

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL
ADVANCED CERTIFICATE OF SECONDARY EDUCATION
EXAMINATION**

114/1

DIVINITY 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year : 2007

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections **ten (10)** questions.
2. Answer **five (5)** questions. Question number **one (1)** is compulsory.
3. Each question carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. Bibles and other unauthorised materials are **not** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **Examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. Comment on five (5) of the following:

(a) “The LORD said to Gideon, The people with you are too many...” (Judges 7:2)

This shows that God wanted Israel’s victory over Midian to be credited to His power, not human strength. It emphasizes trust in divine help rather than military numbers.

(b) “Speak, LORD, for your servant is listening.” (1 Samuel 3:9)

This reflects Samuel’s readiness to hear God’s call. It highlights obedience, humility, and openness to divine direction.

(c) “The LORD kills and brings to life; he brings down to Sheol and raises up.” (1 Samuel 2:6)

This expresses God’s sovereignty over life and death. It reminds Israel that their fate lies in God’s hands alone.

(d) “Your house and your kingdom shall be made sure forever before me.” (2 Samuel 7:16)

This is the Davidic covenant. It assures Israel of a lasting dynasty, ultimately fulfilled in the Messiah.

(e) “I will set my eyes upon them for evil and not for good.” (Amos 9:4)

Here Amos stresses God’s coming judgment on unrepentant Israel. It warns that divine justice cannot be escaped.

2. Assess the role of Samuel as a prophet and judge in preparing Israel for kingship.

Samuel served as both spiritual leader and judge, guiding Israel to repentance and victory over enemies. He anointed Saul and later David, thus bridging the era from the judges to the monarchy. His leadership laid the spiritual foundation for kingship under God’s authority.

3. Examine the achievements and failures of Solomon’s reign.

Solomon achieved great wisdom, expanded Israel’s influence, and built the Temple as a center of worship. However, his failures included heavy taxation, forced labor, and foreign alliances that introduced idolatry, leading to division after his death.

4. Analyze the role of Nathan in David’s life and leadership.

Nathan acted as God’s messenger to guide and correct David. He delivered the covenant promise of an

everlasting dynasty, but also rebuked David for his sin with Bathsheba. His role shows the importance of prophetic accountability in leadership.

5. Examine how Isaiah emphasized God's holiness in his message.

Isaiah's vision in the Temple revealed God's holiness as supreme and unmatched. He showed that sin separated Israel from God, but holiness demanded repentance and righteousness. His message uplifted God's purity while exposing human weakness.

6. Discuss the personal sufferings of Jeremiah and how they strengthened his message.

Jeremiah faced rejection, imprisonment, and ridicule for his prophecies. His suffering gave authenticity to his message, showing total commitment to God. It also reflected the deep pain God felt for His people's sin.

7. Show how Ezekiel's vision of the new Temple gave hope to the exiles.

The vision symbolized God's renewed presence among His people. It offered assurance that worship would be restored, order reestablished, and Israel's relationship with God renewed after exile.

8. Explain the significance of Hosea naming his children with symbolic names.

The names symbolized Israel's broken relationship with God: Jezreel (judgment), Lo-Ruhamah (no mercy), and Lo-Ammi (not my people). Later, they also carried hope of restoration, showing God's love despite rejection.

9. Show how Haggai motivated the Jews to rebuild the Temple.

Haggai rebuked the people for neglecting God's house while building their own. He promised that God's glory would fill the new Temple and bring prosperity, encouraging renewed dedication.

10. Compare the messages of Amos and Isaiah on social justice.

Amos condemned exploitation of the poor and empty worship, demanding justice. Isaiah linked righteousness with true worship, stressing care for the oppressed. Both taught that God requires justice as an essential part of faith, a lesson still relevant today.