

**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 : 2009**

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**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 is peace.” (Judges 6:24)

This title was given by Gideon after encountering God. It reflects God’s role as the source of peace even in times of fear and conflict.

(b) “Speak, LORD, for your servant is listening.” (1 Samuel 3:10)

Samuel’s response shows humility and readiness to hear God’s voice, which marked the beginning of his prophetic mission.

(c) “You are the man!” (2 Samuel 12:7)

Nathan’s rebuke to David highlighted prophetic courage and accountability, showing that even kings are subject to God’s law.

(d) “By the rivers of Babylon, there we sat and wept.” (Psalm 137:1)

This expresses the deep sorrow of Israel in exile, longing for their homeland and God’s Temple.

(e) “I will raise up for David a righteous Branch.” (Jeremiah 23:5)

This promise pointed to the coming Messiah who would rule with justice, bringing hope to Israel during dark times.

### **2. How did Gideon show both faith and doubt in his leadership?**

Gideon trusted God when he destroyed idols and led Israel with a small army. Yet he also asked for repeated signs, showing both belief and hesitation.

### **3. Discuss the reasons for the people’s demand for a king in the time of Samuel.**

Israel wanted a king to be like other nations, to lead them in battle, and to provide unity. Their request showed lack of faith in God’s direct rule through judges.

### **4. Explain the significance of David’s covenant with Jonathan.**

Their covenant was based on loyalty and faith in God. It symbolized unity and trust, showing that God’s plan was not based only on politics but also on faithful relationships.

**5. Examine Isaiah's vision of God in the Temple and its meaning for his ministry.**

Isaiah saw God's holiness and confessed his sinfulness. This encounter purified and commissioned him, making holiness a central theme of his message.

**6. What lessons can be drawn from Jeremiah's letter to the exiles in Babylon?**

Jeremiah urged them to settle, work, and pray for the city, promising eventual restoration. The lesson is patience, faith, and trust in God's timing.

**7. Discuss the message of Ezekiel's vision of the valley of dry bones.**

The dry bones symbolized Israel's hopelessness in exile. God's Spirit reviving them showed that restoration and new life would come through divine power.

**8. How did Hosea's message reveal God's justice and mercy?**

Hosea declared judgment for Israel's unfaithfulness but also revealed God's mercy in offering forgiveness and restoration. This balance shows God's justice tempered with love.

**9. Explain the role of Haggai in the rebuilding of the Temple.**

Haggai motivated the people to put God first by completing the Temple. He promised blessings and God's glory in their obedience.

**10. Compare the themes of Amos and Micah concerning leadership.**

Amos condemned corrupt leaders who exploited the poor. Micah stressed that true leadership required justice, mercy, and humility before God. Both criticized selfish rulers and demanded righteousness.