

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION****SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION****BIBLICAL STUDIES SG**

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**SECTION A  
COMPULSORY****QUESTION 1  
SHORT QUESTIONS**

1.1	Mark	(2)
1.2	Patmos	(2)
1.3	Brothers	(2)
1.4	Matthew; Luke	(2)
1.5	1, 2, 4; B	(2)
1.6	C	(2)
1.7	Abraham; Adam	(2)
1.8	Theophilus	(2)
1.9	Epaphroditus	(2)
1.10.1	John	
1.10.2	Luke	
1.10.3	Matthew	
1.10.4	Mark	
1.10.5	Matthew	(5)
1.11.1	Silas	
1.11.2	James	(4)
1.12	Greek	(2)

1.13.1	covenant; agreement; contract	
1.13.2	last words concerning the end time	
1.13.3	to see together	
1.13.4	Old Testament	
1.13.5	Praise	(5)
1.14	repentance; justification; sanctification; lead on the right path; help to pray correctly or any other of the Holy Spirit in the believer	(6)
1.15	Abraham	(2)
1.16	Risen; Ascended; sitting at the right hand of God, will return	(2)
1.17	From God	(2)
1.18	He was obedient unto death and conquered death	(2)
1.19.1	1 (+2)	
1.19.2	8	
1.19.3	7	(6)
1.20	Prison; mission; travel; pastoral letters	(6)
<b>TOTAL FOR SECTION A:</b>		<b>[60]</b>

**SECTION B**  
**INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT**

**QUESTION 2**

**2.1 Mark's style of writing**

- Writes poor Greek
- Uses Aramaic expressions and translates them . examples: Boanerges, Talita koem
- Uses long sentences; diminutives; uses words 'like' and 'suddenly' / 'immediately'
- Joins sentences with the word 'and'
- Writes from a small child's perspective
- It is simple and realistic
- Gives information as an eyewitness
- historical present tense

Examples = bonus marks (20)

### 2.1.2 MARK NEVER FORGETS THAT JESUS IS DIVINE:

- he begins the gospel stating clearly that “This is the Good News of the Son of God.”
- Jesus had an impact on people-people who heard him were amazed at the way he taught.
- He was God among men, always appealing to men and women with his deeds.

(6)

### 2.1.3 MARK WRITES IN VIVID DETAIL AS IF HE WERE AN EYEWITNESS

- During the storm at sea – Jesus slept at the back of the boat with his head on a pillow
- Feeding of the multitude – people sat down in rows groups of 100 and 50
- the man who was born blind recovered his sight and slowly saw people looked like trees.
- Jesus took the children in His arms.

(8)

### 2.2.1 Grouping of the Pauline letters:

- Chronological order – letters are arranged according to dates
- Here letters are grouped chronologically by fairly generally accepted dates.
- Letters are grouped from the oldest to the latest letter – dates are considered
- In the thematic classification letters are grouped in themes
- Letters with the same type of content are put together
- In this classification only the themes are taken into consideration, not the dates

(8)

### 2.2.2 Characteristics of Paul's letters:

- **they are letters and not essays**
- he addressed them not to the public and for future generations but to the persons to whom they were addressed.
- **the personal letters were written for a certain purpose, their content is doctrinal or theological**
- often written fast and independent from each other
- he did not write personal letters but letters to serve his missionary purpose
- uses the letters to spread the Christian message
- **they contain exhortations and personal references**
- these messages could be applied to concrete problems of Christians who lived in areas he could not visit personally
- **they were public letters that were intended for circulation**
- the letters were not ordinary correspondence but dealt with problems that needed immediate attention.
- sometimes the letters were written in answer to a specific problem someone wrote to him about.

*headings in bold must all be there and give any other fact a mark.*

(10)

2.3 **General letters:**2.3.1 **James** – all God's people scattered over the world2.3.2 **1 Peter** – God's chosen people who live as refugees throughout the provinces of Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia2.3.3 **2 Peter** – to a number of churches in Asia Minor2.3.4 **Jude** – to those who have been called by God who live in the love of God the Father and the protection of Jesus Christ.2x4=(8)  
[60]**QUESTION 3**3.1.1 **CONTENT OF THE GENERAL LETTER OF JAMES:**

- Patience and perseverance in the face of difficulties.
- Be doers and not only hearers of the Word.
- The right relationship between rich and poor.
- Condemnation of social distinction.
- Control of the tongue.

(10)

3.1.2 **Jude as apocryphal.**

- Apocryphal books are books which have not been accepted as having been inspired by God.
- Not regarded as Scripture and do not form part of the canon.
- Jude quotes from two such books.
- Verse 9 – the assumption of Moses.
- Verse 14 - 15 – the book of Henoch.
- Jerome the great Church father
- said it was because of the quotation in the book of Henog
- that the church was hesitant in accepting the letter of Jude as canonical.

(8)

3.2 **Luke**3.2.1 **Universal**

- Universal for everybody
- women
- the poor
- gentiles
- sick ; sinners and the outcast
- God loves everybody and all are equal

(10)

- 3.2.2 **Praise**
- The Gospel is full of people praising God
  - Mary; Zacharia;
  - 3 great praise hymns appear in this Gospel
- (8)
- 3.2.3 **Holy Spirit**
- Spirit-filled people in the Gospel
  - Zacharia
  - The Holy Spirit guided Christ to the desert after His baptism
  - Holy Spirit came down on Christ as a dove
  - Christ is prepared by the Holy Spirit
  - Gabriel greeted Mary and said the Holy Spirit is with her
  - Elizabeth was filled with Holy Spirit as she saw Mary.
- (8)
- 3.3 **Format of Pauline letters**
- The opening formula of the prescript**  
 Name of sender, viz. Paul the Apostle of Christ Jesus.  
 To whom letter was addressed, viz. to God's people in Ephesus.  
 Short greeting, viz. "Grace and peace be with you".
- Thanksgiving**
- Thanking God for His Grace
  - Sometimes aim or purpose of letter is mentioned at this stage.
  - The body of the letter contains Paul's message
    - \*Dogmatic (doctrinal) part: here, Christian truths are explained
    - \*Admonishing part: here readers are cautioned to live according to God's will.
- The final greeting**
- Sometimes there are personal news and greetings.
  - Letter ends with final blessing.
- (12)
- 3.4 Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia (Any two can get credit) (4)
- [60]**

#### QUESTION 4

- 4.1.1 Unity of the new Brotherhood under the leadership of the Head, Jesus Christ (2)
- 4.1.2 Galatians  
Christian liberty and responsibility (2)
- 4.1.3 Romans  
Justification through faith alone – law cannot bring salvation.  
(any correct theme must get credit) (2)

#### 4.2 **Foundation of the church of Philippi**

The congregation in Philippi

Paul saw in a vision how a Macedonian man called him.

On his second mission journey he visited the European continent.

He then visited Philippi.

He looked for a synagogue and could not find one.

They went to the river to pray and there they met Lydia and a group of women.

Lydia came to repentance.

She and her household were baptised.

(14)

#### 4.3 **Reason for writing the letter to the Philippians**

- It is a letter thanking the Philippians for the prayers and gifts.
- It is a testimonial for Epaphroditus.
- He was sick and Paul sent him back with an explanation.
- In the letter Paul praised him for his work.
- It also explains his whereabouts.
- It is also a letter of warning against the Judaists.
- It is also a letter where he calls for unity, endurance, humility and joy.

(20)

#### 4.4 **The authorship of James**

- There were serious problems regarding the canonicity of this letter.
- This problem stemmed from its authorship.
- Five people known as James are mentioned in the New Testament.
- James, the father of Thaddeus, was one of the twelve disciples.
- James, son of Alpheus, was one of the twelve disciples (Luke 6:15).  
There is no evidence that the author was an apostle.
- James, the apostle, brother of John and son of Zebedee.  
He was beheaded in 44 A.D. by king Agrippa 1.  
He died too early to have written this letter (Acts 12:2).
- Son of Mary and brother of Jesus. The latter accepted as the author.  
Died as a martyr in 62 A.D.

(20)  
[60]

## QUESTION 5

- 5.1 **Judaists**  
 They followed Paul to frustrate the work he did.  
 According to them, one cannot become a Christian without accepting Jewish beliefs.  
 Jewish laws must be obeyed.  
 Circumcision is a must. (10)
- 5.2 **Addressed to no one**  
 To the chosen woman and her children  
 Gaius (6)
- 5.3 **God** love; light  
 gave us His son (6)
- Son** truly God  
 Truly man  
 sinless  
 eternal  
 mediator (10)
- World** Does not know God  
 Christians and church have a great task (4)
- 5.4 **His greatness**  
**Always present in the Church**  
 Omnipresent  
 Equal to God  
 Rules over kings (8)
- Uniqueness of Christ's sovereignty**  
 He is priest  
 He does the duties of a priest  
 He makes us priests  
 He shares his priesthood (8)
- The results of Christ's sovereignty**  
 Always with Christians  
 Always gives courage  
 Is willing to help them  
 Will save them (8)
- TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [60]**  
**[120]**

**SECTION C**  
**THE BIBLICAL BASIS FOR THE CHRISTIAN FAITH AND LIFE**

**QUESTION 6**

**6.1 Difference between Special and General Revelation.**

- God reveals Himself in a very special way to Israel and to the Christian.
- He also reveals Himself in a more general way to people who do not know the scriptures.
- He reveals Himself in the following special way:
  - \* In the Old Testament He chose Israel to make himself known.
  - \* In the New Testament He reveals himself in Jesus.
  - \* In the church He reveals Himself through Apostles, Bible writers.
  - \* These people are called the instruments of Revelations.
- He reveals Himself in a general way:
  - \* To everyone through creation
  - \* At all times and to people in every age
  - \* In all places, it is not limited to Israel but to people all over the world
  - \* Creation, conscience, history

It is inadequate for obtaining salvation. /God could not reveal everything about Himself in this way. / It does not reveal Jesus Christ.

(18)

**6.2 The relationship with creation**

God created the world.

He created it without any help

Everything created was good.

He created from nothing.

The world were created through Christ (Word)

He created the world through his Spirit.

The Trinity was involved with creation

**Creates man – free will and crown of creation**

(16)

**6.3 God of Covenants**

Covenant is an agreement or contract with God

It demands obedience

A covenant comes from God

It is directed at man

It has a promise

It has a sign

Covenant cannot be broken

- Work covenant with Adam
- Nature covenant with Noah
- Law covenant with Moses
- New covenant with Christ

(16)



- 6.4 Importance of the Bible to believers:
- So that people will always remember what God has revealed about Himself
  - To remind us that it is God speaking through Scriptures
  - To bear witness to what God has done among people
  - That people can study God's revelation and so come to understand it.
  - To help people live in terms of God's revelation  
(2 Tim. 3:6) – Has characteristics of a person: learns, mediator, leads the faithful in prayer, ensures repentance, keeps on the right path, can be saddened.

(10)  
[60]

### QUESTION 7

- 7.1.1 **Holy Spirit is a person:** has certain characteristics of a person, teaches  
mediates  
leads believers in prayer  
helps to repent  
keeps believers on the right way  
can be saddened

(12)

- 7.1.2 **Divine Person**  
One with the Father and Son  
Eternal (Heb. 9:14)  
Omniscient  
Divine directions  
Holy (God alone is holy)  
Person, not a power

(8)

- 7.2 **Fathership**  
In the Old Testament God was the Father of the nation and the king.  
In the New Testament God becomes the Father of the individual  
(Abba = Daddy).  
Through Christ it becomes possible for us to call God ABBA (Father)  
God is the Father of all Christians through faith in Jesus Christ

(10)

- 7.3 **Jesus**

The Greek name means **God is salvation**.  
Joshua is the Hebrew name.  
It was a well-known name in the Old Testament: 5 high priests.  
The original name indicates that Christ is the Saviour.  
This fact is accepted in the Old and the New Testament.  
Only Christ can save human beings.

(14)

- 7.4 **Prophet**  
 Above all prophets  
 Moses promised that a prophet would be born . Christ  
 Christ reveals Himself as prophet in Nazareth.
- Priest**  
 Brings the message of salvation to mankind  
 – High Priest above all high priests  
 Sacrifices Himself on the cross  
 He is the High Priest on the cross  
 He is the High Priest sent by God  
 Lamb of God
- King**  
 King like King David  
 Kingdom will be forever  
 Rules over everything

(16)  
 [60]

### QUESTION 8

- 8.1 **Sixth commandment**  
 We live in a violent world.  
 Violence has become more and more acceptable.  
 As long as people believe their cause is right they feel justified.  
 They believe that their cause allows them to use violence.  
 It does not matter whether their cause is right in terms of Christ's teaching.  
 Both subjects and rulers thus carry out violence.  
 Examples of violence: murder, abortion, violence on TV, abuse, appalling  
 working conditions, denying people's human rights.  
 We as Christians need to respond in a positive, Christ-like attitude.  
 As Christians we should honour all God-fearing authority.  
 The teaching of the scriptures should thus mould our response.
- 8.2.1 **Humiliation of Christ Birth:**  
 He had to become a human being.  
 He was truly human and God.  
 He was Emanuel – God is with us.  
 Humiliation – born in a stable  
 He left the splendour of heaven.  
 He was born into a poor family.  
 He was born of a virgin, Mary.  
 Without sin
- 8.2.2 **Christ rose from the Dead**  
 He was raised.  
 He was raised on the third day.  
 The resurrection really happened (empty tomb).  
 He appeared to many people.  
 He was raised in bodily form.  
 The meaning for Christians: it is the basis of the Christian faith.  
 Believers will also be raised.  
 They will also have risen bodies like Christ.

(26)

(12)

(12)

- 8.3 Hallowed be Thy name**  
 The word **Holy** means consecrated or sanctified.  
 In this petition one prays that God will act.  
 He will intervene in the world so that He will consecrate all men.  
 God's name belongs to Him alone.  
 It has a specific meaning.  
 It describes the nature of His being.  
 It also describes His relation with His creation.  
 God's name is Holy.  
 We must treat it with reverence –it correlates with the commandment  
 "Do not use my name for evil purposes".  
 God's name must be honoured

(10)  
 [60]

### QUESTION 9

- 9.1.1 Thy will be done as it is in heaven**  
 Only appears in Matthew.  
 Obedience to the will of God is a common theme in the Old Testament.  
 One must pray this prayer with confidence.  
 God will give us His good gifts.  
 God's will must be fulfilled on earth as it is in Heaven.

(10)

- 9.1.2 Give us**
- All we have comes from God.
  - We do not pray for ourselves only.
  - We ask God to feed all his children.
  - We are completely dependent on God.

**This day**

- As Christians we ask only for what we need each day.
- We do not worry about the future because we trust God.
- So, do not worry about tomorrow.

**Daily bread**

- We are not asking God for luxuries or wealth.
- We ask for daily necessities, which we really need in order to stay alive and healthy.
- We can pray in confidence knowing that He will give us what is good for us.

(10)

- 9.2.1 Crucifixion**  
 Jesus was taken to Golgotha.  
 He was crucified along with two criminals.  
 The charge against him was made public.  
 He was stripped naked.  
 He endured extreme suffering.

(10)

9.2.2	<b>Death and God forsaken</b> God abandoned Christ. Jesus died. Jesus was pierced. <b>Burial</b> Jesus was buried. His burial brings life. Through his burial we are made one with Christ. New grave – Joseph of Arimathea	(10)
9.3.1	<b>Church = Kuriakon – ecclesia</b> “those that belong to the Lord” “gathering of believers”	(4)
9.3.2	<b>The relationship between Christ and His Church</b> Christ is the Head of the Church. The church is the body of Christ. Christ gives life to the church. If one member suffers all suffer. There is only one Church.	(6)
9.3	<b>The task and calling of the Church</b> We imitate the example of Christ. To receive the gift of the Spirit To bring salvation to the world To be the light to the world To be witnesses To make disciples of all people To teach and to baptise	(10)
		[60]
	<b>TOTAL FOR SECTION C:</b>	[120]
	<b>TOTAL:</b>	300

**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS****SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN****BYBELKUNDE SG**

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**AFDELING A  
VERPLIGTEND****VRAAG 1  
KORTVRAE**

1.1	Markus	(2)
1.2	Patmos	(2)
1.3	Broers	(2)
1.4	Matteus; Lukas	(2)
1.5	1, 2, 4; B	(2)
1.6	C	(2)
1.7	Abraham; Adam	(4)
1.8	Teofilus	(2)
1.9	Epafroditos	(2)
1.10.1	Johannes	
1.10.2	Lukas	
1.10.3	Matteus	
1.10.4	Markus	
1.10.5	Matteus	(5)
1.11.1	Silas	
1.11.2	Jakobus	(4)
1.12	Grieks	(2)

1.13.1	Verbond; Kontrak / nalatenskap	
1.13.2	Laaste woorde oor die eindtyd	
1.13.3	Eenheidsblik / oorsig 'om saam te sien'	
1.13.4	Ou Testament	
1.13.5	Lofprysing	(5)
1.14	bekering; regverdigmaking; heiligmaking of troos, lei op die regte pad, help om reg te kan bid of enige ander van die Heilige Gees in die gelowige.	(6)
1.15	Abraham	(2)
1.16	Opgestaan, opgevaar, sit aan die Regterhand, kom weer	(2)
1.17	Van God af	(2)
1.18	Hy was gehoorsaam tot in die dood en het die dood oorwin.	(2)
1.19.1	1 (+2)	
1.19.2	8	
1.19.3	7	(6)
1.20	Gevangenisskaps- / Send / Reis- / Pastorale-	(6)
<b>TOTAAL VIR AFDELING A:</b>		<b>[60]</b>

**AFDELING B**  
**INLEIDING TOT DIE NUWE TESTAMENT**

**VRAAG 2**

**2.1 Markus se skryfstyl**

- Skryf in 'n swak Grieks
- Gebruik Aramese uitdrukkings en vertaal dit . Voorbeelde: Boanerges, Talita koem
- Gebruik: lang sinne / verkleinwoorde / "sodra", "onmiddellik", "skielik"
- verbind sinne met 'en'
- kinderlike perspektief
- historiese teenwoordige tyd
- eenvoud
- realisties
- aanskoulike inligting asof hy 'n ooggetuie is.

Voorbeelde = bonuspunte (20)

### 2.1.2 MARKUS VERGEET NOOIT DAT JESUS GODDELIK IS NIE:

- begin die evangelie met “die evangelie van Jesus Christus ... die seun van God ...”
- Jesus maak groot indruk op mense – hulle was verstom oor sy leer
- Hy was God onder mense altyd besig om deur daade en woorde ’n beroep op mense te doen.

(6)

### 2.1.3 MARKUS GEE AANSKOULIKE BESONDERHEDE

- Jesus slaap op die bank in die agterstewe van die skuit toe daar ’n storm op see was
- voeding van menigte mense sit in rye 100 en 50
- blindgebore man kry sig terug en sien mense wat soos bome loop
- Jesus neem die kindertjies in Sy arms.

(8)

### 2.2.1 Groepering metodes van die Pauliniese briewe:

- Chronologiese volgorde – briewe word gerangskik volgens tydperke .....
- Briewe word vanaf die eerste tot die laaste tyd gerangskik
- Dus word datums in ag geneem
- Tematiese volgorde – briewe word gerangskik volgens temas wat bymekaar hoort.
- Vir die klassifikasie word inhoude wat bymekaar pas saam gegroepeer.

(8)

### 2.2.2 Kenmerke van Paulus se briewe:

- **Hulle is briewe en nie opstelle of essays nie**
- dis nie vir die publiek gerig nie maar vir die mense aan wie dit gerig was
- **die persoonlike briewe was vir ’n sekere behoefte geskryf en inhoud was leerstellig of teologies**
- dikwels is die briewe vinnig geskryf en ook onafhanklik van mekaar
- hy skryf nie juis persoonlike briewe nie maar om sy sendingopdrag uit te brei
- hy gebruik die briefvorm om die Christelike boodskap uit te brei
- **die briewe bevat vermanings en persoonlike verwysings**
- hierdie boodskappe kan toegepas word op konkrete probleme van Christene wat in gebiede gebly het wat hy nie persoonlik besoek het nie
- **dit was openbare briewe en nie bedoel vir sirkulasie nie**
- die briewe was gewone korrespondensie en het te make met situasies wat onmiddellik aandag verg
- soms was die briewe geskryf as antwoord op briewe wat aan hom geskryf was.

*vetgedrukte opskrifte moet voorkom en daarna enige feite.*

(10)

2.3 **Algemene briewe:**

2.3.1 **Jakobus** – die twaalf stamme wat oor die wêreld versprei is

2.3.2 **1 Petrus** – die uitverkore volk van God wat as vreemdelinge regoor die provinsies; Pontus, Galasië, Kappadosië, Asië en Bitinië

2.3.3 **2 Petrus** – aantal gemeentes in klein-Asië

2.3.4 **Judas** – die vir wie God die Vader geroep het, wat Hy liefhet en deur Jesus Christus bewaar.

2x4=(8)  
[60]

**VRAAG 3**

3.1.1 **INHOUD VAN DIE ALGEMENE BRIEF VAN JAKOBUS:**

- Geduld en volharding ondanks moeilikhede.
- Daders en nie net hoorders van die Woord nie.
- Die regte verhouding tussen ryk en arm.
- Veroordeling van sosiale verskille
- Die beheersing van die tong.

(10)

3.1.2 **Judas is lank as Apokrief beskou.**

- Apokriewe boeke is boeke wat nie aanvaar word as deur God geïnspireer nie.
- Word nie as die Heilige Skrif beskou nie, en maak nie deel uit van die kanon nie.
- Judas haal uit twee sulke boeke aan.
- Vers 9 – hemelvaart van Moses.
- Vers 14 - 15 – haal aan uit die boek van Henog
- Beroemde kerkvader (Hieronimus)
- Dit was die gevolg van die aanhaling uit Henog
- dat die kerk huiwerig was om die boek as kanoniek te aanvaar.

(8)

3.2 **Lukas**

3.2.1 **Universeel = algemeen**

- Universeel vir almal
  - vroue
  - armes
  - heidene
  - siekes, sondaars en uitgeworpenes
  - God het almal lief en almal is voor Hom gelyk

(10)



### 3.2.2 Lofsang

- Evangelie is vol van mense wat God loof en prys
- Maria, Sagaria;
- 3 groot lofgesange kom in die Evangelie voor (8)

### 3.2.3 Heilige Gees

- Geesvervulde mense in die Evangelie
- Sagaria
- Christus: Heilige Gees lei Christus na die woestyn nadat Hy gedoop is
- Christus is toegerus deur die Heilige Gees
- Heilige Gees het op Hom neergedaal soos 'n duif
- Gabriël – Maria begroet en sê Helige Gees is met haar
- Elizabeth word vervul met Heilige Gees as sy vir Maria sien. (8)

### 3.3 Formaat van briewe van Paulus

#### Die Openingswoord / Voorwoord:

Naam van afsender, Paulus die Apostel van Jesus Christus

Aan wie is brief gerig, die gemeente van God in Efese

Kort seëngroet: "Vrede met julle"

#### Dankwoord:

- Dank God vir Sy genade
- Soms word doel en rede van brief hier genoem
- **Die liggaam van die brief bevat Paulus se boodskap**
  - dogmatiese deel waar Christelike waarhede verklaar word
  - vermanende deel waar lesers gemaan word om volgens God se wil te lewe
- **Die laaste groet**
  - Persoonlike nuus en groete
  - Seëngroet (12)

- 3.4 Pontus, Galasië, Kappadosië, Asië en Bitinië (Enige twee mag punte kry) (4)  
[60]

### VRAAG 4

- 4.1.1 Eenheid van die nuwe Broederskap onder leiding van die Hoof, Jesus Christus (2)
- 4.1.2 Galasiërs  
Christelike vryheid en verantwoordelikheid (2)
- 4.1.3 Romeine  
Die wet red nie – slegs geloof (enige ander korrekte tema, moet punte kry) (2)

#### 4.2 Totstandkoming van die gemeente van Filippi

Die gemeente van Filippi

Paulus het in 'n droom 'n Masedoniër gesien wat hom roep.

Hy gaan op sy tweede sendingsreis na Europese vasteland.

Hy kom in Filippi aan.

Hy en sy reisgenote soek na 'n sinagoge.

Kry nie een nie.

Gaan na 'n bidplek langs die rivier buite die stad – kry groep vrouens daar.

Lydia kom tot bekering.

Sy en haar hele gesin word gedoop.

(14)

#### 4.3 Faktore wat aanleiding gee tot die brief aan Phillipense

Bedankingsbrief

- Dankie vir hulle gebede en geskenke
- Getuigskrif vir Epafroditos.
- Lg. het siek geword en Paulus stuur hom terug met 'n verduideliking en prys hom vir sy werk.
- Verklaar waar hy was.
- Waarskuwing teen Judaïste
- Oproep om eensgesindheid en volharding asook nederigheid en blydskap.

(20)

#### 4.4 Skrywer van die brief Jakobus

- Daar het ernstige probleme bestaan rondom die egtheid van hierdie brief.
- Probleem rondom outeurskap.
- 5 Jakobusse in die Nuwe Testament
- Vader van Thaddeus, wat een van die twaalf dissipels was
- Seun van Alfeus, een van die twaalf dissipels (Luk. 6:15)
- Geen bewys dat outeur 'n apostel was nie.
- Seun van Sebedeus, apostel, broer van Johannes, onthoof in 44 n.C. deur koning Agrippa 1.
- Het te vroeg gesterf om die outeur te kon wees. (Hand. 12:2)
- Seun van Maria en broer van Jesus
- Lg. word aanvaar as die skrywer
- Sterf 'n marteldood in ± 62 n.C.

(20)  
[60]

## VRAAG 5

- 5.1 **Judaïers**  
 Volg Paulus en maak sy werk ongedaan  
 Leer:  
 Kan nie 'n Christen word sonder om eers die Joodse geloof aan te neem nie  
 Joodse wette moet onderhou word  
 Moet besny word (10)
- 5.2 Geen geadresseerde  
 Uitverkore vrou en haar kinders  
 Gaius (6)
- 5.3 **God** lig; liefde  
 Gee ons Sy Seun (6)
- Jesus** waarlik God  
 waarlik mens  
 sondeloos  
 ewig  
 voorspraak (10)
- Wêreld** Ken God nie  
 Christene en die Kerk het 'n groot taak (4)
- 5.4 **Sy Grootheid**  
**Altyd teenwoordig in die Kerk**  
 alomteenwoordig  
 gelyk aan God  
 regeer oor konings (8)
- Uniekheid van Christus se Soewereiniteit**  
 Priester  
 Doen die werk van 'n priester  
 Maak ons priesters  
 deel Sy priesterskap (8)
- Gevolge van Christus se soewereiniteit**  
 altyd by Christene  
 gee hulle altyd moed  
 is gewillig om hulle te help  
 sal hulle red (8)
- TOTAAL VIR AFDELING B: [60]**  
**[120]**

**AFDELING C****DIE BYBELSE GRONDSLAG VIR DIE CHRISTELIKE GELOOF EN LEWE****VRAAG 6**

- 6.1 **Verskil tussen besondere openbaring en algemene openbaring**
- God openbaar Hom op 'n besondere manier aan Israel en aan gelowiges.
  - Het Homself op 'n meer algemene manier openbaar aan mense wat nie die skrif ken nie.
  - Hy openbaar Homself op die volgende besondere manier:
    - ❖ Ou Testamentiese tyd – het Israel gekies om Homself bekend te stel.
    - ❖ Nuwe Testament openbaar Homself in Christus
    - ❖ In die kerk openbaar Hy Homself deur die apostels en Bybelskrywers word die instrumente van die Openbaring genoem
  - **Algemene Openbaring:**
    - Aan almal deur die skepping
    - te alle tye
    - te alle plekke nie beperk tot Israel, maar tot alle mense regoor die wêreld
    - aan alle mense
    - skepping, gewete, geskiedenis
- Onvoldoende om redding te verkry. God het nie alles sodoende openbaar nie – sê nie van Christus nie. (18)

- 6.2 **Verhouding met die skepping**
- God het die wêreld geskape
  - Alles geskape sonder enige hulp
  - Alles was goed
  - Geskape uit niks
  - Skep deur Christus (Woord)
  - Skep deur Sy Gees
  - Drie-eenheid betrokke by skepping
  - **skep die mens vrye wil en kroon van die skepping** (18)

- 6.3 **Verbondsgod**
- Verbond is 'n ooreenkoms of kontrak met God
  - God eis gehoorsaamheid
  - Verbond kom van God
  - Gerig op die mens
  - God maak 'n belofte en gee 'n teken
- Verbond is onbreekbaar**
- Werkverbond met Adam
  - Natuurverbond met Noag
  - Verbond met Moses (Wet)
  - Nuwe verbond deur Christus

(16)

- 6.4 **Noodsaaklikheid van die Bybel vir gelowiges**
- sodat mense kan onthou wat God oor Homself geopenbaar het
  - mense te herinner dat dit God is wat deur die Skrif spreek
  - om te getuig wat God gedoen het onder die mense
  - sodat mense God se Openbaring kan bestudeer en verstaan.
  - sodat mense kan leef volgens God se openbaring  
(2 Tim. 3:6) – eienskappe van 'n persoon: leer, bemiddel, lei gelowiges in gebed, bewerk bekering, hou op die regte pad, kan bedroefd word

(10)  
[60]

### VRAAG 7

7.1.1 **Het eienskappe van 'n persoon:**

leer,  
tree in (voorspraak);  
lei gelowiges in gebed;  
bewerk bekering;  
hou gelowiges op die regte pad.  
Kan bedroef word.

7.1.2 **Goddelike persoon**

Een met die vader en Seun, ewig (Heb. 9:14); alomteenwoordig,  
alwetend; Een met die Drie-eenheid; Heilig (God alleen is heilig);  
Persoon nie 'n krag; Gee goddelike opdragte

(12)

(8)

7.2 **Vaderskap**

In die Ou Testament was God die Vader van die nasie en die koning  
In die Nuwe Testament word God die Vader van die individu  
(Abba = Pappie)  
Christus maak dit vir ons moontlik om God ABBA (Vader) te noem.  
God is die Vader van die Christene deur geloof in Jesus Christus.

(10)

7.3 **Jesus**

Dit is 'n Griekse naam – **God is verlossing**  
Joshua is 'n Hebreeuse naam – **God is heil**  
Gewilde naam in Ou Testament = 5 hoëpriesters  
Oorspronklike naam Jesus dui op die feit dat Christus die Verlosser is  
Word in die Ou Testament en Nuwe Testament as Verlosser erken  
Die mensdom kan slegs deur Jesus gered word.

(14)

- 7.4 **Profeet**  
 bo alle profete  
 Moses het belowe dat daar 'n profeet gebore sou word . Christus  
 Christus openbaar Homself as profeet in Nasaret.
- Priester**  
 Bring verlossingsboodskap aan die mensdom – Hoëpriester  
 Bo alle hoëpriesters  
 Offer Homself aan die kruis  
 Hy is as Hoëpriester deur God gestuur  
 Lam van God
- Koning**  
 Koning soos Koning Dawid  
 Koningkryk sal vir ewig duur  
 Heerser oor alles

(16)  
[60]**VRAAG 8**

- 8.1 **Sesde gebod**  
 Ons leef in 'n geweldadige wêreld.  
 Geweld het meer en meer aanvaarbaar geraak.  
 Solank mense glo dat hulle saak reg is, voel hulle dit is geregverdig.  
 Hulle saak regverdig geweld.  
 Gee nie om of hulle saak regverdig is in lyn met wat Christus leer nie.  
 Heersers en onderdane pleeg geweld.
- Voorbeelde van Geweld**  
 moord, aborsies,  
 TV geweld, misbruike  
 haglike werksomstandighede, miskenning van menseregte  
 Ons as Christene moet op 'n positiewe, Christenmanier reageer.  
 As Christene moet ons gesag wat van God kom, erken.  
 Ons moet reageer volgens die Skrif.

(26)

- 8.2.1 **Vernedering van Christus se Geboorte**  
 Moes mens word  
 Gebore uit maagd Maria  
 Arm familie  
 Waarlik God  
 Waarlik mens en God  
 sondeloos  
 Immanuel – God met ons  
 verneder = stal gebore  
 Laat heerlikheid van die hemel agter.

(12)

- 8.2.2 **Opstanding uit die Dood**  
 opgestaan (opgewek)  
 derde dag opgestaan  
 Graf is leeg – werklik plaasgevind.  
 aan baie mense verskyn.  
 werklike liggaam gehad.  
 Opstanding – basis van Christene se geloof  
 Gelowiges sal ook opgewek word  
 Sal verheerlikte liggame hê soos Christus.

(12)

- 8.3 **Laat U naam geheilig word**  
 Die woord 'heilig' beteken om te vereer  
 In hierdie bede vra ons dat God sal optree  
 Hy sal intree in die wêreld dat almal Sy naam sal eer  
 God se naam behoort net aan Hom  
 Dit het 'n spesifieke betekenis  
 Dit beskryf die aard van Sy Persoon  
 Beskryf Sy verhouding met Sy skepping  
 God se naam is heilig  
 Hy openbaar Homself deur sy naam  
 Christene mag nie die Naam van God misbruik nie  
 Mag nie weier om 'n eed af te lê nie  
 Sy naam eer deur goeie gedrag en gehoorsaamheid  
 Moenie misbruik van sodanige doeleindes  
 Vereer

(10)  
 [60]

### VRAAG 9

- 9.1.1 **Kom slegs in Matteus voor**  
 Gehoorsaamheid aan die Wil van God is 'n tema wat dikwels in die Ou Testament voorkom  
 Bid die bede in volkome vertrouwe  
 God gee wat goed is  
 God se wil moet op aarde net so volkome gehoorsaam word as in die hemel. (10)
- 9.1.2 **Gee ons**
- Alles wat ons besit is 'n geskenk van God.
  - Ons bid nie slegs vir onself nie.
  - Ons vra God om al sy kinders te voed.
  - Ons is ten volle afhanklik aan God.
- vandag / hierdie dag**
- As Christene vra ons net vir wat ons elke dag nodig het.
  - Ons is nie bekommerd oor die toekoms nie.
  - want ons vertrou op God
- daaglikse brood**
- Ons vra God nie vir luukshede of rykdom nie.
  - Ons vra vir daaglikse behoeftes wat ons werklik nodig het om gesond te bly en om aan die lewe te bly.
  - Ons bid met vertrouwe omdat ons weet dat Hy ons sal gee wat vir ons goed is. (10)
- 9.2.1 **Kruisiging**  
 Golgota  
 tussen 2 misdadigers gekruisig  
 aanklag teen Hom is openbaar gemaak  
 Klere is afgeskeur  
 Uiterste lyding verduur (10)

- 9.2.2 **Dood en van God verlaat**  
 God het Christus verlaat  
 gesterf  
 deurboor  
**Begrawe**  
 Jesus is begrawe  
 Sy dood bring die lewe  
 Nuwe graf = Josef van Arimethea  
 Deur Jesus se begrafnis word ons een met Hom (10)
- 9.3.1 **Kerk = Kuriakon – Ekklesia**  
 “Die wat aan die Here behoort ...”  
 “Vergadering van gelowiges” (4)
- 9.3.2 **Die verhouding tussen Christus en Sy Kerk**  
 Christus is die Hoof van die Kerk  
 Kerk is die liggaam  
 Christus gee lewe aan die Kerk  
 As een lid ly, ly almal  
 Net een kerk (6)
- 9.3 **Taak en roeping van die Kerk**  
 Ons volg die voorbeeld van Christus na  
 om die gawes van die Gees te ontvang  
 Bring redding na die wêreld  
 Lig van wêreld  
 Getuies wees  
 Maak dissipels van alle nasies  
 Leer en doop (10)

**TOTAAL VIR AFDELING C: [60]**  
**[120]**

**TOTAAL: 300**