

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

114/2

DIVINITY 2

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time : 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year : 2014

Instructions

1. This paper consists of Alternative **seven (7)** questions in parts I and II.
2. Answer **three (3)** questions from part I and **two (2)** question from part II.
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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Part I: The Four Gospels

Answer any three (3) questions from this part.

1. Describe the events of Jesus' temptation in the wilderness and explain the lessons Christians can learn from it.

Jesus was led by the Spirit into the wilderness where He fasted for forty days and nights. During this time, Satan tempted Him three times, challenging His trust in God and His mission.

The first temptation was to turn stones into bread, testing whether Jesus would misuse His divine power for personal gain. The lesson here is that spiritual discipline and reliance on God's word are more important than satisfying physical desires.

The second temptation was to throw Himself from the temple to test God's protection. This teaches that Christians should not test God or demand signs to prove His faithfulness, but trust His promises.

The third temptation offered all the kingdoms of the world if Jesus would worship Satan. The lesson is that obedience to God must come before ambition, power, or wealth, emphasizing loyalty to God above worldly gain.

Jesus' responses, quoting Scripture, show the importance of knowing and applying God's word in resisting temptation. Christians learn that spiritual preparation through prayer and Scripture helps overcome challenges.

2. Examine the interactions of Jesus with tax collectors and sinners. How did these interactions demonstrate his mission? Give four examples.

Jesus called **Matthew, the tax collector**, to follow Him (Matthew 9:9). This shows His mission included reaching those considered sinful or marginalized, emphasizing God's mercy and inclusive love.

He dined with tax collectors and sinners (Mark 2:15-17), demonstrating that salvation is available to all who repent. These interactions broke social barriers and illustrated God's concern for the lost.

Jesus forgave the sins of the woman caught in adultery (John 8:1-11), highlighting His mission to bring repentance and reconciliation rather than condemnation.

He healed the paralytic and forgave his sins (Mark 2:5-12), showing that spiritual healing and forgiveness were central to His ministry, reinforcing the message that faith leads to restoration and new life.

3. Comment on the following statements of Jesus: (a-d)

(a) "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's" (Mark 12:17)

This statement teaches the principle of responsible citizenship while maintaining ultimate loyalty to God. Christians must fulfill civic duties without compromising spiritual obligations.

(b) "I am the way, the truth, and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me" (John 14:6)

Jesus emphasizes that salvation and access to God come only through Him. This affirms the exclusivity of Christ as mediator and the necessity of faith in Him for eternal life.

(c) "Come to me, all you who are weary and burdened, and I will give you rest" (Matthew 11:28)

Jesus invites all to find spiritual relief in Him. This statement encourages believers to trust in His care, showing that true rest comes from surrendering worries and burdens to God.

(d) "Do not store up for yourselves treasures on earth, but store up for yourselves treasures in heaven" (Matthew 6:19-20)

This teaches that material wealth is temporary and should not be the focus of life. Christians are encouraged to invest in eternal values through acts of kindness, generosity, and obedience to God.

4. Explain the significance of Jesus' transfiguration and its implications for Christian faith. Give at least five points.

The transfiguration (Matthew 17:1-9) revealed Jesus' divine glory, confirming His identity as the Son of God. This strengthened the faith of Peter, James, and John.

It connected Jesus with Moses and Elijah, showing that He fulfills the Law and the Prophets, and reinforcing continuity between the Old and New Testaments.

The voice from heaven declaring “This is my Son, whom I love” emphasized divine approval, teaching Christians that obedience to God brings divine blessing.

It prepared the disciples for Jesus’ upcoming suffering and death, showing that glory often follows trials and that faith requires perseverance.

The transfiguration assures Christians of the hope of resurrection and eternal life, inspiring believers to remain faithful even in hardship.

Part II: The Apostolic Age

Answer any two (2) questions from this part.

5. Analyze the persecution faced by the early church leaders and how it strengthened the church. Give at least four examples.

The early church leaders faced imprisonment and beatings from Jewish authorities (Acts 5:40-41). This persecution demonstrated their courage and commitment, inspiring others to remain faithful.

Stephen was stoned to death (Acts 7:54-60) for preaching boldly about Jesus. His martyrdom encouraged believers to witness fearlessly and strengthened the church’s resolve.

Peter and John continued preaching despite threats (Acts 4:1-22), showing that persecution could not silence the gospel, which led to increased attendance and devotion among followers.

Paul experienced frequent imprisonments and physical suffering (2 Corinthians 11:23-28). His perseverance inspired others, showing that suffering for the gospel can advance its spread rather than hinder it.

6. Describe the conversion of Saul to Paul and its impact on the spread of Christianity. Highlight three key lessons from his experience.

Saul, a persecutor of Christians, encountered Jesus on the road to Damascus (Acts 9:1-19). This conversion transformed him into Paul, a devoted apostle.

Lesson one: God can transform anyone, regardless of past sins. Saul's change demonstrates God's power to redirect lives for His purpose.

Lesson two: Obedience to God leads to impactful ministry. Paul immediately began preaching, showing that responding to God's call brings influence and service opportunities.

Lesson three: Perseverance in faith is essential. Despite suffering and opposition, Paul's dedication enabled the gospel to spread widely across the Roman Empire.

7. Discuss the appointment of deacons in the early church (Acts 6:1-7). Explain their role and how modern churches can learn from this practice.

The early church appointed deacons to manage daily distribution of food and resources, ensuring fairness and reducing disputes.

Their role was to serve practical needs, allowing Apostles to focus on prayer and preaching. This teaches that service roles are vital for church growth.

Modern churches can learn to delegate responsibilities, involve members in service, and maintain transparency in resource management.

Deacons also exemplified humility, showing that leadership is expressed through service rather than authority or personal gain.