

**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 : 2008

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) “Cursed be anyone who takes a bribe to shed innocent blood.” (Deuteronomy 27:25)

This emphasizes God’s concern for justice. Bribery corrupts society and destroys fairness, which God strongly condemns.

(b) “The Israelites again did what was evil in the sight of the LORD.” (Judges 13:1)

This shows Israel’s repeated cycle of sin, oppression, repentance, and deliverance during the time of the Judges.

(c) “Saul has slain his thousands, and David his tens of thousands.” (1 Samuel 18:7)

The song reveals David’s growing popularity, which fueled Saul’s jealousy and conflict, but also highlighted God’s favor on David.

(d) “Far be it from me that I should sin against the LORD by ceasing to pray for you.” (1 Samuel 12:23)

Samuel shows the prophet’s role not only in teaching but also in interceding. Prayer was seen as a sacred duty for leaders.

(e) “Though your sins are like scarlet, they shall be white as snow.” (Isaiah 1:18)

This verse stresses God’s mercy and forgiveness, offering hope of cleansing and renewal if the people repent.

2. Explain how the leadership of Deborah shows the role of women in God’s plan for Israel.

Deborah served as judge, prophetess, and military leader. She inspired Barak to fight and brought victory. Her story shows that God can use women in leadership to guide and deliver His people.

3. Discuss the major events that marked Saul’s downfall as king of Israel.

Saul disobeyed God by offering sacrifices unlawfully, sparing Amalekite spoils, and consulting a medium. His jealousy of David further revealed insecurity. These actions led God to reject him as king.

4. Examine the significance of David bringing the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem.

This act united worship and politics by making Jerusalem both capital and spiritual center. It symbolized God’s presence with His people and affirmed David’s leadership.

5. Explain the message of Amos concerning justice and righteousness.

Amos condemned exploitation of the poor and empty rituals. He stressed that true worship must be shown through justice, honesty, and care for the vulnerable.

6. How did Isaiah's message of the Messiah bring hope to Israel?

Isaiah foretold a righteous king from David's line who would bring peace, justice, and salvation. This gave hope in times of crisis and pointed toward God's ultimate plan of redemption.

7. Discuss the symbolic meaning of Jeremiah's vision of the potter and the clay.

The vision shows God as the potter and Israel as the clay. It taught that God had authority to reshape the nation, but rebellion could lead to destruction.

8. In what ways did Ezekiel give hope of restoration to Israel?

Through visions like the valley of dry bones, the new Temple, and the return of God's glory, Ezekiel promised renewal, unity, and God's presence after exile.

9. What was Hosea's message about God's love through his marriage experience?

Hosea's troubled marriage symbolized Israel's unfaithfulness. Yet his forgiveness of Gomer showed God's enduring love, calling Israel to repentance and reconciliation.

10. Show how Zechariah encouraged the people to remain faithful after the exile.

Zechariah gave visions of God's protection, the coming Messiah, and the triumph of God's Spirit. His words strengthened the people to rebuild the Temple and trust God's promises.