

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

BIBLICAL STUDIES HG

POSSIBLE ANSWERS OCT / NOV 2006

SECTION A
COMPULSORY

QUESTION 1
SHORT QUESTIONS

1.1 Meaning of words

1.1.1	Metanoia:	Change of heart/conversion		
1.1.2	Ecclesia:	Church/religious gathering		
1.1.3	Koinonia:	Fellowship/togetherness		
1.1.4	Sacrament:	It is a visible sign of an inner reality		
1.1.5	Jesus:	Salvation/Saviour	5x2=	(10)

1.2 Names

1.2.1	Peter			
1.2.2	Timothy			
1.2.3	Silas/Silvanus			
1.2.4	Barnabas		4x2=	(8)

1.3

1.3.1	b			
1.3.2	a			
1.3.3	e			
1.3.4	f			
1.3.5	c			
1.3.6	d			
1.3.7	g		7x2=	(14)

1.4 Books in New Testament

1.4.1	4			
1.4.2	7			
1.4.3	13			
1.4.4	1		4x2=	(8)

1.5 Complete quotation:

1.5.1	disciples			
1.5.2	Father			
1.5.3	Son			
1.5.4	Holy Spirit		4x2=	(8)

1.6	Apocalyptic symbols					
1.6.1	Lamb	–	Sacrifice/Jesus/Christ			
1.6.2	Colour black	–	Death			
1.6.3	Number three	–	Fullness/God			
1.6.4	Number forty	–	A long time	4x2=	(8)	
1.7	Churches in Revelation					
	Ephesus	Smyrna	Pergamum	Thyatire		
	Sardis	Philadelphia	Laodicea		4x2=	(8)
1.8	General revelation:	To everyone; through His creation in nature; at all times; people of every age; in all places.				
	Special revelation:	The Bible; Jesus Christ.			2x2=	(4)
1.9	Jesus Christ					(2)
1.10	John					(2)
1.11	Mathew					
	Mark				2x2=	(4)
1.12	Repentance.					(2)
1.13	Let it so be.					(2)

[80]

SECTION B
INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT

2.1	Gospel according to Luke.				
2.1.1	<u>Luke's Gospel may be called the Gospel of prayer.</u>				
	Luke mentions that Jesus prays at important events in His life e.g.				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus prays at His baptism • at his glorification. • the choosing of the twelve apostles. • Jesus prays in Gethsemane. • Jesus prays that Peter's faith may stand the test. 				
	Luke contains two allegories on prayer:				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The friend asking for bread 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)

2.1.2 Luke refers to more medical matters

More healings than in other gospels
 Medical terms like **severely afflicted by leprosy** or **a high fever**
 Uses 400 words that contain medical terms
 To raise someone from the dead really impresses him e.g. the widow of Nain's son; Jairus' daughter
 It impresses Luke that Jesus healed the blind
 Jesus healed Malchus ear easily
 The joy expressed by those who were healed is well documented
 We know he was a healer because Paul referred to **our beloved healer**
 More healing miracles are described in his gospel than in any other (14)
 7x2=

2.2 Why are Paul's letters significant for Christians in the modern world today?

He discusses the moral questions of today and tries to explain the teaching of Christ i.e. doctrine.
 It influenced the whole of Christianity
 Every movement of Christian thought has developed from a Pauline basis
 Paul wrote to people with problems
 He answered questions and gave solutions
 He described the character of the redeeming work of Christ
 All forgiveness comes from the cross
 For Christ himself, the cross is part of his mission
 He discusses the consequences of the gospel of Jesus
 The message of the letters of Paul has the same impact today as in the time it was written.
 Paul spoke in a way all people could understand
 He teaches about the mystery of Christ
 He rebukes and encourages
 Gives instructions for Christian life and behaviour 7x2= (14)

2.3 Contents of the letter of James and why Luther called it "Letter of Straw"

James deals with only the practical side of everyday situations – that was Luther's problem
 This letter is similar to Proverbs in the Old Testament
 There are five main themes in this letter
 There were serious problems regarding its canonicity
 As a result of the criticism, it took long before it was accepted as part of the Canon
 The problem stemmed from its authorship
 Some claim it isn't a Christian writing
 It is more like an Old Testament wisdom writing
 The name of Christ appears only twice in the Letter.
 As a Jew, James expressed himself in Hebrew style
 If the letter is read carefully, it is clear that there are more references to Christ.
 He refers to the coming of the Lord.
 Some see James' expression of 'faith without works' as criticism against Paul.

Paul teaches that justificaion is through faith and not by doing the Law.
 These authors just approached it from different ways.
 James – the product of one’s faith is to bear fruit.
 Paul – sees faith as a gift from God.

(20)

2.4 The authorship of the letter of Jude

At least five people called Jude/Judas are mentioned in the New Testament:
 Paul stayed with Judas of Damascus
 Judas Barabbas was the leader of the church in Jerusalem
 Two of Jesus’ disciples were called Judas
 Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus
 Judas the son of James
 Judas, brother of James and Jesus
 He calls himself a **servant of Jesus Christ**
 He distinguishes himself from the other apostles
 He refers to himself as the brother of James
 Matthew refers to James as the brother of the Lord
 He had a brother named Judas
 Jude, the brother of Jesus, wrote the letter.

8x2=

(16)
[80]

QUESTION 3

3.1 How did John use the word Logos

In Greek **logos** means **mind** and **word**.
 The Greek (Stoics) argued that the order in the universe could not have come about by chance.
 They argued that logos the mind of God, was responsible for the ordeliness in the world.
 They also attributed to logos man’s ability to think.
 He used the Word logog to help the Greeks understand the good news.
 Before the world was created logos (the Word) existed.
 Through logos, the word God made all things.
 The word logos were the source of life
 The word logos became human in Jesus.
 In Jesus you see the Logos of God.
 The Jews understood logos as word.
 The Jews knew about the power of the Word of God.
 In the beginning God spoke and the world was created.
 He presents this powerful Word that becomes human as Jesus.
 John 1:1 ‘In the beginning was the Word and the Word was with God and the Word as God.

9x2=

(18)

3.2 Philippians: message to believers

Humility:

Paul encouraged the Philippians not to be selfish

They must go on loving and sharing what they had with others.

In times of trouble they must stand united.

Pride will break up their community life.

The only cure lies in imitating Christ. Christ's way of behaving should be theirs.

He is their example. He was humble.

3x2= (6)

Unity:

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

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

They must put into practice what they have learnt.

3x2= (6)

Joy:

Joy is the main theme – used at least sixteen times

Although he is in jail, he is still joyful.

If they dedicate themselves to God their lives will also be Joyful

Their lives should shine like lights in the world

(Students must use the three themes)

2x2= (4)

3.3 To whom were the three letters of John addressed?

1 John: Contains no hint as to intended recipients, probably written to churches in Ephesus and surrounding areas.

11 John To the dear Lady and to her children; probably to a church and its members.

111 John: Addressed to 'my dear Gaius' probably a church leader

3x2= (6)

3.4 Two of the false doctrines.3.4.1 Gnostics

Jesus and Christ are not one person

A heavenly Spirit being (Christ) came into man (Jesus) at the time of His Baptism

It left Jesus before His suffering on the cross therefore Jesus was not the Word that became flesh.

John sees them as the antichrist

Gnostics maintained that the earthly body can sin, as long as the spirit of those who have come to full knowledge remains pure

They considered themselves to be superior to others

They were vain and scorned those who differed from them

God had nothing to do with matter, therefore did not create the world

Claimed that Jesus left no footprints as his body had neither weight nor substance.

10x2= (20)

OR

3.4.2 Judaizers

They were bound to and by the law
 Circumcision was a rule to be obeyed
 Keeping the law brought salvation
 This was rejecting Christ
 Rejecting the covenant of Grace
 No personal relationship between God and the believer
 They were Jews from Palestine.
 Peter refers to them as 'dogs'
 They claim to preach the Gospel of Christ but distort it
 They wanted Gentiles to adopt Jewish Law before becoming Christians. (20)

OR

3.4.3 Antinomians

Jewish Law ceased to exist when Christ came
 They were now under God's grace
 Since God's grace forgave all sins, the more they sinned, the more opportunities for grace they had
 They argued that if they loved God with all their heart (spirit), they could do what they liked with their bodies (matter)
 Nothing was thus forbidden to them
 They twisted scripture to suit their own purposes
 They brought the Christian faith into disrepute
 Interested in making money by telling made-up stories
 They were like wild animals ruled by their instincts, dominated by their bodily lust
 Promised freedom while they were in fact slaves to their own lusts
 They knew goodness but had chosen evil instead
 Peter refers to them – they were like dogs returning to their vomit and like pigs rolling in the mud after they had been washed. 10X2= (20)

[80]**QUESTION 4**4.1 The differences presented in the Synoptic Gospel and the Gospel according to John.

John's Gospel starts differently from the others.
 The Synoptic Gospel writers started his Gospel at a particular point in time.
 John takes us back before creation.
 John gives a different account of where Jesus' ministry took place.
 John's account of how long Jesus' ministry on earth lasted is different.
 There is a possible difference of opinion as to Jesus' age.
 The record of when Jesus started His ministry is different.
 Some scholars believe that Jesus Baptised.
 The timing of the cleansing of the temple is different.
 Many of the details of the Passion story are different.

Nothing can happen to the Jesus of John's Gospel
 Jesus has superhuman knowledge.
 Jesus is recognised as the Messiah right from the beginning of John's Gospel.
 John does not tell of Jesus' growing to manhood.
 According to John, Jesus spoke mainly about His divinity.
 The Synoptics are made up of incidents, but John's Gospel is a literary unit.
 John does not record the healing of any demoniacs or lepers.
 John emphasises the miraculous element in Jesus' ministry more than the Synoptics.
 Jesus' compassion is not as prominent in John's Gospel as in the others.
 According to John the miracles produced faith.
 John presents the miracles as signs of Jesus' divinity.
 According to the Synoptics it showed God's love and mercy. 13x2= (26)

4.2 Epaphroditus:

He was sent by the Philippians to Rome to bring a gift to Paul.
 Took very ill whilst in Rome and nearly died.
 They had heard of his illness and became worried.
 Paul is returning him to let them see he is better – Paul was overjoyed.
 Paul sent this letter with him to assure them that Epaphroditus did not abandon Paul.
 Sends the letter as a type of testimonial that Epaphroditus was diligent.
 Church should receive him with joy.
 Paul loves Epaphroditus. 8x2= (16)

4.3 Picture of the early Christian community

They were confronted by many difficulties
 Temptation to make friends with the world
 Within the church no brotherly love
 Discrimination in the church
 Disagreements within the church
 Christians speaking badly of one another
 Bitterness, envy, jealousy 4x2= (8)

4.4 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 Christ's equality with God.
 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.

The old world is destroyed and replaced with a new one

John interprets even in terms of a future reality.

Only the faithful will be able to enjoy complete happiness in the new world. 15x2=

(30)
[80]

QUESTION 55.1 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?

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, arrests, captures, trial, crucifixion, 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.

The three Gospels are very similar in so far as content and style.

Why should three men writing independently on 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.

Marks to be given for examples.

10x2= (20)

5.2 Luke's universality

A universal Gospel

Genealogy of Jesus back to Adam.

Quotes Isaiah as saying that salvation would be seen by all mankind.

Samaritans are mentioned – allegory/lepers are grateful

faith of gentile (Roman) soldier

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 return to thank God.

It was a Gentile centurion (Roman soldier)

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.

Luke has a strong sense of social justice

Sinners: Jesus was also a guest in a Pharisee's house

Jesus also visited the tax collector, Zaccaraeus.

Woman: 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 12x2= (24)

5.3 Eschatological expectation – 11 Peter 3

Peter wants to combat the false teachers.

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

All did not stay the same e.g. the flood and Noah.

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

No sign of the second coming.

Peter answered them.

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 to give all the opportunity to repent.

His coming would be unexpected. Like a thief in the night. We do not know when, only God knows.

We should wait patiently and be prepared. 10x2= (20)

5.4 The purpose of the Book of Revelation

John comforts those who were persecuted; consolation.
 It was to strengthen the suffering church.
 Christians must know that God saw their suffering.
 Their death was precious in God's eyes.
 Their death will be avenged.
 To show that God still rules the world.
 To show that God's plan is still accomplished.
 To show that salvation is to all mankind.
 To show the promise of the Old Testament was being fulfilled.
 To show that the end of time will come.
 To show that a close union with God will exist
 To show that we will either be rewarded or punished.
 To show Christ's oneness with the Father.

8x2= (16)
[80]

SECTION C

QUESTION 6

6.1 Belief in God as Creator

He created the world because He wanted to share His love.
 Everything that exists was created by God.
 He created everything out of nothing without help
 He spoke and it was created.
 Jesus was the Word through which God created
 The Holy Spirit was also present.
 The Spirit of God was moving over the face of the waters.
 Man is the crown of God's creation.
 God was pleased with His creation.
 Everything was good.
 The creation reveals the glory of God.

7x2= (14)

6.2 God's relationship with man who has fallen into sin?

Adam and Eve were disobedient to God and broke the commandment – this is how sin entered the world.
 They wanted to be free but were captives of sin.
 This false freedom was an illusion because they were under Satan's rule.
 The perfect relationship that existed between God and man was broken because of sin.
 Did not only affect Adam and Eve but all of mankind (their children)
 God didn't let man remain in his state of sin, because He immediately showed the way of reconciliation.
 God promised to send a Saviour who will restore the relationship.
 The believer will be saved and raised from death.
 Satan has no power over Christ.

6x2= (12)

6.3 The special relationship between Jesus and God

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

10x2= (20)

6.4 Prayer offered in private and in public

Jesus prayed in private – in a room, closed door and pray to a Father i.e. before choosing the twelve disciples.
 Prayer is offered in private when it is a personal dialogue between God and man.
 Jesus also prayed in public
 He took part in worship in the synagogue
 He prayed in public for His disciples in His high priestly prayer
 He criticised the Pharisees who prayed in public just to impress others
 He also criticised long meaningless prayers
 Pray on Sabbath in the synagogue
 Jesus prayed at important moments of His life.

7x2= (14)

6.5 Jesus fulfilled the law

People cannot achieve their own salvation
 Pharisees tried to do it.
 Christ is the true revelation
 He is the true Law of God
 Must have faith in Him.
 Must not place trust in the works of the Law.
 The Law makes people aware of their sins.
 The Law does not help people to overcome sin.
 The Law brings knowledge of sin.
 The intention of the Law was to show people their weaknesses.
 Shows he is in need of a Saviour.
 Sin is to rebel against God.
 The Law was in charge of us until Christ came.
 The Law leads people to God and Salvation.
 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.

10x2= (20)
[80]

QUESTION 7

7.1 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. | (4) |
| Elohim: | Non-Israelites used this name to refer to their 'gods' (plural). For the Israelites it means that God has many powers. Elohim – the one who had created everything in existence. | (4) |
| El-Shaddai: | Means "the One of the Mountain". God is almighty. Mountains symbolise night and majesty. | (2) |
| Jahweh: | The English translation for this name is "I am who I am". God revealed Himself to Moses by this name. | (4) |
| Adonai: | It means Lord and was used instead of Jahweh. | (2) |
| Jahweh – Sabaoth: | It means "Lord of Hosts" or "Lord of the armies". It referred to God's angels or the armies of Israel. | (2) |
| Jehovah: | Name is made by combining the consonants of Jahweh with the vowels of Adonai. This name was not used in the original Hebrew Scriptures. | (4) |

7.2 The Second Coming of Jesus Christ

It is a present reality – it has already started
 It is only at death that we fully enter into eternal life.
 No one knows when it will take place – only the Father knows when
 It will come like a thief in the night.
 Many signs will proceed.
 Jesus Christ will appear in His risen body on the clouds!
 He will be seen by everyone.
 There will be chaos and the world will be destroyed.
 A new world will take its place.
 Living and dead will be judged.
 Those who have done evil will be punished.
 Those who have been just, will be rewarded.
 The creation will be renewed or transformed.
 Christ will rule and reign
 God's Kingdom will be established on earth
 No tears, war or crime.
 It will be a new heaven and new earth.

10x2= (20)

7.3 Prayer offered in faith and obedience is very powerful.

The prayer of the righteous is effective and powerful.
 Elijah was a man like us and he has his prayers answered.
 This was because he had faith in God to answer prayer.
 When we pray in faith we are trusting God to give us what we need.
 People with Aids should be encouraged that whatever difficulties they might face
 God is the answer or solution
 Prayer must be in faith – they must not allow themselves to be tossed like a boat
 without a sail.
 God knows the best – He rules.
 Prayer in obedience is powerful.
 Where all hope is lost, God can perform a miracle.
 Instead of going to superstitious beliefs, we can pray to God to answer prayers
 In accepting what is happening, knowing that God will assist. 6x2= (12)

7.4 The Second CommandmentMaking of images:

God forbade the worship of images (carved statues)
 Men worship what they consider to be most important in their lives.
 To such worship they devote their thought, energy, money and time.
 In the Old Testament it was common practice to worship idols.
 Israel often disobeyed this commandment and the prophets condemned these
 malpractices.
 Jahweh is a free God who cannot be limited by human beings.
 God will take action to ensure that only He and His rights are recognised
 God will tolerate no rivals
 He demands to be honoured and worshiped as the only God.
 He knows that man will only find peace and harmony in true worship.
 Because idol-worship excludes true worship, God forbids it entirely
 Christ is the only true image of God. 8x2= (16)

Reasons why this Commandment must be kept

This part of the Commandment is a constant reminder to us that we have a
 responsibility towards others, particularly our descendants.
 In this part of the commandment, God was warning the Israelites of one of the
 dangers of following false gods
 Their children would learn to do so – they will grow up apart from God.
 They would bring punishment on themselves for many generations.
 Many generations will grow up following false gods.
 A lifestyle the jealous God of Israel was not prepared to tolerate. 5x2= (10)
[80]

QUESTION 88.1 The Holy Spirit as our Comforter and Teacher

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

9x2= (18)

8.2 Jesus ascended into Heaven

After forty days of His death
 Took His disciples to Bethany
 He raised His hands and blessed them
 A cloud took Him from them
 His ascension is an historical event
 The apostles returned to Jerusalem to wait for the Holy Spirit

The promise of the Holy Spirit

In Jesus' last lesson, He made this promise
 The disciples would benefit if He goes away – they will receive the Spirit.
 The Spirit will be a Helper
 He will bring to completion the work of Christ
 The disciples will be baptised with the Spirit

The promise of unity

Christ was no longer bound by space and time
 He will be with people till the end of time
 In body, Jesus ascended to heaven
 Through His Spirit, He still has contact and unity with His followers
 Christ prayed for the unity of His disciples
 The Spirit lives in the hearts of the faithful.

The promise of preparing a place

There are many rooms in His Father's house
 First He must be united with His Father
 He is the Head of the Church
 The members of the Church will also be united with God
 Jesus said He must prepare a place for the faithful in His Father's house
 He wishes to have the faithful with Him

The promise of intercession

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

10x2= (20)

8.3 The Lord's Prayer

Our Father who art in Heaven
 Hallowed be Thy Name
 May your Kingdom come
 May your will be done on earth as it is in Heaven
 Give us this day our daily bread
 Forgive us our trespasses (debts)
 As we also have forgiven our debtors
 Lead us not into temptation
 But deliver us from the evil one
 For Thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory
 For ever and ever – Amen

10x2= (20)

8.4 Ninth Commandment: Protects the rights of one's neighbour

If you accused someone falsely, you robbed that person of his good name – that is a crime.
 This commandment is closely connected with the third commandment – only here it is a person's good name.
 Any lie shows a lack of respect for the rights of one's fellow human beings.
 Christ is the truth
 Only those who have kept his commandment will enter the New Jerusalem
 It demands the self-disciplined use of one's tongue
 A malicious word causes heartache
 Prejudice blinds one to the truth
 We must accept all people on their merits and not to judge them.
 We must not lay the blame on somebody else
 To tell half-truths is also breaking this commandment.
 Malicious gossip will be asked for account on Judgement Day.
 To tell a lie or untruthfulness is to offend against Christ.
 To love your neighbour is what Christ asked from us.

11x2= (22)

[80]

QUESTION 9

9.1 The essence of Christian faith is contained in the Bible.

11 Tim 3:16 “All Scripture is inspired by God and is useful for teaching the truth, rebuking error, correcting faults, and giving instruction for right living”. (4 Marks)

In the Bible God reveals Himself – direct and indirect

The Bible bears witness to what God has done among people

It produces faith in the believer

It leads to God – brings him in peace with God

It guides him to lead a pure life

It teaches him to treat everyone in a loving way

It teaches him about sin and repentance

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

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

It teaches him the doctrine of the Trinity.

It teaches him about forgiveness/resurrection and Life Everlasting. 10x2= (20)

9.2 The difference between **believing in God** and **believing that God exists**

Believe in: Total belief. The believer’s entire life is dominated by his/her belief in God. It affects the whole person and not just the mind. It has action, commitment; it is transforming and heart changing.

Believe that: This kind of belief accepts that something is true, but this kind of belief has no effect on behaviour. It is simply an intellectual belief. It has no action, commitment nor change.

5x2= (10)

9.3 The church’s attitude towards people with Aids

The church is not limited to certain people

There should be no discrimination

The church must bring hope to everybody and make disciples of all people

A sense of togetherness is necessary

The church should be loving and caring

Brotherly love is the foundation of the church

The church should be a place where the outcast can find refuge and feel welcome

The church should have the mind of Christ – love your neighbour

As members of one body the suffering of one is the suffering of all 6x2= (12)

9.4 The Holy Spirit: Forgiveness of sin

Holy Spirit guides a Christian to redemption
 He gives faith to anyone who is prepared to open his heart and mind to God
 He makes it possible for a Christian to repent
 Holy Spirit makes people aware of their sins
 A change of heart leads to baptism
 The Holy Spirit keeps us right with God
 The Holy Spirit is available to anyone who accepts God – He gives faith
 He will come to dwell within us.
 The Greek word for forgiveness means “to set free” or “to send away”
 We no longer have to pay the price
 Sin meant people miss the target/failure
 The Holy Spirit helps me to acknowledge your sins and to repent 8x2= (16)

9.5 Eternal life – what can be expected?

God possesses eternal life.
 Believers in Christ can also possess eternal life
 It is a gift from God
 God does not want anyone to get lost
 We will share it with God
 No more hunger, thirst or hardship
 No death, grief, crying or pain
 God will stay with us in the new world
 You receive it when you accept Jesus as your saviour
 No longer a separation between God and people but perfect unity
 Not only reserved for the future
 It starts when one is reborn by the Spirit
 Only complete after death when the believer is united with God permanently
 The Spirit who enables us to live the life of faith leads us to faith in Christ and
 assures us of life everlasting. 7x2= (14)

9.6 The summary of the Ten Commandments

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

(Students may give it in their own words). 4x2= (8)

[80]

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