

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

114/2

DIVINITY 2

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 3 Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2020

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) Explain the phrase, “temptation of Jesus”

The phrase “temptation of Jesus” refers to the event recorded in Matthew 4:1-11 where Jesus, after fasting for forty days and nights, was tested by the devil in the wilderness. During this time, Satan tried to entice Jesus to misuse His divine power for personal gain, to seek glory through dramatic miracles, and to worship Satan in exchange for worldly kingdoms. It was a test of Jesus’ obedience, faith, and loyalty to God.

(b) Provide three lessons that can be learnt by today’s believers, basing on the story of the temptation of Jesus.

One lesson is that temptation is inevitable for everyone, including the spiritually strong. Believers should be prepared to face trials and remain faithful to God even in difficult times.

Another lesson is the importance of relying on God’s word to overcome temptation. Jesus responded to each of the devil’s temptations by quoting scripture, showing that believers should use God’s word as a weapon against evil.

A third lesson is the value of patience and trust in God’s plan. Jesus rejected shortcuts to power and glory, teaching believers to wait upon God’s timing rather than being lured by quick and dishonest gains.

2. (a) Explain the term “transfiguration”

The term “transfiguration” refers to a supernatural event where Jesus’ appearance was miraculously changed, and His divine nature was revealed to His disciples Peter, James, and John. His face shone like the sun, and His clothes became dazzling white. This event symbolized His divine glory and affirmed His identity as the Son of God.

(b) Explain the significance of the transfiguration event.

The transfiguration confirmed Jesus’ divine sonship, as God’s voice declared, “This is my beloved Son, listen to Him.” It assured the disciples that Jesus was truly the Messiah.

It also connected Jesus with the Law and the Prophets, represented by Moses and Elijah, signifying that Jesus fulfilled both and that His mission was in line with God’s plan revealed through history.

Lastly, it prepared the disciples for the suffering and crucifixion ahead by giving them a glimpse of Christ’s divine glory, strengthening their faith in challenging times.

3. (a) Describe who was John the Baptist.

John the Baptist was a prophet and forerunner of Jesus Christ, born to Zechariah and Elizabeth. He preached in the wilderness of Judea, calling people to repentance and baptizing them in the River Jordan as a sign of spiritual cleansing in preparation for the coming Messiah.

(b) Explain John’s teachings based on the three groups of his audience.

To the general crowd, John taught the importance of genuine repentance shown through good deeds, instructing them to share with the needy and live uprightly.

To the tax collectors, he warned them against dishonesty and corruption, commanding them to collect no more than what was authorized.

To the soldiers, he advised them to avoid extortion, false accusations, and to be content with their wages, emphasizing integrity and justice in public service.

4. (a) Show how the members of the church were doing more harm than good in their gatherings.

The Corinthians turned their gatherings into social events where the wealthy ate and drank excessively while the poor remained hungry. This division created jealousy, selfishness, and dishonored the sacredness of the Lord's Supper.

(b) Explain what Paul directed the Corinthians to do in their gatherings, which is also applicable to the contemporary church today.

Paul directed them to wait for one another so that all could partake equally in the Lord's Supper. He urged them to examine themselves before participating and to partake with reverence, recognizing the body and blood of Christ. Today's church should practice unity, equality, and holiness during worship and communal gatherings.

5. (a) State the relationship which Christians should show towards the state and one another.

Christians should respect state authorities as God's servants for maintaining law and order. Among one another, Christians should live in love, harmony, and peace, supporting and caring for each other.

(b) Explain the importance of obeying the state authorities.

Obeying state authorities ensures societal peace, stability, and justice. It also demonstrates Christian responsibility and good witness to non-believers, as instructed by Paul in Romans 13.

(c) Explain the reason for Paul's insistence on paying taxes to the authorities.

Paul emphasized paying taxes because authorities are God's servants tasked with governing society, providing security, and maintaining order. Supporting them through taxes upholds lawfulness and civic duty.

(d) Explain why the love of one another is so important.

Love among believers is the fulfillment of God's law, promoting unity, forgiveness, and mutual care. It reflects God's nature, strengthens fellowship, and serves as a testimony to the world about the church's true identity.

6. (a) Explain the major problem which led to the Jerusalem council.

The major problem was the dispute over whether Gentile converts to Christianity should be required to follow Jewish customs, especially circumcision, to be saved. This disagreement threatened church unity and the acceptance of Gentiles.

(b) Suggest three things which the church should do to avoid unnecessary problems.

The church should foster open dialogue and consultation among members and leaders to resolve issues peacefully.

It should uphold biblical teachings as the final authority in resolving disputes and guiding decisions.

The church should promote tolerance, understanding, and respect for diversity while maintaining core Christian doctrines.

7. Evaluate Jesus' statement, "Truly, truly, I say to you, before Abraham was I am (John 8:58)" with reference to the Gospel of John Chapter 1.

In John 1:1-3, it is written that the Word existed in the beginning and that the Word was God, confirming Jesus' eternal existence. His statement in John 8:58 affirms His divinity, equating Himself with the eternal "I AM" revealed to Moses in Exodus 3:14.

This declaration shows that Jesus is not merely a prophet or a teacher but the eternal God who existed before Abraham, validating the Gospel's theme of Christ's divinity and preexistence.

It also highlights His unique authority and identity as the Son of God, superior to all patriarchs, with divine power to give life, judge, and save.

8. Explain Paul's teachings concerning the Day of the Lord, Judgment, a healthy church, effective shepherding and sanctification according to 1 Thessalonians chapter 5.

Paul taught that the Day of the Lord would come unexpectedly like a thief in the night, so believers must remain spiritually alert and sober, prepared for Christ's return.

He emphasized that judgment would fall upon the ungodly, but believers would be saved through faith in Jesus, giving them hope amidst suffering.

For a healthy church, Paul instructed members to respect their leaders, live in peace, encourage the weak, be patient, and avoid evil, fostering unity and spiritual growth.

Effective shepherding involved leaders offering guidance, warning the idle, supporting the weak, and leading by example, promoting love and accountability.

Paul urged sanctification, where believers should strive for holiness in their thoughts, words, and deeds, remaining blameless until Christ's return.

9. Analyze Paul's teachings to the Galatians concerning faith and works of the law by giving five points.

Paul taught that people are justified by faith in Jesus Christ, not by works of the law, because no one can perfectly fulfill the law's demands.

He explained that the law served as a guardian until Christ came, but now believers are sons of God through faith, making reliance on the law unnecessary.

Paul insisted that trying to attain righteousness through the law nullifies grace, and those who do so alienate themselves from Christ.

He emphasized that the promise to Abraham was based on faith, and through Christ, all believers, whether Jews or Gentiles, become Abraham's spiritual descendants.

Lastly, Paul warned that the works of the law cannot produce the fruits of the Spirit, but faith working through love leads to genuine Christian living.