph, etc. were in Egypt, Africa (Gen. 12:10; 39-50). ii) Christian contacts: Baby Jesus; Pentecost Day; Ethiopian Eunuch; etc. (Matt. 2:13-15; Acts. 2; 8:26-40). iii) Reasons for the failure: Heretical teachings/disunity; migration; Islamization; etc.
	ii) The Second Attempt – the Portuguese Efforts	i) Discuss the efforts of Prince Henry the Navigator. ii) Explain reasons for the exploration of Africa. iii) Identify reasons for failure.	i) Prince Henry of Portugal sponsored numerous expeditions to Africa from 1418 to 1460. ii) Reasons for the explorations included: Evangelical; commercial; etc. iii) Reasons for failure included: slavery/slave trade; climate; paucity of funds; etc.
2. Establishment of Christianity in Sierra Leone	i) The Evangelical Revivals in Europe and America	i) Discuss the effects of the evangelical renewal in Europe and America on West Africa. ii) Highlight the role of the Anti-Slavery Movements in founding Sierra Leone.	i) Effects of the evangelical revivals: Birth of Mission Societies - BMS, CMS, LMS; Emphasis on faith, zeal and philanthropy; etc. ii) Anti-Slavery movements: The Abolitionists; Role of the Freed Slaves; etc.
	ii) The Founding of Sierra Leone and the Planting of	i) Enumerate reasons for the founding of Sierra Leone. ii) Narrate the	i) Reasons for founding Sierra Leone: Economic; Social; Religious; etc. ii) Activities of Missionary groups: RCM; Baptist;

	Christianity.	activities of the various mission groups in Sierra Leone. iii) Describe the Niger Expeditions and evaluate the activities.	Anglican; Presbyterian; Sudan Interior/United Missions; Christian Reformed Church; etc. iii) The successes and failures of the 1841, 1845 and 1857 Niger expeditions.
3. The Planting of Christianity in the Gold Coast (Ghana)	Missionary Efforts in the Gold Coast (Ghana).	i) Narrate the missionary activities in Ghana. ii) Identify the influence of the various mission bodies.	i) Activities of the groups in Ghana: RCM; Presbyterian; Methodist; Anglican; etc. ii) Influence in the area of Church planting; Western education; Agriculture; etc.
4. The Planting of Christianity in Nigeria	i) Missionary Activities in Yoruba Land	i) Narrate the introduction of Christianity in Yoruba Land. ii) Identify its influence in Yoruba Land.	i) Introduction of Christianity in Abeokuta, Ibadan, Lagos, etc. ii) Influence of the missionary activities of the CMS; RCM; WMS; Baptist; etc.
	ii) Missionary activities in Ibo Land	i) Narrate the introduction of Christianity in Ibo Land. ii) Identify its influence in Ibo Land.	i) Introduction of Christianity in Onitsha, Aba, etc. ii) Influence of the missionary activities of the CMS; RCM-Holy Ghost Fathers; Methodist; etc.
	iii) Missionary Activities in Northern Nigeria.	i) Narrate the introduction of Christianity in Northern Nigeria. ii) Identify its influence in Northern Nigeria.	i) Introduction of Christianity in Lokoja, Zaria, Benue, etc. ii) Influence of the missionary activities of the CMS; RCM; SUM; SIM; etc.
	iv) Missionary Activities in	i) Narrate the introduction of	i) Introduction of Christianity in Calabar, Uyo, Oron, Bonny, etc.

	Calabar and Bonny Areas.	Christianity in Calabar and Bonny Areas. ii) Identify its influence in Calabar and Bonny Areas.	ii) Influence of the missionary activities of the CMS, Presbyterian, Methodist, Qua Iboe Mission QIM, etc.
5. The Rise of the African Independent Churches (AICs)	Clarification and Classification of the African Independent Churches (AICs)	i) Clarify the terms 'African Independent Churches (AICs)' ii) Classify the African Independent Churches (AICs). Iii) Distinguish the AICs from the Mainline and Pentecostal Churches. iv) Identify some of the founders/leaders of the AICs	i) African Independent/Indigenous/Initiated Churches (AICs). ii) Classification of the AICs. iii) Characteristics of the AICs: White garment; use of prayer aids; emphases on spirituality; proliferation; etc. iv) Some founder/leaders: Garrick S. Braide; Moses Orimolade; S. B. J. Oschoffa; etc.
6. Pentecostalism in Nigeria	History and Development of Pentecostal Churches in Nigeria	i) Define the term 'Pentecostalism' ii) Identify the distinguishing features of the Pentecostal Churches. iii) Mention some of the founders/leaders of the Pentecostal Churches in Nigeria.	i) Pentecostalism ii) Features: women ordination; media evangelism; prosperity gospel; etc. iii) Some Founders/Leaders: Bishop Benson Idahosa; W. F. Kumuyi; Apostle Numbere, etc.

7. Proliferation of Churches in Nigeria	i) Clarification of Term and Causes of Proliferation	i) Clarify the term 'Proliferation'. ii) Enumerate the causes of Proliferation of Churches.	i) Proliferation ii) causes of Proliferation of Churches: Leadership tussle; unemployment; Doctrinal disagreements; etc.
	ii) Impacts of Proliferation of Churches	iii) Evaluate the impact of Proliferation of Churches	i) Merits of Proliferation of Churches: Expansion of the Church; employment generation; etc. ii) demerits of Proliferation of Churches: Unhealthy rivalry; heresy; abuses; etc.

CRS 004: Religion and Society (3 Units)

The course explores the relationship between Religion and the contemporary society; sociological theories and functions of religion; personality and human values and the Christian response to contemporary issues.

Specific Objectives

At the end of this course, candidates should be able to:

1. clarify the terms "religion" and "society" and discuss how they relate;
2. list and appraise the various sociological theories of religion;
3. discuss how religiosity is measured;
4. state the place of religion in the society; and
5. examine what should be Christian response to contemporary issues.

Course Content

TOPIC	SUB-TOPIC	OBJECTIVES	DETAILS
1. Relationship between Religion and Society	i) Meaning of Religion and Society	i) Clarify the terms 'Religion' and 'Society'	i) Definition of Religion. ii) Definition of Society
	ii) Relationship	i) Discuss how Religion and Society relate.	The inter-relationship of Religion and Society.

	between Religion and Society.		
2. Sociological Theories of Religion	Sociological Theories of Religion	<p>i) List some Sociological Theories of Religion.</p> <p>ii) Evaluate the effects of each theory on the society.</p>	<p>i) Sociological Theories: Conflict Theory (Karl Marx); Functional Theory (Emile Durkheim); Social Change Theory (Max Webber); Psycho Analytical Theory (Sigmund Freud); Phenomenological Theory (Fredrick Schleirmercher); Social Theory (Immanuel Kant)</p> <p>ii) Evaluation of each theory.</p>
3. Measures of Religiosity	i) Clarification of Terms	i) Clarify the terms 'measure of religiosity'	Definition of measure of religiosity
	ii) Criteria for Measuring Religiosity	ii) Identify the criteria for measuring religiosity.	Measures of religiosity: Prayer; Church attendance; financial responsibility; use of religious language; etc.
4. Functions of religion	General Functions	State specific functions of religion in the society.	General functions: maintenance of law and order; social cohesion; social control; etc.
5. Religion, Peace and Conflict Resolution	i) Religion and Peace in the Society	Relate how religion can enhance peace in the society.	Religion and peace: inter-religious dialogue; tolerance; inter/intra-religious activities; etc.
	ii) Religion and Conflict Resolution	Relate how religion can be used as a tool for conflict resolution	Religion and conflict resolution: Dialogue; Forgiveness; Reconciliation; etc.
6. Religious Personality and Human Values	i) Religious Personality	Clarify the term 'Religious Personality'	Meaning of religious personality
	ii) Human Values	Identify some human values	Identification of human values: Love; Power; Dignity; Security; etc.
	iii) Relating Religious Personality	State how religious personality can promote human values.	Religious personality promotes human values: Religious Codes;

	to Human values		Sermons/Teachings; Reward Motive; etc.
7. Christian Response to Contemporary Issues	Christianity and Contemporary Issues	Mention some contemporary issues in the society.	Contemporary issues: Drug Abuse; Cultism; HIV/AIDS Epidemic; Corruption; Insurgencies; Rape; Abortion; Examination Malpractices; etc.
		Relate what should be the Christian response to these issues.	Christian response: Advocacy; Prayer; Counselling/Rehabilitation; Biblical Teaching; etc.

RECOMMENDED TEXTS

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