

**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, 14th May 2019 p.m

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. Describe any four of King Ahab's encounter with prophets and suggest what today's religious authorities should do in their societies.

One encounter was with Prophet Elijah when Elijah announced a drought in Israel as punishment for Ahab's sin of leading the nation into Baal worship. The drought lasted three and a half years. This teaches religious leaders today to boldly confront wrongdoing by leaders and the public regardless of opposition.

Another encounter was at Mount Carmel, where Elijah challenged Ahab's prophets of Baal. God's power was shown through fire from heaven consuming Elijah's sacrifice, leading to the slaughter of Baal's prophets. Today's religious authorities should stand firm in upholding true worship and reject false religious practices.

A third encounter happened when Ahab wanted to seize Naboth's vineyard. Elijah was sent by God to pronounce judgment upon Ahab and his household for Naboth's murder. This reminds religious leaders today to defend the rights of the oppressed and speak against injustice in their communities.

The fourth encounter occurred before Ahab went to war at Ramoth Gilead. Prophet Micaiah, though imprisoned, warned Ahab not to go to battle, foreseeing his death. Ahab ignored the warning and died in battle. Today's religious authorities should provide honest, God-inspired counsel to leaders, even when it is unpopular.

2. Show five consequences of David's sins in his unlawful marital relationships with Bathsheba and give a lesson learnt from each consequence.

The first consequence was the death of the child born from his affair with Bathsheba. The lesson is that sin often leads to painful losses, even to the innocent.

The second consequence was violence within David's own family. Amnon, David's son, raped his half-sister Tamar. The lesson is that parental wrongdoing can encourage immorality within the family.

The third consequence was Absalom's rebellion against his father David, causing a civil war. The lesson is that personal sins can disrupt leadership and national unity.

The fourth consequence was the public humiliation David faced when Absalom slept with David's concubines openly. The lesson is that secret sins can result in public disgrace.

The fifth consequence was continuous family strife, including Solomon's difficult rise to power. The lesson is that sins can have long-term effects on descendants and leadership stability.

3. Account on the service delivered by the minor judges, who were not famous in their society, yet they delivered the Israelites from the hands of the enemies as the major judges. Show the relevance of the service to the Tanzanians' context.

Shamgar, though little mentioned, killed six hundred Philistines with an ox goad and delivered Israel. This shows that one person can make a difference without seeking fame. In Tanzania, ordinary citizens can address community issues through brave acts.

Tola judged Israel for twenty-three years and brought stability. Though not famous, his leadership contributed to peace. In Tanzania, leaders at local levels can maintain order and contribute to development quietly.

Jair ruled for twenty-two years, strengthening Israel's control over villages. His service shows that leaders in smaller areas have significant roles. This teaches Tanzanians that grassroots leadership is vital for national unity.

Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon judged Israel and managed social affairs, settling disputes and promoting justice. Their contributions remind Tanzanians that peace and progress often come from unsung community leaders.

The relevance to Tanzania is that national progress depends not only on famous figures but also on humble individuals who work faithfully in schools, churches, villages, and institutions, contributing silently to the country's welfare.

4. Analyse the circumstances which made Haggai to deliver his prophecy by giving four points.

One circumstance was the delayed rebuilding of the Jerusalem temple after the return from Babylonian exile. The people neglected God's house while focusing on their own homes.

Another was the discouragement caused by opposition from neighboring tribes and legal restrictions that halted construction, weakening the people's faith and determination.

There was also widespread economic hardship, with poor harvests and famine, which the prophet explained as a result of neglecting the temple, urging people to prioritize God's work for national prosperity.

Lastly, moral and spiritual decline was evident among the people, as they failed to recognize the importance of proper worship and God's centrality in their society, prompting Haggai to call for renewal and obedience.

5. Explain five differences between the true prophets and the false prophets.

True prophets are called and sent by God, delivering messages inspired by the Holy Spirit, while false prophets speak from personal thoughts or evil influences to deceive the people.

True prophets proclaim messages of justice, repentance, and faithfulness to God, often warning of judgment, while false prophets preach comforting lies that promote sin and false hopes.

True prophets lead righteous lives and are examples of integrity, while false prophets often live immorally and seek personal gain through their deceit.

Messages from true prophets come to pass as they are from God, but false prophets' predictions fail or contradict one another, revealing their falsehood.

True prophets suffer persecution for speaking truth, while false prophets are usually favored by leaders and the public for telling them what they want to hear.

6. Explain the theme “the Mighty One is coming” in connection with the prophecy of Isaiah about the coming of the Messiah in Isaiah Chapter 1 to 12 by giving five points.

Isaiah prophesied about a child to be born who would be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, and Prince of Peace in Isaiah 9:6, indicating the coming of a divine, powerful ruler.

He predicted the rise of a righteous king from David’s line, described as one filled with the Spirit of wisdom and understanding, who would judge fairly and bring justice.

Isaiah portrayed the Messiah as a deliverer who would end oppression and break the yoke of the oppressor, signaling a future time of peace and freedom for God’s people.

The Messiah was described as a light to the Gentiles and the salvation of all nations, showing that His coming would have a global impact, bringing unity and reconciliation.

Isaiah also declared that this Mighty One would establish an everlasting kingdom of righteousness and peace, unlike the corrupt earthly kingdoms, marking a new era of divine rule.

7. Analyse three groups of people who hated Prophet Jeremiah and then give two reasons for their hatred.

The religious leaders, including priests and prophets, hated Jeremiah because he condemned their false teachings and predicted the destruction of the temple, undermining their authority.

The political leaders, including kings and officials, despised him for warning of national defeat and exile, which they viewed as unpatriotic and demoralizing during times of war.

The general public resented Jeremiah because his messages condemned their sins and foretold disasters instead of prosperity, making him unpopular among the people.

One reason for this hatred was Jeremiah’s consistent exposure of corruption, lies, and idolatry, which threatened the comfort and power of these groups.

Another reason was his prophecies of unavoidable judgment, which created fear and anger in those who refused to repent, preferring false assurances.

8. Show five evil deeds denounced by Prophet Amos and relate them to the current situation in Tanzania according to the book of Amos.

Amos denounced oppression of the poor by the rich, where the wealthy exploited the weak for personal gain. In Tanzania, economic inequality persists as some leaders misuse public resources while the poor struggle.

He condemned bribery and corruption in the courts, where justice was sold to the highest bidder. In Tanzania, corruption affects fair trials and delays justice, undermining the rule of law.

Amos criticized luxurious living by the elite while the masses suffered. Similarly, in Tanzania, some officials live extravagantly while public services like health and education remain underfunded.

He rebuked religious hypocrisy, where people performed rituals but neglected righteousness. In Tanzania, some attend church services yet engage in immoral business practices and corruption.

Finally, Amos condemned sexual immorality and family dishonor. In Tanzania, issues like gender-based violence, adultery, and rape persist, threatening family and societal values.