

**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 : 2012

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) “In those days there was no king in Israel; everyone did what was right in his own eyes.” (Judges 21:25)

This shows the disorder and moral decline in Israel without central leadership, stressing the need for God-centered authority.

(b) “Man looks at the outward appearance, but the LORD looks at the heart.” (1 Samuel 16:7)

God chose David for his inner faithfulness, not outward status. It teaches that God values character over appearance.

(c) “The sword shall never depart from your house.” (2 Samuel 12:10)

This was Nathan’s judgment on David after his sin with Bathsheba. It showed that sin brings lasting consequences even for leaders.

(d) “The virgin shall conceive and bear a son.” (Isaiah 7:14)

This prophecy gave hope of deliverance for Israel and pointed forward to the coming of the Messiah.

(e) “I will give them one heart and put a new spirit within them.” (Ezekiel 11:19)

Ezekiel’s message emphasized inner renewal and unity, showing God’s plan to transform His people from within.

2. Discuss how the story of Samson reflects both strength and weakness in leadership.

Samson was empowered by God to deliver Israel, but his moral weakness and lack of discipline led to personal downfall. His life shows that true leadership requires spiritual as well as physical strength.

3. Examine Saul’s disobedience and how it led to his rejection as king.

Saul failed by offering unlawful sacrifices and sparing Amalekite spoils. His repeated disobedience showed rebellion against God’s authority, leading to his rejection.

4. Assess the role of David in making Jerusalem the political and religious center of Israel.

David conquered Jerusalem, made it the capital, and brought the Ark there. This united the nation politically and spiritually, securing Jerusalem’s central role in Israel’s history.

5. How did Isaiah balance judgment and hope in his prophecy?

Isaiah warned of judgment for sin but also promised hope of restoration through the Messiah. This balance encouraged repentance while sustaining faith in God's plan.

6. Analyze the significance of Jeremiah's vision of the almond tree.

The almond tree symbolized God's watchfulness to fulfill His word. It reassured Jeremiah that his message was certain and God's promises would not fail.

7. Show how Ezekiel used symbolic actions to communicate God's message.

He lay on his side to represent Israel's punishment, shaved his head to symbolize destruction, and ate scrolls to show God's word within him. These actions made the message vivid and memorable.

8. How does Hosea's message reveal God's covenant love?

Through his marriage to Gomer, Hosea showed Israel's unfaithfulness but also God's willingness to forgive. It revealed God's love as faithful, patient, and restoring.

9. In what ways did Haggai rebuke the people for neglecting the Temple?

Haggai pointed out that they focused on their own houses while God's Temple lay in ruins. He warned that their hardships came from misplaced priorities.

10. Compare the social criticisms of Amos and Isaiah.

Amos denounced injustice against the poor and corruption in trade. Isaiah condemned leaders who oppressed the weak and practiced empty worship. Both insisted that true faith must show in justice and righteousness.