

GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

BIBLICAL STUDIES HG

Possible Answers / Moontlike Antwoorde
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SECTION A
COMPULSORY

QUESTION 1
SHORT QUESTIONS

1.1 Multiple-choice questions

- | | | | |
|-------|---|------|-----|
| 1.1.1 | A | | |
| 1.1.2 | A | | |
| 1.1.3 | C | | |
| 1.1.4 | A | 4X2= | (8) |

1.2 Explaining the words

- | | | | | |
|-------|-------------|---|---|-----------|
| 1.2.1 | Ecclesia | : | Church/group of Christians
Religious gathering – Jews
Political gathering – Greeks | |
| 1.2.2 | Eschatology | : | Expectations concerning the end of the world | |
| 1.2.3 | Paraclete | : | Comforter / Holy Spirit | |
| 1.2.4 | Synoptic | : | Viewing together / to see together | |
| 1.2.5 | Sacrament | : | A visual symbol of an inner reality
It is a practice instituted by Christ (God) to be
continuously acknowledge by the Christian
church e.g. Baptism and Holy Communion | 5x2= (10) |

1.3 Name of persons

- | | | | |
|-------|-------------|------|------|
| 1.3.1 | Melchizedek | | |
| 1.3.2 | Gamaliel | | |
| 1.3.3 | Michael | | |
| 1.3.4 | Nicodemus | | |
| 1.3.5 | Barabbas | 5x2= | (10) |

1.4	I John	:	No hint as to intended recipients, probably churches in Ephesus		
	II John	:	The dear lady and her children		
	II John	:	Dear Gaius	3x2=	(6)
1.5	Main themes of James' letter				
	Patience and perseverance in the face of difficulties				
	Be doers and not only hearers of the Word.				
	The right relationship between rich and poor.				
	Condemnation of social distinctions.				
	Control of the tongue.				
	Faith without action is dead.				
	The earnest prayer of a righteous man has great power.				4x2= (8)
1.6	1.6.1	Matthew			2)
	1.6.2	Jews			(2)
	1.6.3	Jews are interested in their ancestry.			(2)
1.7	John and James			2x2=	(4)
1.8	They are brothers.				(2)
1.9	God is the Primary Author, they are only the instruments.				(2)
1.10	Before the High Priest Caiaphas.				(2)
1.11	Lydia				(2)
1.12	Philemon				(2)
1.13	Love				(2)
1.14	To pray publicly in order to impress other people Long meaningless prayers			2x2=	(4)
1.15	When He returns at the time of the Parousia. In heaven.				(2)
1.16	Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven. "Father ... not my will ... but your will be done."			2x2=	(4)
1.17	Give us this day our daily bread.				(2)
1.18	For thine is the Kingdom, the Power and the Glory, for Ever and Ever. Amen – let it be so.			2x2=	(4)

[80]**TOTAL FOR SECTION A: [80]**

SECTION B
INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT

Answer any TWO questions from this section.

QUESTION 2

2.1 Language and style of Mark

Writes in poor Greek
Completely ignores subordinate clauses and joins clauses with 'and'
Shows no concern for the correct use of prepositions
Uses same words over and over
Shows great liking for words such as 'at once' and 'as soon as'
Uses the historic present tense
Uses Aramaic words and translates them

Examples – maximum of 4 marks

Tells the story as a child would tell it
Writes with simplicity and realism

(No other characteristic can receive marks)

10x2= (20)

2.2 Reason why Paul wrote to the Philippians

Paul was in Rome in jail.
It is a letter of Thanksgiving.
The Church at Philippi sent Epaphroditus with some gifts.
He thanked the Church for the gifts they sent him.
Epaphroditus became very ill and almost died.
It is a letter of explanation.
Epaphroditus did not desert him.
Paul asked the Church to receive him back with joy.
It is a letter of encouragement.
Paul heard that persecution had broken out against church members.
They must carry on with the good work they are doing.
He reminded them that he himself had been persecuted.
It is a letter of an appeal for unity.
Paul appealed for unity among members.
There had been disagreement between Euodia and Syntyche.
Paul called upon them to restore harmony and unity.
Paul showed Jesus' perfect example of humility on the cross.
It is a letter of warning.
Paul warned them against the Judaizers.
They want the members to follow the Jewish tradition of circumcision.
Paul referred to them as dogs.
It is a personal newsletter.
Paul referred to his personal situation.
He planned to send Timothy to visit them.
It is a letter of joy in spite of Paul's position in jail.

15x2= (30)

2.3 Authorship of II Peter

Problem: the Greek of II Peter is not nearly as good as that of I Peter.

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

In support of Peter's authorship

In his first letter Silvanus/Silas was the secretary – therefore the excellent Greek.

II Peter was written by Peter himself – poor Greek – fisherman.

It is not a proven fact that II Peter incorporates Jude. Could be the other way around. Jude could have made use of II Peter.

The author refers to his previous letter that is why we accept the apostle wrote I Peter too.

He speaks of Paul as 'our dear brother' i.e. a fellow apostle.

He knows that his own end has drawn near.

Reasons that Peter was not the author

The early church was slow to accept this letter.

There is little in common with I Peter.

The character and style are very different.

It is very similar to the letter of Jude.

The first generation of Christians had already died.

Paul's writings were already accepted.

15x2= (30)
[80]

QUESTION 3

3.1 The author of John's Gospel

A Jew

- He knows all about Jewish customs, e.g. Jewish view on women; hatred of Jews for the Samaritans.
- He was familiar with Jewish Law and Jewish festivals.
- He knew the Old Testament very well and the events in Jesus' life are the fulfilment of what the prophets foretold.
- He knew Jewish history very well, e.g. how long the construction of the Temple took.
- He knew that Caiaphas was the High Priest, but Annas still wielded power.

4x2= (8)

A Palestinian Jew

- An accurate knowledge of the geography of Palestine.
- E.g. Bethany beyond the River Jordan and Bethany outside Jerusalem.
- The lake of Tiberius is also known as the Sea of Galilee.
- He knew the pool of Siloam or that the Stone Pavement is called Gabbatha in Hebrew.
- The pool called Bethzatha has five porches.
- The location of Capernaum in relation to Cana. 4x2= (8)

Was an Eye-witness

- Used Jewish festivals to date Jesus' work.
- He gives specific details – must have been present.
- The five barley loaves which the young boy had.
- Six stone jars each holding about one hundred litres.
- The weight of myrrh and aloes which Nicodemus bought.
- The disciples followed five or six kilometres when the storm burst on them. 4x2= (8)

Was one of the Twelve

- He records the disciples' feelings and thoughts.
 - Reports the disciples' private conversations.
 - He knew the places to which Jesus and the Twelve withdrew from time to time.
 - He knew the times when the disciples did not understand Jesus' words.
 - He knew also the words they spoke amongst themselves.
- (Examples also get credit)

Was the beloved disciple

- He sat next to Jesus at their final meal together.
- It was to him that Jesus entrusted the care of His mother.
- He was present at the foot of the cross.
- The author does not mention himself by name, but that he witnessed these events. 5x2= (10)

3.2 Pauline letters (Chronological)

Letters to young congregations

(Missing letters) (2)

- I Thessalonians: Paul answers questions about Christ's Second Coming (the Parousia) and they must always be ready when the Lord comes again.
- II Thessalonians: There were more questions on the Parousia and Paul explains to them that they may not stop working.

Galatians:	Paul explains that faith in Christ and not the Law saves man. A Christian is free from the bondage of Jewish Law.		
I Corinthians:	There was corruption and disorder in the Church of Corinth. Paul condemns the immorality and divorce, answers questions about food offered to idols and speaks about public worship and the importance of love.		
II Corinthians:	Paul is happy at the good news Titus has brought him and speaks about his own ministry – he also defends his right to be an Apostle.		
Romans:	In this letter Paul explains how all men are justified through their faith in Jesus Christ. The new Christian way of life demands love among themselves.	6x2=	(12)

The captivity or prison letters (2)

Ephesians:	Paul explains that God's plan was to make Christ the head of a new brotherhood which embraces both Jews and Gentiles alike. Christ unites all nations and people in the Church.		
Philippians:	This letter is one of joy and encouragement in the midst of difficulties, warning against Judaizers.		
Colossians:	Paul explains that through Christ God created the world and that through him, God will save humankind from sin.		
Philemon:	Paul writes to Philemon's slave Onesimus who robbed him and asks that he be taken back.	4x2=	(8)

Pastoral letters (2)

I Timothy:	Paul warns him about false teachers. Tells him how the church should be run. Reminds him about his pastoral duties.		
II Timothy:	Timothy must remain faithful. Warns him about the last days. Describes his own situation.		
Titus:	Paul stresses the need for Christian conduct. Describes the duties of various groups.	3x2=	(6)

3.3 Book of Revelation

Date

The churches in Asia Minor were established by then.

Each church has a history.

Before A.D.96, it is unlikely that there were seven well-established churches.

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

He only went to Asia Minor in A.D.67 – these letters must have been written later than that.

Domitian ruled A.D. till 96 and during his reign, the Christians were cruelly persecuted.

Many of the early Church Fathers accepted this date.

Irenaeus, Eusebius and Jerome.

7x2= (14)
[80]

QUESTION 4

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

Gospel has a Semitic nature.
 The Greek shows a strong Semitic influence.
 Mark's mother tongue was Aramaic.
 Many Aramaic expressions are explained.
 'Boanerges' means 'Men of thunder'.
 'Thalita Koum' means 'Little girl I tell you to get up'.
 Uses numerous Latin expressions, for example, *centurion*, *legio*, *census*,
praetorium.
 Greek technical terms are explained in Latin.
 Two little copper coins are worth a penny.
 Many Jewish customs are explained.
 The Pharisees followed the teaching of their ancestors.
 He did not explain all the customs of the Jews.
 Omits the relation between the Law and the New Testament.
 The equal rights between a divorced couple are Roman.

(Learner must discuss and use the facts convincingly for this question.) 10x2= (20)

- 4.2 Similarities and differences between the fourth Gospel and the three letters of John

Similarities

Similar ideas are expressed. Ideas such as 'being of God'. 'Walking in the light'.
 Their structure is similar.
 I John starts with the word of life which existed from the beginning and ends with
 'so that you may know that you have eternal life'.
 Antithesis is used in both (Contrasting ideas).
 Life And death/light and darkness.

Differences

Many ideas expressed in the Gospel are not found in the letters e.g. "glory; Holy Spirit; mission; judgement"
 Many ideas are not found in the Gospel e.g. "seed of God; Parousia; Energy of Christ". The concept of the Paraclete is different:

In the Gospel it refers to the Holy Spirit. In the first letter it refers to Christ.
 The Old Testament is not quoted in the letters, while it is often referred to in the Gospel. Different theological ideas are presented:

In the Gospel, Christ has already come and is present in all those who believe in Him. In the letters, Christ's Second Coming is stressed. 10x2= (20)

4.3 The form of the Pauline letters

The opening

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--|----------|
| (a) | Heading: | The names of the sender “Paul, Apostle of Jesus” | |
| (b) | Recipients: | “to the Church of God in Corinth”. | |
| (c) | Short greeting: | “Grace and peace to you from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ” A prayer for the good health of the recipients. Thanksgiving to the gods. | 3x2= (6) |

Thanksgiving:

Usually contained a word of thanks. Introduced the main theme of reason for the letter. 2x2= (4)

Message:

Usually consisted of two parts:

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| (a) | Doctrinal discussion – important truths to a Christian are explained. | |
| (b) | Practical application – recipient is encouraged to particular behaviour. | 3x2= (6) |

Final greetings:

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------|
| (a) | Sometimes contained personal news or advice – “All the brothers here send you greetings” | |
| (b) | Final blessing – “The grace of the Lord Jesus be with you”
Sometimes, in conclusion, the word ‘amen’. | 2x2= (4) |

4.4 Paul's circumstances and prospects

Paul is in prison

He speaks about the prison. He hopes to be released. He was in four prisons during his life (Filippi, Cesarea, Jerusalem, Rome)

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (a) | It cannot be Filippi because he is writing to them. |
| (b) | In Cesarea he was kept in prison under heavy supervision. |
| (c) | In Jerusalem he was kept for only one night. |
| (d) | In Rome he was under “house arrest”.
He could meet people in prison who visited him.
He talked about Caesar’s soldiers – it must be Rome.
He also mentions cuffs.
He realises that he may be facing death (1:19-26).
He has two possibilities and he does not know which he shall choose.
The first possibility is to leave this life and be with Christ; he sees now that death looms ahead.
The second is “to remain alive” to continue in this earthly life in order to make more converts for Christ.
He wishes to visit them again
He is sending Timothy to them in the meanwhile.
Even if he is in prison, he is filled with joy. |

He doesn't need anything.
 He has also decided to send Epaphroditus back to them. 10x2= (20)
[80]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Paul's background conversion

He was an Israelite by birth – tribe of Benjamin.
 Circumcised when he was a week old.
 He was a Pharisee.
 He was a persecutor of the Church.
 Born as Saul from Tarsus.
 Educated in Jerusalem by Gamaliel.
 He attended the persecution of Stephen.
 On his way to Damascus, he was confronted by a vision of Christ.
 He was converted and changed his whole life.
 He undertook three missionary journeys.
 Finally, he appealed to the Roman Emperor.
 Jailed in Rome – little is known after that.
 (Any relevant fact must receive marks)

11x2= (22)

5.2 Paul had a stronger bond of friendship with the Philippian church.

It was the first Church he founded in Europe.
 He visited them again on his third missionary journey.
 They responded enthusiastically to the Good News.
 Soon after he left them, they sent a gift to Thessalonica for him.
 They always supported him and responded positively when Paul asked for help.
 They worked hard to spread the Gospel.
 This time they even sent Epaphroditus in person as well as presents.
 According to other churches with several problems, this Philippian church was
 only a joy to Paul.
 Paul wrote: "How happy you make me..." "How proud I am of you ..."

6x2= (12)

5.3 The authorship of the letter of Jude

The name 'Jude' was very popular.
 At least five people called Jude/Judas, are mentioned in the New Testament:

Paul stayed with Judas of Damascus when he was blind.
 Judas Barabbas was the leader of the church in Jerusalem.
 Two of Jesus' disciples were called Judas.
 Judas Iscariot betrayed Jesus.
 Judas, the son of James, the author, was not a disciple.
 Jude, brother of James, and Jesus – he was the author.
 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)

5.4 Jesus Christ's sovereignty over His Church on earth

Greatness of His Sovereignty

Not an ordinary king. He has authority over all kings of the world.

Before there was a beginning, He was there.

The very important Jewish Sabbath day is substituted by a day bearing His Name

“On the Lord's day...”

When all earthly things cease, He will still be there.

His sovereignty is increasing.

His true sovereignty will become clear when He comes on the clouds.

All peoples of the earth will see Him as well as those who crucified Him. 3x2= (6)

The uniqueness of His Sovereignty

Christ is seen as a priest. He does the work of a priest. He offered Himself on our behalf. He has made us priests. Those who remain faithful to Him, will share

His priesthood and will sit beside Him on His throne. No other kingdom can be

compared with His. All nations are united in the church. The purpose of the

church – salvation of the world. 3x2= (6)

Power of His Sovereignty

He has the “Key of David” and can open or lock all doors.

He has power over death. Those who remain faithful to the end will receive the crown of glory from Him.

He has power over all nations and kings.

He can give power to whom He will.

He has the power to remove the lampstand from any church. 3x2= (6)

Consequences of Christ's Sovereignty:

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

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

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

He will feast with believers.

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

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

The people who do repent will share His sovereignty. 3x2= (6)

The consolation of Christ's Sovereignty

They will have nothing to fear, because He will be with them.
 They must persevere despite all difficulties – He will give them courage.
 Christians must not rely on their own power – He is willing to help them.
 He is standing at the door knocking.
 Christ will protect and save those who are faithful to Him.

3x2= (6)
[80]

TOTAL FOR SECTION B: [160]

SECTION C
THE BIBLICAL BASIS FOR THE CHRISTIAN FAITH AND LIFE

Answer TWO questions from this section.

QUESTION 6

6.1 God as Creator

Only God alone created everything.
 He created out of nothing. He created without any assistance.
 Everything God created was good. No man witnessed the event.
 He spoke and creation came forth.
 The aim of creation was to glorify God.
 The whole Trinity was involved in the work of creation.
 The Father created through the Son.
 The Spirit brooded over the waters.
 The whole creation is beyond man's mind or concept.
 God also created the angels, who are His servants/messengers.
 Man is the highest of God's creation on earth and created in God's image.
 Special relationship between man and God.
 Without God, nothing can exist.

13x2= (26)

6.2 The name "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 from "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.
 Emphasis of name is Salvation.
 Jesus' function to change things and rescue/save mankind.

9x2= (18)

6.3 Fundamental reasons why superstitious beliefs are not acceptable

They deny that God alone is in control of destiny and creation.

They deny that God has created man with a free will.

The Bible teaches that man does have a free will.

Man is responsible for using the character traits and abilities he has to please God.

One chooses to obey or reject God.

If one obeys, he gains eternal life, if not, he is condemned to eternal death.

The choice is mine and not dependent on stars.

There are many false gods which we are tempted to worship.

Other superstitious beliefs are

- 13 is an unlucky number.
- if a black cat crosses one's path.
- fortune tellers.
- astrological birth signs.
- power/status
- a particular gang or group.
- God alone keeps us safe from harm, not lucky mascots or charms.
- To put your trust in superstitious beliefs is to deny God.
- God is Almighty
- Superstitious beliefs become an idol and God forbids it in the first and second commandment. 10x2= (20)

6.4 Christian freedom

Paul affirms that Christians are freed from the bondage of the Law.

Jesus taught that love must be a Christian's lifestyle.

One cannot be unloving and call oneself a Christian.

To fully love, one has to obey the Ten Commandments fully.

"Love your neighbour as you love yourself."

Christians are challenged to live in this world in such a way as to have a godly influence upon it.

If you love someone you will never do him wrong.

This freedom means putting God and the needs of others before our own needs, giving up time, money and our own prejudices.

(These facts are only guidelines)

Open memo

8x2=

(16)
[80]

QUESTION 7

7.1 Resurrection

Jesus was raised on the third day. He was really dead. God the Father raised Him. His resurrection really happened. No one saw Jesus rising from the dead. Very early on that Sunday morning, some women went to the tomb to embalm the body. The tomb was empty. The promise that after three days He would be raised was fulfilled. He appeared to many people. The empty tomb was not the only proof; he appeared to the disciples who were walking to Emmaus, to Peter and to His disciples. He was raised in bodily form. It would seem that Christ's risen body did not look like His physical body. On most of the occasions that He appeared to His friends, He was not immediately recognised.

Meaning for Christians

The Resurrection is the basis of the Christian faith.

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

We will also be raised one day. Christ gives all mankind hope of life everlasting.

We will also have risen bodies like Christ. Paul says that our mortal bodies will become immortal, and our physical bodies will become spiritual.

We are called to be ambassadors to the Kingdom. We must preach repentance and forgiveness of sins to all nations. 8x2=

(16)

7.2 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, which enables us to live the life of faith, leads us to faith in Christ and assures us of life everlasting. 7x2=

(14)

7.3 The purpose of the Law for Christians

The New Law demands a new attitude towards the old Law.

Jesus stressed that if one is obedient to the Law simply to appear respectable, one is misunderstanding and misusing it.

The New Law demands the right attitude towards God.

Christians obey the Law because they love and trust God not because they fear punishment.

The Law makes human beings aware of their sins.

The Law reminds us that we are in need of a Saviour because we are sinners.

The Law makes human beings aware of what is right.

Paul does not reject the teachings of the Law.

He realises the Law leads one to God.
 He states, however, that salvation rests in faith not in obedience to the Law.
 The function of the Law is to point the way to Christ.
 The Law is a guide of how to live a life of gratitude.
 The Law prepares human beings for Christ.
 We cannot pretend to love God if we do not obey His Law and show our love for Him and our neighbour. 10x2= (20)

7.4 Jesus' attitude towards observing the Sabbath

Christ observed the Sabbath.
 He condemned the Pharisees for making a god of observing the Sabbath.
 Jesus was critical of a Sabbath observance which left no room for kindness or was an excuse to avoid helping one's neighbour.
 According to Jesus, the Sabbath was made for the good of man, man was not made for the Sabbath.
 Christ is Lord of the Sabbath.
 One is not forbidden to do good on a Sabbath.

(Anything relating to worship) 6x2= (12)

7.5 Prologue of the Lord's Prayer

God is Father: Abba
 We have a close relationship with Him, that is why we call Him Father.
 He has a loving, intimate and trustful relationship with His children.
 "Our Father" describes our relationship with fellow human beings; we are all brothers and sisters; all part of God's family; no distinction; no discrimination; no barriers. Our Father provides for all our needs (physical and spiritual)
 "Who art in heaven" – we unite ourselves with Christ in heaven. Jesus is sitting at the right hand of the Father in heaven. He intercedes on our behalf. We unite with the Spirit who pleads with God on our behalf. 9x2= (18)

[80]

QUESTION 8

8.1 God's relationship with human beings

God created human beings in His own likeness

This does not mean that we look like God. It rather means that we can enter into a special relationship with Him. We can respond to His guidance. We can talk with Him and be answered. The human being has a soul and a conscience. Humans know the difference between right and wrong. Human beings are different from other creatures.

God gave human beings control over His creation

Human beings have to rule over creation on God's behalf. In order to do this, human beings must have a special relationship with God. They will be able to co-operate with God. Though God is the supreme ruler, he allows us to control and make use of the rest of creation.

God created human beings with a free will

Man's actions are not forced upon him. He knows the difference between right and wrong. He can choose between evil and good. He can be the master not only of animals but of himself and his actions. Humans have had the freedom of choice since creation. An example is Adam and Eve. Can decide how to act in a situation.

11x2= (22)

8.2 God is a God of covenants:

In many modern languages, the word "covenant" is translated with "will".

A will is somebody's wish

It is a solemn agreement between two or more individuals or groups.

Bible refers to a solemn agreement between God and human beings.

The Biblical covenant has four main characteristics:

It comes from God who takes the initiative.

It is directed at people who accept God's demands.

It includes a promise of salvation.

It involves physical signs which shows that the covenant has been made.

3x2=(6)

God's covenant with Adam and all his descendants (The work covenant)

God promised man a saviour who would reunite man with God. God expects His covenant people to bear the load brought by sin and enjoy salvation at the time of their choice. Physical signs show that man should work hard in order to produce food. Hard work is also seen in painful birth. People endure difficulties brought by their sin. In the fullness of time, man will obtain the promise of salvation.

3x2=(6)

God's covenant with Noah: (Nature covenant)

God made a covenant with Noah and his descendants. God promised that He would never again destroy the world with water. The sign was the rainbow.

3x2=(6)

The covenant of Grace

God made this covenant with Abraham. God chose Abraham to establish His people in the land of Canaan. It is a covenant with Abraham and his descendants. God promised Abraham many descendants and land. The descendants will become a great nation. God promised to make His name famous. Promised to bless those who bless Him. God instructed Abraham to have their baby son circumcised at the age of 8 days. Circumcision was a sign to prove that the covenant of Grace existed between God and His people.

3x2=(6)

The covenant of the Law (Covenant with Moses)

God takes the initiative. It was a renewal or completion of God's covenant with Abraham. God is the initiator. He invites human beings to respond. He gave them the Law so that they know how to behave. God requires them to be obedient. God promised that He would bless and protect them.

3x2=(6)

8.3 God forbids the use of His name for evil purposes.

God's name is holy. God revealed His name to Moses. God's name described Him as a person, and His nature. God reveals Himself in Christ. Christians are not allowed to misuse the name of Christ. One cannot curse or wish someone bad luck in God's name. Christians are allowed to take an oath. Christians are encouraged to call upon the name of the Lord often. Christians are warned against using the name of God and Jesus without reason. To use God's name without reason, is a bad habit and disrespectful towards God. One should discipline one's tongue.

7x2=

(14)

8.4 Prayer offered in faith and obedience can be powerful and effective.

The prayer of the righteous is effective and powerful. Elijah was a man like us and he had his prayers answered. This was because he had faith in God to answer prayers. 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 – in healing, God is all powerful, even with Aids. Faced the reality of their situation; they must not allow themselves to be tossed like a boat without a sail. Following myths will just ruin their lives further. Prayer in obedience is powerful. Where all hope is lost God can perform a miracle. Instead of turning to superstitious beliefs, we can pray to God to answer prayers and accept what is happening, knowing that God will assist.

(Open memo)

7x2=

(14)

[80]

QUESTION 9

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

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

2x2= (4)

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 – so that he can live in peace with God.

It guides him to lead a pure life.

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

It teaches him to treat everyone in a loving way.

It teaches him about sin and repentance.

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

It teaches him the doctrine of the Trinity

It teaches him about forgiveness/resurrection and Life Everlasting.

8x2= (16)

9.2 God provides, sustains and governs all things.

God's providence

Related to the word provide. God provides His children with all that they need.

Word “providence” is not mentioned in the Bible, but the idea is.

God provides for the needs of the whole universe.

God is responsible for everything in existence.

God provides for believers in a special way.

4x2= (8)

God's sustenance

To sustain means to keep it going. God's life-giving Spirit is active in the

universe. God has not abandoned His creation – He is active in the universe.

Christ said “My Father is always working, and I too must work.” God lives life. He

sustains His universe. Without God's movement there could be no universe.

4x2= (8)

God's governance

The word is related to the word govern – it refers to the fact that God rules

everything in creation. God governs all things through Christ. God created the

whole universe through Christ and for Him. God governs so that His plan of

salvation can be fulfilled in Christ. God saves mankind so that the relationship

with Him could be re-established. God has total authority over the universe.

4x2= (8)

9.3 Holy Spirit

In the Old Testament the Spirit was thought of as a power.
The Hebrew and the Greek word both means “spirit, breath, wind or power”

The Holy Spirit is a Divine Person (truly God)

He is holy. God alone is holy – Spirit has the same glory of God.

He is eternal.

He knows all things.

The evidence of the Holy Spirit is clearly indicated in the resurrection of Jesus.

To lie to the Holy Spirit is equivalent to lying to God Himself.

He gives divine directions – Spirit gives us life.

To blaspheme against the Holy Spirit is the greatest evil that one can perform for which there is no forgiveness.

The Spirit unites us with Christ.

The Spirit gives us freedom – enables us to understand God’s truth.

With the Spirit, Christ writes the New Covenant on people’s hearts.

(22)

9.4 Pray in the name of Jesus:

Christ instructed His followers to pray in His name.

He will do what people asks in His name.

Jesus is the only way to the Father.

Jesus made it possible to approach the Father.

Through prayer a person associates himself with Christ.

To pray in Jesus; name means to follow His example:

prayed in secret / public / to seek help / to praise God ...

Christ’s name is the guarantee for our prayer.

Prayer is a confession of belief in Christ as Mediator.

Prayer must always be according to Christ’s will –and the God’s glory.

7x2=(14)

[80]**TOTAL FOR SECTION C: [160]****TOTAL: 400**