

## GAUTENG DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

## SENIOR CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION

## BIBLICAL STUDIES HG

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**POSSIBLE ANSWERS SUPP 2007**


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SECTION A  
COMPULSORYQUESTION 1  
SHORT QUESTIONS

- 1.1 1.1.1 Matthew – the only gospel writer who writes about the wise men.  
(Matt. 2:7)
- 1.1.2 John – he starts differently/ the only gospel that uses the Greek word Logos. (John. 1:1)
- 1.1.3 Luke – interested in the healing of the sick. (Luke. 6:19)
- 1.1.4 John – his gospel includes exact numbers / he was an eyewitness.  
(John.6:19) 4x2 = (8)
- 1.2 May be seen together / a close relationship between them. Synoptic comes from *syn* (together) and *optanomai* (to see). Similarities of order, content and style  
2x2= (4)
- 1.3 Philemon  
Timothy  
Titus 3x2= (6)
- 1.4 In jail in Rome. (2)
- 1.5 “Twelve tribes in the dispersion” – to all Christians. (2)
- 1.6 7. (2)
- 1.7 John. (2)
- 1.8 Jude. (2)
- 1.9 1.9.1 Lion – royalty/kingship  
Long robe – priesthood  
Number three – fullness/Trinity/God  
Colour white – joy/victory/purity/holiness 4x2= (8)

- 1.10 **Indirect revelation:** To all people, at all times, in all places, people in every age.  
**Direct revelation:** In the Old Testament through Israel, the New Testament through Jesus, in the church through the Holy Spirit. Through the Bible. 2x2= (4)
- 1.11 Jesus Christ. (2)
- 1.12 He rose from the dead.  
 He ascended into heaven.  
 He sits on God's right hand.  
 He will come again. 4x2= (8)
- 1.13 40 days. (2)
- 1.14 He reigns as King / Promise of unity.  
 He sent the Holy Spirit.  
 He will prepare a place for His followers.  
 He will intercede for His followers. 4x2= (8)
- 1.15 **triumphant church:** All the faithful followers of Christ who have already died.  
**militant church:** All those who are still alive and who are faithful witnesses to Christ. 2x2= (4)
- 1.16 A **Sacrament** is an outward and visible sign of an inner reality. (2)
- 1.17 **Sin** is when people fail to be what they were meant to be. (2)
- 1.18 1.18.1 Elohim: God of many powers  
 The One who had created everything.
- 1.18.2 Adonai: Means Lord.  
 Jews were frightened of saying the name Jahweh,  
 instead used Adonai. 2x2= (4)
- 1.19 1.19.1 First Commandment: Worship no God but Me.  
 1.19.2 Eighth Commandment: Do not steal.  
 1.19.3 Eighth Commandment: Do not steal. 3x2= (6)
- 1.20 The Holy Spirit. (2)

[80]

SECTION B  
INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT

QUESTION 2

2.1 Matthew writes for a Jewish audience

He gives a prominent place to the Law.

Matthew knew all Jewish customs and beliefs and Jewish practices and rituals are mentioned but are not explained, e.g. Passover.

He knew that almsgiving, prayer and fasting are central to the Jewish faith. Knew that the scribes placed great value on places of honour at meals and in synagogues.

He uses a good Greek language, but with a Jewish flavour. Some of Jesus' sayings are in Aramaic and are not explained.

He frequently uses allusions to the Old Testament (47 times) and even names the prophets, showing that Jesus is the fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecy.

He refers to the **Kingdom of Heaven**, not of God, because it would be a trespass to use the name of God (Third Commandment).

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

The content seems to fit logically into 5 books. This parallels the 5 books of the Law. 8x2= (16)

2.2 Form of the Pauline letters

The Opening: The name of the sender: "Paul, apostle of Jesus..."  
Recipients: "to the church of God in Corinth"  
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:

Usually contained a word of thanks to God for His mercy.  
 Introduced the main theme or reason for the letter.

Message

Usually consisted of two parts:  
 Doctrinal discussion – important truths to a Christian are explained.  
 Practical application – recipient is encouraged to display particular behaviour.

Final greetings

Sometimes contained personal news or advice – "All the brothers here send you greetings".

Final blessing – "The grace of the Lord Jesus be with you" Sometimes, in conclusion, the word "amen". 8x2= (16)

2.3 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 the Thessalonians 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.

In comparison with other churches with several problems, this Philippian 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 enthusiastically.

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)

2.4 The word **eschatology** comes from two Greek words:

Eschatos - last things

Logos - study/doctrine

It is the expectation of the second coming of Christ, or day of reckoning.

Peter wants to combat the false teachers.

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

No sign of the second coming.

Peter answered them.

Everything did not stay the same, e.g. the time of Noah and thereafter

Christ did not forget His second coming.

Time is unimportant to God

No difference between one day and a thousand years.

God is not delaying His return – He is showing mercy, giving all the opportunity to repent.

Will happen unexpectedly

Like a thief in the night.

We do not know when – only God knows

We should wait patiently and be prepared.

12x2=

(24)  
[80]

### QUESTION 3

#### 3.1 Differences between the synoptic Gospels and Gospel of John:

John's Gospel starts differently from the others.

The Synoptic Gospel writers started their Gospels at a particular point in time.

John takes us back to 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.

John leaves out many things which the Synoptic gospel contains.

Jesus is seen as independent of other people.

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.

15x2=

(30)

#### 3.2 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 Judaisers – they are people who wanted the Christians to observe Jewish customs.

They believed that one can be saved by rigidly obeying laws.

Circumcision is important

Can earn salvation by observing the law.

7x2= (14)

#### 3.3 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.

10x2= (20)

3.4 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.  
 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 and Jude as the brothers of the Lord.  
 Jude, the brother of Jesus, wrote the letter.

8x2= (16)  
**[80]**

**QUESTION 4**4.1 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 to the little girl "talitha koum".  
 Two disciples were called "Boanergeo".  
 It was Peter's story he told.

7x2= (14)

4.2 Captivity or Prison letters

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

4x4= (16)

4.3 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 was the secretary – therefore the excellent Greek.

II Peter was written by the apostle Peter himself – hence the poor Greek – he was only a fisherman.

It is not a proven fact that II Peter incorporates the letter from Jude.

The author refers to his previous letter and we therefore accept that the apostle wrote I Peter.

He speaks of Paul as “our dear brother” – hence a fellow apostle.

He knows that his own end has drawn near.

Reasons in support of the opinion 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.

10x2= (20)

4.4 Christ's sovereignty over His church on earth according to the Book of Revelation 1 – 3The greatness of His sovereignty

He is the only king over **all kings of the world**.

Before anything **started** He was there.

Earth will **cease to exist** then He will still be there.

He is the **Alpha** and the **Omega**.

His kingdom grows every day as more and more people are brought to salvation

Everyone will see Him coming on the clouds.

He is equal to God. He is omniscient.

He is the **first** and the **last**.

Through His resurrection, he conquered death

The consolation (comfort) of His sovereignty

Even though there is the threat of punishment, He has mercy.

Even though they are lukewarm and almost asleep, He reaches out to them.

Coming not only to judge.

Comes to have a meal with them.

In their hour of trial, Christ will protect them.

In the end, He will reward them.

They will not taste the second death

Christ understands how the sinners feel.

The uniqueness of His sovereignty

It cannot be compared to any other Kingdom.  
 An earthly king has limited power – Jesus not.  
 He rules the whole world.  
 His rule is eternal.  
 He is seen as priest.  
 He is a priestly king.  
 He does the work of a priest – He offered Himself in sacrifice for His followers.  
 He exchanges His heavenly glory to become equal to men.  
 He regains His glory through His suffering.  
 He died for His followers, not vice versa.  
 He will share His priesthood with His followers – they will sit beside Him.  
 He wants to exalt His followers to kings.

The power of His sovereignty

He holds the keys to all the doors, death and the Kingdom of the dead.  
 He also holds the keys to heaven and paradise.  
 Where He opens a door, nobody can lock it.  
 Where He locks, nobody can open.  
 He rules over death and the world of the dead.  
 He rules over the kings and nations.  
 He has the power to remove the lamp from a community – he rules over the world.  
 He can give the crown of victory.  
 He can write/remove names in the Book of Life.  
 His power is so great He can share His sovereignty if He chooses to do it.  
 His power is absolute; no one can prevent Him from doing what He wants to do.  
 Those who win the victory may sit beside Him on His throne.

Consequences (results) of His sovereignty

He knows what is good or bad and will judge all mankind.  
 He knows everything (omniscient) – He knows all their troubles, and all they have done.  
 He will give eternal life as reward – the faithful will not know the second death.  
 Only the unfaithful will experience the second death.  
 He will have a feast with the faithful.  
 He will give citizenship of His Kingdom to those who do not renounce their faith in Christ.  
 He will share His sovereignty.  
 The unfaithful must repent and turn away from their sins.  
 He will share His sovereignty.  
 The faithful must stay true to their faith.  
 Christ has the power to judge.

5x6= (30)  
**[80]**



## QUESTION 5

5.1 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 and simple 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.

Simple style of writing – like that of a child.

Small details add weight to his account.

8x2= (16)

5.2 Matthew writes systematically

Matthew organised his material in five books as Moses did in the Pentagog.

He had the ability to arrange Jesus' main thoughts in an easily understandable system.

He arranged his material under five main headings.

Sermon on the mount.

Ambassadors of the kingdom.

Parables of the kingdom.

Personal relationship between members of the kingdom.

Coming of the kingdom.

Jesus' law was a moral code according to which the Christian must arrange his life so that people can remember easily.

He arranged his ideas in threes, fives and sevens.

There are:

three temptations

three miracles of healing

three prayers in Gethsemane

three denials of Christ by Peter

Five main sections of teaching on the christian faith and seven of the woe to you,

Pharisees.

9x2= (18)

5.3 The different ideas that John wrote about in his first letter

He warned his readers against the false teachers, the Gnostics. He called them the enemy of Christ.

The idea of God:  
God is light and God is love.

The idea of Jesus:  
He had existed from the beginning  
He is the Messiah  
He is truly and fully man  
He is without sin  
He is the Paraclete.

The idea of the Spirit:  
The Holy Spirit is the mediator  
He makes us conscious of the presence of God.

The idea of the world:  
The world does not recognise the Christian  
The Christian lives in a hostile world and does not feel at home.  
The world is doomed and will not last.

The idea of the Church:  
Christians are called to love one another. 11x2= (22)

5.4 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 which explains the poor quality of Greek.  
He knew a great deal about the churches in Asia Minor.  
He could identify with those being persecuted.  
There are similarities between the Book of Revelation and John's other writings.  
He knew the apocalyptic way of writing, because Daniel in the Old Testament 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.

(Examples from the Book of Revelation also receive marks.) 12x2= (24)  
**[80]**

SECTION C  
THE BIBLICAL BASIS FOR THE CHRISTIAN FAITH AND LIFE

QUESTION 6

6.1 Knowledge and trust as elements of faith

“Now faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen”.  
Hebr 11v1

True faith consists of extensive knowledge and a firm trust in God.  
Knowledge implies the involvement of the intellect, factual truths from the Bible that you interpret with your reason. The Holy Spirit helps to enlighten the mind and clarify the understanding.

Faith without knowledge is devoid of any substance – it lacks capacity/content. However, if we only focus on factual evidence, without real belief in these facts, it is spiritless, stoical and indifferent, like that of the Pharisees.

True faith is indeed an element of the conscience, the mind and the heart.

We must process knowledge of and insight into the Word of God as well as have faith in the God of the Word. 6x2= (12)

6.2 God as Father

In the Old Testament

God was the Father of Israel.

God chose Israel to be His people.

He was seen as the Father of the king.

The king was the nation’s spokesman and representative of God. 4x2= (8)

In the New Testament and for the Christian

God is the Father of each individual.

Each individual is responsible to God as Father.

God is seen as Abba or Father.

The word Abba indicates the personal and intimate relationship between the individual and God. 4x2= (8)

### 6.3 The suffering of Jesus under Pontius Pilate and His crucifixion

**Pilate** was the ruler of Judea (Governor).  
 He was responsible for making the final decision.  
 Jewish leaders did not have the authority to condemn someone to death.  
 Judas betrayed Jesus.  
 Jesus was brought to Annas and then to the High Priest, Caiaphas.  
 The high priest wanted Him sentenced to death, so He was brought before Pilate.  
 Pilate knew that Jesus was innocent.  
 He was afraid that a riot would break out if he did not give the people what they wanted.  
 He tried to release Jesus.  
 He offered a substitute for Jesus – but the crowd chose Barabbas.  
 The Jews insisted that Jesus be crucified.  
 Pilate was frightened “If you set him free, that means you are not the Emperor’s friend”.  
 He preferred to condemn an innocent man to death rather than place his position as governor in danger.

**Crucifixion** was common in the Roman world.  
 Jews were prohibited from stoning anybody.  
 Jesus was taken to Golgotha (place of the skull).  
 Carried His own cross, Simon of Cyrene helped.  
 He was crucified along with two criminals.  
 The charge against Him was made public.  
 His humiliation and the shameful form of death.  
 The soldiers divided His clothes among them and threw dice for his robe.

Jesus suffered fully. His pain was not eased in any way.  
 Jesus felt totally alone on the cross. “My God, My God, why did you abandon me?”  
 He was suffering intensely.  
 Jesus said “It is finished” – and died.  
 To make sure, the soldiers plunged a spear into His side. 14x2= (28)

### 6.4 The Holy Spirit is our Comforter and Teacher

The Holy Spirit is the paraclete  
 He is our Advocate, Helper and Councillor  
 He is called to replace Jesus  
 Jesus promised the Holy Spirit as Helper to his disciples  
 He is called to reveal the Truth about God.  
 He reveals Christ to the people  
 He enables them to choose between the right and wrong  
 He enables the disciples to remember what Christ taught them  
 He is sent by the Father  
 He gives hope to the persecuted ones  
 He gives them strength to endure  
 He has been called to convict man about sin, judgement and righteousness  
 He exposes evil and good  
 He has come to glorify Christ  
 He teaches through the Word of God  
 He inspires the writers of the Bible. 6x2= (12)

6.5 The Lord's holy name

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 be thy Name

The name refers to the Person of God, His temperament and personality as revealed to man.

We must glorify His name in our own life so that others are brought to Him.

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.

6x2= (12)  
[80]

**QUESTION 7**7.1 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.

It provides the Christian with a moral guideline on how to live.

In the Old Testament, God reveals Himself through the prophets and in the church today, through the Holy Spirit

7x2= (14)

7.2 The divine characteristics of the Holy Spirit

The Holy Spirit as an entity gives orders with divine authority.

The New Testament 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 The aim of the Law for Christians

People cannot achieve salvation on their own.  
 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.  
 Show them they are 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.  
 We are 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.  
 Thus children must value the education and instruction given by their  
 parents.  
 The word does not mean fear, but respect/honour.  
 God demands it, therefore children must obey.  
 God chose parents – appointed by Him – fellow creators.  
 The point at issue isn’t human relationships in the first instance, but mainly  
 man’s relationship with God.  
 This commandment is concerned with God’s revelation and its continuance  
 among future generations  
 Reason why the parents’ 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 – placed  
 there by God. Respect and obey  
 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 obedience also has limits

Blind unconditional 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 applied to the state and church.  
 All legitimate, God-fearing authorities must be obeyed.

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. All can live together in peace. 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 A Christian prays in the name of Jesus

Pray as Christ did – He prayed on many occasions.

Followers should imitate his example.

Pray to Christ: “If you ask me for anything in My name, I will do it.”

Pray through Christ to the Father – Christ is our mediator; He intercedes for us with the Father.

The Name of Christ is the guarantee for our prayer.

When we ask “for the sake of Jesus Christ” God will be sure to hear our prayer.

5x2= (10)  
[80]**QUESTION 8**

## 8.1 “The one universal church of which Christ is the Head”

Unity of the Church:

Christ wanted His Church to be united – but it is still not yet perfect.

The church is universal; catholic / general.

Christ wanted His Church to be united.

There is only one Church of Christ. Not limited to one place, language, people, time or space.

A united Church would be able to speak with one voice and so convince the world of its message more easily.

The unity 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 church and the believers are the body. Without the head, the body cannot survive.

The believers fulfil different tasks and functions like members of the body.

(14x2)= (28)

8.2 The Khulisa programme

When the guilty person 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** for his sins.

The Holy Spirit makes it possible.

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

The Holy Spirit leads men to regret and repentance – change of heart.

The Holy Spirit gives faith to anyone who seeks it.

**[Open memo – relevant answers must receive marks].**

6x2= (12)

8.3 The resurrection of the dead

It is a very old belief – ancient people also believed in resurrection, e.g. Egyptians.

This belief dates back to the Old Testament, e.g. Job.

Some rabbis even left detailed instructions as to what clothes they should be buried in.

As Christ was raised, so Christians will also

Our bodies will become immortal – a glorified body

As seeds germinate to form a plant – so too will the Christians rise.

Max. 8 marks

**AND**

Eternal Life

God is eternal. By believing in Christ, you can receive the gift of eternal life.

There we can be one with God.

God does not want anyone to get lost.

No hunger, thirst or hardship.

No death, grief, crying or pain.

God will stay with us in the new heaven/earth.

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

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.

9x2= (18)



8.4 The first three petitions

- (i) Hallowed be Thy Name: May your Name be honoured

The word **holy** means to consecrate or to sanctify / “hagios” = different.  
 God’s name belongs to Him alone  
 It has a specific meaning; is different; must always be respected  
 It describes the nature of His being. We must know Him in the right way.  
 We must treat it with reverence.  
 His name must be honoured.  
 We honour or glorify His name when our lives are such that they draw others  
 to Him.  
 When we let the whole person of God live in us and reflect His glory,  
 It describes Him as Father.  
 Describes His relationship with creation.  
 He will intervene in the world so that He will consecrate all men  
 Relates to “Do not use my name for evil purposes” 4x2= (8)

- (ii) Thy Kingdom come

Kingdom means “rule of God”  
 When we speak of the Kingdom of God, we speak of Christ’s rule on earth.  
 God’s rule already has been established.  
 It has been established through Christ’s life and death  
 Through our baptism we were made citizens of God’s Kingdom.  
 When we pray “Thy Kingdom come” we are praying for:  
 – Ourselves that we may do God’s will here on earth  
 – That His Kingdom may continue to flourish  
 God’s rule has not yet been perfected.  
 We pray that God’s name will be known and honoured by all men.  
 His rule will be perfected only at His return.  
 Thus we pray for God’s name to become known and be honoured by all  
 people. 3x2= (6)

- (iii) Thy will be done on earth

This petition is found only in Matthew’s version.  
 Being obedient to the Law means being obedient to God’s will – this was  
 what they believed.  
 God is a loving Father who only wants the best for us and who will never  
 give us a cross which is too heavy.  
 Christians can then pray in complete trust.  
 All things are perfect in heaven, because it is done in accordance with God’s  
 will.  
 There is no salvation outside God’s will. 4x2= (8)

## QUESTION 9

### 9.1 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 name which goes back to the original Hebrew form **Joshua** (Jahweh means God is holy/God 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 name.

At least five high priests were called Jesus.

The Greek name meaning God is salvation.

A number of New Testament figures also bear this name, e.g. Joshua, Justus and the magician of Paphos. 4x2= (8)

## AND

### Lord

A title used for God in the Old Testament

In the New Testament, the apostles apply the title to Jesus and also the early church

In the New Testament, 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 New Testament.

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

**Lord** is also used to indicate the name **Jahweh** or **Jehovah**

There are four meanings:

- Absolute ownership; He owns completely
- Absolute master – He controls everyone
- Absolute ruler/king
- Absolute (deity)

4x2= (8)

### 9.2 9.2.1 What is a Biblical covenant?

It is a solemn agreement (contract) between God and man.

It has four main characteristics:

- God takes the initiative.
- It is directed to people who accept the demands of God – man cannot demand anything.
- It includes a promise
- It involves a physical sign.

4x2= (8)

9.2.2 The covenant of Nature

It is a covenant with Noah and all mankind and the whole earth  
 Covenant is for believers and sinners.  
 God promised that He would never again destroy the world with water as He  
 had done in the great flood  
 No demands made on men  
 To show that He had made this promise, God created the rainbow (the sign)  
 3x2= (6)

9.2.3 The covenant of Grace

God made this covenant with Abraham and his descendents  
 Covenant of grace, as Abraham did not earn it.  
 God promised that he would make of Abraham a great nation, give them the  
 promised land of Canaan and that He would bless them.  
 God claims obedience and faith  
 Circumcision was the sign 3x2= (6)

9.3 The prologue to the Ten Commandments**I am the Lord**

The word **Lord** is equal to Jahweh – covenant name of God  
 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 people  
 He chose Israel to be His nation  
 Israel must be different from other nations and must be an example to 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 4x3= (12)

9.4 "Love the Lord your God with all your heart with all your soul and with all your mind.  
 This is the greatest and most important commandment. The second most  
 important commandment is Love your neighbour as you love yourself". 4x2= (8)

9.5 The last three petitions of the Lord's Prayer  
Fourth petition: Give us this day our daily bread

The word **bread** is used in a literal and figurative sense. Does not only refer to the bread we eat.

It summarises material needs of men, health and opportunities.

Pray for all our daily needs

Our earthly goods come from God

We pray for the needs of all people, not only for our needs.

God will supply our smallest need, we can ask it from God.

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 and trust 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, failure to love God and their fellow men

People must re-establish their personal relationship with God

**Trespasses** are our sins, we ask forgiveness, confess, repent and repair our relationship with God and our fellow men

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 petition: 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 by allowing him to be tempted.

God gives people strength to withstand temptation 4x2= (8)

**[80]**

**TOTAL: 400**