

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

**014/2**

**BIBLE KNOWLEDGE 2**

(For Both School and Private Candidates)

**Time: 2:30 Hours**

**ANSWERS**

**Year: 2002**

**Instructions**

1. This paper consists of sections A , B and C with a total of twelve (16) questions. Section A consists of
2. questions from the Gospel according to Matthew, Section B from the Gospel according to Luke and
3. Section C from the Acts of the Apostles.
4. Answer three (3) questions from either section A or B ; and two (2) questions from section C .
5. Question 1 is compulsory for candidates who choose to answer questions from section A and question 5
6. is compulsory for candidates who choose to answer questions from section B .
7. 4. Each question carries twenty (20) marks.
8. 5. All communication devices, Bibles and any other unauthorized materials are not allowed in the
9. examination room.
10. 6. Write your Examination Number on every page of your answer booklet(s).

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1. The violation of "Children's rights" is also recorded in the Gospel of Matthews. "A voice was heard in Ramah, wailing and loud lamentation. Rachel weeping for her children; she refused to be consoled because they were no more" (Mt 2:18).

What was the incidence which fulfilled this prophecy?

This prophecy was fulfilled during the massacre of the infants ordered by King Herod. After the wise men did not return to him, Herod, in his anger and fear of losing his throne, ordered the killing of all male children in Bethlehem and its vicinity who were two years old and under. This event is recorded as the Massacre of the Innocents and reflects the cruelty and injustice faced by innocent children, thus fulfilling the prophecy mentioned in Matthew 2:18.

2. "Get thee behind me Satan" (Mt 16: 21-23).

(a) Who spoke these words, to whom were they spoken, and what was the place of the event?

These words were spoken by Jesus to Peter. The place of the event is not specifically mentioned, but it occurred during Jesus' journey with His disciples, as He explained the necessity of His suffering and death in Jerusalem.

(b) Why was the speaker angry with the addressee?

Jesus was angry with Peter because Peter tried to rebuke Him for speaking about His coming suffering and death. Peter's actions showed a lack of understanding of God's divine plan and were influenced by human thinking, not divine will.

(c) State the name which the speaker gave to the addressee. What is the meaning of the name? What promises did the speaker make when giving him the name?

Solution:

Jesus gave Peter the name "Peter," meaning "rock." He promised that on this rock, He would build His church, and the gates of Hades would not prevail against it. He also gave Peter the keys to the Kingdom of Heaven, granting him authority to bind and loose things on earth as they would be in heaven.

3. "Is it lawful to pay taxes to Caesar, or not?" (Mt 22:17).

(a) Who asked this question?

This question was asked by the Pharisees and Herodians to trap Jesus in His words.

(b) How did Jesus answer this question?

Jesus answered by asking them to show Him a coin used for the tax. He then asked whose image and inscription were on the coin. When they replied, "Caesar's," Jesus said, "Give to Caesar what is Caesar's, and to God what is God's."

(c) As a Christian or a Bible Scholar, what does this answer of Jesus tell you personally?

This answer teaches the importance of respecting civil authority while maintaining ultimate allegiance to God. It emphasizes the need for balance between fulfilling worldly responsibilities and honoring spiritual obligations. It reminds Christians to live responsibly in society while prioritizing their relationship with God.

4. Write brief notes on what you know about the following places related to Jesus' ministry:

(a) Bethphage

Solution:

Bethphage was a small village near the Mount of Olives, close to Jerusalem. It is mentioned in the context of Jesus' triumphant entry into Jerusalem, where He instructed His disciples to find a colt for Him to ride.

(b) Gethsemane

Solution:

Gethsemane was a garden located at the foot of the Mount of Olives. It is significant as the place where Jesus prayed in great anguish before His arrest. It was here that He surrendered to God's will, saying, "Not my will, but Yours be done."

(c) Caesarea Philippi

Solution:

Caesarea Philippi was a city located in the northern region of Israel. It is known as the place where Peter declared Jesus to be the Messiah, the Son of the Living God, and where Jesus began to reveal His mission to His disciples.

(d) Golgotha

Solution:

Golgotha, meaning "Place of the Skull," was the site where Jesus was crucified. It is located outside the walls of Jerusalem and holds central importance in the Christian faith as the place of Jesus' sacrificial death for humanity's sins.

(e) Nazareth

Solution:

Nazareth was Jesus' hometown where He grew up. It is also the place where He began His public ministry and declared the fulfillment of Isaiah's prophecy in the synagogue.

5. "Peace talks" is always the greatest resource in time of trouble within a community in order to reach agreement and avoid misunderstandings. Describe the background which prompted Paul to go to Jerusalem to meet the Apostles and the resolutions of the Jerusalem Council (Acts 15:129).

Paul went to Jerusalem to address the controversy regarding whether Gentile converts to Christianity were required to follow the Mosaic Law, specifically circumcision. Some Jewish Christians argued that adherence to the law was necessary, while others believed that salvation came solely through faith in Christ. The Jerusalem Council resolved the matter by determining that Gentile Christians were not obligated to

follow the full Mosaic Law but were to abstain from idolatry, sexual immorality, eating blood, and consuming meat from strangled animals. This decision emphasized the inclusivity of the Gospel while maintaining key moral standards.

6. Narrate the story of Paul at Athens (Acts 17:16-34).

While in Athens, Paul observed the city full of idols and was distressed. He began to reason with Jews in the synagogue and with Greeks in the marketplace daily. Some philosophers brought him to the Areopagus to hear his teachings. Paul used their altar to the "unknown god" as a starting point to preach about the one true God, the Creator of heaven and earth. He explained that God does not dwell in temples made by hands and that all people are called to repent because God has appointed a day of judgment through Jesus Christ, whom He raised from the dead. Some mocked him, others were curious, and a few, including Dionysius and Damaris, believed.

7. In times of elections, qualifications of candidates for any post are very important. Which were the qualifications needed to make a person one of the Apostles? (Acts 1:15-26).

The qualifications to become an Apostle included being a follower of Jesus from the time of His baptism by John until His ascension. The candidate had to be a witness to Jesus' resurrection. The disciples prayed for divine guidance and cast lots to choose Matthias, who replaced Judas Iscariot as one of the twelve apostles.

8. "Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul, for the work which I have called them" (Acts 13:2).

(a) Give the context of the statement.

This statement was made by the Holy Spirit during a gathering of prophets and teachers in the church at Antioch, where they were worshipping and fasting.

(b) For what work were they set apart?

They were set apart for missionary work to spread the Gospel among the Gentiles and establish churches.

(c) Which preparations did they make?

They fasted, prayed, and laid hands on Barnabas and Saul as a sign of commissioning and divine blessing for their mission.

(d) To which places did they go first?

They first traveled to Seleucia and then sailed to Cyprus, starting their missionary journey.

9. The group which John the Baptist addressed comprised three categories of people. Differentiate them and specify the instructions John insisted to them as a sign of their repentance.

John addressed three groups:

(i) The general crowd: He instructed them to share their possessions, such as clothing and food, with those in need.

(ii) Tax collectors: He told them not to collect more than what was required, emphasizing honesty and fairness.

(iii) Soldiers: He advised them not to extort money, accuse people falsely, and to be content with their wages. These instructions reflected practical steps toward repentance and righteous living.

10. "And when the time came for their purification according to the law of Moses, they brought him up to Jerusalem" (Lk. 2:22).

(a) Name those who are referred as "they" and "him" who went up to the temple in Jerusalem.

"They" refers to Mary and Joseph, and "him" refers to baby Jesus.

(b) Which law demanded sacrifice for purification?

The law of Moses required a sacrifice for purification, specifically after childbirth, as outlined in Leviticus 12:6-8.

(c) What was the main purpose of this purification?

The main purpose was to fulfill the requirements of the Mosaic Law, symbolizing spiritual cleanliness and dedication of the firstborn male to the Lord.

(d) While in the temple, the "they" and "him" met the people who were righteous and devout. State their names.

They met Simeon, a righteous and devout man, and Anna, a prophetess who worshiped in the temple.

11. "And the Angel said to her: the Holy Spirit will come upon you, and the power of the most High will overshadow you; therefore the child to be born will be called Holy, the son of God" (Lk. 1:35). How do these words express the personality of God?

These words highlight the personality of God as omnipotent and holy. The phrase "the power of the most High" demonstrates His supreme authority and ability to perform miracles, such as the virgin birth. The term "Holy" emphasizes His purity and righteousness, while "Son of God" reveals His divine nature and unique relationship with humanity, showing both His transcendence and immanence.

12. The Gospel of Luke is sometimes defined as a "Social Gospel" (for the poor and the rich). Show three instances where Luke thinks of the poor and the rich.

(i) The Beatitudes (Lk. 6:20-26): Jesus blesses the poor, hungry, and those who weep, contrasting them with woes to the rich and self-satisfied.

(ii) The Parable of the Rich Fool (Lk. 12:16-21): Jesus warns against hoarding wealth without being rich toward God.

(iii) The Parable of Lazarus and the Rich Man (Lk. 16:19-31): Jesus highlights the consequences of neglecting the poor and emphasizes the need for compassion and generosity.

13. "Peace talks" is always the greatest resource in time of trouble within a community in order to reach agreement and avoid misunderstandings. Describe the background which prompted Paul to go to Jerusalem to meet the Apostles and the resolutions of the Jerusalem Council (Acts 15:129).

Paul went to Jerusalem to address disputes over whether Gentile Christians needed to follow the Mosaic Law, particularly circumcision. The Jerusalem Council resolved that Gentiles were not bound by the full Mosaic Law but were to avoid idolatry, sexual immorality, consuming blood, and meat from strangled animals.

14. Narrate the story of Paul at Athens (Acts 17:16-34).

Paul, distressed by the idolatry in Athens, engaged in debates with Jews, Greeks, and philosophers. Brought to the Areopagus, he preached about the "unknown god" worshipped by the Athenians, introducing them to the one true Creator. Some mocked, some showed curiosity, and a few believed, including Dionysius and Damaris.

15. In times of elections, qualifications of candidates for any post are very important. Which were the qualifications needed to make a person one of the Apostles? (Acts 1:15-26).

The candidate had to be a witness to Jesus' ministry, from His baptism by John to His ascension, and particularly to His resurrection. Matthias was chosen by casting lots, indicating reliance on divine guidance.

16. "Set apart for me Barnabas and Saul, for the work which I have called them" (Acts 13:2).

(a) Give the context of the statement.

The statement was made during a gathering of prophets and teachers at Antioch, as they worshiped and fasted.

(b) For what work were they set apart?

They were set apart for missionary work to spread the Gospel among Gentiles.

(c) Which preparations did they make?

They fasted, prayed, and laid hands on them as a sign of commissioning.

(d) To which places did they go first?

They first went to Seleucia and then sailed to Cyprus to begin their missionary journey.