

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

BIBLICAL STUDIES HG

QUESTION 1

- 1.1.1 Matthew: only Gospel which uses the word "church". (Matt. 18:17)
- 1.1.2 Matthew: Jesus' genealogy goes back to Abraham, the father of the Jewish nation / the son of king David. (Matt. 1:1).
- 1.1.3 Mark: starts his gospel to show that Jesus is the Son of God. (Mark 1:1)
- 1.1.4 Luke: Gospel of Praise / Gospel of Prayer / special accounts about the feelings of women. (Luke 1:46) 4x2=(8)
- 1.2 **Columns:**
- 1.2.1 E
- 1.2.2 F
- 1.2.3 C
- 1.2.4 A
- 1.2.5 B 5X2=(10)
- 1.3 **True or False**
- 1.3.1 False
- 1.3.2 False
- 1.3.3 False
- 1.3.4 False 4x2=(8)
- 1.4 **Names of Persons**
- 1.4.1 Philemon
- 1.4.2 Paul
- 1.4.3 James 3x2=(6)
- 1.5 **Meaning of words**
- 1.5.1 Ecclesia: church. For Jews it is a religious gathering, for Greeks it is a political gathering. A group of Christians / various congregations.
- 1.5.2 Parousia: Day of Christ / Second coming of Christ.
- 1.5.3 Koinonia: communion / membership / good relationship / true friendship / togetherness. 3x2=(6)

1.6 Multiple choice questions

- 1.6.1 D
- 1.6.2 C
- 1.6.3 A
- 1.6.4 A
- 1.6.5 B

5X2=(10)

1.7 John 11:25

1.7.1 John

(2)

1.7.2 When God revealed Himself to Moses, He called Himself "I am". The name "I am" refers to God. Jesus is referring to God and stressing his relationship with his father – that they are one. Jesus completes the statement "I am".

(2)

1.7.3 Jesus came to earth to give eternal life to man by paying the price for our sins and dying on the cross. In this way, even after our earthly bodies have passed away, we will be able to live in heaven with Him eternally.

2x2=(4)

1.7.4 I am the bread of life.
I am the light of the world.
I am the gate for the sheep
I am the good shepherd
I am the way, the truth and the life.
I am the real vine.

3x2=(6)

1.8 General letters

- 1.8.1 James
- 1.8.2 James
- 1.8.3 II John
- 1.8.4 I Peter

4x2=(8)

1.9 Commandments

- 1.9.1 Eight: Do not steal.
- 1.9.2 Fifth: Respect your Father and Mother
- 1.9.3 Sixth: Do not commit murder.

3x2=(6)

1.10 Salt for all mankind
Light for the whole world.

2x2=(4)
[80]

QUESTION 2

2.1 The Synoptic problem

- * To see together / taking a comprehensive view.
- * Matthew, Mark and Luke – synoptic Gospels
- * We must read them together

Problem: *How can three different people*

- * writing for three different destinations
 - * at three different places
 - * at different times.
 - * write gospels very similar are outline, content and language?
 - * How can we explain then the differences we can find in these gospels?
- * 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; 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.
 - * Similarity in contents: some stories are found only in one gospel, others are found in two or three gospels
In most cases, they are quite similar.

8x2=(16)

2.2 Comparison between the language and style of Matthew and Mark

Mark:

Writes in poor Greek.
 Completely ignores subordinate clauses and joins clauses with 'and'.
 Shows no concern for the correct use of prepositions.
 Uses same words over and over.
 Shows great liking for words such as 'at once' and 'as soon as'
 Uses the historic present tense.
 Uses Aramaic words and translates them
 Tells the story as a child would tell it.
 Writes with simplicity and realism.

Matthew:

It is a very systematic gospel
 Organises his material into five main sections
 Usually arranges things in threes, fives, sevens
 Greek is better than Mark's
 Avoid the name of God
 Uses the word "church"
 Gives the names of the prophets
 Does not translate the Hebrew words of Jesus
 Most complete Gospel

8x2=(16)

2.3 Pauline letters:(a) Letters to young congregation and the main theme of each: (missionary letters)

- I Thessalonians: Paul answers questions about, Christ's Second Coming (the Parousia) and they must always be ready when the Lord comes again.
- II Thessalonians: There were more questions on the Parousia and Paul explains to them that they may not stop working.
- Galatians: Paul explains that faith in Christ and not the Law saves man. A Christian is free from the bondage of the Jewish Law.
- I Corinthians: There was corruption and disorder in the Church of Corinth. Paul condemns immorality and divorce, answers questions about food offered to idols and speaks about public worship and the importance of love.
- II Corinthians: Paul is happy at the good news Titus has brought him and speaks about his own ministry – he also defends his right to be an apostle.
- Romans: In this letter Paul explains how all men are justified through their faith in Jesus Christ. The new Christian way of life demands love among themselves.

(b) The captivity or prison letters:

- Philippians: This letter is one of joy and encouragement in the midst of difficulties, warning against Judaists.
- Philemon: Paul writes to Philemon about Philemon's slave Onesimus who robbed him, and asks that he be taken back
- Colossians: Paul explains that through Christ God created the world and that through him, God will save humankind from sin.
- Ephesians: *Paul explains that God's plan was to make Christ the head of a new brotherhood which embraces both Jews and Gentiles alike. Christ unites all nations and people in the church.*

(c) Pastoral letters:

- I Timothy: He encourages Timothy to remember his pastoral duties. Teaches him how the church should be run
- Titus Paul describes the duties of various groups in the church. There is a need for Christian conduct.
- II Timoteus: Paul's final instructions. Timothy must remain faithful and devote himself fully to the Gospel.

15x2=(30)

2.4 The author of the letter of James.

- * He refers to himself as “a servant of God...”
- * There are at least three persons who bear the name “James”
- * It could not be James, the brother of John, the son of Zebedee, as he was an apostle and the author does not claim to be one.
- * He was also beheaded by Herod Agrippa in the early forties before this letter was written.
- * James, the son of Alpheus, was also an apostle.
- * It seems likely that it was written by James, the brother of the Lord.
- * He did not believe in Jesus before the resurrection.
- * Jesus appeared to him personally after the resurrection
- * He became an influential leader in the church in Jerusalem.
- * As all of the New Testament letters written by apostles clearly state their authority, this definitely supports the argument that James, the brother of Jesus wrote it.
- * He has sufficient status and authority in the church in his own right to have been able to write a letter such as this.
- * The author makes great deal of use of the Old Testament type of wisdom.
- * This letter is very concrete in keeping with the Jewish way of thinking.
- * There are many overlaps with the sayings of Jesus as recorded in Matthew.
- * He became a pillar of the church, together with Peter and John.
- * He was given the name James the Just and was highly respected in the Church.
- * He was also known as “camel's knees”.
- * When Paul visited Jerusalem in about 57 A.D. James was still to be as recognised leader.
- * According to Eusibius, James was hurled from the roof of the temple and stoned by the Pharisees – he thus died for his faith.

10x2=(20)
[80]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Luke: campaigner for human rights. (Open memo – any relevant facts receive marks.)

1.

- Luke stresses that Samaritans and Gentiles have a place in God's Kingdom.
- The Good Samaritan is praised for what he did.
- Of the ten lepers, only the Samaritan returns to thank God.
- It was in a Gentile centurion (Roman soldier) that Jesus found faith which he had never found in Israel.
- Luke shows that God's Kingdom is also for the poor.
- The parable of the rich man and Lazarus.
- God chose a poor woman to be the mother of His Son.
- Mary could only sacrifice two pigeons after Jesus was circumcised.
- Jesus preached that a man's life cannot be evaluated in terms of his material possessions.
- Amongst Jesus' friends was the wealthy Joseph of Arimathaea.
- Jesus was also a guest in a Pharisee's house.
- Jesus also visited the tax collector, Zachariah.
- Jesus dealt gently with the woman who was a sinner (a prostitute) and who poured perfume on His feet.
- Even women belong in the circle of Jesus' love
- He tells of Elizabeth, Mary, Anna and Mary Magdalene.

13x2=(26)

3.2 Epaphroditus:

He was sent by the Philippians to Rome to bring a gift to Paul.

Took very ill whilst there and nearly died

Paul is returning him to let them see he is better

They had heard of his illness and became worried.

Paul sent this letter with him to assure them that he didn't abandon Paul.

Paul loved him and was very happy that he had recovered.

Church should receive him with joy Paul loves Epaphroditus

5x2=(10)

3.3 Philippians: message to believersHumility:

- Paul encouraged the Philippians not to be selfish.
- They must go on loving and sharing what they had with others.
- In times of trouble they must stand united.
- Pride will break up their community life.
- The only cure lies in imitating Christ. Christ's way of behaving should be theirs. He is their example. He was humble.

Unity:

Paul appeals to Euodia and Syntyche to end their quarrel and work together in harmony.

They must keep on praying – that will keep them in union with Christ.

They must put into practice what they have learnt.

Joy

Joy is the main theme – used at least sixteen times.

Although he is in jail, he is still joyful.

If they dedicate themselves to God their lives will also be joyful.

Their lives should shine like lights in the world

(Learners must use the three themes.)

3x4=(12)

3.4 James and Paul in contradiction

James is not attacking faith – he insists that faith must produce good actions.

Paul said that only faith is important and not your good works
James quotes Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac to prove real faith that reveals itself in action.

Paul quotes the same sacrifice to illustrate that salvation is achieved by faith and not by works

The main issue is that you must prove your faith by doing what God wants.
"Show me how anyone can have faith without actions. I will show you my faith by my actions". (James 2:18)

[Open memo]

6x2=(12)

3.5 Christ's Sovereignty over His church on earth:

3.5.1 The greatness of His Sovereignty (1:5)

He is ever present to His church.

He did not abandon His people.

He is omniscient (all knowing).

He is equal to God. He is divine.

The first and the last.

He rules over kings: all the kings and over all the nations

5x2=(10)

3.5.2 The Uniqueness of Christ's Sovereignty

He is seen as priest.

He does the work of a priest: He offered Himself in sacrifice.

He has made us priests: He will give the faithful a new name.

He will share His priesthood: They will sit beside Him.

He wants to exalt His followers to kings.

5x2=(10)
[80]

QUESTION 4

4.1 How did John use the Word Logos

In Greek logos means mind and word.

The Greeks (Stoics) argued that the order in the universe could not have come about by chance.

They argued that logos the mind of God, was responsible for the orderliness in the world.

They also attributed to logos man's ability to think.

He used the word logos to help the Greeks understand the good news.

Before the world was created logos (the word) existed

Through logos, the Word God made all things

The word logos were the source of life.

The word logos became human in Jesus.

In Jesus you see the Logos of God.

The Jews understood Logos as word.

The Jews knew about the power of the word of God.

In the beginning God spoke and the world was created.

He presents this powerful word that becomes human as Jesus.

John 1:1 "In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God

And the Word was God..."

6x2=(12)

4.2 Why are Paul's letters significant

He does not write about the work and life of Christ

but tries to explain the teaching of Christ., i.e. doctrine

It influenced the whole of Christianity

Every movement of Christian thought has developed from a Pauline basis

Paul wrote to people with problems

He answered questions and gave solutions

He described the character of the redeeming work of Christ

All forgiveness comes from the cross

For Christ himself, the cross is part of his mission

He discusses the consequences of the gospel of Jesus

The message of the letters of Paul has the same impact today as in the time it was written

Paul spoke in a way all people could understand.

He teaches about the mystery of Christ

He rebukes and encourages

Gives instructions for Christian life and behaviour

8x2=(16)

4.3 The background and destination of Philippians:

Founded in 360 BC by Alexander the Great.

Named after his father, Philip of Macedonia.

Veteran soldiers settled there.

The Latin language was used.

Roman law controlled the city.

It was a pagan city.

(Not more than 8 marks for this part)

Destination:

Paul, Silas and Timothy visited the city during Paul's second missionary journey.

First church in Europe

Paul couldn't find a synagogue there. A small group of women gathered for prayer by the river-side.

Lydia from Thyatira (a dealer in purple cloth) was the first convert.

She opened her home to Paul and his travelling companions.

Paul cured a slave-girl who was possessed by an evil spirit and as a result, Paul and Silas were whipped and thrown into jail.

When Paul left Philippi, there was already a group of believers there.

(rest of the 8 marks.)

8x2=(16)

4.4 Similarities and Differences between the fourth Gospel and the three letters of John:

Similarities:

- * Similar ideas. "Being of God", "walking in the light": only John uses this ideas.
- * Structure: the gospel and the first letter start with the "Word of Life" and end that through believing in the Son of God you receive eternal life.
- * Antithesis is used in both: "life and death" "sons of God and sons of the devil".

4x2=(8)

Differences

- * Words: In the gospel – glory, Holy Spirit, mission, judgement. In the letters – anointing, seed of God, Parousia, enemy of Christ.
- * Concept of the Paraclete: gospel – refer to the Holy Spirit Letters – refer to Christ.
- * Old Testament: gospel – often referred to and quoted letters – only once referred to, never quoted.
- * Theological ideas: gospel – Christ has already come and is present in all those who believe in Him. Letters – stress the second coming of Christ (Parousia).

4x2=(8)

4.5 RevelationProphetic Book

A prophet thinks in terms of the world he is living in.
 He summons people to obey and serve God in their everyday lives.
 He speaks to the people of his day and challenges them with God's message.

John summons men in Revelation to serve God in the present world by proclaiming as a prophet who God the Father the Son and the Holy Spirit is. His prophetic message is one of encouragement and hope.

John proclaims God's absolute perfection he indirectly explains who God is. John proclaims that God's plan of salvation will be completed in Christ. Christians who suffer as a result of their faith will receive honour, glory and praise.

Apocalyptic Book

John describes the destruction of this world and says it will be replaced by a new heaven, a new earth and a new Jerusalem.

John calls it an apocalypse (opening words)

John wrote it during a time of persecution.

It was written to encourage Christians who were being persecuted by the Romans

It consists of accounts of visions about the future.

He was in these visions how the world would be destroyed and then totally replaced by a new one.

John uses symbols to describe the new world (colours, numbers, animals and parts of the body)

All have a symbolic meaning.

John interprets present events in terms of a future reality.

Only the faithful will be able to enjoy complete happiness in the new world.

10x2=(20)
[80]

QUESTION 55.1 Luke-Gospel of prayer

- * Jesus prays before His baptism
- * Jesus prays before selecting the Twelve Apostles
- * Jesus prays before His glorification
- * Jesus prays in Gethsemane
- * Jesus prays for Peter that his faith must not fail him
- * In Luke, there are two prayer parables, the one of the friend asking for bread at midnight and the other the persistent widow
- * Great songs of joy also appear in this gospel, e.g. Mary, Elizabeth and Zechariah.
- * Gospel filled with people who praise God.

7x2=(14)

5.2 John attacks Gnosticism and his important truths about Jesus:

- Some believe that Jesus was one of God's emanations
- They held that He was in no way God.
- He was like a semi – god simply a part of a chain of lesser beings which stretched between God and the world.
- John challenged this heresy with John 1:18
- Before the world existed he was with God and was the same as God.
- The father had made him known.

They also believe that:

- Body is matter and God could have nothing to do with matter.
- The belief that Jesus was some Ghost without real flesh and blood.
- They believe that Jesus had no footprints because his body had neither weight nor substance.
- It was to counter this belief that John stressed that the word became flesh
- John stressed from the beginning that all things were made by God
- Not one thing in all creation was made without him.
- This was to counter the heresy of the Gnostics.
- They believe that the creator – god was different to the real God.
- He was also ignorant of Him and actively hostile towards him.
- They believe the real God has nothing to do with the creation of the world.

10x2=(20)

(Learners may also give the truths about Jesus separately)

- He existed from the beginning.
- He is the Messiah.
- He is truly and fully man.
- He is without sin.
- He is the Paraclete – a person who is called in to help.

3x2=(6)

5.3 The circumstances in which Paul finds himself and his prospects.

Paul is in prison.

He mentions the guards of Caesar.

It must be in Rome.

He may see some visitors.

Paul knows he is going to die.

That doesn't matter because he then will be with Christ.

If he stays alive, he will be glad – he can carry on preaching.

He hope to visit them soon.

His plan is to send Timothy to them.

Even if he is in prison, he doesn't need anything.

Epaphroditus was with him, but Paul sent him back.

Paul was in four prisons.

Philippi, Jerusalem and Cesarea.

10x2=(20)

5.4 Revelation:Date:

The churches in Asia Minor were established by 96 A.D.

Each church has a history already.

Before 96 AD there couldn't be seven churches.

John's knowledge of the churches suggests that he had stayed with them

It is accepted that he only visited Asia

Minor in 67 AD – reason why

Revelation was written later.

Domitian was emperor of Rome from 81 to 96 AD.

Near the end of his reign Christians were very cruelly persecuted

Many of the early Church Fathers accepted this date: Irenaeus,

Eusebius and Jerome.

Patmos:

Political prisoners were sent there for hard labour.

John said he was on Patmos (1:9)

10x2=(20)
[80]

QUESTION 66.1 **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.

4x2=(8)

6.2 "The essence of Christian belief is contained in the Bible".

II Tim. 3:16 "All Scripture is inspired by God and is useful for teaching the truth, rebuking error, correcting faults, and giving instruction for right living."

- 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.

7x2=(14)

6.3 Jesus was anointed to a threefold office

Prophet

- He fulfilled the messianic role of a prophet
- God put his word in the mouth of Jesus
- He said everything God commanded Him to say
- The scripture was fulfilled
- Ascribed to himself the prophetic role of Messiah
- The spirit of the Lord was upon him
- To bring the Good News.

Priest

- He fulfilled the messianic role of a High Priest
- As a High Priest, He had to intervene between God and Man
- He brought sacrifice on the day of Atonement
- Jesus brought redemption for our sins – He offered himself.
- He died on the cross
- An old testament Priest was a link between God and Man
- In the New Testament Jesus was the High Priest.
- To serve God on their behalf

King

- Indicated as king at his birth – King like king David
- There will be no end to his kingdom – this power is for ever.
- The Jews mocked him as King
- Pilate: "Are you the king of the Jews"?
- Inscription on the cross indicated him as King
- Sitting at God's right hand is a sign of a king's favour

3x6=(18)

6.4 Holy Spirit – forgiveness of sin:

- * Holy Spirit guided a Christian to redemption.
- * He gives faith to anyone who is prepared to open his heart and mind to God.
- * He makes it possible for a Christian to repent.
- * Holy Spirit makes people aware of their sins.
- * A change of heart leads to baptism.
- * The Holy Spirit keeps us right with God
- * The Holy Spirit is available to anyone who accepts God – He gives faith.
- * He will come to dwell within us.

7x2=(14)

6.5 Jesus fulfilled the Law

People cannot achieve their own salvation
 Pharisees tried to do it
 Christ is the true revelation
 He is the true Law of God
 Must have faith in Him
 Must not place trust in the works of the Law
 The Law makes people aware of their sins
 The Law does not help people to overcome sin
 The Law brings knowledge of sin
 The intention of the Law was to show people their weaknesses
 Shows he is in need of a Saviour
 Sin is to rebel against God
 The Law was in charge of us until Christ came
 The Law leads people to God
 Christ is the New Law
 A person is not free of every moral obligation
 He/she is free of the old Law and its burden
 People are still subjected to the Law of Christ
 It is a Law of love

9x2=(18)

6.6 Explain what Jesus meant by the words "When you pray, do not use a lot of meaningless words, as the Pagans do"

- The heathens often used repetitions during their religious ceremonies in an effort to manipulate their gods
- Jesus warned against this practice
- We can't force God to do our will by reciting the same prayer over and over
- Jesus encourages persistent prayer but condemns shallow repetition
We must pray in honesty and submit ourselves to the will of God
We pray so as to communicate with God.
- We should speak to God sincerely.
- Christ taught us the "Our Father" – a short meaningful prayer.
- We praise God and make our needs known.

4x2=(8)
[80]**QUESTION 7**7.1 What is meant by the statement, God provides, sustains and governs all things?**Gods Providence**

- * Related to the word provide
- * God provides His children with all that they need.
- * Word "providence" is not mentioned in the Bible, but the idea is.
- * God provides for the needs of the whole universe.
- * God is responsible for everything in existence
- * God provides for believers in a special way.

God's Sustenance:

- * To sustain means to keep it going.
- * God's life-giving Spirit is active in the universe
- * God has not abandoned His creation – He is active in the universe.
- * Christ said: "My father is always working, and I too must work.

God's Governance:

- * The word is related to the word govern – it refers to the fact that God rules everything in creation.
- * God governs all things through Christ.
- * God created the whole universe through Christ and for him.
- * God governs so that His plan of salvation can be fulfilled in Christ.
- * God saves mankind so that the relationship with Him could be re-established.
- * God has total authority over the universe

3x6=(18)

7.2 The Holy Spirit is our Comforter and Teacher

- The Holy Spirit is the paraclete.
- He is our Advocate, Helper and Counsellor
- He is called to replace Jesus
- Jesus promised the Holy Spirit as Helper to his disciples.
- He is called to reveal the Truth about God.
- He reveals Christ to the people.
- He enables them to choose between the right and wrong.
- He enables the disciples to remember what Christ taught them
- He is sent by the Father
- He gives hope to the persecuted ones
- He gives them strength to endure
- He has been called to convict man about sin, judgement and righteousness
- He exposes evil and good
- He has come to glorify Christ
- He teaches through the Word of God
- He inspires the writers of the Bible.

9x2=(18)

7.3 The tenth commandment.

What does it mean:

In the Old Testament

This commandment deals with a state of mind

It teaches that wrong ideas precede wrong actions

It calls for control of one's thoughts, emotions and will

It forbids desiring anything to such a degree that one is prepared to use any means to obtain it

It emphasises the idea that all sin originates within a person's heart

One can sin by means of one's desires

In the New Testament

The New Testament repeats this commandment

Christ teaches us to pray for sound and correct desires

He also gives us a solution to this problem in Matthew 6:33
 One can desire, but sin arises in the way in which one desires, and in what one desires

Today

A person is a striving being
 One must strive to be a good neighbour to all men

AND

How can it be applied today to stop violence

The Law teaches us not to have wrong desires and intentions

That our desires must be clean and good

That we must not be greedy

That we must not desire something of someone else

That our thoughts should be clean and pure

That we should be satisfied with what we have

Good desires are good/develop good desires.

Change of heart/attitude is necessary

We must exercise discipline over our thoughts and desires

We must develop love for our neighbours/all people

We must make prayer the central point of our lives

Prayer and confession of sin direct our heart and thoughts to do God's will 9x2=(18)

7.4 **Prayer is offered in private and in public**

Jesus prayed in private – in Room, close door and pray to a Father

i.e. Before choosing the twelve disciples

Prayer is offered in private when it is a personal dialogue between God and Man

Jesus also prayed in public

He took part in public worship in the synagogue

He prayed in public for his disciples in his high priestly prayer

He criticised the Pharisees who prayed in public just to impress others

He also criticised long meaningless prayers

Pray on Sabbath in the synagogue.

Jesus prayed at important moments of His life. 5x2=(10)

7.5 The Lord's Prayer:

7.5.1 May your Kingdom come

- Ask that God may rule us through His word and Spirit
- Ask that the Church on earth may grow and grow
- Christ brought God's Kingdom to earth
- We became heirs to this Kingdom through faith
- JOHN THE BAPTIST... Repent, for the Kingdom of God is at hand
- The Kingdom is already on earth
- Ask God that this Kingdom may come into our hearts
- The power of Satan must be broken 4x2=(8)

7.5.2 Give us today our daily bread

- Bread is used in a literal and figurative sense
- We also ask for good health
- Acknowledgement of God as Creator of everything
- We also pray for eternal life
- God will supply all our needs...in glory through Christ
- We may not ask God for luxuries
- We should also pray for fellowmen

4x2=(8)
[80]

QUESTION 8

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

Man became unfaithful to God as a result of his sin.

Man became disobedient towards God his Creator.

The freedom which followed after man had sinned was a false freedom, because man was subjected to the rule of Satan.

The relationship that existed between God and man was broken because of sin.

The relationship between God and the whole human race was affected.

God didn't let man remain in his state of sin, because He immediately showed the way of reconciliation.

God promised to send a saviour who will restore the relationship

The believer will be saved and raised from death.

Satan has no power over Christ.

6x2=(12)

8.2 Jesus

This Name comes from God himself

This Name is an expression of the Person of Jesus

It tells us who He is and what task He will accomplish

It is a personal Name which goes back to the original

Hebrew form "Joshua" (Jahweh is salvation)

In the Old Testament this name was especially connected with God.

This name was also applied to a number of important figures in the Old Testament

e.g. Joshua, the successor of Moses, as well as Joshua, the High Priest

In the time of Jesus this name was a common one

At least five high priests were called Jesus

A number of New testament figures also bear this name e.g.

Joshua Justus and the magician of Paphos

4x2=(8)

Lord

A title used for God in the O.T.

In the NT the apostles apply the title to Jesus and also the early church

In the NT it focuses especially upon Jesus' relationship with man

The accent is upon his Kingship and Lordship. His rule over the world in general and man specifically.

Mentioned more than 600 times in the NT

"Lord" is the translation of the Hebrew "adonai" (Lord, master, owner etc.) and the Greek word "Kurios"

"Lord" is also used or indicate the name "Jahweh" or Jehovah"

There are four meanings:

Absolute ownership and master

Absolute ruler and deity

4x2=(8)

8.3 Jesus ascension: promises and meanings:

* The promise of the Holy Spirit

The Spirit will be a Helper
He will bring to completion the work of Christ
The disciples will be baptised with the Spirit

* The promise of unity

Christ was no longer bound by space and time
He will be with people till the end of time
Christ prayed for the unity of His disciples

* The promise of preparing a place

There are many rooms in His Father's house
First He must be united with His Father
He is the Head of the Church
The members of the Church will also be united with God

* The promise of intercession

Christ is the High Priest
He made the eternal sacrifice on the cross
He sits at the right hand of God
He intercedes on behalf of Christians
He is the righteous One

4x4=(16)

8.4 Hallowed be thy Name:-- May your Name be honoured:

the word Holy means to consecrate or to sanctify / "hagios" = different
God's name belongs to Him alone
It has a specific meaning; is different; must always be respected
It describes the nature of His being. We must know Him in the right way.
We must treat it with reverence
His name must be honoured
We honour or glorify His name when our lives are such that they draw
others to Him
When we let the whole person of God live in us and reflect His glory
It describes him as father
Describes His relationship with creation
He will intervene in the world so that He will consecrate all men
Correlates to "Do not use my name for evil purposes"

James

He describes the tongue as untameable
 Everyone stumbles in word.
 The tongue is a fire – full of deadly poison
 With the tongue we bless and curse – that is condemned

6x2=(12)

8.5

- 8.5.1 Eighth commandment – do not steal.
 Ninth commandment – do not tell lies.

2x2=(4)

- 8.5.2 **Any relevant facts must receive marks Open memo – these are only guidelines**

Do not steal:

All forms of stealing are forbidden
 You must be honest in filling in these forms
 Benefiting ourselves at the expense of other people (the state) is forbidden.
 Do not selfishly accumulate wealth..
 You must work from your money – do not get it at the expense of others.
 The law underlines the right to ownership and the right to work.
 John the Baptist told tax collectors NOT to take more than they were owed.
 All people must now work and slowly accumulate property – nobody
 deserves to house stolen things.

Do not tell lies:

In this example false evidence is given – that is a lie.
 This commandment is concerned about the truth in every sphere of life.
 All evidence must always be true.
 The devil is the father of false witness
 Christ Himself is the Truth.

10x2=(20)
[80]**QUESTION 9**

- 9.1 The names of God is the Old Testament:

- EI: means strength or might. This word was used for men who were powerful. When referred to God it was qualified:- El-Shaddai (2)
- Elohim: Non-Israelites used this name to refer to their “gods” (plural). For the Israelites it means that God has many powers. Elohim – the one who had created everything in existence. (4)
- El-Shaddai: means “the One of the Mountain”. God is almighty. Mountains symbolise might and majesty. (2)
- Jahweh: the English translation for this name is “I am who I am”. God revealed Himself to Moses by this name. (4)

Adonai: It means Lord and was used instead of Jahweh (2)

Jahweh – Sebaot: It means “Lord of Hosts” or “Lord of the armies”. It referred to God’s angels or the armies of Israel. (2)

Jehova: This name was made up by combining the consonants of Jahweh (JHWH) with the vowels of Adonai (AOA) (4)

9.2 Christ death and burial the meaning for Christians...

He was put to death for the sins of the people.
 His death was a sacrifice which brought forgiveness.
 He gives eternal life to all those who remain faithful.
 He will have a place of honour among all the great and powerful men
 People are reconciled with God
 By His death He destroyed the yoke of the devil
 Through Jesus’ death we gained blessings such as:
 forgiveness of sin
 payment for the penalty of sin.
 Freedom to approach God
 His death and burial points to the following truths:
 - God is perfect love
 - Christ has made us one with God
 - Christ has brought eternal life.

9x2=(18)

9.3 “The day of the Lord”

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
 It will come like a thief
 Only the Father knows when.
 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

3x2=(6)

Purpose:

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

5x2=(10)

- 9.4 “The Pharisees wanted to trap Jesus into saying something they could use against Him. This is why they asked Him which of the Commandments was the greatest, Jesus replied:

“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.)

4x2=(8)

- 9.5 **Learners may use the given headings to form an argument and to support a point of view. Open memo**

The sixth commandment:

Life is a gift from God.

Man is the crown of God's creation.

To murder is a sin in the eyes of God.

In the covenant with Noah God instituted capital punishment.

Jesus brought a new dimension of this commandment –

You must love your neighbour.

Murder starts in the heart

Christ made it clear that the right thoughts are just as important as right actions.

Man cannot put himself in the place of God.

Violence is entertainment and it affects people's minds.

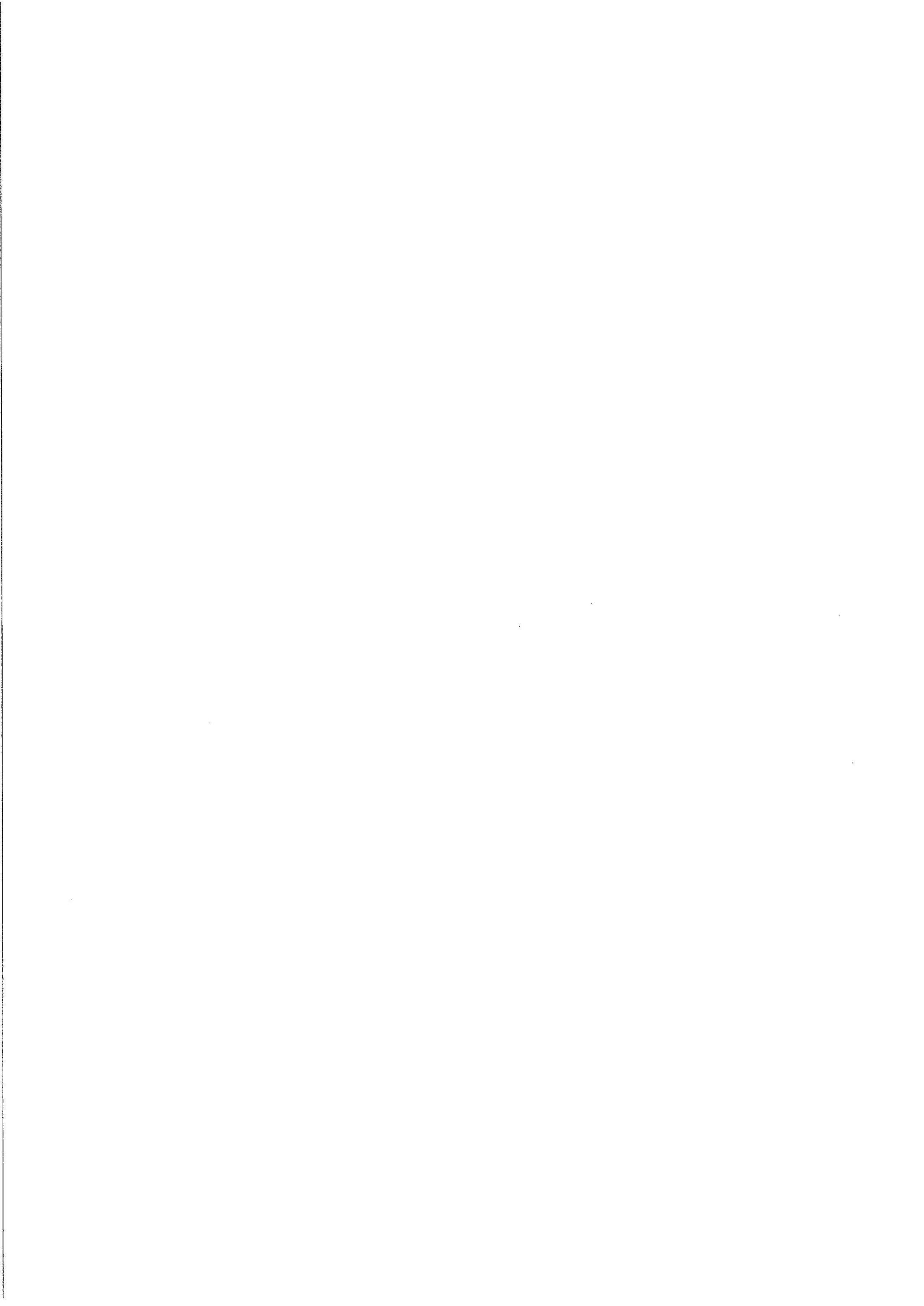
Violence is not the answer when you are angry or upset.

God gave life and only He can take it.

Instead of hate there must be honour.

You must forgive and forget.

9x2=(18)
[80]



**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

BYBELKUNDE HG

VRAAG 1

- 1.1.1 Matteus: enigste evangelie wat die woord "kerk" gebruik. (Matt 18:17)
- 1.1.2 Matteus: Jesus se geslagsregister gaan terug tot by Abraham, vader van die Joodse volk. / Jesus is seun uit koningshuis van Dawid (Matt. 1:1)
- 1.1.3 Markus: begin sy evangelie deur te wys dat Jesus die Seun van God is. (Mark. 1:1)
- 1.1.4 Lukas: Evangelie van gebed / lofsange / spesiale melding van die gevoel van vroue. 4x2=(8)
- 1.2 **Kolomme:**
- 1.2.1 E
- 1.2.2 F
- 1.2.3 C
- 1.2.4 A
- 1.2.5 B 5X2=(10)
- 1.3 **Waar of Vals**
- 1.3.1 Vals
- 1.3.2 Vals
- 1.3.3 Vals
- 1.3.4 Vals 4x2=(8)
- 1.4 **Name van persone**
- 1.4.1 Filemon
- 1.4.2 Paulus
- 1.4.3 Jakobus 3x2=(6)
- 1.5 **Betekenis van woorde**
- 1.5.1 Ekklesia: kerk Vir Jode 'n godsdienstige vergadering vir Grieke 'n politieke vergadering. 'n Groep Christene / verskeie gemeentes
- 1.5.2 Parousia: Wederkoms / Dag van die Here
- 1.5.3 Koinonia: samehorigheid / goeie verhoudings / ware vriendskap / eensgesindheid.

1.6 **Meervoudige keusevrae**

- 1.6.1 D
- 1.6.2 C
- 1.6.3 A
- 1.6.4 A
- 1.6.5 B

5X2=(10)

1.7 **Johannes 11:25**

1.7.1 Johannes

(2)

1.7.2 By die brandende bos antwoord God Moses deur te sê Sy naam is "Ek is". Die naam "Ek is" verwys na God. Jesus verwys dus na God en Sy verbintenis met God. Jesus voltooi die sin "Ek is".

(2)

1.7.3 Jesus het na die aarde gekom om die prys te betaal vir ons sondes en aan die kruis te sterf. Al sterf ons vlees (liggaam), bly ons voortlewe vir ewig in die lewe hierna.

2x2=(4)

1.7.4 Ek is die brood wat lewe gee.
 Ek is die lig van die wêreld
 Ek is die ingang vir die skape
 Ek is die Goeie Herder
 Ek is die weg en die waarheid en die lewe
 Ek is die ware wingerdstok.

3x2=(6)

1.8 **Algemene briewe**

- 1.8.1 Jakobus
- 1.8.2 Jakobus
- 1.8.3 2 Johannes
- 1.8.4 Petrus

4x2=(8)

1.9 **Gebooie**

- 1.9.1 Agtste: Jy mag nie steel nie
- 1.9.2 Vyfde: Eer jou vader en jou moeder
- 1.9.3 Sesde: Jy mag nie moord pleeg nie

3x2=(6)

1.10 Sout van die aarde
 Lig van die wêreld

2x2=(4)

[80]

VRAAG 2

2.1 Sinoptiese probleem

- * Om 'n geheelbeeld te kry. Om saam te sien
- * Matteus, Markus en Lukas word sinoptiese evangelies genoem.
- * Die rangskikking van hulle inhoud / gebeure stem ooreen – tog kleiner opvallende verskille.
- * Taal – daar is sinne wat woordeliks ooreenstem.
- * Al drie vertel in geheel dieselfde verhaal van Jesus se lewe op aarde.
- * Sommige gebeure word soms deur net twee of selfs net een vertel.
- * Die verskille veroorsaak verwarring.

Probleem: *Hoe kon drie verskillende mense, aan drie verskillende lesers, op drie verskillende plekke, verskillende tye drie evangelies skryf wat so eenders is volgens samestelling, inhoud en taalgebruik?*

- * Ooreenkomste in hooftrekke: doop en versoeking van Jesus; sy Galilese bediening; reis na Jerusalem; gevangeneeming; verhoor; kruisiging en opstanding.
- * Ooreenkomste in taal: Volle sinne of sinsnedes is dieselfde; vreemde Griekse woorde stem ooreen; Jesus se woorde soms in identiese Grieks weergegee.
- * Vraag verdiep as daar na die verskille gekyk word.

8x2=(16)

2.2 Die taalgebruik van Markus en Matteus:

Markus:

Swak Grieks.

Voeg sinne met "en" aanmekaar (KAI)

Kort sinne. Skryf soos 'n kind.

Lief vir "dadelik" en "gou"

Arameese woorde – word verduidelik realistiese skryfwyse.

Gebruik historiese teenwoordige tyd.

Gebruik dieselfde woorde oor en oor

Foutiewe voorsetsels word gebruik.

Baie fyn detail bygevoeg.

Matteus:

Baie sistematiese Evangelie

Beter Grieks as Markus.

Vermyn die gebruik van God se naam.

Organiseer alles in vyf boekdele.

Gebruik die woord "kerk"

Gee profete se name.

Vertaal nie Jesus se Hebreeus na Aramees nie.

Breedvoerigste / omvattendste evangelie

Rangskik onderwerpe in drieë, vywe en sewes

Grieks beter as Markus s'n

8x2=(16)

2.3 Paulus se briewe:

(a) Briewe aan jong gemeentes en die hooftema van elkeen:

- I Tessalonisense: Vrae oor die wederkoms word bespreek en vrae oor wat gaan word van dié wat reeds dood is.
- II Tessalonisense: Daar was nog misverstande en mense het opgehou werk – nou waarsku Paulus dat dit hulle plig is om te werk.
- I Korintiërs: Talle strydvrae word beantwoord, soos vrae oor die huwelik, afgodery, die erediens, die leer van die opstanding en die gawes van die Heilige Gees.
- Galasiërs: Paulus verduidelik dat die onderhou van Joodse wette (soos besnydenis) nutteloos is, want jou geloof in Christus red die mens, nie die Wet nie.
- I Korintiërs: Talle strydvrae word beantwoord, soos vrae oor die huwelik, afgodery, die erediens, die leer van die opstanding en die gawes van die Heilige Gees.
- II Korintiërs: Die spanning voor eerste brief is verbreek en Paulus troos die gemeente deur sy eie apostelskap te verdedig. (Hulle het hom verdink van geldverduistering)
- Romeine: Alle mense word gered op grond van hulle geloof. 'n Nuwe lewe volg met die Heilige Gees en liefde onderling moet die teken wees van opregte gelowiges.

(b) Gevangenskapsbriewe of tronkbriewe:

- Filippense: Blydskap. Bedank vir geskenke. Waarskuwend en bemoedigend
- Filemon: Getuigskrif vir 'n slaaf.
Filemon moet Onesirius terug ontvang as 'n broer.
- Kolossense: Waarsku teen 'n valse leer.
Christus is die verlosser.
- Efesiërs: Christus is die hoof van die kerk.
Elkeen het 'n funksie in die kerk.

(c) Pastorale (herderlike) briewe:

- I Timoteus: Timoteus word herinner aan sy herderlike pligte. Paulus verduidelik hoe 'n kerk georganiseer moet word.
- Titus Die pligte van elke lidmaat word verduidelik. Daar is 'n behoefte aan goeie Christelike gedrag.
- II Timoteus: Afskeidsboodskap van Paulus Timoteus moet 'n getroue dienaar bly en homself aan die evangelie wy.

15x2=(30)

2.4 Jakobus die outeur:

Jakobus die vader van Thaddeus. Hy was een van die twaalf en sy ander naam was Judas (nie Iskariot) nie.

Jakobus, seun van Alfeus, een van die Twaalf. Sommige kenners meen hy was die broer van Matteus (Luk 6:12)

Jakobus seun van Sebedeus, broer van Johannes en een van die twaalf. Hy is deur Herodes Afrippa I onthoof.

Jakobus, die kleine of jonge Jakobus – baie min is oor hom bekend.

Jakobus die broer van Jesus wat algemeen as die skrywer aanvaar word.

Die styl en taalgebruik en verwysings na die Ou Testament wys daarop dat die skrywer 'n Jood is.

Vanuit die inhoud is dit duidelik dat hy 'n Christen is.

Die temas is dieselfde soos die bergpredikasie se temas.

Hy was dus bekend met Jesus se leringe.

Die skrywer praat met outoriteit wat nie nodig het om sy posisie te regverdig nie.

Hy was die broer van Jesus.

Hy was die hoof van die Kerk in Jerusalem.

Paulus het sy vrylating aan hom bekend gemaak.

Petrus, Johannes en Jakobus was gesien as die pilare van die Kerk.

Jakobus het belangrike stem geniet in die raad van Jerusalem.

Hy alleen word by die naam genoem in die brief.

Jesus se verskyning aan hom was ook spesiaal

10x2=(2)
[80]

VRAAG 3

3.1 . Lukas: Kampvegter vir menseregte: (Oop memo – enige gepaste feite kry punte.)

1.

- Lukas benadruk dat Samaritane en nie Jode plek het in God se koninkryk
- Goeie Samaritaan word geprys vir sy optrede
- Van die 10 melaatses het net 1, die Samaritaan, teruggekom om Hom te bedank.
- Dit was in 'n nie Jood (n Romeinse soldaat) by wie Jesus die geloof gekry het wat Hy nêrens in Israel kon vind nie
- Lukas sê Koninkryk ook vir armes – Ryk man en Lasarus
- God – arm vrou as sy Seun se moeder
- Sy kon net 2 duiwe offer toe Jesus besny is
- Jesus leer- mens word nie beoordeel op grond van sy besittings nie
- Rykes – Josef van Arimatea was Jesus se vriend
- Jesus eet by 'n Fariseër se huis.
- Is goed vir vrou (prostituut) wat self oor sy voete uitgegiet het
- Vroue → deel van sirkel van Jesus se liefde
- Lukas vertel van Elisabet, Maria, Anna en Maria Magdalena

13x2=(26)

3.2 Epafroditus

Epafroditus word deur die gemeente Filippense na Rome gestuur met 'n geskenk vir Paulus.

Daar in Rome word hy ernstig siek – tot die dood toe.

Die gemeente het dit gehoor en is nou bekommerd oor Epafroditus.

Hy het egter weer gesond geword – tot Paulus se groot vreugde.

Nou stuur Paulus hom terug sodat hulle kan sien hy is beter.

Hy stuur die brief saam om hulle te oortuig Epafroditus het nie gedros nie.

Hy stuur die brief as 'n soort getuigskrif dat Epafroditus pligsgetrou was.

Die gemeente moet hom met blydskap ontvang.

Paulus is lief vir Epafroditus.

5x2=(10)

3.3 Boodskap van Filippense aan gelowiges

Nederigheid:

- Paulus moedig die Filippense aan om nie selfsugtig te wees nie
- Hulle moet voortgaan om liefde te gee en onder mekaar te deel wat hulle het.
- In tye van nood moet hulle saamstaan
- Hoogmoed (trots) sal hulle gemeenskap (gemeente) vernietig
- Leef soos Christus (voorbeeld)

Eenheid:

Paulus doen 'n beroep op Esdia en Sintige

Hulle veroorsaak verdeeldheid onder die gemeente

Moet in harmonie saamwerk

Deur gebed kan eenheid in Christus behou word.

Ons moet prakties toepas wat ons leer deur eensgesind te wees.

Blydskap

Is die hooftema van die brief – word tot 16 keer gebruik.

Al is Paulus in die tronk, ervaar hy nog blydskap

Hulle moet hul lewe aan God wy, dan sal hul blydskap ervaar.

Hulle moet soos ligte skyn in die wêreld.

(Leerders moet al drie temas gebruik)

3x4=(12)

3.4 Paulus en Jakobus: Weerspreek mekaar?

Jakobus val nie geloof aan nie – hy beklemtoon net dat geloof moet lei tot goeie werke

Paulus weer sê dat net geloof belangrik is en nie jou werke nie.

Jakobus wys op Abraham wat vir Isak sou offer as bewys dat ware geloof sigbaar is in jou daede.

Paulus haal dieselfde voorbeeld aan en illustreer dat redding net verkry word deur geloof en nie daede nie.

Die belangrikste is dat jy jou geloof moet bewys deur dit te doen wat God vra.

“Wys dan vir my jou geloof sonder daede en ek sal jou my geloof wys uit my daede.” (Jakobus 2:18)

[Oop memo]

6x2=(12)

3.5 Die Soewereiniteit van Jesus Christus:

3.5.1 Die grootheid van Sy soewereiniteit (1:5)

Hy is koning bo alle aardse konings/regeerders.

Voordat daar 'n begin was, was Hy daar.

Die aarde sal ophou bestaan, dan sal Hy nog daar wees.

Hy is die Alfa en die Omega. Alomteenwoordig.

Sy koningskap word steeds groter, want daagliks word meer mense in Sy Ryk ingebring.

Die finale heerlikheid sal eers met Sy wederkoms gesien word en dan sal almal dit sien (elke oog sal dit sien). Is altyd teenwoordig in sy kerk

Hy het ook die dood oorwin deur Sy opstanding.

Hy is die Een wat is, wat was en wat kom.

5x2=(10)

3.5.2 Die uniekheid van Sy koningskap

Dit kan met geen ander koningskap/ryk/heerskappy vergelyk word nie.

Aardse konings het beperkte mag/gebied/tyd van regering.

Hy regeer oor die hele aarde vir ewig.

Hy is enig.

Hy is 'n priesterlike koning.

In die O.T. het priesters namens mense geoffer, Christus het Homself namens ons geoffer.

Hy verruil Sy grootheid om aan Sy onderdane gelyk te word.

Hy kry sy oppermag (soewereiniteit) terug deur Sy lyding.

Hy (koning) sterf vir Sy onderdane en nie andersom nie.

Hy maak ook van sy onderdane priester – Hy deel dus Sy priesterskap met ons. (Ons sal saam met Hom op die troon sit)

5x2=(10)
[80]

VRAAG 4

4.1 Johannes gebruik die Logos (Woord):

In Grieks beteken dit "gees" en "woord".

Die Stoïsyne glo dat alles in die heelal bestaan a.g.v. die gees van God verantwoordelik vir orde in heelal.

Dit is dieselfde gees (Logos) wat die mens help om te redeneer / dink.

Johannes gebruik die woord **Logos** om die blye boodskap te verstaan.

Voor die bestaan van die wêreld was die Logos daar

Deur die logos (Woord) het God alles geskep
Die woord logos is die bron van alle lewe
Die Woord het mens geword in Jesus

In Jesus sien ons die Logos van God.

Vir die Jode is die Logos "woord".

Jode weet van die krag van die Woord van God

In die begin het God gespreek en die wêreld is geskep.
Hy verteenwoordig hierdie kragtige Woord wat in Jesus mens geword het.

Johannes 1:1 kan aangehaal word.

6x2=(12)

4.2 Waarom is Paulus se briewe nog steeds van belang.

Hy skryf nie omtrent Jesus se werk of lewe nie.
Hy probeer Jesus se onderrig te verduidelik
Dit het die hele Christelike gemeenskap beïnvloed.
Elke beweging van Christelike gedagte spruit uit 'n Pauliniese denke.
Paulus skryf aan mense met probleme.
Hy beantwoord vrae en stel oplossings voor.
Hy beskryf die karakter van die verlossende werk van Christus.

Alle vergifnis kom van die Kruis.
 Hy bespreek die gevolge van die Kruis.
 Die boodskap van die briewe van Paulus het dieselfde waarde vandag as destyds.
 Hy praat van die geheimenisse van Christus
 Hy vermaan en bemoedig

8x2=(16)

4.3 Aqtergrond en bestemming van Filippense:

Aqtergrond

Gestig deur Alexander die Grote.
 Vernoem na sy pa Filip van Macedonië
 Is 'n Romeinse stad
 Afgetrede Romeinse soldate woon daar
 Latyn was die omgangstaal.
 Openbare lewe lyk baie soos die in Rome
 Was die toonaangewende stad in Macedonië.
 Heidense stad
 Slavin met waarsêersgees word deur Paulus genees.
 Paulus en Silas word geslaan en in die tronk gegooi.

4x2=(8)

Bestemming:

Tydens tweede sendingreis 'n gesig in Troas
 Soek op sabbat 'n sinagogo – vind nie.
 Bidplek buite stad by rivier.
 Vroue vergader daar – Lidia van Tiatira wat handeldryf met pers wolmateriaal
 Eerste bekeerling ontvang Paulus se geselskap in haar huis.
 Eerste gemeente in Europa.

4x2=(8)

4.4 Die ooreenkomste en verskille tussen die vierde evangelie en die drie briewe van Johannes:

Ooreenkomste:

- * Soortgelyke uitdrukkings: "Behoort aan God" "in die waarheid lewe" – word net in Johannes gevind.
- * Dieselfde struktuur: almal begin met "Woord" en eindig met "... dat julle die ewige lewe het, julle wat in die Seun van God glo."
- * Antitese in beide: "lewe en dood", "lig en duisternis" en "kinders van God en kinders van die duiwel".

4x2=(8)

Verskille

- * Uitdrukkings net in evangelie: heerlijkheid, Heilige Gees, opdragte, oordeel. Net in briewe gees van God, wederkoms, antichris.
- * Begrip **Voorspraak** verskil: evangelie beskou die Heilige Gees as Voorspraak. Briewe Christus is die Voorspraak.
- * Ou Testament: word in die evangelie genoem, maar nooit in briewe aangehaal nie.
- * Teologiese begrippe in evangelie het Christus gekom en is teenwoordig in almal wat Hom glo, briewe-beklemtoon die wederkoms van Christus (Parousia)

4x2=(8)

4.5 OpenbaringProfetiese boek

- * 'n Profeet dink in terme van die wêreld waarin hy leef.
- * Hy roep mense om gehoorsaam te wees en te dien in hulle alledaagse lewe.
- * Hy praat met die mense van sy dag en stel hulle voor die uitdaging van God se boodskap.
- * Johannes roep mense van die teenswoordige wêreld om God te dien deurdat hy as profeet verklaar wie God die Vader, seun en Heilige Gees is.
- * Sy profetiese boodskap is een van bemoediging en hoop
- * Johannes bevestig God se absolute volmaaktheid- hy verduidelik indirek wie God is.
- * Johannes bevestig Christus se gelykheid met God.
- * Johannes kondig aan dat God se heiligsplan in Christus voltooi is.
- * Christene wat swaarkry as gevolg van hulle geloof sal eer en lof ontvang.

Apokaliptiese boek

- * Johannes beskryf die vernietiging van die wêreld en sê dat dit vervang sal word deur 'n nuwe hemel, aarde en Jerusalem.
(Johannes het die boek geskryf gedurende 'n tyd van vervolging)
- * Dit is geskryf om Christene te bemoedig wat vervolgd is deur die Romeine.
- * Dit bestaan uit beskrywings van gesigte oor die toekoms.
- * Johannes gebruik baie simbole om hierdie nuwe wêreld te beskryf.
(getalle, syfers, diere, menslike liggaamsdele)
- * Die ou wêreld word vernietig en vervang deur 'n nuwe een
- * Johannes interpreteer huidige gebeure in terme van 'n toekomstige werklikheid
- * slegs die getroues sal volkome geluk kan geniet in die toekomstige wêreld.

8x2=(16)
[80]

VRAAG 5**5.1 Lukas evangelie van gebed:**

- * Jesus bid voor sy doop.
- * Jesus bid voor die kiesing van die twaalf
- * Jesus bid tydens sy verheerliking
- * Jesus bid in Getsemane
- * Jesus bid vir Petrus dat sy geloof hom nie begewe nie.
- * In Lukas is twee gebedsgelykenisse, nl. die vriend wat middernag kom brood vra
- * die onregverdige regter.
- * Groot lofgesange kom ook in evangelie voor
- * Soos van Maria, Elisabet en Sagaria.
- * Die evangelie is vol van mense wat God loof en prys.

7x2=(14)

5.2 Gnostisisme:

- * Hulle het geglo dat Jesus een van God se gedaantes was
 - * Hulle het geglo Hy was op geen manier God nie
 - * Hy was, volgens hulle, 'n soort halfgod in 'n reeks minder heilige wesens wat tussen God en die mens uitgestrek is.
- Voor die wêreld geskep was, was Hy by God en dieselfde as God.
 - Die Vader het Hom bekend gemaak.

Hulle het ook geglo dat

- Die liggaam is materie en God kon niks met materie te doene gehad het nie.
- Hulle het geglo Jesus was 'n Gees en nie vlees en bloed nie
- Hulle het geglo dat Jesus geen voetspore gelaat het nie, want sy liggaam was nie vlees en bloed nie
- Om dit teen te werk, sê Johannes die Woord het vlees geword.
- Johannes beklemtoon dat alles van die begin af deur God geskep is
- Niks in die skepping het sonder Hom ontstaan nie
- Om gnostici se dwaalleer teen te werk
- Glo God die Skepper verskil het van die Ware God
- Arrogant + neergesien
- Glo Ware God het niks met skepping te doen gehad

10x2=(20)

Waarhede oor Jesus

- Was van die begin af daar
- Is die Messias
- Waarlik en volkome mens
- Sondeloos
- Heilige Gees
- Trooster

3x2=(6)

5.3 Paulus se omstandighede en vooruitsigte:

Paulus is in die tronk.

Hy praat van boeie en 'n keiserlike wag.

Weet dus dat hy in Rome is.

Kan besoekers ontvang – dus huisarres.

Hy weet sy dood is naby.

Sou dit gebeur is hy bly, want dan is hy by Jesus.

Sou hy bly lewe, is dit ook goed, want dan kan hy meer mense wen vir Jesus.

Sou hy bly lewe sal hy die gemeente daar in Filippi graag weer besoek.

Hy stuur intussen vir Timoteus na hulle.

Hy is bly hy is in die tronk – kan daar preek

Al is hy in die tronk kom hy niks kort nie.

Epafroditus was by hom, maar word nou teruggestuur nadat hy weer gesond is.

Paulus was in vier tronke:

Filippi, Jerusalem en Sesarea – is nie een van hulle nie.

10x2=(20)

5.4 Openbaring:

Datum:

Die gemeentes in Klein-Asië het reeds bestaan.

Elke gemeente het al 'n geskiedenis gehad.

Voor 96 n.c. kon daar nog nie sewe gemeentes wees nie.

Hy ken hulle goed – moes dus lank by hulle vertoef het.

Hy het eers in 67 n.c. Klein-Asië besoek – moet dus ná die datum wees.

Donitianus regeer tot 96 n.c. en het aan einde van sy lewe Christene wreed vervolg.

Vroeë kerkvaders aanvaar die datum.

Irenaeus, Eusebius, Hieronymus.

Patmos:

Politiese gevangenes is daarheen gestuur.

Johannes sê self hy is op Patmos (1:9)

Hy sê hy is daarheen verban.

10x2=(20)

[80]

VRAAG 6

6.1 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 leer egter die mens nie:

- * Dat die skepping sedert Adam se val bedorwe is en gemis interpreteer kan word
- * wat sonde is nie – van Adam se val af is daar geen begrip nie.
- * Die mens se sondige aard voorkom dikwels dat die waarheid bekendraak.
- * die mens is geneig om te glo wat hy wil en om sy eie begeertes te bevredig.
- * God kan Homself nie hierdeur bekendmaak nie.
- * slegs deur die besondere openbaring (Bybel) kan jy leer wat sonde is en hoe om daarvan verlos te word.
- * In die algemene openbaring – natuur, geskiedenis of jou gewete kan jy nie byvoorbeeld God se name, of Jesus se kruisdood, verlossing, opstanding of ewige lewe leer ken nie.
- * Kan nie gered word deur algemene openbaring nie.

4x2=(8)

6.2 Waarom is die Bybel geskryf?

2 Tim 3:16 “Die hele Skrif is deur God geïnspireer en het groot waarde om in die waarheid te onderrig, dwaling te bestry, verkeerdhede reg te stel en ’n regte lewenswyse te kweek”

- In die Bybel openbaar God Homself – direk en indirek.
- Die Bybel is getuie van wat God onder die mens gedoen het
- Wek geloof by die gelowige
- Lei die mens na God toe – sodat hy in vrede met Hom kan leef
- Lei hom om ’n suiwer lewe te lei
- Leer hom om almal met liefde te hanteer
- Leer hom van sonde en bekering
- Leer hom van God se name / God se verhouding met mense / God se gebod
- Leer van Jesus Christus / Sy dood, opstanding, hemelvaart en wederkoms
- Leer hom van die Drie-eenheid
- Leer hom van vergiffenis / opstanding en die Ewige Lewe

7x2=(14)

6.3 Drie ampte van JesusProfeet

- Vervul die messiaanse rol van profeet
- God lê Sy woord in Jesus se mond
- Het alles gesê wat God hom beveel het
- Vervul die Skrif
- Sê aan Homself die profetiese rol van Messias toe.
- Die Gees van God was met hom

Priester

- Vervul die messiaanse rol van Hoë Priester.
- Tree namens volk by God in.
- Bring die offer op dag van versoening.
- Jesus sonder sonde.
- Offer Homself vir ons sonde
- Volgens priesterorde van Melgisedek
- Sterf aan kruis
- Ken die mens se swakhede
- Ou Testamentiese Priester was skakel tussen mens en God.
- Offer nie diere nie, maar Homself
- Volmaakte offer gebring
- N.T. – Jesus was hoë priester

Koning:

- Kurios-absolute Koning
- Regeer oor skepping
- Koning soos Dawid – tot in ewigheid
- Belofte is so vervul
- Sit aan regterhand van God

3x6=(18)

6.4 Heilige Gees: vergifnis van sonde:

- * Heilige Gees lei 'n Christen tot bekering.
- * Heilige Gees gee geloof vir enige mens wat sy hart oopmaak vir God.
- * Hy maak dit moontlik vir 'n gelowige om tot bekering te kom.
- * Hy maak ons bewus van ons sonde.
- * Verandering van hart lei tot die doop
- * Heilige Gees hou ons naby God.
- * Die Heilige Gees is tot beskikking van enige mens wat God aanvaar.
- * Hy sal in die gelowige se hart woon.

7x2=(14)

6.5 Betekenis van die Wet vir Christene:Jesus het die Wet vervul

Dit gaan nie meer oor die letterlike gehoorsaam van presies wat die wet sê nie, maar oor die gesindheid en liefde vir God.

Omdat ons God liefhet wil ons die wet gehoorsaam en navolg – nie vrees nie.

Die wet maak ons bewus van ons sondes.

Dit leer ons hoe ons gered kan word.

Dit leer ons hoe ons God moet dien.

Die wet is 'n gids op pad na verlossing.

Die wet het sy vloekkarakter verloor deur

Jesus – dit is nou 'n wet van liefde.

Die mens kan nie sy eie saligheid verdien nie

Die Fariseërs het dit probeer doen

Christus is die ware redding

Hy is die ware Wet van God

Ons moet glo in Hom

Ons moet die werking van Sy Wet vertrou

Die wet leer ons van sonde

Die wet help nie om sonde te oorkom nie

Die wet bring kennis van die sonde

Die bedoeling van die wet is om vir die mens op sy swakheid te wys

Toon dat hy die Verlosser nodig het

Sonde is opstand teen God

Tot Christus se koms het die Wet ons oorheers

Die wet is 'n gids na verlossing (en God)

Christus is die Nuwe Wet

'n Mens is nie vry van alle morele verpligtings nie

Hy/Sy is vry van die las wat die ou Wet opgelê het

Die mens is steeds onderwerp aan die Wet van Christus

Jesus is die Wet van Liefde

9x2=(18)

6.6 Lang, betekenislose woorde word verbied in gebede:

- Die heidene gebruik soms 'n stortvloed woorde om hulle gode te manipuleer. Jesus waarsku daarteen
- Ons kan God nie beïndruk as ons sommer net nuttelose woorde herhaal nie.
- Moenie dieselfde ding oor en oor vrae nie.
- Ons moet opreg en eerlik met God praat wanneer ons bid.
Dit is wanneer ons met God kommunikeer.
Christus het ons geleer in die Ons Vader-gebed dat ons in kort God kan verheerlik en ons behoeftes kan bekendmaak.

4x2=(8)
[80]

7.1 God voorsien, onderhou en regeer die skepping**God se voorsiening**

- Hou verband met die woord om te voorsien.
- God voorsien sy kinders aan alles wat hulle nodig.
- Die woord voorsien kom nie voor in die Bybel maar wel die idee.
- God voorsien aan die nood van die heelal.
- God is verantwoordelik vir alles wat bestaan.
- God voorsien in sy skepping op 'n algemene manier (Hy voorsien aan alle skepsels).
- God voorsien aan gelowiges op 'n spesiale manier.

God se onderhouding van sy skepping

- Onderhouding beteken om voort te sit sy gees is aktief in die heelal
- God het nie Sy skepping verlaat nie
- Christus sê: "My vader werk altyd, en Ek moet ook werk,"
- God gee lewe.
- God onderhou sy heelal (d.w.s. laat dit voortbestaan)

God se heerskappy

- Is verwant aan die woord heers: Dit verwys na die feit dat God oor alles heers in die skepping
- God beheer alle dinge deur Christus
- God beheer sodat sy reddingsplan in Christus vervul kan word.
- God skep die wêreld deur Christus en vir Hom.
- God red die mens sodat 'n verhouding aangeknoop kan word.
- God het totale outoriteit oor die wêreld.

3x6=(18)

7.2 Heilige Gees is Trooster en Leermeester:

Hy word ingeroep om Jesus te vervang.
 Hy word ingeroep om die waarheid oor God te openbaar.
 Hy word ingeroep om ons alles te leer.
 Hy kom van die Vader.
 Hy word ingeroep om dié wat vervolgt word te help.
 Hy word ingeroep om ons van die sonde te leer.
 Hy word ingeroep om ons van die oordeel te leer.

9x2=(18)

7.3 Tiende gebod – hoe kan ons geweld met die regte begeertes stop?

Oop memo. Korrekte feite wat leerders gebruik om stellings te staaf, moet punte kry. (Kyk asb. na Engelse memo)

Verkeerde begeertes lei tot verkeerde dade.
 Ons moet ander leer om hul gedagtes, emosies en wil te beheer.
 Wanneer jou begeertes so erg word dat dit lei tot geweld om te kry wat jy wil hê, is dit verkeerd.
 Sonde ontstaan in jou hart.
 Jesus leer ons om te bid vir regte begeertes.
 Ons begeertes moet nie geldgierig wees nie.

Liefde teenoor ons naaste en respek sal die probleem oplos. Leer kinders dit.

Wees tevrede met wat jy het.

Dissipline en naasteliefde noodsaaklik.

9x2=(18)

7.4 **Gebed in afsondering en in die openbaar.**

Jesus het in afsondering gebid – Hy is ons voorbeeld.

Hy het ook in die openbaar gebid – by sinagoges en met sy dissipels.

Jesus veroordeel die Fariseërs wat in die openbaar bid om gesien te word.

Jesus noem hulle skynheilig.

Gebed is 'n gesprek met God

Lang gebede en herhaling van woorde word ook deur Jesus veroordeel.

Jesus het voor belangrike gebeurtenisse in

Sy lewe op aarde gebid – netso

Moet die gelowige doen.

5x2=(10)

7.5 Ons Vader-gebed

7.5.1 Laat U koninkryk kom

Hiermee bid ons dat die Here ons só sal lei en regeer dat ons onself al hoe meer in die geloof aan Jesus Christus sal oorgee.

Die woord 'koninkryk' verwys na die regering van God.

God se regering is reeds gevestig deur Jesus se oorwinning oor die sonde en dood.

Omdat alle mense hulle nog nie aan God se regering onderwerp nie, word hier gebid vir die uitbreiding van die koninkryk.

Met hierdie bede word ook gevra dat die kerk van die Here mag toeneem in die geloof en dade wat daarby pas.

Die mens is 'n sondaar en moet homself voortdurend bekeer, d.w.s. aan God se regering onderwerp.

Al het God se koninkryk reeds gekom, sal die volle koms eers met Christus se wederkoms plaasvind.

4x2=(8)

7.5.2 "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 geleentheid insluit.

Ons erken dat God die gewer van alle dinge is.

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

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.

4x2=(8)
[80]

VRAAG 8

8.1 God se houding teenoor die sondige mens.

Die mens was ongehoorsaam – proefgebod is verbreek.

Hulle wou vry wees – nou gebind aan die sonde.

Die volmaakte verhouding wat daar was, is verbreek.

Die ganse mensdom is nou in sonde verval.

Daar is nou a.g.v. sonde 'n breuk tussen God en die mens.

Maar God draai nie Sy rug op die mens nie.

Hy gee weer hoop, nl. Sy Seun

Die verlosser sal die breuk herstel

Satan het geen finale mag nie.

6x2=(12)

8.2 Die waarde van die naam Jesus:

Die naam dui die persoon se wese aan.

Naam vertel jou meer van 'n persoon se taak en wie hy werklik is.

Dit is 'n persoonsnaam wat terugdateer na die ou Hebreeuse vorm "Josua"

Dit beteken God is heil/God is redding.

Belangrike mense in die O.T. dra die naam.

Soos die opvolger van Moses wat Israel in die beloofde land inlei of

Die hoëpriester wat Israel na die ballingskap teruglei.

In Jesus se tyd was dit 'n gewone noemnaam.

Dit is 'n Griekse naam wat beteken "God is verlossing".

Selfs 'n towenaar Bar-Jesus of Barabbas was ook Jesus.

Die klem van die naam val op redding en verlossing.

4x2=(8)

Die woord Here:

Word in O.T. vir God gebruik. N.T. vir Jesus.

Die Griekse woord is "Kurios"

Daar is vier betekenisse: Dui op Jesus se verhouding met die mens

- (a) Absolute eienaarskap – Jesus is die alleen eienaar van die gelowige.
- (b) Absolute meester – Jesus het beheer oor Sy onderdane en hulle onderwerp hulle vrywillig.
- (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.

4x2=(8)

8.3 **Met Jesus se Hemelvaart het 'n aantal van Sy beloftes in vervulling gegaan. Noem en bespreek hierdie beloftes.**

Die belofte van sy Heilige Gees.

In sy laaste onderwysing het Hy hierdie belofte gemaak.
Dit sou vir die dissipels voordelig wees as Jesus weggaan – só sou hulle Sy Gees ontvang.
In Johannes word die Gees ook die Trooster genoem.

Die belofte van gemeenskap.

Jesus het liggaamlik opgevaar na die hemel.
Deur Sy Gees het Hy egter steeds kontak en gemeenskap met die gelowiges.
Die Gees maak Sy woning in die harte van dié wat glo.

Die belofte van plekbereiding.

Jesus het getuig dat Hy gaan om vir dié wat glo, plek te berei in die Vader se woning.
Hy wil dat, waar Hy is, diegene wat aan Hom behoort, ook sal wees (Jh 17:24).

Die belofte van voorbidding.

In die hemel gaan Jesus se werk voort.
Hy tree vir die mens in as Voorspraak.
Hy pleit vir die mens by God op grond van sy kruisdood.
Hy tree dus vir die gelowige in as hoëpriester.

4x4=(16)

8.4 **"Mag U Naam geheilig word"**

Bybelse tyd beteken 'n naam baie – vertel ons iets van die persoon self.
"God die Vader" beskryf Sy verhouding met die mense.
Sy naam is uniek / eksklusief.
Sy naam is heilig (hagios) – moet met eer en respek gebruik word.
Ons lewe moet so wees dat dit ander na Hom trek – heilig dus.

Jakobus

Verwys na die tong wat ons nie kan tem nie.
Alle mense struikel a.g.v. die tong.
Die tong is soos 'n vuur – vol dodelike gif.
Met die tong seën / prys ons God en vloek ons die mens wat na Sy beeld geskape is.
Teen dit alles waarsku Jakobus

6x2=(12)

8.5

- 8.5.1 Agtste gebod – Jy mag nie steel nie
Negende gebod – Jy mag nie leuens vertel nie.

2x2=(4)

- 8.5.2 **Enige relevante feite wat by die twee gebooe pas moet deur die leerder gebruik word om sy antwoord te staaf.**

Diefstal

Alle vorme van diefstal is verbied
Hier word op oneerlike wyse geld verkry – dit is steel.
Om jousef te verryk ten koste van ander, hierdie staat, is steel.
Jy moet werk om geld te kry.
Jesus veroordeel rykdom as 'n struikelblok om die ewige lewe te kry.
Die mense neem geld by die staat wat nie hulle toekom nie.
Daar word nou geld van die staat gesteel – van ander wat belasting betaal.
Johannes die Doper het gewaarsku dat belastingvaarders nie meer moet vra as wat hulle toegelaat is nie.
Om op oneerlike wyse geld te kry is 'n oortreding van die gebod.

Leuens

Hier word valse inligting gegee – dit is leuens.
Die vorms word meestal met 'n eed voltooi en dit word uitdruklik in die Bybel verbied –
Die duiwel is die vader van die leuen.
Jesus is die waarheid.
Die Bybel waarsku dat altyd net die waarheid gepraat moet word.
Om selfs vir die staat te lieg is 'n oortreding van die gebod.

10x2=(20)
[80]

VRAAG 9

- 9.1 Die name van God in die Ou Testament:

- EI: beteken sterkte of mag. Dit word gebruik om na 'n kragtige man te verwys. Wanneer dit vir God gebruik word, word die meervoudsvorm gebruik, nl. Elohim. (2)
- Elohim: dit is die meervoud en is deur heidene gebruik om na hulle gode te verwys. Vir Israel beteken dit dat God baie magte het. Dit was die naam van die Een wat alle bestaande dinge geskape het. (4)
- EI-Shaddai: beteken "Een van die Berg". Berge was vir Israel magtig en God is so magtig. (2)
- Jahweh: God het Homself so aan Moses bekendgemaak by die brandende bos, nl. "Ek is wat Ek is" (4)
- Adonai: Dit beteken "Here" en is gebruik in die plek van Jahweh. (2)

Jahweh – Sebaot: dit beteken “Here van die leërskaare”. Dit verwys of na al God se engele of na die leërs van Israel. (2)

Jehova: Die naam is saamgestel uit die konsonante van Jahweh met die klinkers van Adonai. Dit kom nie in die oorspronklike Hebreeuse Bybel voor nie. (4)

9.2 Betekenis van Christus se sterwe en begrafnis vir Christene.

Jesus sterf vir die sondes van alle mense.
 Sy dood was 'n offer wat vergifnis bring.
 Die belofte van die ewige lewe.
 Christus is die tweede Adam
 Deur Hom is daar weer lewe.
 Die mens is weer verenig met God
 Deur Sy dood is die mag van die duiwel gebreek.
 Deur Sy dood ontvang die mens vergifnis van sonde, die sondeskuld is betaal, vryheid om tot God te nader is gekry.
 Sy dood en begrafnis toon God se liefde.
 Verenig ons met God en gee die ewige lewe. 9x2=(18)

9.3 “Die dag van die Here

Wat is die doel van die wederkoms?

Die lewende en dooies sal geoordeel word.
 Die skepping sal hernu word.
 Christus sal finaal regeer,
 Geen trane, oorlog, pyn of dood sal dan meer bestaan nie.
 Daar sal dan 'n nuwe aarde en nuwe hemel wees. 5x2=(10)

Wanneer sal die wederkoms plaasvind?

Niemand weet nie.
 Dit sal plaasvind soos 'n dief in die nag jou oorval.
 Net die vader weet wanneer 3x2=(6)

9.4 Jesus se antwoord:

“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.” (Matt. 22:35-40) 4x2=(8)

9.5 Leerders kan na koerantberigte verwys om feite oor die sesde gebod te staaf. **Oop memo**

Die mens is na die beeld van God geskape en moet dus respekteer word.
 In die Verbond met Noag verbied God reeds moord en gee bevel dat so'n persoon doodgemaak moet word.
 Lewe is 'n gawe van God en moet respekteer word.

Haat lei tot moord of begeertes – dit begin in die hart.
Ons moet die regte gedagtes en begeertes in ons hart hê – en poog om
ander ook daartoe te lei.
Respek vir 'n ander se besittings is noodsaaklik – so ook respek vir alle
vorm van lewe.
Geweld is nie die antwoord as jy ontevrede is nie.
Omdat God lewe gee, kan net Hy dit neem.
Alle haat moet uitgewis word.
Vergifnis en vergewe is die lewenswyse van 'n Christen.

9x2=(18)
[80]