

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

POSSIBLE ANSWERS FOR : BIBLICAL STUDIES HG

SECTION A

**QUESTION 1
COMPULSORY**

- 1.1 How many N.T. books
- 1.1.1 seven/7
1.1.2 four/4
1.1.3 thirteen/13
1.1.4 two/2 4x2=(8)
- 1.2 The names of persons
- 1.2.1 Matthew
1.2.2 Barnabas
1.2.3 Philemon
1.2.4 John 4x2=(8)
- 1.3 Meaning of words
- 1.3.1 Immanuel – God be with us
1.3.2 Hagios – to be different/holy/sacred
1.3.3 Gehenna – Hell/Place where God does not exist 3x2=(6)
- 1.4 Quotations:
- 1.4.1 I Peter
1.4.2 I John
1.4.3 James
1.4.4 Jude 4x2=(8)
- 1.5 Gospels:
- 1.5.1 Matthew – Christ’s teachings/warning to Pharisees
1.5.2 John – “I am”-statements
1.5.3 Luke – Gospel of Praise/healings
1.5.4 Mark – vivid detail 4x2=(8)

1.6 Main themes:

1.6.1 Romans – Justification through faith in Jesus Christ.

1.6.2 Galatians – Christian freedom/faith in Christ saves.

1.6.3 I Thessalonians – second Coming/Praise Christian conduct

3x2=(6)

Answers:

1.7 Jesus Christ

(2)

1.8 Eight/Do not steal

(2)

1.9 Messiah

(2)

1.10 "For Thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for Ever and Ever, Amen."

2x2=(4)

1.11 "Love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your mind. This is the greatest and the most important commandment. The second most important commandment is like it: Love your neighbour as you love yourself."

(Pupils may give it in their own words.)

2x2=(4)

1.12 Sovereignty means absolute power or having complete authority.

Jesus is ever-present to his Church and to His people.

He is always with Christians.

He is all-knowledge.

He is equal to God-divine. He is one with the Father and the Spirit.

He rules over kings.

He is willing to help if they "open the door..."

3x2=(6)

1.13 Multiple-choice questions

1.13.1 D

1.13.2 C

1.13.3 B

1.13.4 A

4x2=(8)

1.14 True or False

1.14.1 True

1.14.2 True

1.14.3 False

1.14.4 True

4x2=(8)

[80]

SECTION B**QUESTION 2****2.1 Gospel of Matthew:****2.1.1 Christ's teachings**

He organised Jesus' main ideas so that they could be easily understood.

Five main sections:

- (a) Law of the Kingdom/Sermon on the Mount
- (b) Ambassadors of the Kingdom/Duties of the apostles
- (c) Parables of the Kingdom
- (d) Personal relationships between members of the Kingdom
- (e) Coming of the Kingdom

He organised them as the five books of the Pentateuch

Things in threes/fives/sevens – He was a Jew.

Three temptations/three miracles of healing/three prayers

In Gethsemane/three denials of Christ by Peter/seven

“How terrible for you, Pharisees.”

6x2=(12)

2.1.2 Royal Gospel

Jesus is the Royal Son of King David.

Born as the King of the Jews

Wise men looked for the king in Bethlehem.

King of the law – fulfils the Law

Heading at Cross – “King of the Jews”

Jesus claims the supreme power (royal power).

Entry into Jerusalem was royal.

He will sit on this glorious throne (25:31).

King of the Sabbath (12:8).

In the Sermon of the Mount, He explains His constitution.

5x2=(10)

2.2 The meaning of the Pauline letters:

He discusses moral issues of the day.

He explains the organisation of the church.

They contain religious teachings.

They cover themes such as: Christ's central place in universe

Resurrection, the pre-existence

of Christ.

Practical tips for Christians today

Discusses problems in the Christian teachings/dogma.

6x2=(12)

2.3 Philippians

2.3.1 Judaizers: - the danger of their influence;
One cannot be saved by only obeying laws; the preached legalism
which is contrary to the Gospel of Christ. 3x2=(6)

2.3.2 Eodia en Syntyche: - These two women quarrel and do not work
together in harmony. This caused dividedness in the Church. They must
live in harmony. 2x2=(4)

2.3.3 Epaphroditus:- He brought gifts to Paul from the Church. He became
very ill whilst imprisoned. The letter states he is better and the Church
need not worry. Paul said that it would be better for him to return. He
did not run away from Paul. They must receive him back with joy and
love. 5x2=(10)

2.4 Authorship of 2 Peter

Problem: the Greek of 2 Peter is not nearly as good as that of 1 Peter.

2 Peter is also very similar to the letter of Jude – Jude was written long after
the death of Peter.

In support of Peter's authorship:

In his first letter Silvanus was the secretary – therefore the Excellent Greek.

2 Peter was written by the apostle Peter himself – hence the poor Greek – he
was only a fisherman.

It is not a proven fact that 2 Peter incorporates the letter from Jude.
Jude could have made use of 2 Peter.

The author refers to his previous letter and we therefore accept that the apostle
wrote 1 Peter.

He speaks of Paul as "our dear brother" – hence a fellow apostle.

He knows that his own end has drawn near.

Reasons that Peter was not the author:

The early church was slow to accept this letter.

There is little in common with 1 Peter.

The character and style are very different.

It is very similar to the letter of Jude.

The first generation of Christians had already died.

Paul's writings were already accepted.

8x2=(16)

2.5 Purpose of the Book of Revelation

The purpose was not to foretell future events.
 Intention was to comfort those who were oppressed.
 God sees their tears and suffering.
 Their death is precious in His eyes.
 Their salvation is assured.
 Their death would be avenged.
 They would reign and live with Christ for all eternity.

It is a prophetic book – he summons people
 to obey and serve God.
 It is also an apocalyptic book and John proclaims
 hope for Christians.

5x2=(10)
 [80]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Luke's Gospel:

3.1.1 A universal Gospel

He traces Christ's genealogy back to Adam.
 He quotes Is. 40:3-5 "and all mankind will see it".
 He wrote about Samaritans and Gentiles – the Good Samaritan is praised.
 Jesus mentioned the faith of the Roman soldier.
 God's Kingdom is for the poor – the parable of the rich man and Lazarus.
 Also the wealthy – Joseph of Arimathaea was a friend.
 Luke has a strong sense of social justice.
 Jesus was not afraid to eat with the outcast – Zaccheus or with the Pharisees.
 Luke makes special mention of women – Elizabeth, Mary, Anna.

8x2=(16)

3.1.2 What message is there for today?

That there is a place for everybody in God's Kingdom
 That we may not evaluate somebody on his material possessions

2x2=(4)

3.2 Explain the Synoptic Problem

Problem: *How can three different people (Matthew, Mark, Luke), writing for three different nations, at three different places, at different times write gospels very similar in outline, content and language?*

Similarity in outline: All three gospels have the same outline: baptism and temptations of Jesus; Jesus' ministry in Galilee; from Galilee to Jerusalem; last week in and near Jerusalem; capture, hearing resurrection and appearances of Jesus.

Similarity in language: To appreciate that better, we need to know the Greek language in which the gospels were written. There are phrases or sentences that are exactly the same, foreign Greek words are similar, Jesus' words are quoted in identical Greek.

Similarity in content: some stories are found only in one gospel, others are found in two or three gospels.
In most cases, they are quite similar.

Problem deepens as the differences are compared.

7x2=(14)

3.3 Captivity or Prison Letters

Ephesians: God's plan to unite Jews and Gentiles
Christ is the head of the Church.
Christ is the cornerstone.
Advice on proper Christian relationship.
The Church is the Body of Christ.

Colossians: He warns the Church against false teachings.
He explains the principles of Christian living.
Through Christ, God created the world and through Him God Will redeem it.

Philippians: Letter of thanks for the gift
Explanation why Onesimus came home.
He appeals for unity.
He warns against the Judaizers.

Philemon: He praises Philemon for his faith.
He requests him to take Onesimus back.

8x2=(16)

3.4 **The concept of Helper (Paraclete):**

John's Gospel: John uses the word **paracletos** to refer to the Holy Spirit.
 John's first letter: He uses the word to refer to Christ.

2x2=(4)

3.5 **John's first letter – truths about Jesus:**

He has existed from the beginning.
 He is the Messiah.
 He is truly and fully man.
 He is without sin.
 He is the Paraclete.

5x2=(10)

3.6 **The authorship of the letter of Jude**

The name 'Jude' was very popular.
 At least five people, called Jude/Judas, are mentioned in the New Testament:
 Paul stayed with Judas of Damascus
 Judas Barabbas was the leader of the church in Jerusalem.
 Two of Jesus' disciples were called Judas.
 Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus.
 Judas, the son of James, the author, was not a disciple.
 Jude, brother of James and Jesus
 He calls himself a 'servant of Jesus Christ'.
 He distinguishes himself from the other apostles.
 He refers to himself as the brother of James.
 Matthew refers to James as the brother of the Lord.
 He had a brother named Judas.
 Jude, the brother of Jesus, wrote the letter.

8x2=(16)

[80]

QUESTION 4

4.1 Mark was a Jew who addressed his gospel to the Romans.

Gospel has a Semitic nature

The Greek shows a strong Semitic influence

Mark's mother tongue was Aramaic.

Many Aramaic expressions are explained.

'Boanerges' means 'Men of thunder'.

'Thalita Koum' means 'Little girl I tell you to get up'

Uses numerous Latin expressions, for example, *centurion*, *legio*, *census*, *praetorium*

Greek technical terms are explained in Latin.

Two little copper coins are worth a penny.

Many Jewish customs are explained.

The Pharisees followed the teaching of their ancestors.

He did not explain all the customs of the Jews.

Omits the relation between the Law and the New Testament

The equal rights between a divorced couple are Roman.

6x2=(12)

4.2 Mark describes Jesus as human.

Jesus falls asleep when tired.

He is moved with compassion. (1:41).

He knows anger (3:5).

He can love someone he finds attractive (10:21).

He asks questions and seeks information (5:30)

He can feel hunger (11:12).

Jesus is a man among men.

Mark referred to Jesus as the "Son of man".

He avoided the title "Messiah".

People asked: "Who is this man?"

6x2=(12)

4.3 The form of the Pauline letters

The Opening

- (a) Heading: The names of the sender "Paul, apostle of Jesus"
 - (b) Recipients: "to the church of God in Corinth"
 - (c) Short greeting "Grace and peace to you from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ"
- A prayer for the good health of the recipients
Thanksgiving to the gods

Thanksgiving:

Usually contained a word of thanks
Introduced the main theme of reason for the letter

Message:

Usually consisted of two parts

- (a) Doctrinal discussion – important truths to a Christian are explained
- (b) Practical application – recipient is encouraged to particular behaviour (12)

Final greetings:

- (a) Sometimes contained personal news or advice – "All the brothers here send you greetings" 6x2=(12)
- (b) Final blessing – "The grace of the Lord Jesus be with you" Sometimes, in conclusion, the word "amen"

4.4 The contents of the letter of James and why Luther called it “Letter of Straw”

James deals with only the practical side of everyday situations.

This letter is similar to Proverbs in the Old Testament.

There are five main themes in this letter:

There were serious problems regarding its canonicity.

As a result of the criticism it took long before it was accepted as part of the Canon.

The problem stemmed from its authorship.

Some claim it isn't a Christian writing.

It is more like an Old Testament wisdom writing.

The name of Christ appears only twice in the Letter.

As a Jew, James expressed himself in Hebrew style.

If the letter is read carefully it is clear that there are more references to Christ.

He refers to the coming of the Lord.

Some see James' expression of 'faith without works' as criticism against Paul.

Paul teaches that justification is through faith and not by doing the Law.

These authors just approached it from different ways.

James: the product of one's faith is to bear fruit.

Paul: He sees faith as a gift from God.

8x2=(16)

4.5 The author of Revelation

Generally Accepted Author: John

John the Apostle is generally accepted as the author. Arguments to support this belief:

1. Many early Church Fathers support this theory.
2. He names himself – demanded of a prophecy.
3. He was a Jewish Christian – 245 quotes from the Old Testament.
4. He identified himself with those suffering persecution.
5. He knew a great deal about the churches in Asia Minor.
6. There are similarities between the Book of Revelation and John's other writings.
– lamb/logos/water of Life

10x2=(20)

OR

Another John wrote it.

Some scholars believe that it was *not* written by John the Apostle but by some other saintly man called John. Arguments to support this belief:

1. John the Apostle did not mention his name in his other writings.
2. The vocabulary and style are very different.
3. Some of John's favourite words are not used in Revelation, e.g. life, light, faith, love.
4. This 'other John' may have been John the Elder. 10x2=(20)
5. This 'other John' may have been John the Theologos. [80]

QUESTION 5**5.1 Differences as regards the facts presented in the four gospels and the gospel according to John****Differences as regards the Facts as presented in the Four Gospels**

1. John's Gospel starts differently from the others.
 2. John gives a different account of where Jesus' ministry took place.
 3. John's account of how long Jesus' ministry on earth lasted is different.
 4. There is a possible difference of opinion as to Jesus' age.
 5. The record of when Jesus started his ministry is different.
 6. It is different in that John tells of Jesus baptising people.
 7. The timing of the cleansing of the temple is different.
 8. Many of the details of the Passion story are different.
- John leaves out many things which the Synoptics Gospels contain. 7x2=(14)

5.2 The author was one of Jesus' disciples

He records the apostles' feelings (*when Jesus spoke to Samaritan woman; when He walked on water*).

He reports the apostles' private conversations (*at the well at Samaria; at the Last Supper*).

He knew of quiet places (*Ephraim near the desert; the upper room*).

He knew when the apostles failed to understand (*when Jesus raises Lazarus; when he rose from the dead*).

6x2=(12)

5.3.1 Eschatological expectation – 2 Peter 3

The word eschatology comes from two Greek words:

Eschatos – last things
Logos – study/doctrine

Peter wants to combat the false teachers.

They say there will be no second coming – say the creation stayed the same

They say Christ promised to come long ago – Christ forgot his second coming

No sign of the second coming

Peter answered them.

Everything did not stay the same – e.g. The time of Noah

Time is unimportant to God – Christ did not forget His second coming.

No difference between one day and a thousand years

God is not delaying His return – He is showing mercy

7x2=(14)

5.3.2 2 Peter teaches Christians of today

(1) To be watchful – The day of the Lord will come like a thief in the night.

(2) To be patient – They must live at peace with God.

(3) They must hasten the day of the Lord, by leading prayerful lives.

(4) They will be tempted to stray from God's ways, but they must be careful

(5) They must grow in the knowledge of Christ.

5x2=(10)

5.4 Church of Philippi was different:

Paul had a strong bond of friendship with them.

It was the first Church he founded in Europe.

He visited them again on his third missionary journey.

They responded enthusiastically to the Good News.

They always worked hard to spread the Gospel.

They always sent gifts – this time even for Epaphroditus in person.

Paul wrote: "How happy you make me..."

"How proud I am of you..."

5x2=(10)

5.5 Important characteristics:

Joy; harmony;

Unity; to be humble;

Or any other relevant answer.

2x2=(4)

5.6 Revelation – Consequences of Christ’s sovereignty:

He knows the work of man – He will judge all mankind.

He is all-knowing – He knows the sin of man – He knows what is bad in each church.

He will give Eternal Life – the second death will not affect believers.

He will feast with believers.

They will share in His sovereignty.

Christians must not renounce their faith – they must remain faithful. Conversion must follow.

Those who do not repent, will be condemned to eternal damnation – they will be removed.

The people who do repent will share His sovereignty.

8x2=(16)

[80]

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 “The essence of Christian belief is contained in the Bible.”

In the Bible God reveals Himself – direct and indirect.

The Bible bears witness to what God has done among people.

It produces faith in the believer.

It leads to God – brings him in peace with God.

It guides him to lead a pure life.

It teaches him to treat everyone in a loving way.

It teaches him about sin and repentance.

It teaches him the names of God/God’s relationship with human beings/God’s covenant.

It teaches him about Jesus Christ/His death/resurrection/ascended into heaven/Parousia.

It teaches him the doctrine of the Trinity.

It teaches him about forgiveness/resurrection and Life Everlasting.

8x2=(16)

6.2 Characteristics of the church:

Christ is head of His Church.

- The Church owes its existence to Christ Himself; it is not the work of men.
- Not only did Christ establish the church, but he is also present to guide it and sustain it.
- Believers are the body and Christ is the Head of the Church.
- Without Christ (the head) the body cannot exist.
- The believers fulfil different tasks in the Church and are given different gifts.

The unity of the church

- Christ wanted His Church to be united.
- There is only one Church of Christ.
- A united Church would be able to speak with one voice and so convince the world of its message more easily.
- It is not limited to one place/language/time or space
- The oneness of the Church is not yet perfect – differences of belief.
- It is the duty of every Christian to strive and pray for that tolerance which gives rise to real unity (ecumenical movement)

15x2=(3)

6.3 The Second Commandment

6.3.1 Making of images:

- God forbade the worship of images (carved statues).
- Men worship what they consider to be most important in their lives.
- To such worship they devote their thought, energy, money and time.
- In the Old Testament it was common practice to worship idols.
- Israel often disobeyed this commandment and the prophets condemned these malpractices.
- Jahweh is a free God who cannot be limited by human beings.
- God will take action to ensure that only He and His rights are recognised.
- God will tolerate no rivals.
- He demands to be honoured and worshipped as the only God.
- He knows that man will only find peace and harmony in true worship.
- Because idol-worship excludes true worship, God forbids it entirely.
- Christ is the only true image of God.

8x2=(16)

6.3.2 Reason why this Commandment must be kept:

- This part of the Commandment is a constant reminder to us that we have a responsibility towards others, particularly our descendants.
- In this part of the commandment God was warning the Israelites of one of the dangers of following false gods –
- Their children would learn to do so – they will grow up apart from God.
- They would bring punishment on themselves for many generations.
- Many generations will grow up following false gods.
- A lifestyle the jealous God of Israel was not prepared to tolerate

5x2=(10)

6.4 Our Father

- God is Father – He is the Source of all life – He has a relationship of Love with his children through Jesus Christ. He provides, sustains, rules.
- The phrase 'Our Father' describes our relationship with our fellow human beings.
 - We are part of God's family.
 - Any kind of nationalism, snobbery, racialism, class distinction, colour bar which divides human beings and discriminates against some of them cannot be in accordance with our Father.
 - Christ revealed God to us as our Abba (Father).
 - We can have a close personal relationship with Him.

4x2=(8)

[80]

QUESTION 7

7.1 **God as Father:**

In the Old Testament

God was the Father of Israel.

God chose Israel to be His people.

He was seen as the Father of the king.

The King was the nation's spokesman and representative with God.

4x2=(8)

In the New Testament

God is the father of each individual.

Each individual is responsible to God as Father.

God is seen as Abba or Father.

The word Abba indicates the personal and intimate relationship between the individual and God.

4x2=(8)

7.2 **The fact and meaning of the Resurrection for a Christian:**

He was raised on the third day: He was really dead. God the Father raised Him

His resurrection really happened:

No one saw Jesus rising from the dead. Very early on that Sunday morning, some women went to the tomb to embalm the body.

The tomb was empty.

The promise that after three days He would be raised, was fulfilled.

He appeared to many people:

The empty tomb was not the only proof.

He appeared to the disciples who were walking to Emmaus, to Peter and to His disciples.

He was raised in bodily form:

It would seem that Christ's risen body did not look like His physical body. On most of the occasions that He appeared to His friends, He was not immediately recognized.

5x2=(10)

Meaning for Christians**The Resurrection is the basis of the Christian faith:**

If Christ had not been raised from the dead, then we have nothing to preach, and you have nothing to believe.

We will also be raised one day:

Christ gives all mankind hope of life everlasting.

We will also have risen bodies like Christ:

Paul says that our mortal bodies will become immortal, and our physical bodies will become spiritual.

We are called to be ambassadors to the Kingdom:

We must preach repentance and forgiveness of sins to all nations.

5x2=(10)

7.3 The sixth commandment

Anything that could lead to murder must be avoided – anger, calling people names (spiritual murder).

Right thoughts and desires are important.

You must honour all legitimate, God-fearing authority. Pray for authority.

Discuss problems with authority.

Violence is entertainment in films, videos and TV programmes. Even in newspapers.

It affects people's minds so that they think it is acceptable.

They may believe that violence is your answer when you are angry or upset.

They believe that "the end justifies the means".

The Bible teaches that murder is not acceptable to God.

A Christian must face up to these difficult issues prayerfully and responsibly.

They have a great respect for human life.

They knew that human beings were created in God's likeness.

In the O.T. they punished those who broke this commandment.

Capital punishment existed from the very beginning.

Misuse of food, alcohol, drugs, tobacco, etc. Suicide is also forbidden, abortion, euthanasia.

Anything we do which destroys our life is condemned.

(Open memo)

15x2=(30)

7.4 Prayer is offered in private and in public.

- Christ is our example.
- Christ prayed publicly (public worship in the synagogue Mat 12:9; Luke 4:16)
- He prayed with His disciples (John 17).
- Christ prayed in private. He prayed privately before He chose His twelve apostles (Luke 6:12).
- Christ condemned prayers prayed publicly to impress other people.
- He criticised long, meaningless prayers.
- When we pray we should speak to God sincerely and truthfully.
- We should praise God and make our needs known to Him.
- Whenever something important is to happen in our lives, we should turn to God and ask for help. 7x2=(14)

(12)
[80]

QUESTION 8

8.1 The general revelation is inadequate for obtaining salvation.

- The general revelation relates to knowledge about God that is available to all people in nature, history, conscience.
- The general revelation has these limitations:
 - Since Adam's fall it is spoilt and open to misunderstanding
 - People's evil ways often prevent the truth from being known
 - They choose to believe what suits them best and what enables them to gratify their own desires
 - God could not reveal everything about Himself in this way.
 - The general revelation does not reveal Jesus Christ.
 - Salvation therefore cannot be understood from general revelation.
 - In nature, history or your conscience, you cannot learn about God's names, Jesus' death on the cross, salvation, the parousia, eternal life. 4x2=(8)

8.2 What is the relationship between God and man who has fallen into sin?

- Man became unfaithful to God as a result of his sin (Hebr.3:12).
- Man became disobedient towards God his Creator.
- Man was the pinnacle of creation
- God created human beings in His own likeness.
- God created human beings with free will.
- Human beings are free to obey God, or disobey Him.
- They chose to disobey God – he wanted to be free.
- It was false freedom.
- As a result, sin entered the world.
- The relationship between God and human beings was broken off; however God did not turn His back on man.
- God did not let man remain in his state of sin, because He immediately showed the way of reconciliation (Gen. 3:15).
- Paul states that those who believe in the Gospel will be saved.
- God gives everyone an opportunity to know Him through His creation (Rom. 1:20, 21).
- In order to help Israel to avoid sin, God gave them the Law. (Decalogue)
- Paul explains that what really counts is that one leads a true life of faith with God.
- Paul insists that obedience to the law without faith is not sufficient.
- God 'saves people through their acceptance of Jesus Christ.
- John states that although we have sinned God considers us His children (1 John 3:1).
- Christ defeated the Devil, and made it possible for us to be children of God.
- Human beings must love as Christ loves; He is the Good News who gave His life on our behalf.
- If we love as Jesus did, we shall live in union with God.

(20)

7x2=(14)

8.3 The Holy Spirit is a Divine Person (truly God)

- He is holy. God alone is holy – Spirit has the same glory as God.
- He is eternal.
- He knows all things.
 - The evidence of the Holy Spirit is clearly indicated in the resurrection of Jesus.
- To lie to the Holy Spirit is equivalent to lying to God Himself. He gives divine directives – Spirit gives us life.
 - To blaspheme against the Holy Spirit is the greatest evil that one can perform for which there is no forgiveness.
- The Spirit unites us with Christ.
- The Spirit gives us freedom – enables us to understand God's truth.
- With the Spirit, Christ writes the New Covenant on people's hearts.

8x2=(16)

8.4 The purpose of the Law for Christians

- The New Law demands a new attitude towards the old Law.
- Jesus stressed that if one is obedient to the Law simply to appear respectable, one is misunderstanding and misusing it.
- The New Law demands the right attitude towards God
- Christians obey the Law because they love and trust God, not because they fear punishment.
- The Law makes human beings aware of their sins.
- The Law reminds us that we are in need of a Saviour because we are sinners.
- The Law makes human beings aware of what is right.
- Paul does not reject the teachings of the Law.
- He realises the Law leads one to God.
- He states however that salvation rests in faith not in obedience to the Law.
- The function of the Law is to point the way to Christ.
- The Law is a guide of how to live a life of gratitude.
- The Law prepares human beings for Christ.
- We cannot pretend to love God if we do not obey His Law and show our love for Him and our neighbour.

6x2=(12)

8.5 The last three petitions of the Lord's Prayer:

8.5.1 **Fourth petition: Give us this day our daily bread**

The word "bread" is used in a literal and a figurative sense.
 It does not refer to only bread.
 It summarised material needs of men and includes our health and opportunities.
 Prayer for all daily needs.
 Our earthly goods come from God.
 We pray for the needs of all people.
 God will supply our smallest need.
 Jesus referred to himself as 'the Bread of life'.
 'Today' refers to the bread of the day.
 Only ask for what you need today.
 Jesus said people must not worry about the future.
 People place their hope in God.
 People must not pray for luxuries, only for daily sustenance.

5x2=(10)

8.5.2 **Fifth petition: Forgive us our trespasses we forgive those who trespass against us.**

People need pardon for their sins, failures to love God.
 People must re-establish their personal relationship with God.
 People must pardon others.
 This is not easy to fulfil.
 People must forgive others as Jesus did.
 Jesus said we must forgive seventy times seven.
 To be forgiven, we must be forgiving.

5x2=(10)

8.5.3 Sixth: And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil

God is not the source of evil – Temptation comes from Satan.
 The Devil also tried to tempt Jesus.
 People must pray not to be tempted above their strength.
 It is only God who can save and protect people.
 God sometimes tests a person's faith, by allowing temptation.
 God gives people strength to withstand temptations.

5x2=(10)

[80]

QUESTION 9**9.1 How and why God created everything:**

He created the world because He wanted to share His love.
 Everything that exists was created by God.
 He created everything out of nothing.
 He spoke and it was created.
 Jesus was the "Word" through which God created.
 The Holy Spirit was also present.
 "The Spirit of God was moving over the face of the waters."
 Man is the crown of God's creation.
 God was pleased with His creation.
 Everything was good.
 The creation reveals the glory of God.

4x2=(8)

9.2 The Special relationship between Jesus and God:

Jesus calls God 'my Father'.
 He is God's only Son.
 He is God's natural Son.
 Jesus is the Logos – 'Word'.
 He existed from the beginning.
 God sent His Son to the world.
 Jesus has first-hand knowledge of God.
 His words are the words of the Father.
 God has handed everything over to Jesus.
 The Son and the Father are one.

6x2=(12)

9.3 The word "Lord"

The Greek word is **kurios**.

The four meanings for this word:

- (a) Absolute ownership – Jesus is the sole owner of his possessions.
- (b) Absolute master – Jesus has control over his servants and they willingly submit themselves to their Lord.
- (c) Absolute ruler – Jesus has total control. He reigns without any help.
- (d) Absolute deity – Jesus shares his authority with no other power. 5x2=(10)

9.4 "The day of the Lord"

9.4.1 Purpose and when will it take place:

It is a present reality – it has already started

It is only at death that we fully enter into eternal life.

No one knows when it will take place – only the Father knows when

It will come like a thief.

Many signs will precede.

Jesus Christ will appear in His risen body on the clouds.

He will be seen by everyone.

There will be chaos and the world will be destroyed.

A new world will take its place.

Living and dead will be judged.

Those who have done evil will be punished.

Those who have been just will be rewarded.

The creation will be renewed or transformed.

Christ will rule and reign.

God's Kingdom will be established on earth.

No tears, war or crime.

It will be a new heaven and new earth. 8x2=(16)

9.4.2 **Eternal life – how attain?**

Eternal life is a gift from God. 2x2=(4)

It is a result in believing in Jesus Christ.

9.4.3 Eternal life – what can be expected?

God possesses eternal life.

Believers in Christ can also possess eternal life.

It is a gift from God.

God does not want anyone to get lost.

We will share it with God.

No more hunger, thirst or hardship

No death, grief, crying or pain

God will stay with us in the new world.

You receive it when you accept Jesus as your saviour.

No longer a separation between God and people, but perfect unity

Not only reserved for the future

It starts when one is reborn by the Spirit

Only complete after death when the believer is united with God permanently

The Spirit who enables us to live the life of faith leads us to faith in Christ and assures us of life everlasting.

5x2=(10)

9.5 Other gods in today's life

People still create idols for example: money, superstition, politics, ambition

Trust/belief in any of the above is idolatry.

Anything/person in which you have absolute faith is an idol.

Witchcraft, fortune-telling, divination, consulting of ancestors are forbidden.

The true worshipper must be guided by the Holy Spirit.

5x2=(10)

9.6 The role of the Holy Spirit in the Christian's life of prayer:

A Christian received the gift of the Holy Spirit.

God sent the Holy Spirit to enable people to pray.

He gives the correct attitude to the one who prays.

He helps the Christian in his weakness.

People do not always know what to pray.

He 'translates' a person's prayer to God.

He pleads with God on behalf of people.

The Spirit guides the Christian in truth.

He guides the Christian to true worship.

He leads people to worship God in the correct way.

5x2=(10)

[80]

TOTAL: 400

**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT EKSAMEN**

MOONTLIKE ANTWOORDE VIR : BYBELKUNDE HG

AFDELING A

**VRAAG 1
VERPLIGTEND**

- 1.1 Hoeveel N.T. boeke:
- 1.1.1 sewe/7
 - 1.1.2 vier/4
 - 1.1.3 dertien/13
 - 1.1.4 twee/2 4x2=(8)
- 1.2 Die name van persone:
- 1.2.1 Matteus
 - 1.2.2 Barnabas
 - 1.2.3 Filemon
 - 1.2.4 Johannes 4x2=(8)
- 1.3 Betekenis van woorde:
- 1.3.1 Immanuel – God met ons
 - 1.3.2 Hagios – anders te wees/heilig
 - 1.3.3 Gehenna – hel/plek waar God nie is nie 3x2=(6)
- 1.4 Aanhalings:
- 1.4.1 I Petrus
 - 1.4.2 I Johannes
 - 1.4.3 Jakobus
 - 1.4.4 Judas 4x2=(8)
- 1.5 Evangelies:
- 1.5.1 Matteus – Jesus se leringe/waarsku die Fariseërs
 - 1.5.2 Johannes – "Ek is" – stellings
 - 1.5.3 Lukas – Gebed/Genesings
 - 1.5.4 Markus – fyn detail (besonderehede) 4x2=(8)

1.6 Hooftemas:

- 1.6.1 Romeine – regverdiging deur geloof in Jesus Christus.
 1.6.2 Galasiërs – Christelike vryheid/geloof in Jesus Christus red.
 1.6.3 I Tessalonisense – wederkoms/lof aan Christelike toegewydheid. 3x2=(6)

Antwoorde:

- 1.7 Jesus Christus (2)
- 1.8 Agste/Jy mag nie steel nie (2)
- 1.9 Messias (2)
- 1.10 "Aan U behoort die koninkryk, en die krag en die heerlikheid tot in ewigheid. Amen." 2x2=(4)
- 1.11 "Jy moet die Here jou God liefhê met jou hele hart en met jou hele siel en met jou hele verstand. Dit is die grootste en die eerste gebod. En die tweede, wat hiermee gelyk staan, is: Jy moet jou naaste liefhê soos jouself."
 (Leerdere hoef dit nie woordeliks aan te haal nie.) 2x2=(4)
- 1.12 Soewereiniteit beteken absolute mag en algehele onbetwiste gesag.
 Jesus is altyd teenwoordig in Sy Kerk en by Sy mense.
 Hy is altyd met alle Christene.
 Hy weet alles.
 Hy is gelyk aan God. Hy is een met die Vader en die Gees.
 Hy regeer oor alle konings.
 Hy sal help as ons vir Hom die deur oopmaak. 3x2=(6)
- 1.13 Meervoudige keusevrae
- 1.13.1 D
 1.13.2 C
 1.13.3 B
 1.13.4 A 4x2=(8)
- 1.14 Waar of Onwaar.
- 1.14.1 Waar
 1.14.2 Waar
 1.14.3 Onwaar
 1.14.4 Waar 4x2=(8)

[80]

AFDELING B**VRAAG 2****2.1 Matteus:****2.1.1 Jesus se leer:**

Hy rangskik Jesus se hoofgedagtes in 'n maklik verstaanbare sisteem.
Hy verdeel dit in vyf hoofafdelings:

- (a) Die Wet van die Koninkryk/bergrede (bergpredikasie)
- (b) Ambassadeurs van die Koninkryk/Opdragte aan die Apostels
- (c) Gelykenisse oor die Koninkryk
- (d) Persoonlike verhoudings tussen lede van die Koninkryk
- (e) Die koms van die Koninkryk

Hy rangskik dit soos die vyf boeke van die Pentateug.
Dinge word in drie/vyf/sewe geplaas – hy was 'n Jood.
Simboliese waarde: drie versoekings; drie genesingswonders;
Drie gebede in Getsemanè; Peter verraai Jesus drie keer;
Sewe "weë julle" uitsprake teen die Fariseërs.

6x2=(12)

2.1.2 Koninklike evangelie

Jesus is die Koninklike Seun (nakomeling) van Koning Dawid.
Gebore as die Koning van die Jode
Wyse manne kom soek die koning in Betlehem.
Jesus is Koning van die wet - Hy vervul die wet.
Kruis se opskrif: "Koning van die Jode".
Jesus maak aanspraak: "Aan My is gegee alle mag"
(Koninklike mag)
Intog in Jerusalem was koninklik.
Hy gaan op Sy heerlike troon sit (25:31)
Koning oor die sabbat (12:8)
Sit in Bergrede Sy grondwet uiteen.

5x2=(10)

2.2 Waarde van Paulus se briewe:

**Hy bespreek morele vraagstukke wat vandag
nog bestaan.**

Hy verduidelik die organisasie van die kerk.

Dit bevat godsdienstige leerstellings.

Dit dek temas soos: Christus is sentraal in die
ganse heelal;

Opstanding; Christus bestaan van
ewigheid af;

Praktiese wenke vir vandag se Christene.

Bespreek probleme/vraagstukke in die
Christelike leer/dogma.

6x2=(12)

2.3 **Fillippense:**

- 2.3.1 Judaïste: gevaar van hulle invloed
'n Mens kan slegs gered word deur wetsgehoorsaming.
preek wetsverering wat teenstrydig is met die Evangelie
van Christus. 3x2=(6)
- 2.3.2 Euodia en Sintige: Hierdie twee vroue het baklei en nie in harmonie
saamgewerk nie. Dit het verdeeldheid in die gemeente veroorsaak.
Hulle het getwis en gewedywer. Hulle moes saamwerk en eensgesind
wees. 2x2=(4)
- 2.3.3 Epafroditus: Hy is deur die gemeente na Paulus gestuur met
geskenke. Daar in die tronk het hy baie ernstig siek geword. Hy is
beter en die gemeente is bekommerd. Paulus stuur hom terug. Hy dros
nie. Hulle moet hom met liefde terugontvang. 5x2=(10)

2.4 **Outeurskap van II Petrus:**

Die probleem: die Grieks van II Petrus is veel swakker as die van I Petrus.

II Petrus stem baie ooreen met die brief van Judas – tog weet ons dat Judas
lank na Petrus se dood geskryf is.

Ter ondersteuning van Petrus se outeurskap

In sy eerste brief was Silvanus/Silas sy sekretaris – vandaar die puik Grieks.

II Petrus is deur die apostel self geskryf, daarom swak Grieks – hy was net 'n
visserman.

Geen bewyse dat Petrus Judas se brief gebruik het nie – dit kon andersom
gewees het.

Die skrywer verwys na sy eerste brief en ons aanvaar die apostel het I Petrus
geskryf.

Hy verwys na Paulus as "my geliefde broer" – dus 'n mede-apostel.

Hy weet dat sy einde naby is.

Petrus was nie die outeur nie:

Vroeë kerk was traag om hierdie brief te
aanvaar.

Daar is min wat ooreenstem met I Petrus.

Die styl van die briewe verskil baie.

Daar is groot ooreenkomste met die brief Judas.

Die eerste Christene is reeds dood.

Paulus se geskrifte is toe reeds aanvaar.

8x2=(16)

2.5 Doel van Openbaring

Doel was nie om die toekoms te voorspel nie.
 Wou die wat onderdruk is, vertroos.
 God sien al hulle tranes en lyding raak.
 Hulle dood is kosbaar vir Hom.
 Om hulle van hul verlossing te verseker.
 Hulle dood sal gewreek word.
 Hulle gaan vir ewig saam met Christus regeer.
 Dit is 'n profetiese geskrif – die skrywer roep almal op om God te dien en te gehoorsaam.
 Dit is ook 'n apokaliptiese boek – die skrywer (Johannes) voorspel hoop vir alle Christene.

5x2=(10)

[80]

VRAAG 3

3.1 Lukas:

3.1.1 'n Universele evangelie:

Hy voer Christus se herkoms terug tot by Adam.
 Haal Jesaja 40:3-5 aan wat sê "En al die mense sal die verlossing sien."
 Samaritane en heidene word genoem – die barmhartige Samaritaan word geprys.
 Jesus noem die Romeinse soldaat se geloof.
 God se Koninkryk is vir die armes – gelykenis van ryk man en Lasarus.
 Ook vir die rykes – Josef van Arimatea 'n vriend
 Lukas 'n sterk sin vir sosiale regverdigheid
 Jesus het nie omgee om by uitgeworpenes te eet nie – Saggeus of die Fariseërs
 Lukas noem vroue spesifiek Elisabet, Maria, Anna.

8x2=(16)

3.1.2 Wat leer ons daaruit?

Dat daar plek is vir almal in die Koninkryk van God.
 Ons mag niemand op grond van sy materiële besittings veroordeel nie.

2x2=(4)

3.2 Verduidelik die Sinoptiese probleem:

Probleem: Hoe kon drie verskillende mense (Matteus, Markus, Lukas) aan drie verskillende volke/nasies, op drie verskillende plekke, verskillende tye drie evangelies skryf wat so eenders is volgens samestelling, inhoud en taalgebruik?

Ooreenkomste in samestelling: Al drie evangelies is dieselfde uiteengesit: doop en versoeking van Jesus; sy Galilese bediening; reis van Galilea na Jerusalem; laaste week in Jerusalem; gevangeneneming; verhoor; kruisiging en opstanding en verskynings van Jesus

Ooreenkomste in taal: Om dit beter te begryp, moet ons die Griekse taal ken waarin die evangelies geskryf is. Volle sinne of sinsnedes is dieselfde; vreemde Griekse woorde stem ooreen; Jesus se woorde soms in identiese Grieks weergegee.

Ooreenskoms in inhoud: sommige vertellings kom in net een evangelie terwyl ander in twee of drie voorkom. In die meeste gevalle is hulle baie eners.

Vraag verdiep as daar na die verskille gekyk word.

7x2=(14)

3.3 Gevangeniskapsbriewe

Efesiërs: God se plan om Jode en heidene (Grieke) te verenig
Christus is die hoof van die kerk.
Christus is die hoeksteen.
Advies oor behoorlike Christelike gedrag.
Die Kerk is die liggaam van Christus.

Kolossense: Waarsku die Kerk teen 'n valse leer.
Verduidelik die beginsels van die Christelike lewenswyse
Deur Christus het God die wêreld gemaak en onderhou Hy dit – deur Hom sal God dit red.

Filippense: Bedankingsbrief vir die geskenk
Verduidelik waarom Onesimus terug kom
Pleit vir eensgesindheid
Waarskuwend en bemoedigend
Waarsku teen Judaïers

Filemon: Prys Filemon vir sy geloof
Versoek om Onesimus terug te ontvang

8x2=(16)

3.4 Begrip Voorspraak (Parakleet):

Evangelie volgens Johannes: Johannes gebruik die woord **parakleet** om na die Heilige Gees te verwys.

Johannes se eerste brief: Hy gebruik die woord om na Jesus te verwys.

2x2=(4)

3.5 Johannes se eerste brief – Waarhede oor Jesus

Hy was van die begin af daar.

Hy is die Messias.

Hy was volkome mens.

Hy was sonder sonde.

Hy is ons Voorspraak.

5x2=(10)

3.6 Die outeurskap van die brief van Judas

Die naam 'Judas' was baie gewild.

Ten minste vyf figure in die Nuwe Testament is Judas genoem.

- Paulus het by Judas van Damaskus tuisgegaan (gebly) terwyl hy blind was.
- Judas Barrabas was 'n leier in die gemeente in Jerusalem en het saam met Paulus op sy sendingreise gegaan.
- Twee van Jesus se dissipels is Judas genoem, Judas Iskariot wat Jesus verraai het en Judas, die seun van Jakobus wat nie 'n dissipel was nie.
- Judas, broer van Jakobus en Jesus

Hy noem homself net 'n broer van Jakobus in sy brief, Judas 1:1.

Matteus verwys na Jakobus as die broer van Jesus.

Hy wil slegs as dienskneg van Jesus bekendstaan.

Verwys na Jakobus om gesag aan sy brief te gee.

Hy onderskei homself van die ander apostels.

8x2=(16)

[80]

VRAAG 4**4.1 Markus was 'n Jood wat sy evangelie aan Romeine gerig het**

Evangelie het 'n Semitiese (Joodse) aard.

Die Grieks het 'n sterk Semitiese invloed.

Markus se moedertaal was Aramees.

Baie Aramese uitdrukkinge word verduidelik.

- Boanerges "manne van donder"
- Talita koemi "dogtertjie staan op"

Gebruik verskeie Latyn se uitdrukkinge, bv. legio, sensus, atrium (binneplaas)

Griekse tegniese terme word in Latyn verklaar.

- Twee kopermunte is 'n stuiwe.

Baie Joodse gebruike word verduidelik.

Die Fariseërs het die gebruike van hulle voorvaders gevolg.

Hy laat alles weg wat net op Jode betrekking het, sê niks oor die vervulling van die O.T. nie.

Verklaar nie Joodse gebruike nie.

Die gelyke regte tussen 'n geskeide paar is 'n Romeinse gebruik.

6x2=(12)

4.2 Markus stel Jesus menslik voor.

Jesus raak aan die slaap as Hy moeg is.

By lyding word hy met deernis vervul (1:41).

Jesus word kwaad (3:5).

Hy kan lief wees vir iemand wat hy aantreklik vind (10:21).

Hy vra vrae en soek inligting (5:30)

Hy word honger (11:12).

Jesus is 'n man onder die mense.

Markus verwys na Jesus as die "Seun van die mens."

Hy vermy die titel "Messias".

Mense vra: "Wie is hierdie man?"

6x2=(12)

4.3 **Vorm van Paulus se briewe.**

Opening / Inleiding

- (a) Naam van sender – “Paulus, apostel van Jesus Christus.”
- (b) Geadresseerders – “aan die gemeente van God wat in Korinthe is”
- (c) Kort groet – “Genade vir julle en vrede van God ...”

Danksegging:

Bevat gewoonlik 'n dankbetuiging

Lei die hooftema van die brief in deur die doel of rede van skrywe te gee.

Boodskap:

Bestaan uit twee dele

- (a) Dogmatiese deel (leerstelling) – belangrike Christelike waarhede word verduidelik.
- (b) Praktiese toepassing – geadreseerde word aangespoor tot 'n bepaalde gedrag.

Finale groete:

- (a) Bevat soms persoonlike nuus of advies –
“Die broers by my stuur vir julle groete”
- (b) Laaste seëngroet – “Mag die Here Jesus Christus met jou wees.”
Soms ook “Amen” te slotte.

6x2=(12)

4.4 Die inhoud van die brief van Jakobus en waarom Luther dit “strooi” genoem het

Jakobus skryf net oor die praktiese toepassing van die Christelike leer op die alledaagse lewe.

Hierdie brief klink baie soos Spreuke in die Ou Testament.

Daar was vyf hoofemas in hierdie brief:

Daar was probleme om die brief as kanon in die Bybel te kry.

Die probleem het sy oorsprong uit die outeurskap daarvan.

Party mense beweer dit is nie 'n Christelike geskrif nie.

Dit is meer 'n Ou Testamentiese wysheidsgeskrif.

Die naam van Jesus kom net 2 maal voor.

As Jood, druk Jakobus homself in Hebreeuse styl uit.

As die brief egter noukeurig gelees word, is dit duidelik dat daar meer verwysings is na Christus.

Hy verwys na die wederkoms van die Here.

Sommige sien sy uitspraak oor dade wat belangrik is as dat hy Paulus weerspreek.

Paulus leer dat 'n mens gered word op grond van jou geloof en nie volgens wetsonderhouding nie.

Hierdie skrywers het dit vanuit verskillende fokuspunte benader.

Jakobus leer dat jou dade jou geloof moet bewys – dit is die vrugte van geloof.

Vir Paulus is geloof 'n gawe van God.

8x2=(16)

4.5 Die outeur van Openbaring

Die apostel Johannes was die skrywer:

Vroeë kerkvaders steun die teorie.

Hy noem sy naam – profeties vereis dit.

Hy was 'n Jood – 245 aanhalings uit die O.T.

Hy kan hom met die vervolgdtes identifiseer.

Hy ken die gemeentes in Klein-Asië

Daar is baie ooreenkomste met Openbaring en sy briewe of evangelie – lam/logos/water van die lewe.

10x2=(20)

OF

'n Ander Johannes het geskryf:

Hy noem dan nie sy naam in ander geskrifte nie.

Die gehalte Grieks is baie swak.

Geliefkoosde woorde van Johannes ontbreek in Openbaring, bv. lewe; lig; geloof; liefde.

Die "ander Johannes" kan moontlik die ouderling van Efese wees.

Die "ander Johannes" kan moontlik 'n teoloog wees.

10x2=(20)
[80]

VRAAG 5**5.1 Verskille t.o.v. die feite wat in die vier evangelies aangebied word**

1. Die begin van die Johannes-evangelie verskil van die ander.
2. Johannes gee 'n ander weergawe van waar Jesus oral geleer het.
3. Johannes gee 'n ander beskrywing hoe lank Jesus se werk op aarde geduur het.
4. Daar is moontlik verskil van mening oor Jesus se ouderdom.
5. Die beskrywing van wanneer Jesus Sy werk begin het, is verskillend.
6. Dit is anders in die opsig dat Johannes ons vertel van Jesus wat mense doop.
7. Die tydsberekening van die reiniging van die tempel verskil.
8. Baie van die besonderhede in verband met die Lydensverhaal is anders.

Johannes laat baie dinge uit wat deur die Sinoptiese Evangelies ingesluit word.

7x2=(14)

5.2 Skrywer was een van Jesus se dissipels

Hy ken die dissipels se gevoelens (toe Jesus met die Samaritaanse vrou gepraat het/ toe Jesus op die water geloop het.)

Hy ken hulle private gesprekke (by die put in Samaria/tydens die laaste maaltyd)

Weet waar hulle hul afgesonder het (Efraim naby die woestyn/in die bokamer)

Weet die dissipels het Jesus nie verstaan nie (opwekking van Lasarus/met Sy opstanding)

6x2=(12)

5.3.1 Eskatologiese verwagting II Petrus 3

Die woord eskatologie word van twee Griekse woorde afgelei:

Eschatos = laaste dinge

Logos = studie of leer

Petrus wil dwaalleerstellings beveg.

Sommige mense sê daar is nie 'n Wederkoms nie – sê die skepping het dieselfde gebly.

Hulle sê Christus het belowe om lank terug al te kom – Christus het vergeet om weer te kom.

Geen teken van die Wederkoms nie.

Petrus antwoord hulle.

Alles het nie dieselfde gebly nie – bv. die tyd van Noag.

Tyd is nie vir God belangrik nie – Christus het nie die Wederkoms vergeet nie.

Geen verskil tussen 'n dag en 'n duisend jaar nie.

God vertraag nie Sy wederkoms nie – Hy betoon genade.

7x2=(14)

5.3.2 Invloed op die Christen se lewenswyse.

Moet gereed wees – Die Wederkoms gaan soos 'n dief in die nag gebeur.

Moet geduldig wees – leef in vrede met God.

Kan dit verhaas word – moet bid.

Versigtig wees om nie af te dwaal nie.

Moet groei in kennis van God.

5x2=(10)

5.4 **Gemeente van Filippi was anders.**

Paulus het 'n noue vriendskapsband met hulle gehad.

Dit was die eerste gemeente wat hy in Europa gestig het.

Hy het hulle weer tydens die derde sendingreis weer besoek.

Hulle was entoesiasties oor die Evangelie.

Hulle het ywerig gewerk vir die Evangelie
en die uitbreiding daarvan.

Hulle het altyd geskenke gestuur – selfs
nou vir Epafroditus self.

Paulus skryf: "Ek het julle baie lief"

"Julle is my blydschap"

5x2=(10)

5.5 **Karaktereienskappe:**

Blydschap; eensgesindheid

Vrede; nederigheid

(Enige toepaslike antwoord)

2x2=(4)

5.6 Konsekwensies(gevolge) van Christus se soewereiniteit

Hy ken die mense se dade –

Hy sal alle mense oordeel.

Hy is alwetend – hy ken die mense se sonde en wat tekortsiet in elke gemeente.

Hy sal die ewige lewe gee – die tweede dood sal die gelowige nie tref nie.

Hy sal saam met die gelowige feesmaal hou

Hy sal sy soewereiniteit deel.

Die gelowige moet volhard in sy geloof.

Die ongelowige moet hom bekeer anders

sal hy gestraf word.

Christus het alle mag om te oordeel.

Hy het "'n skerp swaard met twee snykante."

8x2=(16)

[80]

AFDELING C

VRAAG 6

6.1 Kern van die Christelike geloof is in die Bybel omvat:

God openbaar Homself direk en indirek in die Bybel.

Die Bybel getuig van wat God tussen mense gedoen het.

Dit bewerkstellig geloof in die gelowige.

Die lei die mens na God – bring hom tot vrede met God.

Dit is 'n riglyn vir 'n geheiligde lewe.

Dit leer die gelowige om in liefde te lewe teenoor sy naaste.

Dit leer die gelowige wat sonde is en lei hom tot bekering.

Dit leer die name van God/Sy verhouding met mense/Sy verbond.

Dit leer die gelowige van Jesus Christus/Sy

sterwe/opstanding/hemelvaart/wederkoms.

Dit leer die begrip Drie-eenheid

Die gelowige leer van vergifnis/opstanding en die

Ewige Lewe.

8x2=(16)

6.2 Karaktertrekke van die kerk

Christus is Hoof van die kerk

Die Kerk het sy bestaan aan Christus self te danke, nie die werk van mense nie.

Christus het nie net die Kerk gestig nie, maar hy is altyd daar om dit te onderhou en te regeer.

Die Kerk is alle gelowiges (die liggaam) en Christus is die hoof.

Christus is die Heerser (die kop) en sonder Hom kan die liggaam nie bestaan nie.

Die gelowiges het elkeen 'n funksie in die Kerk soos lede van die liggaam.

Die kerk is universeel:

Christus wou Sy Kerk verenig gehad het.

Daar is slegs een Kerk van Christus.

'n Ander woord is katoliek/algemeen.

Christus wil hê die kerk moet 'n eenheid vorm (verenig wees).

'n Verenigde Kerk praat met een stem en oortuig die wêreld makliker van sy boodskap.

Dit is nie beperk tot een plek/taal/tyd of ruimte nie.

Omdat ons mense is, is die eenheid van die Kerk nog onvolmaak – verskille in geloof.

Dit is die plig van elke Christen om te streef en bid vir verdraagsaamheid wat sal lei tot ware eensgesindheid (ekumeniese/universele beweging).

15x2=(30)

6.3 Die Tweede Gebod**6.3.1 Maak van beelde:**

God het die aanbidding van beelde (standbeelde) verbied.

Die mens aanbid altyd wat vir hom as die belangrikste in die lewe is.

Al die tyd, energie, geld en gedagtes word daaraan spandeer.

In die O.T. is baie afgode aanbid en profete het dit veroordeel.

Israel het dikwels hierdie gebod oortree en is deur profete veroordeel.

God is vry en is oral teenwoordig, kan nie deur mense beperk word nie.

God sal optree en sal verseker dat slegs Hy en Sy regte erken word

God duld nie mededingers nie.

Hy vereis om geëer en aanbid te word as die enigste God.

Die gelowige moet God alleen aanbid om vrede in sy gemoed te kry.

Afgodediens word deur God verbied.

Christus is die enigste ware beeld van God.

8x2=(16)

6.3.2 Rede waarom gebod nagekom moet word:

- Hierdie deel van die Gebod is 'n konstante herrinering aan ons dat ons 'n verantwoordelikheid het teenoor mekaar, veral ons nasate (kinders).
- In hierdie deel van die Gebod waarsku God die Israelite teen een van die gevare van afgodediens –
 - hulle kinders sal dit ook doen en van God vervreemd raak.
 - hulle sal straf vir hulleself en baie geslagte veroorsaak.
 - lewensstyl wat die jaloerse God van Israel nie sal duld nie.

5x2=(10)

6.4 Ons Vader:

- God is Vader – hy is die Bron van alle lewe – Hy het 'n verhouding van liefde met Sy kinders deur Jesus. Hy voorsien, onderhou, regeer.
- Die frase 'Ons Vader' beskryf ons verhouding met ons medemens.
 - Ons is deel van God se familie.
 - Enige vorm van nasionaliseme, hoogmoedigheid, rassisme, klasonderskeid, kleurgrense wat teen mense diskrimineer pas nie by Ons Vader nie.
 - Christus openbaar God aan ons as ons Abba (Vader). 4x2=(8)
 - Ons kan 'n noue persoonlike verhouding hê met Hom.

[80]

VRAAG 7

7.1 God as vader:

In die Ou Testament

God was die Vader van Israel.

Israel is deur God uitverkies om Sy volk te wees.

God was die vader van die koning beskou.

Die koning verteenwoordig en praat namens die volk by God. 4x2=(8)

In die Nuwe Testament

God is die vader van individu.

Elkeen is verantwoordelik om God te eer as vader.

Hy is Abba of Vader. Die woord 'Abba' dui op 'n persoonlike verhouding tussen die individu en God. 4x2=(8)

7.2 Werklikheid en betekenis van die opstanding vir 'n Christen

Jesus het op die derde dag opgestaan.

Hy was werklik dood.

God die Vader het Hom opgewek.

Sy opstanding het werklik plaasgevind:

Niemand het Hom gesien opstaan nie.

Vroeg die Sondagmôre het vroue gegaan
om Sy liggaam te self – graf was leeg.

Profesie is vervul dat Hy na drie dae opgewek sou word.

Hy verskyn aan baie mense.

Die leë graf was nie die enigste bewys nie.

Hy verskyn aan die Emmausgangers, Sy dissipels, Petrus.

Hy is opgewek met 'n verheerlikte liggaam:

Dit lyk asof Christus se verheerlikte liggaam nie presies soos Sy fisiese liggaam gelyk het nie. Op meer as een geleentheid is Hy nie onmiddellik erken nie. 5x2=(10)

Betekenis vir Christene**Die Opstanding is die basis vir die Christelike geloof:**

- As Christus nie uit die dood opgestaan het nie, het ons niks om julle te leer nie en het julle niks om te glo nie.

Ons sal ook eendag opgewek word.

- Christus gee aan ons die hoop op die Ewige lewe.

Ons sal ook verheerlikte liggame hê, soos Christus.

- Paulus sê ons sterflike liggame sal onsterflik gemaak word en ons fisiese liggame sal geestelik word.

Ons word geroep om ambassadeurs van die Koninkryk te word.

- Ons moet bekering en die vergiffenis van sondes aan alle nasies verkondig.

5x2=(10)

7.3 Die Sesde gebod:

Enigiets wat tot moord aanleiding kan gee, moet vermy word – woede, mense vloek (geestelike dood).

Suiwer gedagtes en begeertes is belangrik.

Alle wettige, Godvresende gesag moet erken word. Bid vir hulle in gesag.

Probleme met gesag moet uitgepraat word.

Geweld in rolprente, videos, televisieprogramme en koerante beïnvloed mense om te glo dat geweld aanvaarbaar is.

Mense dink geweld is die antwoord as jy kwaad of ontsteld raak.

Hulle begin glo dat "die doel die middel heilig".

Die Bybel leer ons dat moord nie vir God aanvaarbaar is nie. 'n Christen moet hierdie moeilike aangeleentheid verantwoordelik en in gebed nader.

Hulle het respek vir menslike lewe en weet die mens is na God se beeld gemaak.

In die O.T. is hulle wat hierdie gebod verbreek het, gestraf.

Doodstraf was vanaf die begin daar.

Drank-, alcohol-, dwelm- en tabakmisbruik word verbied.

Selfmoord word verbied, aborsie, genadedood.

Enigiets wat ons lewe in gevaar stel, word verbied.

(ope memo)

15x2=(30)

7.4 Gebed in afsondering en in die openbaar.

Christus is ons voorbeeld.

Christus het in die openbaar gebid (openbare aanbidding in die sinagoge/saam met Sy dissipels). Mat 12:9, Luk 4:16

Hy het saam met Sy dissipels gebid. (Joh 17)

Tog het Hy ook in privaatheid gebid. –

Hy het eenkant (privaat) gebid voor die verkiesing van Sy dissipels/apostels. (Luk 6:12)

Christus veroordeel openbare gebed om ander mense te probeer beïdruk.

Hy kritiseer lang, betekenislose gebede en die herhaling van mooi woorde.

As ons tot God bid, moet ons eerlik en opreg wees.

Ons moet God loof en prys en ons behoefts aan Hom bekend maak.

Tydens belangrike gebeurtenisse in ons lewens moet ons na God gaan en Sy hulp vra.

7x2=(14)

[80]

VRAAG 8

8.1 Algemene openbaring is onvoldoende vir redding:

*Algemene openbaring is die kennis wat alle mense kan kry oor God in die natuur, geskiedenis of gewete.

Algemene openbaring het egter hierdie beperkinge:

- Sedert Adam se sondeval is dit oop vir verderf en kan dit misverstaan word

*Die mense se sondige weë verhoed dat die waarheid bekend raak.

*Die mens is geneig om te glo wat hy wil en om sy eie begeertes te bevredig.

*God kon nie Homself op hierdie wyse bekendmaak nie.

*Die algemene openbaring leer nie van Jesus nie.

*Die verlossingsboodskap kan nie uit die algemene openbaring kom nie.

*In die natuur, geskiedenis of jou gewete kan jy nie byvoorbeeld God se name, of Jesus se kruisdood, verlossing, opstanding of ewige lewe leer ken nie.

*Slegs deur die besondere openbaring (Bybel) kan jy leer wat sonde is en hoe om daarvan verlos te word.

4x2=(8)

8.2 God se houding teenoor die sondige mens.

- Die mens het ontrou aan God geword vanweë sy sonde (Heb 3:12).
- Die mens was ongehoorsaam teenoor God, sy Skepper geword.
- God het die mens na Sy beeld geskape.
- Die mens was die kroon van die skepping.
- God het die mens met vrye wil geskape.
- Hy kon kies om die proefgebod te gehoorsaam of om dit nie te doen nie.
- Sy keuse was om teen God te draai – hy wou vry wees.
- Dit was 'n valse vryheid.
- Op hierdie wyse het sonde in die wêreld ontstaan.
- Die verhouding tussen God en mens is gebreek, tog draai God nie Sy rug op die mens nie.
- God het nie die mens in 'n toestand van sonde gelaat nie, omdat Hy onmiddelik die pad na redding aan te dui. (Gen 3:15)
- God gee aan alle mense die geleentheid om Hom deur Sy skepping te leer ken. (Rom 1:20, 21)
- Om Israel te help om nie te sondig nie, het God hulle die Wet (Dekaloog) gegee.
- Paulus verduidelik wat werklik tel is dat 'n mens 'n regverdige lewe voor God lei.
- Paulus benadruk dat gehoorsaamheid aan die wet sonder geloof nie voldoende is nie.
- God red die mens deur hulle aanvaarding van Jesus.
- Volgens Johannes beskou God ons as Sy kinders, ondanks ons sonde. (1 Joh 3:1)
- Christus het die Bose (Satan) verslaan en dit vir ons moontlik gemaak om kinders van God te word.
- Die mens moet liefhê soos Christus; Hy is die Blye Boodskap en het Sy lewe vir ons afgelê.
 - As ons liefhet soos Jesus, sal ons eensgesind met God leef.

7x2=(14)

8.3 Die Heilige Gees se goddelike eienskappe.

Die H.G. is ook heilig, soos God.

Die getuienis van die Heilige Gees is duidelik uit die opwekking van Jesus.

Hy is ewig. Alwetend.

Miskenning van die HG is verwerping van God – dit leer die Bybel.

Hy gee Goddelike opdragte – Gee ons lewe.

Lastering teen die H.G. is die grootste sonde waarvoor daar geen vergifnis is nie.

Hy is die derde persoon van die Drie-eenheid.

Jesus belowe dat die H.G. gestuur sal word in Sy plek.

Die H.G. as "Ek" gee opdragte.

Hy verenig ons met Christus – stel ons in staat om die Goddelike waarheid te verstaan.

Met die H.G. sluit Christus die Nuwe Verbond in mense se harte.

8x2=(16)

8.4 Die doel van die Wet vir Christene

- Die Nuwe Wet eis 'n nuwe ingesteldheid teenoor die ou Wet.
- Jesus benadruk dat wetsgehoorsaming ter wille van die openbare mening is om dit te misbruik.
- Die Nuwe Wet eis die regte ingesteldheid teenoor God.
- Christene gehoorsaam die Wet omdat hulle God liefhet en vertrou, nie omdat hulle straf vrees nie.
- Die Wet maak die mens bewus van sy sonde.
- Die Wet herrinner ons dat ons 'n Verlosser nodig het oor ons sondaars is.
- Die Wet maak die mens bewus van wat reg is.
- Paulus verwerp nie Wetsonderhouding nie.
- Hy besef dat die Wet jou lei na God.
- Hy sê dat redding geleë is in geloof, nie wetsonderhouding.
- Die funksie van die Wet is om die weg na Christus aan te wys.
- Die Wet toon aan hoe ons 'n lewe van dankbaarheid moet lei.
- Die Wet berei die mensdom voor vir Jesus.
- Ons kan nie voorgee ons is life vir God as ons Sy Wet verontagsaam en nie ons naaste liefhet nie.

6x2=(12)

8.5 Laaste drie bedes van Ons Vader-gebed

8.5.1 Vier bede: Gee ons vandag ons daaglikse brood

Die woord "brood" word hier in 'n letterlike en figuurlike sin gebruik, Dit verwys nie net na die werklike brood nie.

Ons vra God vir ons materiële behoeftes vir ons menslike lewe, wat Gesondheid en geleenthede insluit.

Ons erken dat God die gewer van alle dinge is.

Bid vir die behoeftes van alle mense.

Dit maak nie saak hoe nietig ons behoefte is nie, ons kan dit aan God stel.

Jesus verwys na Homself as die 'Brood van die Lewe'.

Ons moet egter net van God vra wat nodig is, dit is verkeerd om vir luukshede te bid.

Hierdie gebed is beslis vir ons eie behoeftes, maar ons mag nie nalaat om ook vir die behoeftes van ons medemens te bid nie.

5x2=(10)

8.5.2 Vyfde bede: Vergeef ons oortredinge soos wat ons diegene vergeef wat teen ons sondig.

- Die mens het vergiffenis van sy sondes en sy mislukking van liefde teenoor God nodig.
- Die mens wil sy persoonlike verhouding van liefde met God herstel.
- Ons moet mekaar (naaste/medemens) ook vergewe.
- Ons moet mekaar vergeef soos Jesus gesê het: Sewentig maal sewe.

5x2=(10)

8.5.3 Laat ons nie in versoeking kom nie, maar verlos ons van die bese.

God versoek niemand nie – versoeking kom van die duiwel.
 Die duiwel het selfs vir Jesus versoek.
 Ons bid dat ons nie bo ons kragte versoek sal word nie.
 Ons erken dat God ons moet help en beskerm.
 God laat versoeking toe om ons geloof te versterk.
 God gee aan ons die krag om versoeking te kan weerstaan.

5x2=(10)

[80]

VRAAG 9

9.1 **Hoe en waarom het God alles geskep.**

God het die wêreld geskep om Sy liefde te deel.
 Alles wat bestaan is deur God geskep.
 Hy skep alles uit niks.
 Hy het gespreek en dit was so.
 Jesus was God se "Woord" deur wie Hy skep.
 Die H.G. was ook teenwoordig – "sweef oor die waters"
 Die mens was die kroon van God se skepping.
 God was tevrede met Sy skepping.
 Alles was goed.
 Die skepping openbaar die heerlijkheid van God.

4x2=(8)

9.2 **Die unieke verhouding tussen Jesus en God:**

Jesus noem God "my Vader".
 Hy is God se enigste Seun.
 Hy is God se natuurlike Seun.
 Jesus is die Logos – "Woord".
 Jesus was saam met God van die begin af daar.
 God het Sy enigste Seun gestuur na die wêreld.
 Jesus het eerstehandse kennis van God.
 Sy woorde is die woorde van die Vader.
 God het alles aan Jesus oorhandig.
 Seun en Vader is een.

6x2=(12)

9.3 Die woord "Here":

Die Griekse woord is ***kurios***

Daar is vier betekenis vir hierdie woord:

- (a) Absolute eienaarskap – Jesus is die alleeneienaar van al Sy besittings.
- (b) Absolute meester – Jesus het beheer oor Sy onderdane en hulle onderwerp hulle vrywillig aan hulle Here.
- (c) Absolute heerser – Jesus het totale mag en gesag: Hy regeer sonder enige hulp.
- (d) Absolute godheid – Jesus deel Sy gesag met geen ander nie. 5x2=(10)

9.4 Die wederkoms:

9.4.1 Doel en wanneer sal dit plaasvind

Dit is 'n realiteit – dit het alreeds begin.

Dit is eers wanneer ons sterf wat ons volkome in die Ewige Lewe ingaan.

Niemand weet presies wanneer dit sal plaasvind nie – nie eers Jesus nie, net die Vader weet.

Dit sal kom soos 'n dief in die nag (onverwags).

Baie tekens kan dit voorafgaan.

Jesus Christus sal met Sy opgestane liggaam op die wolke verksyn.

Almal sal Hom sien.

Chaos sal uitbreek en die wêreld sal in sy plek gemaak word.

Die wat nog leef en die wat reeds gesterf het, sal geoordeel word.

Hulle wat bose dade gedoen het, sal gestraf word.

Hulle wat goeie dade gedoen het, sal beloon word.

Die skepping sal hernu en verander word.

Christus sal heers.

Die Koninkryk van God sal op die aarde gevestig word.

Geen trane, oorlog of misdaad

Daar sal 'n nuwe hemel en 'n nuwe aarde wees. 8x2=(16)

9.4.2 Ewige Lewe – hoe verkry?

Dit is 'n gawe van God

Dit is die gevolg/beloning vir geloof in Jesus Christus. 2x2=(4)

9.4.3 Ewige Lewe – wat verwag?

God beskik oor die Ewige Lewe.
 Diegene wat in Christus glo, kan ook die ewige lewe kry.
 Dit is 'n gawe van God.
 Deur in Christus te glo, kry jy dit.
 God wil nie hê dat enigiemand verlore gaan nie.
 Daar sal ons saam met God wees.
 Geen honger, dors of swaarkry
 Geen dood, rou, huil of pyn.
 God is verenig met ons op die nuwe aarde/hemel.
 Jy kry dit van die oomblik dat jy Jesus aanneem/glo.
 Daar is nie langer 'n skeiding tussen God en die mens nie, maar volmaakte harmonie.
 Nie net vir die toekoms voortbestem nie.
 Dit begin wanneer 'n mens deur die Heilige Gees wedergebore word.
 Met die dood gaan ons dit heeltemal binne as die gelowige permanent met God verenig word.
 Die H.G. help ons om in geloof te lewe, lei ons in Christus te glo en verseker ons van die Ewige Lewe.

5x2=(10)

9.5 **Ander valse gode vandag**

Die mens skep nog steeds valse gode:
 Geld/bygelowe/politiek/ambisie.
 Geloof in enige van bg. is afgodediens.
 Enige ander ding/persoon waarin jy al jou vertrouwe plaas, is 'n afgod.
 Heksery, fortuinvertellery, noodlot, aanbidding van voorvaders is alles verbode.
 'n Ware gelowige moet deur die H.G. gelei word.

5x2=(10)

9.6 **Die Heilige Gees in die Christen se gebedslewe:**

Die gelowige (Christen) ontvang die H.G. as gawe.
 God stuur die H.G. sodat die Christen kan bid.
 Die H.G. help die gelowige om reg te bid met die regte ingesteldheid.
 Hy help die Christen in sy swakheid.
 Die mense weet nie altyd wat om te bid nie.
 Hy 'vertaal' die gebed van die mens aan God.
 Die H.G. pleit by die Vader namens die gelowige.
 Hy lei die Christen in die waarheid/tot ware aanbidding.
 Hy help die Christen in die ware verering van God.
 Die H.G. help dat die Christen insig kry na die wil van God.

5x2=(10)

[80]

TOTAL: 400