

**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: 2021

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) Tell who Judas Iscariot was.

Judas Iscariot was one of the twelve disciples of Jesus Christ who later betrayed Him to the Jewish authorities for thirty pieces of silver. He played the role of treasurer among the disciples but became infamous for his act of treachery which led to Jesus' arrest and crucifixion.

(b) Provide three qualities for one to replace Judas, and give the relevance of such qualities today.

One quality was that the person must have been a follower of Jesus from the time of His baptism by John until His ascension. This ensured that the replacement had witnessed Jesus' entire ministry and could testify faithfully.

The candidate had to be an eyewitness of the resurrection of Jesus. This was crucial to confirm the truth of Jesus' victory over death, which was central to the apostolic message.

The replacement needed to possess moral integrity, loyalty, and genuine faith, to avoid betrayal and lead God's people honestly.

Today, church leaders must also have a record of faithfulness, sound doctrine, personal integrity, and a history of commitment to Christ's teachings to serve as trustworthy leaders.

2. Briefly write about the author, and audience of the Gospel of Mark, and provide three evidences justifying that the audience was the Gentile Christians in Rome.

The Gospel of Mark is traditionally attributed to John Mark, a companion of Paul and later Peter, who recorded Peter's eyewitness account of Jesus' life and ministry.

The audience was primarily Gentile Christians living in Rome who faced persecution and needed encouragement to remain firm in their faith.

One evidence is that Mark explains Jewish customs and Aramaic terms (Mark 7:3-4), indicating his readers were unfamiliar with Jewish traditions.

Another evidence is the Roman time references used, such as Mark 6:48 which mentions Roman night watches, suited for a Roman audience.

Thirdly, Mark emphasizes Jesus' suffering and persecution, a theme relevant to Roman Christians experiencing trials under Emperor Nero's regime.

3. (a) Explain the main theme of Paul's First Letter to the Thessalonians.

The main theme is the encouragement of believers to remain steadfast in faith, live holy lives, and be prepared for the second coming of Jesus Christ while maintaining mutual love and proper conduct within the church and society.

(b) Give reasons for Paul to write the letter.

Paul wrote to encourage the Thessalonians who faced persecution for their faith and to strengthen them in righteous living.

He also aimed to correct misunderstandings about the second coming of Christ, particularly about the fate of those who had died.

Another reason was to commend them for their faith and provide guidance on ethical conduct, love, and community life as they awaited Christ's return.

4. (a) Give the meaning of temptation.

Temptation is the enticement or pressure to do something wrong or against God's will, often by promising temporary pleasure or advantage but ultimately leading to sin and separation from God.

(b) Explain the aim of the three temptations, and show how this can be related to our today's life.

The first temptation, turning stones to bread, aimed to tempt Jesus to use His power selfishly to satisfy physical needs rather than trust God. Today, people are often tempted to prioritize material gain over spiritual values.

The second temptation, to jump from the temple, was designed to make Jesus test God's protection through reckless behavior. In modern life, people sometimes seek shortcuts to glory or manipulate religious authority for personal recognition.

The third temptation, offering the world's kingdoms in exchange for worshipping the devil, sought to lure Jesus into gaining power through evil means. Today, people face temptations to compromise their faith for wealth, status, or influence.

5. "In John 8:1-11, the scribes and Pharisees brought a woman to Jesus and accused her of committing adultery" but Jesus challenged their accusation as unfair." Give the reason for Jesus to challenge their accusation as unfair, and what His challenge teaches.

Jesus challenged the accusation because it was hypocritical. The accusers did not bring the man involved in the sin as required by the Law of Moses, and their intent was to trap Jesus rather than uphold justice.

His challenge, "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone," teaches the importance of self-examination before judging others and the value of mercy and forgiveness over harsh condemnation.

6. (a) Explain what the cross symbolises.

The cross symbolizes the supreme sacrifice of Jesus Christ for humanity's sins. It represents salvation, love, victory over death, and reconciliation between God and humankind through Christ's death.

(b) Give three points analysing the quotation in view of the cross as the means of salvation to all believers.

First, while non-believers see the cross as foolishness, to believers it signifies God's power to forgive sins and grant eternal life through faith in Jesus.

Second, the cross is the ultimate demonstration of God's love, offering salvation not by human effort but through Christ's sacrifice.

Third, it highlights that true wisdom and strength come from spiritual truths rather than worldly achievements, calling believers to embrace humility and faith.

7. Explain five functions of the Law of Moses as discussed by Paul in his letter to the Romans.

The Law reveals human sinfulness by making people aware of God's standards and showing how far they fall short (Romans 3:20).

It acts as a moral guide, helping individuals discern right from wrong and directing them towards righteousness.

The Law restrains evil by setting boundaries for behavior and establishing consequences for wrongdoing.

It exposes humanity's need for a Savior by demonstrating that no one can achieve righteousness through the law alone (Romans 7:7-13).

Lastly, the Law prepares people for faith in Christ by pointing to the necessity of grace and the promise of salvation through faith rather than works.

8. Show how far the statement that "Matthew is the Gospel that had typical Jewish readers" is true.

- (i) the gospel of Matthew has applied many Old Testament quotations,
- (ii) the gospel has been put in the beginning among the four gospels due the idea that Jews were the first then other nations followed,
- (iii) the genealogy of Jesus is traced back to Abraham the founder of the Jewish nation,
- (iv) Jesus is presented as the fulfiller of the Mosaic Law,
- (v) Matthew avoids mentioning the name God by using "HEAVEN" in the place of God,
- (vi) Matthew did not explain the traditions of the elders as the readers were familiar with them,
- (vii) Matthew as a Jewish teacher arranged and interpreted his material in five sections or topics,
- (viii) Matthew is the gospel of the King or Messiah and (ix) the disciples are well presented in Matthew.

9. Explain how the false teachers perverted the faith of Christians in Galatia, and Paul's response to such false teaching.

False teachings:

(i) *Paul's apostleship*: The false teachers questioned Paul's authority as an apostle. They did so in order to make the Gentile believers doubt his authority and believe that he lacked authority as an Apostle who preached a simple Gospel free from Jewish Law. Hence the Galatians quickly turned to the false teachings to supplement Paul's teachings (Galatians 1:1).

(ii) *The question of food laws*: The false teachers wanted the Gentiles in Galatia who accepted Christianity to observe Jewish laws on what to eat, how to eat and what not to eat as a requirement for salvation (Galatians 2:11-14). *Observance of special days*: These include Jewish feasts determined by their calendar. The false teachers required the Gentile Christians to observe special days as well apart from the circumcision (Galatians 4:10).

Paul's response:

- (i) Paul responded by justifying his authority as an apostle. He referred to the incident of his encounter with the risen Lord who commissioned him. On the way to Damascus, the Lord transformed him to become his instrument to the Gentiles. He was given authority by Jesus to teach the truth revealed to him just like other Apostles of Jesus.
- (ii) Against the observance of the law, Paul preached that, it is not by law but by grace through faith that we are saved. It was the statement of the gospel as received from Jesus who commissioned him as an apostle to the Gentiles. He stressed that there is no other gospel apart from the one he preached, therefore, if anyone or an angel preaches another gospel, let him be cursed.