

**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 : 2015

Instructions

1. This paper consists of sections **A** and **B** with a total of **seven (7)** questions.
2. Answer **three (3)** questions in section **A** and **two (2)** question in section **B**.
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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SECTION A (60 marks)

Answer three (3) questions in this section

1. By giving five points, explain the significance of John the Baptist in the ministry of Jesus and how his role influenced the early church.

John the Baptist served as the forerunner of Jesus, preparing the people for the coming of the Messiah by calling them to repentance. His ministry highlighted the need for moral renewal and spiritual readiness, which created a receptive environment for Jesus' teachings.

He baptized people as a sign of their repentance, demonstrating the importance of cleansing from sin, which foreshadowed Christian baptism and its role in salvation. This ritual emphasized inner transformation and obedience to God.

John's bold proclamation of God's judgment and call for righteousness challenged societal norms and leaders, showing the church that truth must be spoken boldly even in the face of opposition. His courage inspired early Christians to uphold righteousness despite persecution.

He directly pointed to Jesus as the Messiah, saying, "Behold, the Lamb of God," which affirmed Jesus' identity and mission. This testimony was crucial for early followers in understanding and accepting Jesus as the Son of God.

Finally, John the Baptist's example of humility, living a simple life in the wilderness, and submission to God's will modeled how leaders and believers should live in service and obedience, guiding the early church in shaping a culture of devotion and integrity.

2. The gospel of Matthew emphasizes the kingdom of heaven. Identify and explain five parables of Jesus that illustrate the kingdom of heaven, indicating the lesson from each.

The Parable of the Sower teaches that the kingdom of heaven grows differently in the hearts of people depending on their receptiveness, illustrating the importance of hearing and responding to God's word sincerely.

The Parable of the Mustard Seed shows that the kingdom of heaven may start small but will grow significantly, symbolizing the powerful expansion of God's rule through faith and community.

The Parable of the Hidden Treasure emphasizes the supreme value of the kingdom, teaching that followers should be willing to sacrifice worldly possessions to obtain eternal reward.

The Parable of the Net illustrates that the kingdom includes all kinds of people, and there will be a final separation based on righteousness, highlighting God's judgment and justice.

The Parable of the Ten Virgins teaches the necessity of readiness and vigilance, indicating that entry into the kingdom requires preparation, faithfulness, and anticipation of Christ's return.

3. The Gospel of Luke portrays Jesus as compassionate to marginalized people. Support this claim by providing five examples from the gospel and explaining their significance.

Luke records Jesus' healing of the ten lepers, where only the Samaritan returned to give thanks, demonstrating that God's compassion reaches out to outsiders and those often overlooked by society.

He forgave and accepted Zacchaeus, a tax collector, showing that repentance and faith are more important than social status or reputation, encouraging inclusivity in the early church.

Jesus welcomed women as followers and highlighted their faith, such as Mary and Martha, affirming their importance in God's plan and challenging societal norms that restricted women's roles.

He healed the blind and the sick, often in public, emphasizing that the kingdom of God values human dignity and extends care to all, including the powerless.

Luke narrates the Parable of the Good Samaritan, illustrating that compassion must cross ethnic and social boundaries, teaching early Christians the principle of love and service beyond prejudice.

4. In the genealogy of Jesus in Matthew, certain figures came from unexpected backgrounds. Identify five of such figures not mentioned in Luke and explain their role in God's salvation plan.

Tamar, a woman who acted boldly to secure justice, demonstrates God's providence in using unexpected people to fulfill divine promises, showing that God's plan often transcends human conventions.

Rahab, a Canaanite woman who protected Israelite spies, illustrates that faith and courage can secure a place in God's salvation plan, regardless of ethnic background.

Ruth, a Moabite, represents loyalty and obedience to God, teaching that inclusion in God's plan is based on faith rather than nationality.

Bathsheba, referred to indirectly, represents God's ability to work through flawed human circumstances to bring about redemption and the fulfillment of messianic prophecy.

Mary, the mother of Jesus, embodies obedience and surrender to God, playing the pivotal role of bringing the Messiah into the world, directly participating in God's salvation plan.

SECTION B (40 marks)

Answer two (2) questions in this section

5. In the book of Acts, the Holy Spirit empowered the apostles to perform miracles. Explain five ways in which the Holy Spirit guided the early church in their mission.

The Holy Spirit enabled the apostles to preach boldly despite threats and persecution, showing that God equips his followers with courage and wisdom to carry out his mission.

He directed the decisions of the apostles, such as the selection of deacons in Acts 6, ensuring that leadership was aligned with God's will and the needs of the church were met.

The Holy Spirit performed miracles, including healing and prophecy, to authenticate the message of the gospel and confirm the apostles' authority, drawing people to faith.

He guided the church in cross-cultural mission work, directing Philip to Samaria and Peter to Cornelius' house, demonstrating that God's plan for the gospel transcends ethnic and social boundaries.

Finally, the Holy Spirit unified believers, sustaining community cohesion and fostering mutual support, enabling the early church to thrive despite external challenges.

6. The First Letter of Paul to the Corinthians addresses moral conduct and spiritual gifts. In five points, explain Paul's teaching on ethical behavior and the relevance of these teachings to modern church leaders and believers.

Paul taught that all actions must be guided by love and the edification of others, emphasizing that freedom in Christ does not justify behavior that harms the community. This is relevant today as leaders promote unity and compassion.

He warned against division and jealousy within the church, urging believers to value humility and cooperation, guiding modern churches to prioritize reconciliation and teamwork.

Paul emphasized sexual morality and ethical living, reinforcing that believers' conduct should reflect their commitment to God, encouraging personal integrity in contemporary communities.

He highlighted the proper use of spiritual gifts, showing that gifts are meant for service, not personal pride, which instructs modern churches to cultivate humility and encourage active participation.

Finally, Paul encouraged orderly worship and mutual respect, teaching that reverence and structured gatherings strengthen faith and communal bonds, principles still essential for church leadership today.

7. In Romans chapters 9-11, Paul discusses God's sovereignty and mercy. Summarize Paul's teaching on how God's mercy operates in the salvation of both Jews and Gentiles in five points.

Paul teaches that God's election is based on His mercy and divine purpose, not human effort or merit, showing that salvation is a gift available to all.

He emphasizes that God's promises to Israel remain valid, and Gentiles are included by grace, demonstrating the inclusivity of God's plan.

Paul illustrates God's mercy using the analogy of the olive tree, where Gentiles are grafted in by faith, emphasizing that entry into God's covenant depends on faith rather than ancestry.

He warns against arrogance among Gentiles, showing that both Jews and Gentiles must respond humbly to God's mercy, highlighting the need for faith and obedience.

Finally, Paul celebrates the mystery of God's mercy, revealing that God can save all according to His plan, reinforcing that the ultimate goal is reconciliation and unity of all believers under God's grace.