

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

114/1

DIVINITY 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Tuesday, 15th May 2018

Instructions.

1. This paper consists of **eight (8)** sections three questions.
2. Answer **two (2)** questions from section A and **three (3)** questions from section B.
3. Each questions carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. Cellular phones are **note** allowed in the examination room.
5. Write your **examination Number** on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. Provide five differences between the true and false prophets.

A true prophet is a person who is genuinely called and sent by God to deliver His message to the people. True prophets speak according to God's will and their messages come to pass as prophesied.

A false prophet, on the other hand, is someone who pretends to be called by God but delivers messages from their own minds or influenced by evil spirits. Their prophecies often contradict God's word and mislead people.

True prophets live righteous lives and maintain a close relationship with God. Their actions, character, and teachings reflect God's commandments and holiness.

False prophets live immoral lives and disobey God's commands. They may perform religious acts outwardly, but their intentions are driven by selfish gain and deceit.

True prophets give messages that call people to repentance, justice, mercy, and true worship of God. Their messages are meant to correct and restore the relationship between God and His people.

False prophets, however, give messages that please the audience and encourage sin. They often tell people what they want to hear, promoting false hopes and ignoring moral decay.

True prophets perform signs and miracles as confirmation from God, and those miracles are in line with God's nature and purpose.

False prophets may perform signs through evil powers or fake miracles to deceive people. Their actions lack true divine approval and their signs do not glorify God.

True prophets' predictions always come true because they are inspired by God, who never lies.

False prophets' predictions fail or contradict one another since they originate from human imagination or demonic sources.

2. Show five lessons which today's Christian women can learn from the life of Hannah, the mother of Samuel.

Christian women can learn the importance of persistent prayer from Hannah. Despite being barren and mocked by her co-wife, Hannah did not give up but continuously prayed to God for a child.

They can learn to have faith in God's promises. Even before receiving her blessing, Hannah believed that God would answer her prayers and made a vow to dedicate her child to God's service.

Christian women learn to express gratitude and fulfill promises made to God. After God blessed her with a son, Hannah remembered her vow and brought Samuel to serve in the temple as she had promised.

They learn the value of humility and patience in the face of trials. Hannah remained humble, did not retaliate against Peninnah's provocations, and trusted God's timing.

They can also learn that challenges should draw one closer to God and not away from Him. Hannah's pain led her to deepen her relationship with God rather than abandon her faith.

3. "King Solomon was known as a great wise man". Justify this statement by using five Biblical evidences that confirm Solomon's wisdom.

One evidence is when Solomon asked God for wisdom instead of wealth or power. In 1 Kings 3:5-14, God was pleased and granted him unmatched wisdom along with riches and honor.

Another evidence is the famous judgment of the two women claiming to be the mother of the same baby. In 1 Kings 3:16-28, Solomon suggested dividing the child, revealing the true mother through her compassion.

Solomon's wisdom was demonstrated through his ability to compose many proverbs and songs. According to 1 Kings 4:32, he spoke 3,000 proverbs and 1,005 songs, covering topics on nature, human conduct, and life.

His wisdom was evident in his knowledge of natural sciences. In 1 Kings 4:33, Solomon spoke about plants, animals, birds, and fish, showing a deep understanding of the natural world.

Finally, Solomon's wisdom attracted leaders from other nations. The Queen of Sheba visited him as recorded in 1 Kings 10:1-13, and she marveled at his wisdom, wealth, and the glory of his kingdom.

4. Interpret the parable of the vineyard found in Isaiah 5:1-7, and then explain the significance of the parable to believers of today by giving three points.

In this parable, the vineyard represents the nation of Israel, and God is the owner who did everything possible to make it fruitful. He cleared the land, planted the best vines, built a watchtower, and expected good grapes but received bad ones, symbolizing the people's sins and injustices.

The bad fruits represent Israel's disobedience, oppression, and rejection of God's commandments. Despite God's care and blessings, the people chose evil, prompting God's judgment.

The removal of the vineyard's hedge and destruction symbolizes God withdrawing His protection and allowing Israel's enemies to invade and punish them for their sins.

To today's believers, the parable teaches that God expects those He blesses to live righteously and practice justice. Failure to do so invites His judgment.

It also reminds believers to remain faithful and obedient, using God's blessings responsibly, as they are stewards and not owners.

Lastly, it signifies that God's patience has limits. Persistent disobedience, despite warnings, leads to consequences, emphasizing the need for genuine repentance.

5. One of the teachings of Prophet Jeremiah in his book is the teaching on the 'New Covenant'. Give five differences between the New Covenant and Old Covenant.

The Old Covenant was established between God and Israel through Moses at Mount Sinai, based on the Law written on stone tablets.

The New Covenant is established through Jesus Christ, with God's laws written on people's hearts, emphasizing internal transformation.

The Old Covenant required animal sacrifices for the forgiveness of sins, which had to be repeated regularly.

The New Covenant offers forgiveness through the sacrifice of Jesus Christ, once and for all, eliminating the need for continual sacrifices.

In the Old Covenant, only priests and prophets could directly communicate with God on behalf of the people.

Under the New Covenant, all believers have direct access to God through prayer and the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

The Old Covenant was national, specifically for the Israelites, and centered on physical blessings in the promised land.

The New Covenant is universal, extended to all nations and focuses on spiritual blessings and eternal life.

The Old Covenant depended on human effort to obey the law, which often failed due to human weakness.

The New Covenant empowers believers through the Holy Spirit to live righteously and sustain a personal relationship with God.

6. Showing five scenes, explain the meaning of the allegory of 'unfaithful Jerusalem' found in the book of Ezekiel 16:1-34.

The first scene describes Jerusalem's origin as an abandoned baby, symbolizing the city's humble and neglected beginnings before God's care.

The second scene is when God cared for the baby, cleaned her, and raised her to maturity, representing God's blessings and elevation of Jerusalem to greatness.

The third scene is Jerusalem's beauty and adornment with fine clothes and jewelry, showing how God glorified the city and made it prosperous.

The fourth scene is Jerusalem's betrayal, where she used her beauty and wealth to engage in idolatry and form alliances with foreign nations, symbolizing spiritual adultery.

The fifth scene describes the consequences of unfaithfulness, where Jerusalem's lovers turn against her, and God allows punishment to fall on the city for its sins, symbolizing divine judgment for betrayal.

7. According to the book of Prophet Haggai, explain five reasons which made the Jews delay to rebuild the temple after their arrival from exile.

The Jews were discouraged by opposition from neighboring nations who made rebuilding difficult through threats and legal actions.

They prioritized building their own houses and establishing personal wealth instead of focusing on God's temple.

The people doubted whether it was the right time to rebuild the temple, using unfavorable circumstances as an excuse.

They faced economic hardships, with poor harvests and financial difficulties, which made them focus on survival rather than spiritual duties.

They lacked strong leadership and spiritual motivation until God, through Haggai and other prophets, stirred up their leaders and community to resume the work.

8. Describe five symbolic visions of God's judgment found in the book of Prophet Amos, chapters 7:1-9:10.

The first vision is of locusts, where Amos sees God preparing a swarm to destroy the harvest, symbolizing impending economic disaster.

The second vision is of fire, where God sends fire to consume the land and dry up water sources, representing widespread destruction and drought.

The third vision is of a plumb line, where God measures Israel's moral uprightness and finds them crooked, indicating judgment for their sins.

The fourth vision is of a basket of ripe fruit, symbolizing that Israel's time of punishment has come, just as ripe fruit must be consumed before it spoils.

The fifth vision is of the Lord standing by the altar, commanding the destruction of the temple and striking the people, symbolizing the collapse of religious hypocrisy and divine judgment upon the nation.