

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

014/1

BIBLE KNOWLEDGE 1

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

Time: 2 ½ Hours

ANSWERS

Year: 2006

Instructions:

1. this paper consists eight questions.
2. Answer five questions.
3. Each question carries twenty marks.

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1. Answer five (5) questions from (a) to (h).

(a) "Stay here with the ass, I and the lad will go yonder and worship, and come again to you." (Genesis 22:5).

(i) Identify the speaker.

The speaker is Abraham.

(ii) To whom were these words spoken?

These words were spoken to Abraham's servants.

(iii) Briefly explain the story behind this statement.

Abraham was instructed by God to offer his son Isaac as a burnt offering on Mount Moriah. As they approached the place, Abraham asked his servants to wait while he and Isaac went to worship, expressing faith that both of them would return.

Reference: Genesis 22:1-5

(iv) What do we learn about the character of the speaker in relation to God in the context of this quotation?

The statement shows Abraham's obedience, faith, and trust in God, believing that God would fulfill His promise to make Isaac a great nation.

(b) "Your name is Jacob; no longer shall your name be called Jacob, but Israel shall be your name" (Genesis 35:10).

(i) Name the speaker.

The speaker is God.

(ii) Name the place where these words were spoken.

The place is Bethel.

(iii) What is the name that Jacob was given?

Jacob was given the name Israel.

(iv) What is the meaning of that new name which Jacob was given?

The name Israel means "he struggles with God," signifying Jacob's perseverance and triumph in his encounter with God.

(c) "Who is the Lord, that I should heed his voice and let Israel go?" (Exodus 5:2).

(i) Identify the speaker.

The speaker is Pharaoh.

(ii) To whom were the words spoken?

The words were spoken to Moses and Aaron.

(iii) Briefly explain the story behind these words.

Moses and Aaron had approached Pharaoh to demand, on behalf of God, the release of the Israelites from slavery. Pharaoh questioned God's authority and refused to let them go, leading to the series of plagues in Egypt.

Reference: Exodus 5:1-2

(d) "These are your gods, O Israel, who brought you up out of the land of Egypt" (Exodus 32:4).

This statement was made by Aaron after he fashioned a golden calf at the request of the Israelites. The context shows the Israelites' impatience and lack of faith while Moses was on Mount Sinai receiving the Ten Commandments. The statement represents idolatry and disobedience to God's command.

Reference: Exodus 32:1-4

(e) "True, men came to me, but I did not know where they came from, and when the gate was to be closed, at dark, the men went out." (Joshua 2:4).

(i) Identify the speaker.

The speaker is Rahab.

(ii) To whom were these words addressed?

These words were addressed to the king of Jericho's messengers.

(iii) Did the speaker speak the truth?

No, the speaker lied to protect the spies sent by Joshua.

(iv) Who were the two men who came to the house of the speaker?

The two men were spies sent by Joshua to scout the land, especially Jericho.

Reference: Joshua 2:1-4

(f) "We have come from a far country; so now make a covenant with us." (Joshua 9:6).

(i) Who said these words?

The Gibeonites said these words.

(ii) To whom were these words spoken?

These words were spoken to Joshua and the Israelites.

(iii) Explain why they wanted to make that covenant.

The Gibeonites wanted to make the covenant to protect themselves from destruction, as they had heard of the victories of the Israelites and feared for their lives.

Reference: Joshua 9:3-6

(g) "I saw one of the daughters of the Philistines at Timnah, now get her for me as my wife." (Judges 14:2).

(i) Whose words are these?

These words are from Samson.

(ii) To whom was this request made?

This request was made to his parents.

(iii) What was the objection of the addressees of these words?

His parents objected, questioning why he would choose a wife from the uncircumcised Philistines instead of among their own people.

(iv) Did the speaker listen to the objection put before him?

No, Samson insisted on marrying the Philistine woman.

(v) Considering what happened to the speaker afterward, what advice would you give concerning the choice of partners to young people who want to get married?

Young people should choose partners who share their faith and values to avoid conflicts and spiritual compromises.

(h) In Numbers 27:12-24, we read about Moses' successor.

(i) Who became his successor?

Joshua became Moses' successor.

(ii) Who was going to help Moses' successor?

Eleazar, the priest, was going to help Joshua.

2. Match the items in List A with the responses in List B by writing the letter of the corresponding response beside the item number in List A.

List A

(i) Zaphenathpaneah

(ii) Melchizedek

(iii) Amalekites

(iv) Abimelech

(v) Phinehas

(vi) The harlot of Jericho

(vii) Saul

(viii) Leah and Rachel

(ix) Bilhah and Zilpah

(x) Reuel

List B

- A. The son of Eli
- B. The son of Kish
- C. The son of Beor and prophet
- D. The other name of Joseph given by Pharaoh
- E. The descendants of Esau
- F. The son of Moses
- G. The harlot of Jericho
- H. The father-in-law of Moses
- I. Water of Massah and Meribah
- J. The son of Jerubaal
- K. The king of Salem
- L. The wife of Joseph
- M. Sister of Laban
- N. Half of Manasseh
- O. The chief servant of Abraham
- P. Manoh
- Q. The obedient son
- R. Disliked war
- S. Abraham's mother
- T. King's concubine

Answers

- (i) D – The other name of Joseph given by Pharaoh
- (ii) K – The king of Salem
- (iii) E – The descendants of Esau
- (iv) H – The father-in-law of Moses
- (v) A – The son of Eli
- (vi) G – The harlot of Jericho
- (vii) B – The son of Kish
- (viii) M – Sister of Laban
- (ix) N – Half of Manasseh
- (x) H – The father-in-law of Moses

3. Trace the fulfillment of the promises in the book of Genesis.

God made several promises in Genesis, and their fulfillment demonstrates His faithfulness.

- (i) God promised Abraham that he would become the father of many nations, his descendants would be as numerous as the stars, and they would inherit the land of Canaan. This promise began to be fulfilled through Isaac and Jacob, who became the patriarchs of the twelve tribes of Israel. Despite challenges such as Sarah's barrenness and Abraham's advanced age, God fulfilled this promise.

Reference: Genesis 12:2-3, Genesis 15:5-6, Genesis 21:1-3

(ii) God promised Jacob protection and blessings during his journey to Haran and back to Canaan. This promise was fulfilled when Jacob returned safely to Canaan, became prosperous, and reunited with his long-lost son Joseph in Egypt. Through Jacob, the lineage of Israel continued, and his descendants prospered in Egypt.

Reference: Genesis 28:13-15, Genesis 46:27

The fulfillment of these promises emphasizes that God is faithful to His word and works through human history to accomplish His divine plans.

4. Tell the story of the twelve spies who were sent to spy the land of Canaan and the result. What are some of the lessons we learn from this story that are applicable to Christians today?

(i) Moses appointed twelve spies, one from each tribe, to explore the land of Canaan. The spies spent 40 days surveying the land's resources and its inhabitants, bringing back evidence of its fertility, such as a cluster of grapes.

Reference: Numbers 13:1-25

(ii) Upon returning, ten of the spies reported that the land was inhabited by giants and fortified cities, causing fear among the Israelites. They doubted God's ability to give them victory. However, Joshua and Caleb encouraged the people, affirming that God would enable them to conquer the land.

Reference: Numbers 13:26-33

(iii) The Israelites rebelled against God out of fear, refusing to enter the land. As a result, God punished them with 40 years of wandering in the wilderness, ensuring that the unbelieving generation would not enter the promised land.

Reference: Numbers 14:20-35

Lessons for Christians:

(i) Trust in God's promises even when circumstances seem challenging. Faith allows believers to see beyond obstacles.

(ii) Fear and doubt can lead to disobedience and missed opportunities. Christians are called to act in faith.

(iii) God honors those who remain faithful to Him, as seen in the reward given to Joshua and Caleb, who eventually entered the promised land.

5. "Now I shall go down to Sheol to my son's mourning." (Genesis 37:35).

This statement by Jacob reflects his profound grief over the supposed death of his son Joseph.

(i) Joseph's brothers, out of jealousy, sold him to Ishmaelite traders and fabricated a story that he was killed by a wild animal. They dipped Joseph's coat in goat's blood and presented it to Jacob as evidence.

Reference: Genesis 37:23-31

(ii) Jacob, believing the story, was heartbroken and declared that he would mourn until his death. This statement shows Jacob's deep love for Joseph and his inability to find solace.

Reference: Genesis 37:33-35

The story highlights the destructive consequences of envy and deception, as well as the enduring love of a father for his child. It also sets the stage for Joseph's eventual rise to power in Egypt, fulfilling God's plan.

6. God always gives promises to his people and fulfills them.

(a) What promise did he give to Joshua?

God promised Joshua that He would give him every place he set his foot, just as He had promised Moses. God assured Joshua of His presence, instructing him to be strong and courageous. This promise emphasized God's faithfulness in leading the Israelites to possess the promised land.

Reference: Joshua 1:3-9

(b) What did God promise you through Abraham?

Through Abraham, God promised blessings to all nations, fulfilled through Jesus Christ. This promise means that Christians, as spiritual descendants of Abraham, are part of God's covenant and inherit the blessings of salvation and eternal life.

Reference: Genesis 22:18, Galatians 3:29

7. In Exodus 3–4, we read about the call of Moses.

(a) What was Moses doing when he was called by God?

Moses was tending the flock of Jethro, his father-in-law, near Mount Horeb, when he encountered the burning bush. This symbolizes God's calling and presence.

Reference: Exodus 3:1-2

(b) How did God introduce himself to Moses?

God introduced Himself as the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, affirming His covenant with the patriarchs and His plan to deliver the Israelites from slavery.

Reference: Exodus 3:6

(c) What is God's name as revealed to Moses?

God revealed His name as "I AM WHO I AM," signifying His eternal and self-existent nature.

Reference: Exodus 3:14

(d) What was the first response of Moses to God's calling?

Moses doubted his ability to lead the Israelites, expressing insecurity about his role.

Reference: Exodus 3:11

(e) What did God promise Moses?

God promised to be with Moses, deliver the Israelites from Egypt, and lead them to a land flowing with milk and honey.

Reference: Exodus 3:12-17

8. (a) Give the name of the judge who was a mighty warrior but a son of an idolater.

The judge was Jephthah, a valiant warrior rejected by his brothers because he was the son of a prostitute.

Reference: Judges 11:1

(b) During his period, who were his enemies?

His enemies were the Ammonites, who oppressed Israel and provoked them to war.

Reference: Judges 11:4-5

(c) How many years did he judge Israel?

Jephthah judged Israel for six years, during which he led them to victory against the Ammonites.

Reference: Judges 12:7

(d) Whose descendants were his enemies?

His enemies, the Ammonites, were descendants of Lot through his younger daughter.

Reference: Judges 11:24, Genesis 19:38