

**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

Year: 2022

Instructions.

1. This paper consists of **nine (9)** sections three questions.
2. Answer **all** questions from section A and **two (2)** questions from section B.
3. Each questions carries **twenty (20)** marks.
4. Cellular phones 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. (a) What do you understand by the word sin?

Sin is the act of disobeying God's commandments and rebelling against His will. It is any thought, word, or deed that separates a person from God and harms one's relationship with Him, others, and oneself.

(b) Explain three consequences of sin.

One consequence of sin is separation from God. Sin creates a spiritual barrier between human beings and God, leading to loss of divine favor and blessings.

Another consequence is personal and social suffering. Sin results in guilt, fear, and internal conflict, and can also cause harm to others, leading to broken relationships and disorder in society.

A third consequence is divine punishment. In the Bible, sin brought about physical disasters, exile, plagues, and death as forms of God's judgment upon disobedient individuals or communities.

2. (a) What was the main sin of the Israelites?

The main sin of the Israelites was idolatry, where they abandoned the worship of the one true God and turned to the worship of Baal and other Canaanite gods, violating the covenant they made with Yahweh.

(b) Analyse the seriousness of the sin of Israel after the death of Samson by giving three points.

First, Israel's idolatry led to moral corruption and lawlessness. The people committed terrible acts such as murder, sexual immorality, and civil war, showing the depth of their rebellion.

Second, the sin brought about God's judgment, where Israel was repeatedly oppressed by enemy nations. They lost God's protection, suffered defeats, and lived in fear and suffering.

Third, the sin caused a breakdown of national unity. Without a faithful leader like Samson, the tribes acted independently, resulting in divisions and constant conflicts.

3. Briefly explain the Electoral Committee on what you know about leadership and suggest three qualities of leadership.

Leadership is the ability to guide, influence, and serve a group of people toward achieving a common goal. A good leader provides vision, direction, and moral guidance to their followers.

One quality of leadership is integrity. A good leader must be honest, transparent, and uphold ethical values in decision-making.

Another quality is responsibility. A leader should be accountable for their actions and decisions, ensuring they serve the interests of the people.

A third quality is wisdom. A good leader must have the ability to make sound judgments, especially in difficult situations, and guide the community wisely.

4. (a) What do you understand by corruption?

Corruption is the misuse of public power, authority, or resources for personal gain. It includes practices like bribery, embezzlement, favoritism, and nepotism, which undermine fairness, justice, and development.

(b) In three points, show how the government's war relates with the cry of Prophet Amos during his days.

First, like Amos who condemned dishonest judges and greedy leaders, the government is fighting against public officials who exploit the poor and deny them justice.

Second, Amos denounced merchants who cheated in business and took bribes, similar to how the government is addressing business fraud and financial mismanagement today.

Third, both Amos and the government emphasize the need for justice and righteousness, ensuring that the rights of ordinary citizens are protected and the rule of law upheld.

5. (a) Explain who the "Mighty one" was according to Isaiah 1-12.

The "Mighty One" in Isaiah 1-12 refers to God Himself as the all-powerful and righteous Judge of Israel, and prophetically points to the coming Messiah who would establish justice and peace.

(b) Explain three examples where the theme is repeated in Isaiah.

In Isaiah 1:24, God declares Himself as the Mighty One of Israel who will punish the unfaithful and purify Jerusalem.

In Isaiah 7:14, the prophecy of Immanuel, meaning "God with us," points to the coming of the Mighty One to dwell among His people.

In Isaiah 9:6, the prophecy describes the Messiah as "Mighty God" who will bring everlasting peace and rule with justice.

6. (a) Briefly explain the issue which brought about this prophecy.

The prophecy arose because the leaders of Israel, referred to as shepherds, were exploiting the people for personal gain instead of caring for them. They neglected their duties, oppressed the weak, and allowed the nation to fall into moral and spiritual ruin.

(b) Using three points, show the significance of the prophecy to your context.

It warns today's leaders against abusing power for personal benefit at the expense of the people they are meant to serve.

It highlights the importance of servant leadership, where leaders should care for the welfare of their followers and uphold justice and fairness.

It reassures citizens that God sees oppression and will one day hold corrupt and negligent leaders accountable, encouraging them to seek godly leadership.

7. The Temple of Solomon in 1 Kings was built for various functions. Explain five functions of the Temple in those days and of the churches today basing on the statement.

The temple was a place of worship where Israelites offered sacrifices and prayers to God. Similarly, churches today serve as houses of prayer and communal worship.

It functioned as a symbol of God's presence among His people. Likewise, churches today represent the spiritual gathering point of the faithful.

The temple acted as a center for religious education where priests taught the laws of God. Today, churches continue this role by preaching and teaching biblical values.

It was a place for making sacrifices for atonement of sins. Although physical sacrifices are no longer practiced, churches today offer spiritual sacrifices through confession, thanksgiving, and acts of charity.

The temple was a national cultural and religious symbol, uniting the people in faith. Today, churches foster unity, moral guidance, and social services within communities.

8. Analyse five symbolic actions that Jeremiah used to convey his message.

Jeremiah wore a linen waistcloth, buried it, and later retrieved it when it was ruined, symbolizing how Israel's pride would decay because of their disobedience.

He broke a clay jar before the elders, representing the irreversible destruction of Jerusalem for their stubbornness.

Jeremiah refrained from marrying or attending funerals and feasts, symbolizing the coming suffering where joy and mourning would cease.

He placed a wooden yoke on his neck, representing Judah's subjugation under Babylon's rule and warning against rebellion.

Jeremiah bought a field during the siege, symbolizing hope and the future restoration of the land despite impending exile.

9. Describe Zechariah's visions of the Divine Horsemen, the four horns and four smiths, the Man with a measuring line, Joshua the high priest and Satan, a seven-branched lampstand and state the implication of each vision.

The vision of the Divine Horsemen (Zechariah 1:7-17) showed that God was aware of the world's condition and promised to restore Jerusalem.

The four horns (Zechariah 1:18-19) represented nations that oppressed Israel, while the four smiths (1:20-21) symbolized God's agents to destroy those oppressors.

The man with a measuring line (Zechariah 2:1-13) signified Jerusalem's future restoration and prosperity, promising protection and growth.

Joshua the high priest standing before God and Satan (Zechariah 3:1-10) symbolized Israel's sinful state and God's cleansing, affirming divine forgiveness.

The seven-branched lampstand (Zechariah 4:1-14) represented God's presence and power through His Spirit, ensuring the completion of the temple's rebuilding and the guidance of His people.