

**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 : 2016

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, analyze the authorship and audience of the Gospel according to John, highlighting how it differs from the Synoptic Gospels.

The Gospel of John was written by John the Apostle, one of the closest disciples of Jesus, which gives it a unique perspective based on personal observation of Jesus' life and ministry. This intimate viewpoint differs from the Synoptic Gospels, which rely more on collective tradition.

John's audience included both Jews and Gentiles, but it particularly addresses believers seeking a deeper understanding of Jesus as the eternal Word of God. This contrasts with Matthew's focus on Jewish readers and Mark's emphasis on action.

The Gospel of John emphasizes Jesus' divine identity through extended theological discourses, such as the "I am" statements, unlike the Synoptic Gospels, which focus more on parables and narrative events.

John's writing includes detailed accounts of events not found in the Synoptic Gospels, such as the turning of water into wine at Cana, showing his aim to present a comprehensive theological message rather than a chronological summary.

Finally, John portrays the spiritual and symbolic meaning of Jesus' miracles, calling them "signs" that reveal his glory and purpose. This method of storytelling sets John apart from the Synoptics, emphasizing contemplation and faith rather than just deeds.

2. The gospel of Mark emphasizes action in Jesus' ministry. Identify and explain five significant miracles or acts of Jesus in Mark, indicating their impact on his followers.

Jesus healed the paralytic lowered through the roof, demonstrating both his authority to forgive sins and his power to heal, reinforcing faith among witnesses.

He calmed the storm, showing his mastery over nature and instilling awe and trust in his disciples, strengthening their confidence in following him.

Jesus fed the five thousand, providing physical sustenance and symbolically illustrating that he meets spiritual needs, teaching his followers to rely on God's provision.

He cast out demons, such as the man in the Gerasenes, revealing his authority over evil forces and encouraging people to trust in God's deliverance.

Finally, Jesus restored sight to the blind, such as Bartimaeus, symbolizing spiritual enlightenment and the opening of eyes to God's kingdom, inspiring followers to seek both physical and spiritual healing through faith.

3. The Gospel of Luke highlights Jesus' prayer life. Provide five examples of his prayers and explain the outcome of each.

Jesus prayed at his baptism, and the heavens opened, affirming his divine identity and providing a model for believers to seek God's guidance before undertaking significant spiritual acts.

He prayed on the mountain before selecting the twelve apostles, showing dependence on God's direction, and the outcome was the wise selection of faithful disciples to lead the early church.

Jesus prayed in the Garden of Gethsemane before his arrest, expressing submission to God's will. This prayer illustrates obedience and trust in God, preparing him spiritually to endure suffering.

He prayed before performing miracles, such as raising Lazarus, demonstrating reliance on God's power. The outcome was the glorification of God and strengthening the faith of witnesses.

Jesus prayed before teaching the Lord's Prayer, providing a pattern for disciples to communicate with God, fostering spiritual discipline and reliance on divine provision in daily life.

4. Matthew's genealogy of Jesus includes women with unique faith experiences. Identify five such women and explain how their stories foreshadow God's plan for salvation.

Tamar's story demonstrates God's justice and providence, showing that divine purposes can work through unexpected circumstances.

Rahab's faith and protection of Israelite spies foreshadow God's willingness to include outsiders in his salvation plan.

Ruth's loyalty and obedience illustrate that dedication to God's people is rewarded, highlighting the inclusion of Gentiles in God's plan.

Bathsheba's experience demonstrates God's redemption in human failings, foreshadowing Jesus' role in restoring humanity.

Mary, as the mother of Jesus, embodies perfect obedience, enabling God's salvation plan to come to fruition through her acceptance of divine will.

SECTION B (40 marks)

Answer two (2) questions in this section

5. In the book of Acts, the apostles faced persecution. Explain five ways in which the Holy Spirit assisted them to continue preaching and maintaining unity in the church.

The Holy Spirit provided courage to speak boldly, even before hostile rulers, ensuring that the gospel continued to spread despite threats and opposition.

He guided decision-making in the early church, such as appointing deacons, which maintained order and fairness in the distribution of responsibilities and resources.

The Spirit performed miracles, including healing and prophecy, which confirmed the truth of the apostles' message and attracted more followers to the faith.

He directed missionary journeys, for instance guiding Philip to Samaria and Peter to Cornelius' household, demonstrating God's intention to reach diverse communities with the gospel.

Finally, the Holy Spirit fostered unity among believers by encouraging mutual support, reconciliation, and fellowship, sustaining the church through trials and external pressures.

6. In the First Letter of Paul to the Galatians, Paul teaches about Christian freedom and responsibility. In five points, explain his teaching and its importance for church leaders and believers today.

Paul teaches that freedom in Christ liberates believers from the law but requires ethical responsibility, emphasizing that liberty must not become an excuse for selfish behavior.

He stresses living by the Spirit, guiding leaders and believers to cultivate virtues like love, patience, and self-control, which strengthen the moral and spiritual foundation of the church.

Paul warns against legalism, showing that reliance on rules alone cannot bring salvation, which reminds modern leaders to balance guidance with grace.

He emphasizes mutual responsibility within the church, teaching that believers should support and encourage one another in faith and conduct, maintaining unity and growth.

Finally, Paul illustrates that Christian freedom entails accountability to God and fellow believers, highlighting that spiritual independence is expressed through service, obedience, and ethical living, principles still essential for contemporary churches.

7. In Romans chapters 12-15, Paul explains practical Christian living. Summarize his teaching on how believers can demonstrate righteousness in daily life in five points.

Paul instructs believers to offer their bodies as living sacrifices, showing that daily actions should honor God and reflect moral dedication.

He emphasizes humility and service, teaching that Christians should prioritize others' needs over personal ambition, fostering harmony in the community.

Paul advocates love and forgiveness, encouraging believers to overcome evil with good and reconcile with adversaries, which promotes peace and justice.

He stresses the importance of exercising spiritual gifts responsibly for the benefit of the church, ensuring that all members contribute positively to communal growth.

Finally, Paul urges believers to live in harmony with the broader society, respecting authority and showing patience, demonstrating that righteousness involves both personal piety and social responsibility.