

**GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**

BIBLICAL STUDIES HG

QUESTION 1

1.1 Identify the Gospel and give the characteristic in each case:

- 1.1.1 Mark – He writes in vivid detail as if he was an eye-witness (6:40).
- 1.1.2 Matthew – The only Gospel writer who writes about the wise men. (2:7)
- 1.1.3 John – He starts differently / The only Gospel that uses the Word, in Greek Logos. (1:1)
- 1.1.4 Luke – interested in the healing of the sick (6:19)
- 1.1.5 John – His Gospel includes exact numbers / He was an eye-witness (6:19)
- 1.1.6 Matthew – Only Gospel containing the word “church” 6x2=(12)

1.2 Identify the following persons:

- 1.2.1 Nicodemus
- 1.2.2 Timothy
- 1.2.3 Simeon
- 1.2.4 Pilate
- 1.2.5 Lydia
- 1.2.6 Titus 6x2=(12)

1.3 Meaning of words

- 1.3.1 Eschatology: Expectations concerning the end of the world
- 1.3.2 Kuriakon: “belonging to the Lord”
- 1.3.3 Paraclete: Comforter / someone who is called in to help / to give advice / advocate / helper / counsellor / Holy Spirit.
- 1.3.4 Gospel: Good news 4x2=(8)

1.4 Churches in Revelation 1

1.4.1 Ephesus
 1.4.2 Sardis 2x2=(4)

1.5 "I am" expressions

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 resurrection and the life
 I am the way, the truth and the life
 I am the real vine (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

1.6 Timothy (2)

1.7 I John: Contains no hint as to intended recipients – probably written to churches in Ephesus and surrounding areas.

II John: To the "dear Lady and to her children"

III John To "my dear Gaius" – probably a church leader. 3x2=(6)

1.8 Christ's Sovereignty

The greatness of His sovereignty.
 The power of His sovereignty.
 The uniqueness of His sovereignty
 The results (consequences) of His sovereignty.
 The comfort (consolation) of his sovereignty (Any 3) 3x2=(6)

1.9 Reasons for writing – Philippi:

To thank them for the gift.
 To explain why he was sending Epaphroditus back
 To encourage them
 To appeal for unity
 It is a letter of warning against Judaizers
 It is also a personal newsletter (Any 2) 2x2=(4)

1.10 He appeared to many people. (2)1.11 Heb 11:1

1.11.1 sure
 1.11.2 hope
 1.11.3 convince 3x2=(6)

1.12 God's general revelation:

He reveals Himself in His creation, to people in different ways and to different degrees, in history, in the conscience of people, in nature.

(2)

1.13 Jesus Christ

(2)

1.14 Matthew 22: 37 – 40:

"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."

2x2=(4)

1.15 The Lord's Prayer

1.15.1 Doxology – words of glory.

(2)

1.15.2 "For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for Ever and Ever, Amen."

(2)

[80]

QUESTION 22.1 "Matthew wrote his Gospel especially for a Jewish audience."

Matthew knew all Jewish customs and beliefs.

He knew that almsgiving, prayer and fasting are central to the Jewish religion.

He frequently uses allusions to the Old Testament references (47 times) – name the prophets
Showing that Jesus fulfilled O.T. prophecy.

He refers to the kingdom of Heaven not of God, because Jews don't use the name of God.

He uses symbolic numbers that are meaningful to Jews e.g.
Seven woes to Pharisees, three denials of Peter.

Jewish practice and beliefs are always unexplained, e.g. Passover.

Some of the sayings of Jesus are in Aramaic and are not explained.

The contents seem to fit logically into 5 books.
This parallels the 5 books of the Law.

Because he writes for a Jewish audience he also gives a Prominent place to the Law.

Condemns hypocritical Jews and Pharisees.
His genealogy goes back to Abram – Father of the Jewish nation.

Uses Jewish expressions, e.g. Jerusalem is the "Holy City" or there will be "weeping and gnashing of teeth"

Language is good Greek, but with a Jewish tone.

$8 \times 2 = (16)$

2.2 Mark writes in detail as if he was an eye-witness

Jesus was sleeping with his head on a pillow.

People sat in groups of hundred and groups of fifty.

Blind man sees people looked "like trees walking".

Jesus put his arms around the children.

Jesus called the little girl "talitha koum".

Two disciples were called "Boanergeo"

It was Peter's story he told.

$7 \times 2 = (14)$

2.3 Captivity or Prison Letters

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

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

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

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

$8 \times 2 = (16)$

2.4 Letter of James – practical application of truth to everyday situations. (Open memo – Learners use the main themes)

Patience and perseverance in times of difficulties.

Be doers of the Word.

Right relationship between rich and poor

Condemnation of social distinctions

Control of the tongue

Importance of prayer

$5 \times 2 = (10)$

2.5 Revelation is a prophetic – apocalyptic book

Prophetic 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 shows 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.

12x2=(24)
[80]

QUESTION 3

3.1 Language and style of the Gospel of Mark: (Extra marks for relevant examples)

Poor Greek

Joins clauses with the word "and"

Frequently uses the word "immediately" or "at once".

Used Aramaic words, but explains them.

Realistic writing:

Events appear as if taking place before your eyes.

Uses the historic present tense.

Uses the same words over and over again.

No concern for the correct use of prepositions.

Numerous details

Small details add weight to his accounts.

10x2=(20)

3.2 Luke's Gospel may be called the Gospel of prayer:

Luke mentions that Jesus prays at important events in His life e.g. at His baptism.

at his glorification

the choosing of the twelve

Jesus prays that Peter's faith may stand the test

Only Luke contains two allegories on prayer:

the friend in the middle of the night

The widow and the judge.

Luke mentions the occasions when Jesus taught His disciples to pray

Luke pays special attention to hymns of praise e.g. Mary, Elizabeth and Zachariah.

Luke's gospel is full of people praising God.

8x2(16)

3.3 What was the relationship between Paul and the church in Philippi?

Paul had a close friendship bond with them.

It was the first church in Europe

They were enthusiastic about the Gospel

They worked eagerly to spread the gospel

Soon after he left them, they sent a gift to Thessalonica for him.

During Paul's third missionary journey, he also visited Philippi.

They always supported him with gifts and even sent Epaphroditus to help Paul in Rome while he was in prison.

Paul expressed his love for them when he says:"...

how dear you are to me..."

He tells them in his letter that they make him happy and that he is proud of them

According to other churches with several problems, this Phillipian church was only a joy to Paul.

Paul told them that he loved them.

He always prayed for them.

They were the only church who generously gave money.

They always spread the Gospel

Paul hoped to visit them as soon as possible, as he missed them.

He talked to them as a father would have done.

12x2=(24)

3.4 The authorship of the letters of John.

Author does not mention his name in the first letter. Only refers to himself as an "elder" in the second and third letter.

Written by John the Apostle

The writer speaks with authority, as an apostle would

The author knew Jesus personally – "we have seen..."

The early Church Fathers quoted this letter – Irenaeus and Clement.

The same words are used to express similar ideas in the Fourth Gospel and his letters, for instance: light and darkness; life and death.

In the second letter John starts with: "From the Elder..." meaning that he was an old man.

The style and ideas of the second and third letters are the same as those of the Gospel.

Phrases only used by John – that your joy may be complete.

Gospel and letter starts and end the same
 Clearly written by an eye-witness
 Words, "my children" shows he is elderly
 Speaks with authority

10x2=(20)
 [80]

QUESTION 4

- 4.1 Luke Church fathers Irenaeus and Clement both said he was the author
A Universal Gospel

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, Zacchaeus.
 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.

10x2=(20)

- 4.2 The sudden change in the tone of Paul's letter and who are the "cutters".

There are three theories:

- (a) Paul may have received news of trouble in Philippi.
- (b) As Paul was ending his letter, he possibly thought of something else he wanted to say and simply continued with his letter.
- (c) It is a combination of two letters.

AND

The "cutters" are the Judaizers – they are people who wanted the Christians to observe Jewish customs.
 They believed that one can be saved by rigidly obeying laws.

7x2=(14)

- 4.3 I Peter: quotations:

- 4.3.1 Peter: The name of the author (2)
- 4.3.2 An apostle: He says that he is the apostle. The content of the letter is similar to Peter's teaching in Acts. (4)

- 4.3.3 God's chosen people: An early Gentile Christian community. They were "at one time" not God's people, but now their real home was heaven. (4)
- 4.3.4 Silas: The letter was written in very good Greek, because Silas did the writing. He acted as a scribe – Peter outlined what he wanted to say to Silas who then wrote it in excellent Greek. (4)
- 4.3.5 this: the high price which had been paid for their salvation (2)
- 4.3.6 Babylon: Rome was called "Babylon" because it was as godless as the ancient Babylon of Nebuchadnezzar. (4)
- 4.3.7 My son Mark: Through the teachings of Peter, Mark became a Christian. There was a special bond between them that is why Peter calls Mark his son. While Peter was in Rome during the last years of his life, Mark was there with him. (4)
- 4.4 The Author of Revelation
Generally Accepted Author: John
- John the Apostle is generally accepted as the author. Arguments to support this belief.
 - Many early Church Fathers support this theory: Tertullian, Clement, Irenaeus.
 - His name was John and he knew the Old Testament well. (245 quotes)
 - He was a Jewish Christian – that explains the poor quality of Greek.
 - He identified himself with those suffering persecution.
 - He knew a great deal about the churches in Asia Minor.
 - There are similarities between the Book of Revelation and John's other writings.
 - He knew the apocalyptic way of writing, because Daniel in the O.T. was also an apocalyptic scripture.
 - He calls it an apocalypse and uses symbols to describe the new world.
 - He mentioned his name too, because it is also a prophetic book.
- 11x2=(22)
[80]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Explain the synoptic problem

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

3x2=(6)

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.

Why should three men writing independently of one another, use such similar language? How can we explain the differences that we can also find in these Gospels? Yet, there is no final answer to this problem.

10x2=(20)

5.2 The meaning of Paul's letters:

It discusses moral problems of today.

He discusses the organisation of the church.

It has religious teachings

It covers themes as: Christ's central place in universe Resurrection, the pre-existence of Christ, etc.

It is also practical for Christianity.

It deals with errors in the Christian doctrine.

He answered questions and gives solutions.

He tries to explain the teaching of Christ.

He discussed the consequences of the Gospel of Jesus.

7x2=(14)

5.3 The background and destination of Philippians.

Background

Founded in 360 B.C. by Alexander the Great

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 Thyatire (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 had 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)

5.4 Eschatological expectation – 2 Peter 3

The word eschatology comes from two Greek words:
 Eschatos – last things
 Logos – study/doctrine

Peter wants to combat the false teachers.
 They say there will be no second coming – say the creation stayed the same
 They say Christ promised to come long ago – Christ forgot his second coming
 No sign of the second coming
 Peter answered them.
 Everything did not stay the same – e.g. The time of Noah
 Time is unimportant to God – Christ did not forget His second coming.
 No difference between one day and a thousand years

God is not delaying His return – He is showing mercy
 We should wait patiently and be prepared

12x2=(24)
[80]**QUESTION 6**6.1 **GOD'S PROVIDENCE, SUSTENANCE AND GOVERNANCE OVER ALL HIS CREATION****Providence**

God's providence is distinguished between general and special providence.
GENERAL PROVIDENCE
 God provides for the needs of the whole universe
 He provides for all mankind
 He is responsible for everything in existence.
 He gives water (rain) to plants and food to animals
SPECIAL PROVIDENCE
 God made a covenant with Abraham
 Although they rejected God, God still provided them with prophets

SUSTENANCE

God give life

Life maintained by His Spirit

Nehemiah affirms: "You made the heavens and the stars of the sky.

You made land and sea and everything in them;

You gave life to all"

God sustains the universe

God has not abandoned His creation

He is active in the universe. e.g. Movement: No movement – no universe – no life

God is the driving force – sustains this movement

God is the source of life.

People, animals and plant owe their lives to Him

He sustains man's spiritual life

This establishes a relationship between man and God

Man's conscience is kept active

Man's soul is alive and healthy

Christ said: "My Father is always working, and I too must work."

GOVERNANCE/RULE

God governs/rule over His people

God provides for all needs according to His plan

God governs through Christ

Creation was through Christ and Spirit

Christ is superior to all created beings

God's plan of salutations is fulfilled in Christ (by His governance)

God intervenes in human history for the purpose of salvation

Christ's death on the cross makes salvation possible

At His second coming, all creation will be united with God again.

3x6=(18)

6.2 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

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

King: Indicated as king at his birth King like king David.
There will be no end to his kingdom
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

$$3 \times 6 = (18)$$

6.3 THE THIRD COMMANDMENT, 'DO NOT USE MY NAME FOR EVIL PURPOSES' LINKS CLOSELY WITH THE FIRST PETITION OF OUR LORD'S PRAYER. EXPLAIN THE RELATION BETWEEN THIS COMMANDMENT AND PETITION

- In ancient times a name was believed to be powerful
 - God revealed His name to Moses
 - The Israelites knew they were not allowed to misuse the name of God
 - God revealed Himself in Christ
 - We may call on Him in prayer, praise and thanksgiving whenever we are in need of Him
 - It links with the petition ‘Hallowed by your Name’
 - The ‘name’ refers to the Person of God
 - We must glorify His name
 - We ask for assistance and mercy so that we won’t misuse His Name
 - We ask that His name not only be hallowed in us, but by us

$$6 \times 2 = (12)$$

6.4 Three commandments that are broken when you become addicted to gambling:

First commandment: Worship no God but Me. Wealth became the most important thing in our lives. We can make a god of gamble. We will follow unlawful means to be able to gamble. God is no longer at the centre of your life. You will neglect your God-given duties in pursuit of gambling. You no longer are concerned with God's will.

Eighth commandment: Do not steal. You will start stealing in order to get money so that you can gamble. Jesus condemns materialism. You must be satisfied with what you have. You must work to earn your salary.

Tenth commandment: Do not desire... Greed is condemned. Jesus warned us against the dangers of storing up riches on earth – or dreaming about it, because by gambling you'll probably become poorer. We must develop our talents that God has given us.

This is an open memo Any commandment with adequate motivation must be awarded marks.

3x4=(12)

6.5 "May your Kingdom come"

God's Kingdom

His Kingdom is not static
 Kingdom refers to rule over lives of all people
 It does not refer to a territorial jurisdiction

God's reign

The reign of God is central to Biblical teaching, especially the Gospels
 Ask God to rule us through His Word and Spirit
 Through Jesus' life, ministry, death and resurrection, God's reign is made manifest
 Ask that the church may increase
 Christ brought the Kingdom to earth
 The Kingdom is already on earth

Become heirs through faith
 We must repent for the Kingdom is at hand
 Jesus' followers request God to strengthen His reign in their lives
 Ask that it may come into our hearts
 The 'not-yet ness' of God's reign
 It is not yet perfected
 The power of Satan must be broken
 Perfect rule with second coming/parousia
 In this petition God is asked to move his reign to perfection
 All people should be included in God's reign
 The existence of the Church shows that God's kingdom is near
 The kingdom of God is the society in which God's will is perfectly done
 To pray like this is to have absolute faith in the wisdom of God
 God will be king when everyone submits to His will

6x2=(12)

6.6 The relationship between the Kingdom of God and the church

God's Kingdom on earth is the church.
 Jesus is the head of the church – he rules over His Kingdom.
 All the Christians are members of the universal church.
 As God's Kingdom has not yet been perfected, so is the oneness of the church not yet perfect.
 As the church is universal and not limited to any one place or to certain people only, so is the Kingdom of God.

4x2=(8)
 [80]

QUESTION 77.1 How God reveals Himself through scripture

- * Scripture is based on Revelation
- * The writer wrote down what God revealed to them
- * Without revelation there would be no scripture
- * Scripture is the written record of God's revelation of Himself to man
- * God speaks to man through the scriptures
- * Scripture guides the faithful in the way of Godly living
- * In the Old Testament, God reveals Himself through the prophets
- * And in the Church today, through the Holy Spirit.

7x2=(14)

7.2 The Holy Spirit is a Divine Person (truly God)The divine characteristics of the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit as an entity gives orders with divine authority.
 The N.T. teaches that the Holy Spirit is a divine person.
 Attributes only given to God are given to Him.
 He is omniscient and eternal.
 Denying the Holy Spirit is literally rejection of God.
 To blaspheme against the Holy Spirit is the biggest sin for which there is no forgiveness.
 You then harm the majesty of God
 Holy Spirit is not only a person, but God – the Third Person of the Holy Trinity.
 Jesus promises that the Holy Spirit would be sent and also said that he would return.
 Paul speaks of the Spirit of God and the Spirit of Christ that will be in all men.
 Next to the promise of Jesus that the Holy Spirit will reside with the disciples, He also promises that the Father will be with them.

7x2=(14)

7.3 Discuss the aim of the Law under the New Dispensation that Jesus brought about.

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 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

11x2=(22)

7.4 The Fifth Commandment:

7.4.1 Reasons why God gave this commandment:

The Hebrew word for 'honour' or 'respect' means to value something highly.
 The children must thus value the education and instruction given by their parents.
 The word does not mean fear, but respect/honour
 God demands it, therefore the children must obey.
 The point at issue isn't human relationships in the first instance, but mainly man's relationship with God – parents are appointed by Him
 This commandment is concerned with God's revelation and its continuance among future generations
 The parent's teaching concerning God is of great importance
 The fifth commandment extends beyond the child-parent relationship.
 Civil and religious authorities should also be respected / obeyed.
 According to Deuteronomy 17:12 the priest and judge should be respected / obeyed.
 Revolt against legitimate, God-fearing authority is prohibited

5x2=(10)

7.4.2 Why has obedience also limits?

Blind obedience, in other words unquestioning obedience, is not expected of Christians but rather obedience which conforms to the will of God.
 One cannot, for instance, obey one's parents if it means disobeying God
 The same applies to the state and church
 All legitimate, God-fearing authorities must be obeyed
 Revolt against legitimate, God-fearing authority is prohibited

2x2=(4)

7.4.3 The reward for obedience

A long life in the promised land will be the reward for keeping this commandment in other words, if all the Israelites obeyed this commandment, there would be social order and peace
 Instead of hatred, disharmony and even civil war
 The Israelites understood that by honouring and respecting this commandment they would keep from fighting among themselves and live happily together.

3x2=(6)

7.5 Explain what Jesus meant with 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.

5x2=(10)
[80]

QUESTION 8

8.1 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)

8.2 "The day of the Lord"

Purpose and when will it take place:

It is a present reality – it has already started

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

No one knows when it will take place

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.

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, ware of crime.

It will be a new heaven and new earth

8x2=(16)

8.3 Eternal Life

God possesses eternal life

Believers in Christ can also possess eternal life

God does not want anyone to get lost

No more hunger, thirst or hardship

No death, grief, crying or pain

God will stay with us in the new world.

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

Not only reserved for the future

It starts when one is reborn by the Spirit

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

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

4x2=(8)

8.4 The unit of the church

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

Christ is head of His Church

- * The Church owes its existence to Christ Himself; it is not the work of men
- * Not only did Christ establish the church,
- * but he is also present
- * to guide it and sustain it
- * Christ is the Head of the Church. He is its Lord and Master.
- * the believers are the body
- * The believers fulfil different tasks and are given different gifts.

9x2=(18)

8.5 The Khulisa-programme

When the attacker is truly sorry for what he had done and had changed his way of life, he is forgiven.

He then must be “set free” and no longer have to pay the price for his sins.
The Holy Spirit makes it possible.

Repent means to change your heart and your way of life.

The Holy Spirit is readily available to anyone who accepts Christ.

The Holy Spirit gives faith to anyone who seeks it.

[Open memo – relevant answers must receive marks].

6x2=(12)

8.6 What faith in God is based upon

Christian faith is belief in God the Father, God the Son, and God the Spirit.
Belief in God is based on the revelation of Himself, in the scriptures.

Faith comes from love

Faith leads to good works

Faith is active

Faith purifies man’s heart

Faith brings peace with God

5x2=(10)
[80]

QUESTION 9

9.1 God the Father's relationship with human beings:

9.1.1 What is a Biblical covenant?

It is a solemn agreement between God and human beings.
It has four main characteristics:

- * God takes the initiative.
- * It is directed to people who accept the demands from God
- * It includes a promise
- * It involves a physical sign.

4x2=(8)

9.1.2 The covenant of Nature:

It is a covenant with Noah and all mankind and the whole earth.

God promised that He would never again destroy the world as He had done in the great flood.

To show that He had made this promise God created the rainbow (the sign).

3x2=(6)

9.1.3 The covenant of Grace:

God made this covenant with Abraham and his descendants.

God promised that they will become a great nation, the promised land Canaan and that He will bless them.

Circumcision was the sign

3x2=(6)

9.2 The names of God in the Old Testament

El: 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 is 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. Adonai

(2)

Jahweh – Sabaoth: It means "Lord of Hosts" or "Lord of the armies". It referred to God's angels or the armies of Israel.

(2)

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

(4)

9.3 The prologue to the Ten Commandments:

I am the Lord your God who brought you out of Egypt where you were slaves.

I am the Lord

God used His Covenant name: Lord – I am who I am

God is Israel's Adonai

He is the eternal God

He created everything

Your God:

God made Israel his own possession

He chose Israel to be His nation

Israel must be different from other nations and must be an example for them

Israel would spread His purpose to all nations

Who brought you out of Egypt

Israel requested God to free them from the Egyptian bondage

They were to obey God's Commandments

Israel is always reminded of the great deeds of God

Where you were slaves

Israel was now socially, politically, economically and otherwise a free nation

This shows God's love to them

Israel is reminded to be thankful to God for his providence

The New Testament tells us that Jesus Christ has come to give us the

essence of the Ten Commandments namely, love

4x4=(16)

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

Fourth petition: Give us this day our daily bread

It summarised material needs of men

Prayer for all daily needs

Our earthly goods come from God

We pray for the needs of all people.

God will supply our smallest need

Jesus referred to himself as 'the Bread of life'

'Today' refers to the bread of the day

Jesus said people must not worry about the future

People place their hope in God

People must not pray for luxuries, only for daily sustenance.

4x2=(8)

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

People need pardon for their sins, failures to love God.

People must re-establish their personal relationship with God

People must pardon others out of gratitude for God's forgiveness.

This is not easy to fulfil

People must forgive others as Jesus did

Jesus said we must forgive seventy times seven

To be forgiven, we must be forgiving

4x2=(8)

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

God is not the source of evil – Temptation comes from Satan

The Devil also tried to tempt Jesus

People must pray for protection by God

It is only God who can save people

God sometimes tests a person's faith

God gives people strength to withstand temptations

4x2=(8)

[80]

**GAUTENGSE DEPARTEMENT VAN ONDERWYS
SENIORSERTIFIKAAT-EKSAMEN**

BYBELKUNDE HG

VRAAG 1

1.1 Identifiseer die evangelie en gee die kenmerk in elke geval:

- 1.1.1 Markus – hy skryf in fyn besonderhede (detail) asof hy 'n ooggetuie was. (Markus 6:40)
- 1.1.2 Matteus – die enigste evangelie wat die verhaal van die wyse manne het. (Matt. 2:7)
- 1.1.3 Johannes – sy evangelie begin anders / die enigste evangelie wat Woord (Logos) gebruik. (Joh. 1:1)
- 1.1.4 Lukas – stel belang in die genesing van siektes. (Luk. 6:19)
- 1.1.5 Johannes – gee spesifieke getalle / hy was 'n ooggetuie. (Joh. 6:19)
- 1.1.6 Matteus – net die evangelie bevat die woord "Kerk". 6x2=(12)

1.2 Persone:

- 1.2.1 Nikodemus
1.2.2 Timoteus
1.2.3 Simeon
1.2.4 Pilatus
1.2.5 Lidia
1.2.6 Titus 6x2=(12)

1.3 Woorde se betekenis.

- 1.3.1 Eskatologie: leer oor die einde van die wêreld / wederkoms.
- 1.3.2 Kuriakon: "Wat aan die Here behoort."
- 1.3.3 Parakletos: Trooster / Voorspraak / iemand wat namens jou praat / advokaat/ helper / Heilige Gees.
- 1.3.4 Evangelie: Goeie nuus 4x2=(8)

1.4 Kerke / Gemeentes in Openbaring:

- 1.4.1 Efese
1.4.2 Sardis 2x2=(4)

1.5 "Ek is" – uitdrukings:

Ek is die brood wat lewe gee
 Ek is die lig van die wêreld
 Ek is die ingang van die skape
 Ek is die goeie herder
 Ek is die opstanding en die lewe
 Ek is die weg en die waarheid en die lewe
 Ek is die ware wingerdstok

(Enige 3) 3x2=(6)1.6 Timoteus (2)1.7 I Johannes: Geen leidraad wie die ontvangers is nie.
 Waarskynlik gemeentes in en om Efese.

II Johannes: "die uitverkore vrou en haar kinders

III Johannes "aan Gaius, my vriend..." 'n Leier van die gemeente.

3x2=(6)1.8 Christus se koningskap (Soewereiniteit)

Die grootheid van Sy soewereiniteit.
 Die mag van Sy soewereiniteit.
 Die uniekheid van Sy soewereiniteit.
 Die gevolge van Sy soewereiniteit.
 Die troos van Sy soewereiniteit.

(Enige 3) 3x2=(6)1.9 Redes vir skrywe – Filippense:

Dankbrief vir geskenke
 Verduidelik waarom Epafroditus teruggestuur word
 Om hulpe aan te moedig
 Beroep op eenheid
 Waarskuwing teen Judaïste
 Persoonlike nuusbrief

(Enige 2) 2x2=(4)1.10 Hy het aan talle mense verskyn. (2)1.11 Hebr 11:1

- 1.11.1 seker
 1.11.2 hoop
 1.11.3 oortuig

3x2=(6)

1.12 Algemene Openbaring:

God openbaar Homself in Sy skepping, aan mense op verskillende wyses, in die geskiedenis, die gewete van die mens en in die natuur.

(2)

1.13 Jesus Christus

(2)

1.14 Matteus 22: 37 – 40:

"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 eerste gebod. En die tweede wat hiermee gelyk staan is: Jy moet jou **naaste liefhê soos jouself**".

2x2=(4)

1.15 Ons Vader-gebed

1.15.1 Doksologie – woorde van lof.

(2)

1.15.2 "Want aan U behoort die koninkryk en die krag en die heerlikheid tot in alle ewigheid, Amen".

(2)

[80]

VRAAG 22.1 Redes waarom Matteus sy evangelie vir Jode skryf:

Haal uit O.T. aan (47 keer) en net Jode ken die O.T.
Noem selfs sommige profete se name.

Begin Jesus se geslagsregister by Abraham – vir
Jode belangrik want Abraham was hulle stamvader.

Gebruik Palestynse uitdrukkings wat net die Jode
ken, bv. Jerusalem was die "heilige stad" of
daar "sal geween en geknars van die tande wees."

Taal is goeie Grieks, maar met 'n Joodse stempel.

Joodse simboliese getalle speel 'n rol, bv. Petrus
verloën Jesus 3 x of die 7 "weë-julle" –
uitsprake teen die Fariseërs.

Joodse gebruiks en gewoontes word nie verklaar nie,
bv. pasga of gedenkseeëls word net genoem en nie
verduidelik nie.

Weet dat die gee van 'n tiende presies gedoen is deur
die Jode.

Weet dat skrifgeleerde baie gesteld was op ereplekke by feesmaaltye en voorste plekke in sinagoges.

Weet om van die "Koninkryk van die hemel" te praat en nie van die "Koninkryk van God" nie, omdat dit die derde gebod sou oortree.

8x2=(16)

2.2 Markus skryf asof hy a ooggetuie was:

Jesus slaap op die bank (kussing) in die skuit.
die mense sit in groepe van honderd en groepe van vyftig.
blinde man sien mense "soos bome" loop
Jesus sit sy arms om die kindertjies.
Jesus sê vir die dogtertjie "talita koum".
Twee dissipels is "Boanerges" genoem
Dit was eintlik Petrus se verhaal wat Markus skryf.

7x2=(14)

2.3 Gevangeniskapsbriewe

Filippense: Pleit om eensgesindheid
Verduidelik waarom Onesimus terugkeer
Bedank vir geskenk.
Waarsku teen Judaïste.

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

Kolossense: Waarsku die gemeente teen 'n valse leer.
Verduidelik die beginsels van Christelike lewe
God het deur Jesus die wêreld geskape en sal dit verlos.

Efesiërs: Jode en nie-Jode is gelyk.
Die kerk is die liggaam van Christus.
Christus is die hoof van die kerk
Christus is die hoeksteen
Raad oor behoorlike Christelike verhoudings

8x2=(16)

2.4 Jakobus se brief – 'n praktiese toepassing. (Oop memo – leerders gebruik die hooftemas)

Geduld en deursettingsvermoë te midde van beproeing.
Daders en nie net hoorders van die woord nie.
Die regte verhouding tussen ryk en arm.
Veroordeling van sosiale onderskeidings.
Beheersing van die tong.
Krag van gebed.

5x2=(10)

2.5 Openbaring is 'n profeties-apokaliptiese boek

Profetiese boek:

'n Profeet dink in terme van die wêreld waarin hy leef.

Hy roep mense om gehoorsaam te wees aan God en Hom 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 heilsplan 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 noem dit 'n Openbaring.

Johannes het die boek geskryf gedurende 'n tyd van vervolging.

Dit is geskryf om Christene te bemoedig wat vervolg 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) alles het 'n simboliese betekenis.

Die ou wêreld word vernietig en vervang deur 'n nuwe een

Johannes interpreer huidige gebeure in terme van 'n toekomstige werklikheid

Slegs die getroues sal volkome geluk kan geniet in die toekomstige wêreld.

12x2=(24)
[80]

VRAAG 3

3.1 Taal en styl van Markus: (Bonuspunte vir toepaslike voorbeeld)

Skryf in 'n swak Grieks.

Hy ignoreer die regte voorvoegsels.

Voeg sinne aanmekaar met "en" (KAI)

Gebruik woorde oor-en-oor.

Gebruik graag "meteens" en "verduidelik".

Skryf in historiese-teenwoordige tyd.

Gebeure asof dit voor jou oë afspeel

Skryf in eenvoudige skryfstyl – soos 'n kind.

Gebruik Aramese woorde en vertaal dit.

Skryf eenvoudig en realisties.

Skryf in besonderhede wat gewig aan sy weergawe gee.

10x2=(20)

3.2 Lukas evangelie van gebed:

Lukas noem dat Jesus bid op die belangrike geleenthede in sy lewe
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.

Jesus leer sy dissipels om te bid.

Lukas haal ook lofprysings aan, soos die van Maria, Elisabet en Sagaria.

Sy hele evangelie is vol van mense wat God prys.

8x2(16)

3.3 **Wat was die verwantskap tussen Paulus en die gemeente in Fillipi?**

Kort na sy vertrek, stuur hulle 'n geskenk vir hom na Tessalonika

Paulus het 'n noue vriendskapsband met hulle gehad.

Dit was die eerste gemeente in Europa.

Hy het hulle tydens die derde sendingreis weer besoek.

Hulle was entoesiasties oor die evangelie.

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

Hulle het altyd geskenke gestuur – selfs nou vir Epafroditus self om Paulus te
help terwyl hy in die tronk was.

Paulus skryf: "Ek het julle baie lief"

"Julle is my blydschap....."

Hy sê in sy brief aan hulle dat hulle hom gelukkig maak en dat hy trots is op
hulle.

Alhoewel ander gemeentes baie probleme ondervind het, het die gemeente
in Fillipi hom net vreugde gegee.

Paulus sê hy is lief vir hulle.

Hy bid altyd vir hulle.

Hulle was die enigste gemeente wat altyd bydraes gegee het.

Hulle was getrou aan die Woord van God.

Paulus hoop om hulle weer te besoek as hy bly lewe, want hy verlang na
hulle.

Hy vermaan hulle vaderlik as hy bekommert is.

12x2=(24)

3.4 Outeurskap van die briewe van Johannes

Outeur noem nie sy naam in die eerste brief nie. Hy verwys na homself as
"oudste" in die tweede en derde briewe.

Die apostel Johannes het dit geskryf.

Heelwat ooreenkoms met die evangelie wat deur hom geskryf is.

Dieselde woorde kom voor – lewe; lig; donker; wêreld; die Gees.

Dieselde uitdrukings soos die nuwe wet.

Frases wat net Johannes gebruik – dat jou vreugde volkome mag wees.

Teenstellings – lig/duisternis; lewe/dood.

Evangelie en eerste brief begin en eindig dieselde.

Duidelik dat 'n ooggetuie skryf.
 Die woorde "my kinders" wys dat hy reeds oud is.
 Praat met gesag.
 Kerkvaders soos Irenaeus en Clemens getuig dat dit dieselfde oueur is. 10x2=(20)
[80]

VRAAG 4

4.1 Lukas

'n Universele evangelie:

Geslagsregister tot by Adam.
 Haal Jesaja aan wat sê "En al die mense sal die verlossing sien."
Samaritane word genoem – gelykenis / melaatse is dankbaar.
 Die Romeinse soldaat se geloof.
 Lukas beklemtoon dat Jode en nie-Jode 'n plek het in die Koninkryk van God.
 Barmhartige Samaritaan geloof vir wat hy gedoen het.
 Van die tien melaatses, keer slegs die Samaritaan terug om dankie te sê vir God.
 Jesus vind die geloof by 'n nie-Jood ('n Romeinse soldaat) wat hy nooit by die Jode kon kry nie.
 Lukas toon dat die koninkryk van God ook vir die armes is – gelykenis van ryk man en Lasarus.
 God kies 'n arm vrou om Sy Seun se moeder te wees.
 Maria kon net twee duiwe offer toe Jesus besny is.
 Jesus preek dat 'n mens se lewe nie in terme van stoflike besittings geëvalueer word nie.
Rykes – Josef van Arimatea 'n vriend.
 Lukas 'n sterk sin vir sosiale regverdigheid
Sondaars – Jesus eet by Saggeus, 'n tollenaar
 Jesus eet by Fariseërs
Vroue word spesiaal vermeld
 (voorbeeld by elk).
 Jesus was sag met die sondige vrou ('n prostituut) wat Sy voete gesalf het.
 Meld ook Elisabet, Maria, Anna en Maria Magdalena. 10x2=(20)

4.2 Die vriendskaplike toon van Paulus se brief verander:

Daar is drie teorieë

- (a) Paulus het dalk nuus ontvang van probleme in Filippi.
- (b) Teen die einde van sy brief het hy dalk iets onthou wat hy nog wou sê en gaan bloot aan met skrywe.
- (c) Dit is 'n kombinasie van twee brieve

EN

Dit is die Judaiste waarvan hy praat
 Dit is mense wat wil hê dat Joodse wette en gebruikte nagevolg moet word.
 Besnydenis is belangrik. Alleen dan kan 'n mens gered word.
 Mens kan slegs gered word as jy die wette gehoorsaam. 7x2=(14)

4.3 I Petrus:

- 4.3.1 Petrus: Die naam van die skrywer (2)
- 4.3.2 'n Apostel: Hy sê hy is 'n apostel. Die inhoud van die brief stem ooreen met Petrus se preek in Handelinge. (4)
- 4.3.3 uitverkorenes: 'n vroeë nie-Joodse Christen gemeenskap. Hulle was vroeër nie "God se kinders" nie, maar behoort nou tot God se familie. Inhoud van brief soortgelyk aan Petrus se leer in Handeling. (4)
- 4.3.4 Silas: Die brief is in goeie Grieks geskryf omdat Silas dit gedoen het. Petrus het dikteer en Silas was soos 'n sekretaris. (Silvanus). Petrus het uiteengesit wat hy wou sê en Petrus het dit in uitstekende Grieks omgesit. (4)
- 4.3.5 hierdie: dit is die prys wat betaal is vir verlossing. (2)
- 4.3.6 Babilon: Rome is so genoem n.a.v. sy goddeloosheid – net soos Babilon in Nebukadnesar se tyd. (4)
- 4.3.7 My seun Markus: Daar was 'n spesiale band tussen Petrus en Markus, omdat Petrus hom geleid het tot bekering – daarom is Markus 'n soort geesteskind vir Petrus. Teen die einde van sy lewe was Markus by hom in Rome in die tronk. (4)

4.4 Outeurskap van Openbaring

- Die apostel Johannes word algemeen aanvaar as die outeur.
- Argumente om hierdie stelling te ondersteun.
- Baie van die vroeë kersvaders het hierdie teorie gesteun: Tertullianus, Clemens, Iranaeus.
- Sy naam was Johannes en hy het die Ou Testament goed geken (245 aanhalings)
- Hy was 'n Joodse Christen – verklaar die swak gebruik van Grieks.
- Identifiseer met hulle wat vervolg word.
- Hy weet baie van gemeentes in Klein Asië.
- Ooreenkoms tussen die boek Openbaring en Johannes se ander geskrifte.
- Hy ken die apokaliptiese manier van skryf. Daniël in die Ou Testament was ook 'n apokaliptiese geskrif.
- Hy noem dit 'n openbaring en gebruik simbole om die nuwe wêreld te beskryf.
- Hy noem ook sy naam omdat dit 'n profetiese boek is.

VRAAG 5**5.1 Sinoptiese probleem:**

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

3x2=(6)

Ooreenkomste in hooftrekke al drie evangelies het dieselfde uiteensetting: doop en versoeking van Jesus; sy Galileese bediening; reis na Jerusalem; laaste week in en om Jerusalem, gevangeneming; verhoor; kruisiging en opstandig.

Ooreenkomste in taal: Volle sinne of sinsnedes is dieselfde; vreemde Griekse woorde stem ooreen; Jesus se woorde soms in identiese Grieks weergegee.

Ooreenkomste in inhoud: sommige vertellinge kom voor in net een van die evangelies terwyl ander in twee of drie voorkom.

Hierdie 3 evangelies stem baie nou ooreen t.o.v. inhoud en skryfstyl.

Die ooreenstemmings lei tot die vraag of is dit werklik elkeen se individuele poging of het die een by die ander afgeskryf? Hoe is dit moontlik dat hulle so kan ooreenstem en hoekom is daar wel nog groot verskille ook?

Punte vir voorbeeld word gegee.

Verduideliking van die naam – ook punte

10x2=(20)

5.2 Die betekenis van Paulus se brieue

Die inhoud is leerstellig – behandel morele probleme van die hede.

Dit bevat vermanings oor Christelike optrede.

Dit behandel temas soos Christus se lewe en sterwe; Sy verlossing; die oorsprong van sonde; Christus se opstanding en wederkoms.

Paulus beantwoord vrae wat vandag nog aktueel is, soos oor egskeiding of oor die wederkoms en ewige lewe.

Vrae oor die organisasie van die kerk word beantwoord.

Waarskuwings teen dwaalleer

Die Christen se houding in vandag se omstandighede.

Probeer Jesus se leer uiteensit.

Bespreek die gevolge van die evangelie van Jesus.

7x2=(14)

5.3 Agtergrond en bestemming van Filippense:

Stad is gestig in 360 v.C. deur Alexander die Grote
Vernoem na Alexander se pa, Filip van Macedonië
Afgetrede soldate woon hier.

Latyn word gepraat.

Romeinse gebruikte en wette geld hier.

Heidense stad.

(nie meer as 8 punte moet gegee word nie)

Bestemming:

Gestig deur Paulus, Silas (Silvanus) en Timoteus
 Tydens tweede sendingreis gestig.
 Was die eerste gemeente in Europa.
 Paulus kon geen sinagoge in Filippi vind nie, maar 'n klein groepe vroue was by die rivier saam om te bid.
 Lidia van Tiatire word die eerste bekeerling.
 Sy open haar huis vir Paulus-hulle.
 Paulus genees 'n slawemeisie van 'n bose gees en as gevolg daarvan word Paulus en Silas gegesel en in die tronk gegooi.
 Toe Paulus stad verlaat, was daar reeds 'n groep gelowiges.
 (res van die 8 punte)

8x2=(16)

5.4 Eskatologiese verwagtings:

Die woord **eskatologie** word van twee Griekse woorde afgelei:

Eschatos = laaste dinge
 Logos = studie of leer

Dit is dus die verwagting van die wederkoms of oordeelsdag.

Daar is egter steeds spotters wat sê:

As Christus nou nog nie gekom het nie, Hy nooit sal kom nie.
 Verder sal niks regtig verander nie, want die ganse skepping is nog dieselfde.
 Daar is dus geen tekens nie en Christus het vergeet.
 Petrus leer ons om dit te weerspreek:
 Tyd is by God nie belangrik nie – een dag is duisend jaar of andersom.
 Alles het nie so gebly nie – dink aan Noag en daarna.
 God het nie vergeet nie, Hy toon genade sodat almal hul eers bekeer.
 Dit gaan onverwags gebeur.
 Soos 'n dief wat in die nag kom.
 Ons weet nie wanneer nie – net God weet wanneer.
 Ons moet geduldig wees en gereed wees.

12x2=(24)
[80]

VRAAG 6

VOORSIENIGHEID, ONDERHOUDINGS EN HEERSKAPPY VAN GOD OOR SY SKEPPINGS

6.1 God voorsien:

God se voorsiening onderverdeel in algemene en spesiale voorsiening
 God voorsien op 'n algemene wyse – vir die ganse skepping en aan alle mense.
 Hy is verantwoordelik vir alles wat bestaan.
 Hy voorsien water vir plante en voedsel vir diere.
 In die besonder voorsien Hy aan elke individu
 Hy lei Israel uit slawerny en sluit 'n verbond met Abram.
 Alhoewel hulle God verwerp het, voorsien Hy profete aan hulle.

ONDERHOUD Neh. 9:6

God gee lewe
 Lewe word deur Sy Gees onderhou
 Nehemia bevestig:
 U het die hemel gemaak ...
 Die aarde en alles daarop,
 die oseane en alles daarin
 God hou die heelal in stand
 God het nie Sy skepping verlaat nie
 Hy is aktief in die heelal, e.g. beweging: geen beweging- geen heelal geen lewe.
 God is die dryfkrag en hou hierdie beweging in stand
 God is die Bron van alle lewe
 Mense, diere en plante het hulle bestaan te danke aan Hom.
 Hy hou die mens se geesteslewe in stand
 Hy maak 'n verhouding met die mens moontlik
 Mens se gewete word aktief gehou.
 Christus sê dat Hy soos Sy Vader moet werk.

HEERSKAPPY

God regeer Sy volk
 God voorsien in alle behoeftes volgens Sy plan
 God regeer deur Jesus
 Skepping vind plaas deur die Seun en Gees
 Christus is verhewe bo alle geskape wesens
 God se heilsplan word deur Christus vervul (Sy heerskappy)
 God gryp in in die menslike geskiedenis ter wille van redding
 Christus se dood aan die kruis bemiddel redding.
 By Sy wederkoms, sal die skepping met God herenig word.

3x2=(6)

6.2 Drie ampte van Jesus

Profeet: Vervul die messiaanse rol van 'n profeet
 Mondstuk van God
 Sê alles wat God hom beveel om te sê
 Bring God se boodskap
 Blye Boodskap van verlossing verkondig.
 Die Skrif is vervul
 Neem die profetiese rol van Messias op
 Die Gees van God was op Hom.

Priester: Tree namens volk by God in.
 Jesus sonder sonde.
 As Hoëpriester moes Hy tussen God en die mens intree.
 Volgens priesterorde van Melgisedek
 Offer op dag van Versoening
 Ken die mens se swakhede
 Bring redding vir ons sonde.
 Offer nie diere nie, maar Homself
 Volmaakte offer gebring
 Sterf aan die kruis
 O.T. priester was skakel tussen God en die mens

<u>Koning:</u>	Kurios-absolute Koning Regeer oor skepping Koning soos Dawid – tot in ewigheid Beloofte is so vervul	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reeds by Sy geboorte aangewys as Koning, soos koning David. • Geen einde aan Sy heerskappy • Jode spot met hom as koning. • Pilatus: "Is jy die koning van die Jode?" • Kruisskrif dui aan dat Hy koning was <p>Sit aan regterhand van God</p>	3x6=(18)

6.3 God se naam is heilig

In antieke tye is 'n naam as kragtig beskou.
 God maak Sy naam bekend aan Moses.
 Die Israeliete het geweet hulle mag nie God se naam misbruik nie.
 God maak Homself in Christus bekend
 Ons mag Hom in gebed, lofprysing en danksegging aanroep en ook as ons Hom nodig het.
 Skakel met bede: Laat U naam geheilig word.

Om God te heilig is om aan Hom die eer en glorie en aanbidding te betuig want Hy is afgesonder en anders as die mens.

'n Naam het 'n persoon se hele wese of self verteenwoordig.

Die naam van God verteenwoordig die geaardheid, karakter en persoonlikheid van God soos Hy dit aan die mens openbaar het.

Die naam van God word geheilig deur die voorbeeld wat ons in ons eie lewe stel, en sodat ander ook na Hom toe gebring sal word.

Hierdie bede verwys terug na die derde gebod waar die misbruik van die naam van God in gedagte, woord of daad, verbied word.

6x2=(12)

6.4 Dobbel:

Eerste gebod: Jy moet God alleen aanbid. Rykdom word die belangrikste ding in ons. Maak 'n afgod van dobbel. Onwettige stappe word gevolg om te dobbel.

God is die belangrikste in 'n mens se lewe. As jy dobbel kan jy God verwaarloos. Stel nie meer belang in God se Wil nie.

Agtste gebod: Jy mag nie steel nie. Sal steel om geld te kry sodat jy kan dobbel. Jesus veroordeel materialisme. Jy moet tevrede wees met wat jy het en werk vir jou geld.

Tiende gebod: Moenie begeer nie. Hebsug is verbode – Jesus waarsku teen aardse rykdom. Met dobbel ontwikkel ons nie ons talente wat God ons gegee het nie.

Dit is 'n oop memo. Enige gebod met motivering wat pas kan punte gegee word.

3x4=(12)

6.5 Tweede bede:

Die betekenis van die heerskappy van God:

Sy Koninkryk is nie staties nie.

Die woord koninkryk verwys gewoonlik na 'n gebied.

In die N.T. beteken dit heerskappy oor lewens van mense.

Dit sluit die heers oor mense op aarde in.

Verwys nie na 'n gebied nie.

God se koninkryk is reeds gevestig:

God se heerskappy

Die heerskappy van God is sentraal in alle Bybelse leerstellings, veral die evangelies.

Vra God om deur Sy Woord en Gees te heers

Deur Jesus se lewe, prediking, dood en opstanding is God se Koninkryk geopenbaar

Vra God dat die Kerk mag groei

Christus het die Koninkryk aarde toe gebring.

Die Koninkryk is reeds op die aarde gevestig.

Word erfgename deur geloof

Ons moet ons bekeer, die Koninkryk het naby gekom

Volgelinge van Jesus vra dat God Sy heerskappy in hulle lewens sal versterk.

Vra waarna ons 'n behoefté het.

Die "later"-heid van God se heerskappy.

Nog nie volmaak

Mag van die duivel moet nog verbreek word

Volmaakte heerskappy met die wederkoms.

In hierdie bede vra ons dat God Sy heerskappy moet vervolmaak.

Alle mense moet in God se Heerskappy ingesluit word.

Die bestaan van die Kerk bewys dat God se koninkryk naby gekom het.

Die Koninkryk van God is die gemeenskap waar God se Wil volmaak gevvolg sal word

God sal Koning wees as almal hulle aan Sy wil onderwerp.

6x2=(12)

God se koninkryk is nog nie voltooi nie:

Met die wederkoms sal God se koninkryk volmaak wees.

Ons bid dat alle mense Hom moet ken en eer.

Ons bid dat die mag van Satan geheel en finaal verbreek moet word.

Almal moet hulle bekeer en lede van die koninkryk word.

In God se volmaakte koninkryk sal Sy wil seëvier.

6x2=(12)

6.6 Die verband tussen die Koninkryk van God en die kerk.

God se koninkryk op aarde is die kerk.
 Jesus is die hoof – Hy regeer.
 Alle Christene is lede van die koninkryk.
 Die kerk is ook nie volmaak nie.
 Die kerk is universeel en nie beperk tot een groep mense nie; so is die Koninkryk van God ook.

4x2=(8)
[80]

VRAAG 7

7.1

Hoe openbaar God Homself deur Skrif

Skrif is gebaseer op openbaring
 Skrywers het neergeskryf dit wat God aan hulle geopenbaar het.
 Sonder openbaring kan daar geen skrif wees nie
 Skrif is die skriftelike rekord van God se openbaring aan die mens
 God praat deur die skrif met die mens
 Skrif lei die getroues in 'n Godelike lewenswyse
 Dit voorsien Christene van 'n morele raamwerk van hoe 'n Christen moet leef
 In O.T. openbaar God Hom deur die profete en in N.T. deur die Gees

7x2=(14)

7.2 Die goddelike eienskappe van die Heilige Gees

Die Heilige Gees as 'n "Ek" gee opdragte met Goddelike gesag: "Sonder nou Barnabas en Saulus vir my af vir die werk waarvoor ek hulle geroep het"
 Die N.T. leer dat die Heilige Gees 'n goddelike persoon is Aan hom word kwaliteite toegesê wat net aan God alleen behoort. Hy weet alle dinge en Hy is ewig
 Hy is alomteenwoordig en alwetend.
 Miskenning van die H.G. is letterlik die verwerping van God self.
 Lastering teen die H.G. is die grootste sonde en daarvoor is geen vergewing nie.
 Dan skend jy die majesteit van God.
 H.G. is nie net 'n persoon nie, maar God – die Derde Persoon van die Drie-eenheid.
 Jesus belowe dat die H.G. gestuur sal word, en dan sê Hy ook: "Ek kom weer na julle toe.
 Paulus praat van die Gees van God en die Gees van Christus wat in die mense sal woon.
 Naas die belofte van Jesus dat die H.G. by die dissipels sal inwoon, beloof Hy ook dat Hy en die Vader by hulle sal woon.

7x2=(14)

7.3 Die doel van die Wet vir Christene.

Mense kan nie op hulle eie gered word nie.
 Die Fariseers het dit probeer doen.
 Christus is die ware redding
 Hy is die ware Wet van God
 Moet in Hom glo
 Moet in vertroue in die letter van die wet plaas nie.
 Die Wet maak die mense bewus van hulle sonde
 Die Wet bring kennis van sonde
 Die bedoeling van die Wet was om die mens op hulle swakhede te wys.
 Toon dat hulle 'n Messias nodig het
 Sonde om teen God in opstand te kom
 Die Wet was oor ons aangestel totdat Christus gekom het.
 Die Wet lei die mens na God
 Christus is die Nuwe Wet
 'n Mens word nie van alle morele verpligtinge onthef nie
 Jy is vry van die ou Wet en sy las
 'n Mens is steeds onderhewig aan die Wet van Christus.
 Dit is 'n Wet van liefde.

11x2=(22)

7.4 Die vyfde gebod:

7.4.1 Redes waarom God die gebod gegee het:

In Hebreeus beteken die woord "eer" beteken om hoë waarde daaraan te heg.
 So moet kinders dit wat hulle ouers vir hulle doen, van waarde ag.
 Die woord beteken nie vrees nie, maar eer.
 Daarom moet kinders gehoorsaam wees.
 God het ouers gekies – hulle is mede-skeppers
 Daarom is die gebod belangrik om ons verhouding met God te bepaal. Daarom is dit wat die ouers jou van God leer, baie belangrik.
 Die gebod sluit alle owerhede en gesag bo jou in – God plaas hulle daar. Dit sluit burgerlike en kerklike gesag in.
 Jy moet vir hulle respek hê en daarom gehoorsaam.
 Volgens Deut. 17:12 moet priesters en regters gehoorsaam word.
 Opstand teen enige wettige Godegegewe owerheid is verbode.

5x2=(10)

7.4.2 Gehoorsaamheid het ook perke:

Blinde onvoorwaardelike gehoorsaamheid word nie verwag nie.
 Gehoorsaamheid moet aansluit by die wil van God.
 Jy kan nie 'n opdrag van jou ouers uitvoer as dit strydig is met die wil van God nie.
 Solank die staat of owerheid volgens God se wil hulle wette gee, moet jy gehoorsaam.

2x2=(4)

7.4.3 Die beloning vir gehoorsaamheid

"n Lang lewe vir die beloofde land" word gegee is die beloning om hierdie gebod te gehoorsaam. As al die Israeliete hierdie gebod gehoorsaam, sal daar sosiale orde en vrede wees.

Gehoorsaamheid aan hierdie gebod sal die volk weerhou van haat, oorlog en wanorde onder mekaar.

Dan kan almal in eerbied teenoor die owerheid en teenoor mekaar gelukkig saam woon.

Die Israeliete het geweet dat hierdie gebod sou keer dat hulle onder mekaar baklei en gelukkig saam woom.

3x2=(6)

7.5 Lang, betekenislose woorde word verbied in gebede

Die heidene gebruik soms 'n stortvloed woorde in hulle seremonies om hulle gode te manipuleer. Jesus waarsku teen die gewoonte.

Ons kan God nie beïndruk as ons sommer net nutteloze woorde herhaal nie.

Ons moet opreg en eerlik met God praat wanneer ons bid.

Jesus moedig aanhoudende gebed aan maar moedig herhaling af.

Ons moet opreg bid en ons aan God se Wil onderwerp.

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.

5x2=(10)

[80]

VRAAG 8

8.1 Die waarde van die naam Jesus:

Hierdie Naam is van God self afkomstig

Die Naam is 'n uitdrukking van die persoon se wese.

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" (Jahweh is redding)

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 naam "Here";

Titel wat vir God gebruik is in die O.T.

In N.T. gee die apostels die benaming aan Jesus en in vroeë kerk

N.T. fokus in besonder in Jesus se verhouding met die mens.

Klem op Koningskap en Heerskappy. Heers oor wêreld op algemene en spesifieke manier.

Kom minstens 600 keer in die N.T. voor.

Grieks is "kurios" en beteken:

absolute eiendomsreg – Hy besit volkome.

absolute baas/meester – Hy beheer almal

absolute heerser/koning

absolute godheid – Hy deel dit met geeneen nie.

4x2=(8)

8.2 Die wederkoms:Doel en wanneer sal dit plaasvind.

Niemand weet wanneer nie.

Nie eens Jesus weet nie, net die Vader weet.

Dit sal kom soos 'n dief in die nag.

Dit is die begin van die ewige lewe wat ons ingaan met die dood.

Tog het dit reeds begin, want ons lewe tog vir altyd.

Doel is om lewendes en dooies teoordeel.

Sondaars sal gestraf word en die gelowiges sal beloon word.

Baie tekens sal dit voorafgaan.

Jesus sal in Sy opgestane liggaam op die wolke verskyn.

Almal sal Hom sien.

Chaos sal uitbreek en die wêreld sal vernietig word

Die skepping sal hernu word.

Christus sal finaal regeer.

Daar sal 'n nuwe hemel en nuwe aarde wees.

Geen tranen, pyn of dood sal meer bestaan nie.

God se koninkryk sal op aarde gevinstig word

Geen tranen, moegheid, misdaad

Sal die nuwe hemel en die nuwe aarde wees.

8x2=(16)

8.3 Ewige Lewe

God beskik oor die ewige lewe.

Dit is 'n gawe van God.

Deur in Christus te glo, kry jy dit

Daar sal ons saam met God wees.

Geen honger, dors of swaarkry

Geen dood, rou, huil of pyn.

God is verenig met ons op die nuwe aarde/hemel

Geen skeiding tussen God en die mense nie, maar volmaakte harmonie.

Nie net bedoel vir die toekoms nie.

Jy kry dit van die oomblik dat jy Jesus aanneem/glo

Met die dood gaan ons dit heeltemal binne.

Die H.G. help ons dit glo en lei ons die ewige lewe in.

4x2=(8)

8.4 Die kerk is universeel:

'n Ander woord is katolieke/algemeen
 Christus wil hê Sy kerk moet 'n eenheid vorm.
 Dit is nie beperk tot een plek, taal, mense/tyd of ruimte nie.
 'n Verenigde Kerk sal in een stem praat en die wêreld makliker aan sy boodskap oortuig.
 Die eenheid is nog onvolmaak omdat ons menslik is.
 Die plig van gelowiges is om te bid vir vergifnis sodat 'n eenheid gevorm kan word.

Christus is Hoof van die kerk:

Die kerk ontstaan deur Christus, nie a.g.v. mense nie.
 Christus is altyd teenwoordig in sy Kerk.
 Die Kerk is alle gelowiges en hulle is die liggaam waar Christus die hoof is.
 Christus is die Heerser – die kop en sonder Hom kan die liggaam nie bestaan nie.
 Die gelowiges het elkeen 'n funksie soos lede van die liggaam.

9x2=(18)

8.5 Die Khulisa-program:

Wanneer die skuldige werklik berou het en sy lewe verander, is hy vergewe.
 Hy word dan vrygespreek en hoef nie meer vir sy dade te "betaal" nie.
 Net die Heilige Gees maak dit moontlik.
 Berou beteken om jou hart en jou manier van lewe te verander
 Die Heilige Gees lei so enige mens tot berou en bekering – verandering van hart.
 Geloof lei die sondaar tot bekering en verandering van hart.
 Deur die Heilige Gees se werking kan enige sondaar geloof kry en na Jesus gelei word.

[Oop memo – enige toepaslike antwoorde moet punte kry].

6x2=(12)

8.6 Waarop is Christelike geloof gebaseer

Christelike geloof is geloof in God die Vader, God die Seun en God die Heilige Gees.
 Geloof in God is gebaseer op die openbaring van Homself in die skrif
 Ons glo in God omdat ons in die Skrif glo
 Deur die skrif ontvang ons nie 'n intellektuele geloof nie
 In die Skrif ontdek ons geloof wat aktief is.
 Suiwer 'n mens se hart
 Bring vrede met God

5x2=(10)
[80]

VRAAG 9**9.1.1 Die Bybelse Verbond**

Dit is 'n heilige kontrak tussen God en die mens. Dit het vier hoofkenmerke:

- * Die inisiatief kom van God af
- * Die mens is ondergeskik en aanvaar God se eise – hyself stel geen voorwaardes nie.
- * Dit sluit altyd 'n belofte in
- * Dit sluit ook 'n fisiese teken in.

4x2=(8)

9.1.2 God se verbond met Noag: (Natuurverbond)

Dit is 'n verbond met Noag en die ganse mensdom en die hele aarde.

God belowe om nooit weer die aarde deur water te laat vergaan nie.

Die reënboog is die teken.

3x2=(6)

9.1.3 God se verbond met Abraham (Genadeverbond)

God het die verbond met Abraham en sy nageslag aangegaan.

God belowe aan Abraham om hulle 'n groot volk te maak, hulle te seën en aan hulle die beloofde land Kanaan te gee.

Die teken is die besnydenis.

3x2=(6)

9.2 Die name van God in die Ou Testament:

El: 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)

El-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". God het Homself aan Moses meet sy naam voorgestel

(4)

Adonai: Dit beteken "Here" en is gebruik in die plek van Jahweh.

(2)

Jahweh – Sabaot: dit beteken "Here van die leërskare". Dit verwys of na al God se engele of na die leërs van Israel.

(2)

Jehovah: 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)

9.3 Inleiding tot die Tien Gebooie

Ek is die Here: Die woord Here is gelyk aan Jahweh – die verbondsnaam van God. “Ek is wat Ek is” het Hy vir Moses gesê. Hy is ‘n ewige God en het alles geskape.

Jou God:

God het Israel Sy volk gemaak
Hy het Israel gekies om Sy volk te wees
Israel moet anders as ander volke wees en ‘n voorbeeld wees.

4x2=(8)

Uit Egipte, plek van slawerny

Israel het God gevra om hom uit slawerny te bevry
Hulle moet uit dankbaarheid God se gebooie gehoorsaam
Israel word herinner om dankbaar teenoor God te wees vir die redding
Die N.T. sê dat Jesus Christus gekom het om die Wet te vervul, nl. liefde

9.4 **Laaste drie bedes van die Ons Vader-gebed**

Gee ons vandag ons daaglikske brood

Die woord “brood” word hier in ‘n letterlike en figuurlike sin gebruik,
Dit verwys nie net na die werklike brood nie.
Ons vra God vir ons materiële behoeftes vir ons menslike lewe, wat
Gesondheid en geleenthede insluit.
Ons erken dat God die gewer van alle ding is.
Dit maak nie saak hoe nietig ons behoeftes is nie, ons kan dit aan God stel.
Jesus verwys na Homself as die Brood van die lewe
Ons moet egter net van God vra wat nodig is, dit is verkeerd om vir
luukshede te bid.
Hierdie gebed is beslis vir ons eie behoeftes, maar ons mag nie nalaat om
ook vir die behoeftes van ons medemens te bid nie.
Jesus sê die mens moet hom nie oor die toekoms bekommer nie, maar ons
vertroue in God stel.

4x2=(8)

Vergeef ons oortredings

Die mens benodig vergifnis vir sy sonde, nl. dat ons nie lief is vir God en vir ons naaste nie.

Mense moet hulle verhouding met God regkry.

oortredings is ons sondes

deurdat ons vra vir vergifnis bely ons, ons sondes

ons het vergewing nodig

vergifnis benodig berou

ons wil ons verhouding van liefde met God herstel

asook ons verhouding met ons medemens

Ons vergeef ons medemens uit dankbaarheid teenoor God ook die wat teen ons sondig.

Dit is nie maklik nie

Ons moet volgens Jesus sewentig maal sewe keer vergeef.

$4 \times 2 = (8)$

Laat ons nie in versoeking kom nie

God versoek niemand nie – die duiwel wel.

Die duiwel het selfs vir Jesus versoek.

Ons bid dat ons nie bo ons kragte

versoek sal word nie

Ons erken dat God ons moet help en beskerm.

God laat versoeking toe om ons geloof te versterk.

God gee aan ons die krag om versoeking te kan weerstaan.

$4 \times 2 = (8)$

[80]