G12 ECZ RELIGIOUS EDUCATION P1 2020 SOLUTIONS

Grade 12 ECZ Religious Education Paper 1, 2020 (2046/1)

Twelve questions across Sections A, B and C -- all answered

57058994

EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL OF ZAMBIA

Examination for School Certificate Ordinary Level

Religious Education 2046/1

2020

Additional Material(s):
Answer Booklet

Time: 2 hours 30 minutes **Marks: 100**

Reading Time: 5 minutes

Instructions to Candidates

1. Write the **centre number** and your **examination number** on **every page** of the separate **Answer Booklet** provided.
2. There are **twelve** questions in this paper. Answer **four** questions only.
3. Answer **one** question from **Section A; one** question from **Section B** and **one** question from **Section C.**
4. The **fourth** question may be chosen from either **Section A**, **Section B** or **Section C.**
5. Write your answers in the **Answer Booklet** provided.

Information for Candidates

1. All questions in this paper carry equal marks.
2. **Cell phones and other electronic devices are not allowed in the examination room.**

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This question paper consists of 5 printed pages.

SECTION A

1 (a) Tell the story of Joseph and Mary's flight to Egypt and their return to Nazareth. **[5]**

(b) Give **two** points to explain how this incident was a fulfilment of the Old Testament prophecy. [4]

(c) (i) Peter, a Christian says to you, "I find it difficult to respond to God's direction." What advice would you give Peter on how a Christian should respond to God's direction? Give **three** points. [6]

(ii) State **three** points to explain how people in modern Zambian society respond to God's direction in their lives. [6]

(d) Give **two** points to show the **different** beliefs found in Christianity and Islam with regard to how God directs human lives. [4]

2 (a) Give an account of the imprisonment and death of John the Baptist. [5]

(b) State **two** points to explain the purpose of John the Baptist's life and ministry. [4]

(c) (i) A newly converted Christian asks you to explain to him how John the Baptist prepared people before the coming of Jesus Christ. What important message of John the Baptist would you give to the new convert? State **two** points. [6]

(ii) John the Baptist taught about "Right behaviour. "State **three** values that can be achieved through "Right behaviour" in modern Zambian society. [6]

(d) State **two** ways in which the main message of Christianity is **similar** to that of Zambian Traditional Religion. [4]

3 (a) Narrate how Job was tested by God. [5]

(b) Why does God allow Christians to be tested? State **two** points. [4]

(c) (i) Paul, a Christian, has lost all his property in a mysterious fire that left his house in ashes. He feels discouraged and wants to give up his faith in God. Using the examples of Job from the Bible, give **three** pieces of advice to Paul on how he should react to this testing. [6]

(ii) State **three** ways in which people in modern Zambian society overcome temptation. [6]

(d) In what **two** ways is the teaching of Christians with regards to temptation **similar** to that of Hindus? [4]

4 (a) Relate the story of Jesus feeding five thousand people. [5]

(b) What does this incident show about the character of Jesus? State **two** points. [4]

(c) (i) Kutemwa says to you, " I don't understand why Jesus performed miracles." Give Kutemwa **three** points why Jesus performed miracles. [6]

(ii) What situations would you regard as miracles in modern Zambian society? State **three** points. [6]

(d) In what **two** ways are Christian teachings on beliefs about miracles **different** from those of Muslims? [4]

SECTION B

5 (a) Narrate the parable of the "Friend at Midnight." [5]

(b) What does this parable teach Christians about prayer? State **two** points. [4]

(c) (i) Your friend tells you that he only knows 'worship' as the only aspect of prayer because this is what is common in their church. As a Christian, what other **three** aspects of prayer would you mention to your friend? [6]

(ii) State **three** reasons people in modern Zambian society should pray. [6]

(d) Explain **two** ways in which Christianity and Zambian Traditional Religion **differ** in the manner they conduct prayers. [4]

6 (a) Tell the story of the Transfiguration of Jesus. [5]

(b) State **two** reasons the disciples of Jesus found it difficult to accept the suffering and death of Jesus. [4]

(c) (i) Ndolo, a Christian has been dismissed from work for being wrongly accused of stealing company money. Give **three** pieces of Christian advice to Ndolo to explain why Christians should be willing to suffer. [6]

(ii) In what **two** ways should people help those experiencing suffering in modern Zambian society? [6]

(d) In what ways are the teachings of Christianity on suffering **different** from those of Zambian Traditional Religion? State **two** points. [4]

7 (a) Give an account of the incident when the religious leaders planned to arrest Jesus. [5]

(b) Give **two** reasons why Jesus was condemned to death. [4]

(c) (i) Alinaswe, a Church Treasurer is accused of stealing church money. She confides in you that she wants to leave the church. What **three** pieces of Christian advice would you give Alinaswe on how a Christian must respond to opposition? [6]

(ii) How should people in modern Zambian society react to public criticism? State **three** points. [6]

(d) In what **different** ways do Christians and Muslims react to opposition? State **three** points. [4]

8 (a) Give an account of the story of the women at the tomb of Jesus. [5]

(b) From this incident, explain what the disciples learnt about Jesus. State **two** points. [4]

(c) (i) You are a leader of the School Scripture Union leading others on the study of "The Resurrection of Jesus." Why is the resurrection of Jesus important to you as a Christian? State **three** points. [6]

(ii) What do people in modern Zambian society believe about life after death? State **three** points. [6]

(d) In what **two** ways is the belief of Christians about the resurrection **similar** to that of the Hindus? [4]

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SECTION C

9 **(a)** Narrate the incident where Peter had a vision of a sheet containing unclean animals. [5]

(b) Why did some early Christians at first oppose to the inclusion of non–Jews in the church? Give **two** points. [4]

(c) **(i)** Kanchule, a Christian has just been released from prison and his church appoints him as Church Secretary. Some members reject him saying, "He is a criminal!" What Christian advice would you give the members on the inclusion of every Christian in God's work? State **three** points. [6]

(ii) What are some of the positive attitudes of people in modern Zambian society towards people of different races and cultures? State **three** points. [6]

(d) In what **two** ways are the attitudes of Christians to people of different languages, races or colour **similar** to that of Zambian Traditionalists? [4]

10 **(a)** Describe the problem which arose in the early church between the Hebrew and the Greek-speaking Jewish widows. [5]

(b) What were the characteristics of the seven Greek-speaking Jews the group chose? State **two** points. [4]

(c) **(i)** Munzo Political Party conducted a rally shortly before the Parliamentary by-elections and many people defected to this party, but the old members refused to work with the new members. As a Christian belonging to this political party, what **three** pieces of Christian advice would you give to the leader of this group on how to resolve this problem? [6]

(ii) How can people in modern Zambian society maintain peace with each other? State **three** points. [6]

(d) In what ways are Christian teachings on ways of resolving differences in the community **different** from those of Zambian Traditional Religion? State **two** points. [4]

11 **(a)** Tell the parable of the Workers in the Vineyard. [5]

(b) State **two** points that Christians can learn from this parable. [4]

(c) **(i)** Luumuno says to you, "Apart from working for food, I don't know any other reason for work." Explain to Luumuno, the Bible reasons for work. State **three** points. [6]

(ii) How do people in modern Zambian society show respect for manual workers? State **three** points. [6]

(d) State **two** ways in which the teaching of Christians on their attitudes to work **similar** to those of Zambian Traditional Religion. [4]

12 **(a)** Give an account of Jesus' teaching on the sermon on the mount about adultery. [5]

(b) Why should Christians flee from sexual immorality? State **two** points. [4]

(c) **(i)** Mrs Sipalo has been reliably informed that her husband has an affair with his workmate. She plans to divorce him because he has brought embarrassment in the family. What Christian advice would you give Mrs Sipalo on Christian teaching on divorce? State **three** points. [6]

(ii) What should be the positive reaction of people in modern Zambian society towards those who offend them? State **three** points. [6]

(d) In what ways is the teaching of Christians on adultery different from that of Zambian Traditional Religion? State **two** points. [4]

Question 1. SECTION A [25] Flight to Egypt. (a) The story. (b) Fulfilment of prophecy. (c)(i) Advice to Peter on responding to God's direction; (ii) how Zambians respond. (d) Christianity vs Islam on God directing lives.

Answer: (a) After the wise men had visited, an angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream and told him to take the child and his mother and flee to Egypt, because Herod was going to search for the child to kill him. Joseph got up that same night, took Jesus and Mary and left for Egypt, where they stayed until Herod died. Herod, realising he had been outwitted by the wise men, ordered the killing of all boys aged two and under in Bethlehem. After Herod's death an angel again appeared to Joseph in Egypt and told him to return to Israel, for those who wanted the child's life were dead. Joseph returned, but hearing that Archelaus was reigning in Judea in place of his father he was afraid, and being warned in a dream he withdrew to Galilee and settled in a town called Nazareth (Matthew 2:13-23).

Answer: (b) TWO WAYS THIS FULFILLED OLD TESTAMENT PROPHECY: (1) the flight and return fulfilled the word of the prophet Hosea, 'Out of Egypt I called my son' (Hosea 11:1, quoted at Matthew 2:15); (2) settling in Nazareth fulfilled what was said through the prophets, 'He shall be called a Nazarene' (Matthew 2:23). (The slaughter of the infants likewise fulfilled Jeremiah's words about Rachel weeping for her children, Matthew 2:17-18.)

Answer: (c)(i) ADVICE TO PETER ON RESPONDING TO GOD'S DIRECTION: (1) respond with PROMPT OBEDIENCE, as Joseph did -- he got up the same night and left, without arguing or delaying; (2) respond with FAITH AND TRUST, believing that God knows the future and is protecting you even when the instruction is frightening or does not make sense at the time; (3) LISTEN ATTENTIVELY for God's guidance through prayer, the reading of Scripture, the counsel of mature Christians and the inner conviction of the Holy Spirit, and test what you hear against the Bible.

Answer: (c)(ii) HOW PEOPLE IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY RESPOND TO GOD'S DIRECTION: (1) by PRAYING and fasting before making major decisions such as marriage, career or travel, and then acting on the answer they believe they have received; (2) by OBEYING BIBLICAL TEACHING in daily conduct -- being honest at work, keeping marriage vows, refusing bribes; (3) by SEEKING COUNSEL from pastors, elders and church leaders and following the guidance given; (4) by responding to a call to serve -- entering the ministry, doing charitable and community work, or giving to the needy.

Answer: (d) DIFFERENT BELIEFS IN CHRISTIANITY AND ISLAM ON HOW GOD DIRECTS HUMAN LIVES: (1) Christians believe God directs people PERSONALLY AND RELATIONALLY through Jesus Christ and the indwelling HOLY SPIRIT, who guides the believer from within; Muslims believe God (Allah) directs people through the QUR'AN and the Sunnah of the Prophet Muhammad, and through the Shari'ah law derived from them, rather than through an indwelling Spirit. (2) Christians believe God directs through the Bible as fulfilled in Christ and often through dreams, visions and the counsel of the church, and that a believer may address God directly as Father; Muslims place strong emphasis on ALLAH'S DECREE (Qadar) -- that everything has already been written -- and on submission to that decree, with guidance mediated through revelation to the Prophet rather than through a personal indwelling presence.

Question 2. SECTION A [25] John the Baptist. (a) His imprisonment and death. (b) Purpose of his life and ministry. (c)(i) His message for a new convert; (ii) values from 'right behaviour'. (d) Christianity vs Zambian Traditional Religion.

Answer: (a) John the Baptist rebuked Herod Antipas for marrying Herodias, his brother Philip's wife, telling him, 'It is not lawful for you to have your brother's wife.' Herodias held a grudge against John and wanted to kill him, and Herod had John arrested and put in prison, though he feared John, knowing him to be a righteous and holy man, and liked to listen to him. On Herod's birthday he gave a banquet, and the daughter of Herodias danced and pleased him and his guests so much that he swore to give her whatever she asked, up to half his kingdom. Prompted by her mother, she asked for the head of John the Baptist on a platter. The king was greatly distressed, but because of his oath and his dinner guests he did not want to refuse her; he sent an executioner, who beheaded John in the prison and brought his head on a platter to the girl, who gave it to her mother. John's disciples came, took his body and laid it in a tomb (Mark 6:17-29).

Answer: (b) PURPOSE OF JOHN'S LIFE AND MINISTRY: (1) he was the FORERUNNER sent to prepare the way for the Messiah, fulfilling Isaiah's prophecy of 'a voice of one calling in the wilderness, Prepare the way for the Lord'; (2) he called people to REPENTANCE and baptised them for the forgiveness of sins, so that their hearts would be ready to receive Christ; (3) he BORE WITNESS to Jesus, pointing him out as 'the Lamb of God who takes away the sin of the world' and baptising him in the Jordan.

Answer: (c)(i) JOHN'S IMPORTANT MESSAGE FOR A NEW CONVERT: (1) REPENT and turn away from sin, for the kingdom of God is near -- and 'produce fruit in keeping with repentance', that is, let the change of heart show in changed conduct, not merely in words or in claiming religious ancestry; (2) JESUS IS GREATER -- John said, 'After me comes one more powerful than I, the straps of whose sandals I am not worthy to stoop down and untie. I baptise you with water, but he will baptise you with the Holy Spirit.' So the convert must look to Christ, not to any human leader, and receive the Holy Spirit.

Answer: (c)(ii) VALUES ACHIEVED THROUGH 'RIGHT BEHAVIOUR' IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY (John told the crowds to share, the tax collectors not to collect more than required, and the soldiers not to extort or accuse falsely but to be content with their pay): (1) GENEROSITY AND SHARING -- 'anyone who has two shirts should share with the one who has none', which reduces poverty and inequality; (2) HONESTY AND INTEGRITY IN PUBLIC OFFICE -- not collecting or demanding more than is due, which curbs corruption in the civil service, police and revenue collection; (3) JUSTICE AND CONTENTMENT -- not using power to extort or to accuse people falsely, and being satisfied with lawful earnings, which protects the weak and reduces greed, violence and abuse of authority.

Answer: (d) TWO WAYS THE MAIN MESSAGE OF CHRISTIANITY IS SIMILAR TO THAT OF ZAMBIAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION: (1) both teach belief in ONE SUPREME GOD who is the creator and sustainer of all things, to whom human beings are answerable; (2) both insist on MORAL UPRIGHTNESS AND REPENTANCE -- wrongdoing offends God and the community, must be confessed and put right, and reconciliation and restitution are required; both also emphasise care for the needy, respect for life and communal harmony, and both hold that life continues after death.

Question 3. SECTION A [25] Job. (a) How Job was tested. (b) Why God allows testing. (c)(i) Advice to Paul who lost everything in a fire; (ii) how Zambians overcome temptation. (d) Christianity vs Hinduism on temptation.

Answer: (a) Job was a blameless and upright man of Uz who feared God and shunned evil, and he was very wealthy. When the angels presented themselves before God, Satan claimed Job only feared God because God had blessed and protected him. God permitted Satan to strike everything Job had, but not Job himself. In one day messengers came in succession: the Sabeans carried off his oxen and donkeys and killed the servants; fire fell from heaven and burned up the sheep and the servants; the Chaldeans carried off the camels and killed the servants; and a mighty wind struck the house where his children were feasting so that it collapsed and all ten of them died. Job tore his robe, shaved his head, fell to the ground in worship and said, 'The Lord gave and the Lord has taken away; may the name of the Lord be praised.' In a second test God allowed Satan to afflict Job's body but spare his life, and Job was struck with painful sores from the soles of his feet to the crown of his head; he sat among the ashes scraping himself with a piece of broken pottery. His wife urged him to 'curse God and die', but Job replied, 'Shall we accept good from God, and not trouble?' In all this Job did not sin in what he said (Job 1-2).

Answer: (b) WHY GOD ALLOWS CHRISTIANS TO BE TESTED: (1) to PROVE AND STRENGTHEN THEIR FAITH -- as gold is refined in fire, testing shows whether faith is genuine and produces perseverance, character and hope; (2) to develop MATURITY AND DEPENDENCE ON GOD, teaching the believer to trust God rather than possessions, and so that having been comforted they can comfort others in similar trouble; (3) so that God may be GLORIFIED through the believer's endurance, as Job's steadfastness testified that he served God for God's own sake and not merely for the blessings.

Answer: (c)(i) ADVICE TO PAUL, WHO LOST ALL HIS PROPERTY IN A FIRE: (1) DO NOT ABANDON YOUR FAITH -- like Job, recognise that God gives and God takes away, and that possessions were never the basis of your relationship with him; hold on, for Job's story ends with God restoring him twice over; (2) BRING YOUR GRIEF TO GOD HONESTLY -- Job lamented bitterly and questioned God, yet did not curse him; it is not sinful to mourn or to ask 'why', so pray, and let the church and fellow Christians support you; (3) DO NOT ASSUME THE FIRE IS PUNISHMENT FOR SIN -- Job's friends wrongly insisted his suffering proved secret sin; suffering is not always punishment, and God's purposes are often beyond our understanding, so wait patiently and keep doing what is right.

Answer: (c)(ii) THREE WAYS PEOPLE IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY OVERCOME TEMPTATION: (1) by PRAYER, fasting and reading the Bible, asking God for strength as Jesus taught, 'Lead us not into temptation'; (2) by AVOIDING THE OCCASIONS OF TEMPTATION -- keeping away from bad company, drinking places, pornography and situations of moral danger, and fleeing rather than negotiating with them; (3) by ACCOUNTABILITY AND COUNSELLING -- confiding in a pastor, elder, parent or trusted friend, joining fellowship and support groups, and keeping busy with honest work and constructive activity.

Answer: (d) TWO WAYS CHRISTIAN AND HINDU TEACHING ON TEMPTATION ARE SIMILAR: (1) both regard temptation as arising largely from DESIRE and attachment to worldly pleasures, wealth and the appetites of the body, and both teach that these desires must be MASTERED through self-discipline; (2) both prescribe similar spiritual DISCIPLINES for overcoming it -- prayer/meditation, fasting, the study of sacred scriptures, and the guidance of a spiritual teacher -- and both teach that yielding to temptation has real consequences while resisting it advances

the person spiritually.

Question 4. SECTION A [25] Feeding the five thousand. (a) The story. (b) What it shows about Jesus' character. (c)(i) Why Jesus performed miracles; (ii) miracles in modern Zambia. (d) Christianity vs Islam on miracles.

Answer: (a) When Jesus heard of John the Baptist's death he withdrew by boat to a solitary place, but the crowds followed him on foot from the towns. When he landed and saw the large crowd he had compassion on them and healed their sick and taught them many things. As evening approached the disciples urged him to send the crowds away to buy food, but Jesus said, 'They do not need to go away. You give them something to eat.' They answered that they had only five loaves and two fish, and Philip observed that eight months' wages would not buy enough bread for each to have a bite. Jesus told the people to sit down on the grass in groups; he took the five loaves and the two fish, looked up to heaven, gave thanks, broke the loaves and gave them to the disciples, who distributed them to the people. They all ate and were satisfied, and the disciples picked up twelve basketfuls of broken pieces that were left over. The number who ate was about five thousand men, besides women and children (Matthew 14:13-21; John 6:1-14).

Answer: (b) WHAT THIS SHOWS ABOUT THE CHARACTER OF JESUS: (1) he is COMPASSIONATE -- though grieving John's death and seeking solitude, he was moved with pity for the crowd, healed their sick and would not send them away hungry; (2) he is POWERFUL, having authority over nature to multiply the loaves and fish, which shows his divine nature -- and also that he is generous, providing more than enough with twelve baskets to spare.

Answer: (c)(i) WHY JESUS PERFORMED MIRACLES: (1) out of COMPASSION, to meet real human need -- hunger, sickness, blindness, grief; (2) to REVEAL HIS IDENTITY AND DIVINE AUTHORITY as the Son of God and the promised Messiah, so that people would believe in him -- John calls the miracles 'signs' pointing to who he is; (3) to TEACH SPIRITUAL TRUTH and build faith -- after this miracle Jesus taught that he is the Bread of Life; the miracles also fulfilled Old Testament prophecy about the Messiah and demonstrated the arrival of the kingdom of God.

Answer: (c)(ii) SITUATIONS REGARDED AS MIRACLES IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY: (1) HEALINGS -- unexpected recovery from serious illness such as cancer or HIV-related sickness, or a patient given up by doctors who recovers after prayer; (2) SURVIVAL FROM DISASTER -- escaping unhurt from a serious road or mining accident, a fire or a flood; (3) PROVISION AND ANSWERED PRAYER -- unexpected school fees, a job or food arriving just when needed, a barren couple conceiving a child, or deliverance from evil spirits and addiction.

Answer: (d) TWO WAYS CHRISTIAN AND MUSLIM TEACHINGS ON MIRACLES DIFFER: (1) Christians believe Jesus performed miracles BY HIS OWN DIVINE POWER AND AUTHORITY, as the Son of God, and that the miracles prove his divinity; Muslims honour Jesus (Isa) as a great prophet and accept that he worked miracles, but insist he did so ONLY BY ALLAH'S PERMISSION AND POWER, not by his own, since to attribute divinity to him would be shirk. (2) Christians hold the RESURRECTION of Jesus to be the supreme miracle and the foundation of their faith, whereas Muslims deny that Jesus was crucified and raised at all, holding that he was taken up to Allah; and while Christians believe miracles continue today through the Holy Spirit working in the church, Muslims regard the QUR'AN ITSELF as the standing and greatest miracle given to the Prophet Muhammad.

Question 5. SECTION B [25] Friend at Midnight. (a) The parable. (b) What it teaches about prayer. (c)(i) Three other aspects of prayer besides worship; (ii) why Zambians should pray. (d) Christianity vs ZTR on conducting prayers.

Answer: (a) Jesus said: suppose one of you has a friend, and he goes to him at midnight and says, 'Friend, lend me three loaves of bread, because a friend of mine on a journey has come to me and I have no food to offer him.' And suppose the one inside answers, 'Do not bother me. The door is already locked, and my children and I are in bed. I cannot get up and give you anything.' Jesus said that though he will not get up and give him the bread because he is his friend, yet because of the man's BOLD PERSISTENCE he will surely get up and give him as much as he needs. Jesus then said, 'Ask and it will be given to you; seek and you will find; knock and the door will be opened to you' (Luke 11:5-10).

Answer: (b) WHAT THE PARABLE TEACHES CHRISTIANS ABOUT PRAYER: (1) they should pray with PERSISTENCE AND BOLDNESS, not giving up if the answer is not immediate, for God honours persevering prayer; (2) they should pray with CONFIDENCE IN GOD'S GOODNESS -- if a reluctant neighbour will eventually help, how much more will a loving Father give good gifts to his children who ask him; God is not unwilling, and the delay is not refusal.

Answer: (c)(i) THREE OTHER ASPECTS OF PRAYER BESIDES WORSHIP: (1) CONFESSION -- admitting one's sins to God and asking forgiveness; (2) THANKSGIVING -- expressing gratitude to God for what he has already done; (3) SUPPLICATION/PETITION -- asking God for one's own needs; and (4) INTERCESSION -- praying on behalf of other people, as the man in the parable asked bread for his visitor rather than for himself.

Answer: (c)(ii) THREE REASONS PEOPLE IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY SHOULD PRAY: (1) to maintain a personal RELATIONSHIP WITH GOD and receive his guidance, peace and strength in a stressful and uncertain world; (2) to bring their NEEDS AND PROBLEMS to God -- unemployment, illness, school fees, family conflict -- and to intercede for others, for the sick, the bereaved, the nation and its leaders; (3) to obtain FORGIVENESS and moral strength to resist corruption, immorality and violence, and to promote national peace, unity and healing, especially in times of drought, epidemic or crisis.

Answer: (d) TWO WAYS CHRISTIANITY AND ZAMBIAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION DIFFER IN THE MANNER OF CONDUCTING PRAYERS: (1) Christians pray DIRECTLY TO GOD THROUGH JESUS CHRIST as the one mediator, and any believer may pray at any time and place without an intermediary; in Zambian Traditional Religion prayer to the Supreme Being is normally made THROUGH INTERMEDIARIES -- the ancestral spirits and the living-dead -- and is usually led by a designated elder, family head, priest or diviner. (2) Christian prayer requires no material offering, being offered in spirit and truth with the Bible, songs and spontaneous or written words; traditional prayer is typically accompanied by RITUAL OFFERINGS AND SACRIFICE -- beer poured as a libation, flour, or an animal killed at a shrine or family tree -- and is performed at specific sacred places and times, often facing a shrine or grave.

Question 6. SECTION B [25] The Transfiguration. (a) The story. (b) Why the disciples found Jesus' suffering hard to accept. (c)(i) Advice to Ndolo, wrongly dismissed; (ii) helping those who suffer. (d) Christianity vs ZTR on suffering.

Answer: (a) About eight days after saying that some standing there would not taste death before they saw the kingdom of God, Jesus took Peter, James and John and led them up a high mountain by themselves. There he was transfigured before them: his face shone like the sun and his clothes became dazzling white, whiter than anyone in the world could bleach them. Moses and Elijah appeared in glorious splendour and talked with him about his departure, which he was to bring to fulfilment at Jerusalem. Peter, not knowing what to say because they were so frightened, said, 'Lord, it is good for us to be here. Let us put up three shelters -- one for you, one for Moses and one for Elijah.' While he was speaking a bright cloud covered them, and a voice from the cloud said, 'This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased. Listen to him!' The disciples fell facedown, terrified, but Jesus came and touched them and said, 'Get up. Do not be afraid.' When they looked up they saw no one except Jesus, and as they came down the mountain he instructed them not to tell anyone what they had seen until the Son of Man had been raised from the dead (Matthew 17:1-9; Mark 9:2-10).

Answer: (b) TWO REASONS THE DISCIPLES FOUND IT DIFFICULT TO ACCEPT JESUS' SUFFERING AND DEATH: (1) they expected a POLITICAL AND MILITARY MESSIAH who would conquer the Romans and restore the kingdom to Israel in glory; a Messiah who was rejected, humiliated and crucified contradicted everything they had been taught to expect -- which is why Peter rebuked Jesus, saying 'Never, Lord! This shall never happen to you!'; (2) they had just seen his GLORY AND POWER -- his miracles, and now the transfiguration itself -- so it seemed impossible and shameful that one so powerful, whom God had openly called his beloved Son, should be handed over to die; they also feared for their own position and safety if their leader was killed.

Answer: (c)(i) CHRISTIAN ADVICE TO NDOLO, DISMISSED AFTER A FALSE ACCUSATION: (1) CHRIST HIMSELF SUFFERED UNJUSTLY -- he was falsely accused, condemned and crucified though innocent; a Christian should not be surprised at unjust suffering, for the servant is not above his master, and Jesus said his followers would be persecuted; (2) SUFFERING WRONGFULLY WITHOUT RETALIATING IS COMMENDABLE BEFORE GOD -- as Peter wrote, when Christ suffered he made no threats but entrusted himself to him who judges justly; so Ndolo should refuse bitterness and revenge, forgive, and pursue his case honestly through lawful channels; (3) GOD USES SUFFERING FOR GOOD -- it produces perseverance, character and hope, God vindicates the innocent in his own time, and he promises to work all things for the good of those who love him; Ndolo should keep his integrity, trust God for provision, and let his conduct clear his name.

Answer: (c)(ii) TWO WAYS PEOPLE SHOULD HELP THOSE EXPERIENCING SUFFERING IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY: (1) PRACTICAL AND MATERIAL HELP -- providing food, clothing, shelter, medical care, school fees and financial assistance to the sick, the bereaved, orphans, the disabled and the unemployed, and helping them find work; (2) EMOTIONAL, SPIRITUAL AND SOCIAL SUPPORT -- visiting and comforting them, praying with them, counselling them, attending funerals, listening without judging, defending them where they have been treated unjustly, and including them in the life of the community rather than stigmatising them.

Answer: (d) TWO WAYS CHRISTIAN TEACHING ON SUFFERING DIFFERS FROM THAT OF ZAMBIAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION: (1) Christians see suffering as part of a FALLEN WORLD which God permits and uses redemptively -- to refine faith, produce character and share in the

sufferings of Christ -- and they believe the innocent may suffer without having sinned, as Job and Christ did; ZTR characteristically explains suffering as having a TRACEABLE CAUSE -- witchcraft, sorcery, a broken taboo, or angry ancestral spirits neglected by the family -- so that suffering implies someone is at fault. (2) Consequently the RESPONSE differs: Christians respond with prayer, patient endurance, forgiveness and practical care, looking to Christ's own suffering and to future glory; ZTR responds by consulting a DIVINER to identify the cause and the culprit, then performing the prescribed rituals, sacrifices or cleansing to appease the spirits and remove the affliction.

Question 7. SECTION B [25] The plot to arrest Jesus. (a) The incident. (b) Why Jesus was condemned. (c)(i) Advice to Alinaswe, accused of theft; (ii) reacting to criticism. (d) Christians vs Muslims on opposition.

Answer: (a) The chief priests and the teachers of the law were looking for a sly way to arrest Jesus and kill him, but they said, 'Not during the festival, or the people may riot,' for they feared the crowds who regarded him as a prophet. They had already been plotting since he raised Lazarus and cleansed the temple. Then Satan entered Judas Iscariot, one of the Twelve, who went to the chief priests and the officers of the temple guard and asked, 'What are you willing to give me if I deliver him over to you?' They were delighted and agreed to give him thirty pieces of silver, and from then on Judas watched for an opportunity to hand Jesus over to them when no crowd was present. He eventually led an armed crowd sent by the chief priests to Gethsemane, and betrayed Jesus with a kiss (Matthew 26:1-5, 14-16, 47-50; Luke 22:1-6).

Answer: (b) TWO REASONS JESUS WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH: (1) BLASPHEMY -- before the Sanhedrin the high priest asked him under oath whether he was the Messiah, the Son of God, and when Jesus affirmed it and spoke of the Son of Man seated at the right hand of Power, the high priest tore his clothes and they all condemned him as worthy of death for claiming equality with God; (2) SEDITION/POLITICAL TREASON -- because the Jewish leaders had no authority to execute, they brought him to Pilate on the charge of claiming to be a KING, subverting the nation and opposing payment of taxes to Caesar, so that Pilate, fearing a riot and the accusation that he was 'no friend of Caesar', handed him over to be crucified. Underlying both was the leaders' ENVY of his popularity, and their fear of losing their place and authority.

Answer: (c)(i) CHRISTIAN ADVICE TO ALINASWE, ACCUSED OF STEALING CHURCH MONEY AND WANTING TO LEAVE: (1) DO NOT RUN AWAY -- Jesus did not flee from false accusation; if she is innocent she should stay, cooperate fully with an open audit or investigation, and let the truth clear her, because leaving would look like an admission of guilt; (2) RESPOND WITHOUT RETALIATION OR BITTERNESS -- when Christ was accused he did not answer back or threaten, but committed himself to God who judges justly; she should forgive those who have wronged her, avoid quarrelling and gossip, and answer with a clear conscience and a gentle spirit; (3) HOLD ON TO HER FAITH AND HER CHURCH FAMILY -- opposition and false accusation are part of the Christian life ('blessed are you when people insult you falsely because of me'), so she should keep praying, seek the counsel of trusted mature Christians, and remember that her relationship with God does not depend on the opinion of her accusers.

Answer: (c)(ii) HOW PEOPLE IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY SHOULD REACT TO PUBLIC CRITICISM: (1) with SELF-EXAMINATION AND HUMILITY -- weigh the criticism honestly, accept it and correct oneself where it is true, and apologise where one is at fault; (2) with CALMNESS AND SELF-CONTROL -- avoid insults, threats, violence and abusive replies on social media, and respond with facts, respect and dialogue; (3) by FOLLOWING LAWFUL AND PEACEFUL

CHANNELS where the criticism is false and damaging -- clarifying publicly, seeking mediation, or using the courts -- while forgiving the critic and refusing revenge.

Answer: (d) THREE DIFFERENT WAYS CHRISTIANS AND MUSLIMS REACT TO OPPOSITION: (1) Christians are taught to LOVE THEIR ENEMIES, bless those who persecute them, turn the other cheek and leave vengeance to God, following Christ, who prayed for his executioners; Muslims are permitted to DEFEND themselves and the faith, and though patience (sabr) and forgiveness are strongly encouraged, retaliation in just proportion is allowed. (2) Christians endure persecution as a SHARE IN THE SUFFERINGS OF CHRIST and a mark of discipleship; Muslims may regard struggle against opposition as JIHAD in its various senses, from personal striving to defence of the community. (3) Christians characteristically respond by PRAYER FOR THE PERSECUTOR and by peaceful witness and forgiveness; Muslims characteristically respond by patient perseverance in prayer and, where necessary, appeal to Shari'ah justice and the collective solidarity of the ummah.

Question 8. SECTION B [25] The women at the tomb. (a) The story. (b) What the disciples learnt about Jesus. (c)(i) Importance of the resurrection; (ii) Zambian beliefs about life after death. (d) Christians vs Hindus on resurrection.

Answer: (a) Very early on the first day of the week, just after sunrise, Mary Magdalene, Mary the mother of James, and Salome went to the tomb carrying spices they had prepared, to anoint Jesus' body. They were asking one another, 'Who will roll the stone away from the entrance of the tomb?' -- for it was very large. But when they looked up they saw that the stone had already been rolled away. Entering the tomb they saw a young man in a white robe (an angel) sitting on the right side, and they were alarmed. He said, 'Do not be alarmed. You are looking for Jesus the Nazarene, who was crucified. He has risen! He is not here. See the place where they laid him. But go, tell his disciples and Peter, He is going ahead of you into Galilee. There you will see him, just as he told you.' Trembling and bewildered, the women went out and fled from the tomb, and at first said nothing to anyone because they were afraid; afterwards they went and reported it to the Eleven, who did not believe them at first (Mark 16:1-8; Luke 24:1-11).

Answer: (b) WHAT THE DISCIPLES LEARNT ABOUT JESUS FROM THIS INCIDENT: (1) that he is TRULY ALIVE and has CONQUERED DEATH -- he is not merely a dead teacher but the risen Lord with power over the grave, proving he is the Son of God; (2) that HIS WORDS ARE TRUE AND RELIABLE -- he had repeatedly foretold that he would be killed and would rise on the third day, and it happened exactly as he said, so everything else he promised can be trusted.

Answer: (c)(i) WHY THE RESURRECTION IS IMPORTANT TO A CHRISTIAN: (1) it PROVES THAT JESUS IS THE SON OF GOD and that his claims were true, so faith in him is not misplaced -- as Paul says, if Christ has not been raised, our preaching and our faith are useless; (2) it SECURES OUR SALVATION -- Christ was 'raised to life for our justification'; the resurrection shows that his death was accepted and that sin and death are defeated, so forgiveness is real; (3) it GUARANTEES OUR OWN RESURRECTION AND ETERNAL LIFE -- he is the firstfruits of those who have fallen asleep, so believers who die will also be raised, which gives hope in bereavement and courage in the face of death, and it assures Christians of the living presence and power of Christ with them now.

Answer: (c)(ii) WHAT PEOPLE IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY BELIEVE ABOUT LIFE AFTER DEATH: (1) many Christians believe in the RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD, a final judgement, and eternal life in heaven or condemnation in hell; (2) many hold the traditional belief that the dead JOIN THE ANCESTORS AND LIVING-DEAD, continuing to exist in the spirit world,

watching over the family, and able to bless or to punish the living, so they must be remembered and honoured; (3) some believe the spirit of the dead may RETURN OR BE REBORN in the family -- reflected in naming a child after a deceased relative -- while others believe the dead simply rest, and a minority believe death is the complete end. These beliefs shape funeral rites, mourning periods, inheritance customs and grave-visiting.

Answer: (d) TWO WAYS CHRISTIAN AND HINDU BELIEFS ABOUT RESURRECTION ARE SIMILAR: (1) both firmly reject the idea that DEATH IS THE END -- both teach that the human soul survives bodily death and continues to exist in another state; (2) both teach that what a person DOES IN THIS LIFE DETERMINES THEIR FUTURE STATE -- Christians through God's judgement leading to eternal reward or punishment, Hindus through karma determining the next rebirth -- so both hold that death is a transition to another form of existence and both use rituals, prayers and offerings for the departed.

Question 9. SECTION C [25] Peter's vision. (a) The vision. (b) Why some opposed including Gentiles. (c)(i) Advice about Kanchule, an ex-prisoner made Church Secretary; (ii) positive attitudes to other races. (d) Christians vs Traditionalists.

Answer: (a) About noon Peter went up on the roof of Simon the tanner's house in Joppa to pray. He became hungry and, while the meal was being prepared, he fell into a trance. He saw heaven opened and something like a large sheet being let down to earth by its four corners, containing all kinds of four-footed animals, reptiles and birds. A voice told him, 'Get up, Peter. Kill and eat.' Peter replied, 'Surely not, Lord! I have never eaten anything impure or unclean.' The voice spoke a second time, 'Do not call anything impure that God has made clean.' This happened three times, and immediately the sheet was taken back to heaven. While Peter was puzzling over the vision, the men sent by Cornelius, a Roman centurion, arrived at the gate, and the Spirit told him to go with them without hesitation. Peter went to Cornelius' house and said, 'God has shown me that I should not call anyone impure or unclean'; while he was still speaking the Holy Spirit came on all who heard the message, including the Gentiles, and they were baptised (Acts 10).

Answer: (b) TWO REASONS SOME EARLY CHRISTIANS OPPOSED THE INCLUSION OF NON-JEWS: (1) they believed the Jews were GOD'S EXCLUSIVELY CHOSEN PEOPLE and that salvation and the Messiah belonged to Israel, so Gentiles were outsiders who could not share the covenant unless they first became Jews; (2) they insisted on the LAW OF MOSES -- that Gentile converts must be CIRCUMCISED and keep the food laws and other ceremonial regulations; long-standing custom forbade a Jew to associate with or eat with a Gentile, whom they regarded as ritually unclean, so eating and worshipping together seemed a defilement.

Answer: (c)(i) CHRISTIAN ADVICE TO MEMBERS REJECTING KANCHULE, AN EX-PRISONER APPOINTED CHURCH SECRETARY: (1) GOD ACCEPTS THE REPENTANT AND MAKES THEM NEW -- as God told Peter, 'Do not call anything impure that God has made clean'; if Kanchule has repented and been forgiven, he is a new creation, and the church must not go on calling him what God no longer calls him; (2) GOD CALLS AND USES FORGIVEN SINNERS -- Paul persecuted and killed Christians before becoming an apostle, Peter denied Christ three times and was still restored and made a leader, and Matthew was a despised tax collector; a person's past does not disqualify them from God's work once they are in Christ; (3) SHOW LOVE AND ACCEPTANCE RATHER THAN JUDGEMENT -- 'let anyone among you who is without sin cast the first stone'; the church is meant to be a place of restoration, and rejecting a repentant brother contradicts the gospel, discourages others from repenting and gives the church a bad

name.

Answer: (c)(ii) POSITIVE ATTITUDES OF PEOPLE IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY TOWARDS PEOPLE OF DIFFERENT RACES AND CULTURES: (1) HOSPITALITY AND TOLERANCE -- Zambians are widely known for welcoming foreigners, refugees and visitors of every race and creed, in keeping with the national motto 'One Zambia, One Nation'; (2) INTERMARRIAGE AND SOCIAL INTEGRATION across tribes and races, together with the good-humoured tradition of cousinship/joking relationships that defuses tribal tension; (3) EQUAL PARTICIPATION -- people of different tribes, races and nationalities worship together in the same churches, study in the same schools, work in the same companies, and are protected against discrimination by the Constitution.

Answer: (d) TWO WAYS CHRISTIAN AND ZAMBIAN TRADITIONALIST ATTITUDES TO PEOPLE OF OTHER LANGUAGES, RACES OR COLOURS ARE SIMILAR: (1) both affirm that ALL HUMAN BEINGS ARE CREATED BY THE ONE SUPREME GOD and therefore share a common origin and dignity, so no race or tribe is inherently superior; (2) both place a very high value on HOSPITALITY AND COMMUNITY -- the stranger and the visitor must be welcomed, fed and protected, and both teach communal solidarity, peaceful co-existence and respect for the person, with strong sanctions against harming a guest.

Question 10. SECTION C [25] The Hebrew and Greek widows. (a) The problem. (b) Characteristics of the seven chosen. (c)(i) Advice to the party leader on new members; (ii) maintaining peace. (d) Christianity vs ZTR on resolving differences.

Answer: (a) In those days, when the number of disciples was increasing rapidly, the GREEK-SPEAKING (Hellenistic) Jews among them complained against the HEBRAIC Jews because their widows were being OVERLOOKED IN THE DAILY DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD. The Twelve gathered all the disciples together and said, 'It would not be right for us to neglect the ministry of the word of God in order to wait on tables. Brothers and sisters, choose seven men from among you who are known to be full of the Spirit and wisdom. We will turn this responsibility over to them and will give our attention to prayer and the ministry of the word.' This proposal pleased the whole group, and they chose Stephen, Philip, Procorus, Nicanor, Timon, Parmenas and Nicolas, and presented them to the apostles, who prayed and laid their hands on them. So the word of God spread, the number of disciples increased rapidly, and a large number of priests became obedient to the faith (Acts 6:1-7).

Answer: (b) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SEVEN MEN CHOSEN: they were men of GOOD REPUTATION, 'known to be' of good standing and trusted by the whole community; they were FULL OF THE HOLY SPIRIT; and they were FULL OF WISDOM AND FAITH -- Stephen in particular is described as 'a man full of faith and of the Holy Spirit'. (Notably all seven bore Greek names, so the complaining group was fairly represented -- itself a mark of wisdom in the solution.)

Answer: (c)(i) CHRISTIAN ADVICE TO THE PARTY LEADER WHOSE OLD MEMBERS REFUSE TO WORK WITH NEW ONES: (1) LISTEN TO THE GRIEVANCE AND ACT PROMPTLY AND FAIRLY, as the apostles did -- they did not dismiss the complaint or take sides, but addressed the injustice at once; the leader should call both groups together, hear them out and deal with the real cause of the resentment; (2) INCLUDE THE AGGRIEVED GROUP IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING -- the apostles let the whole community choose the seven, and the men

chosen came from the very group that had complained; giving new members genuine responsibility removes suspicion and builds trust; (3) REMIND THEM THEY ARE ONE BODY WITH A COMMON PURPOSE -- Christians are taught to accept one another as Christ accepted them, to make every effort to keep unity, and to consider others better than themselves; the party's mission will fail if it is divided, so old and new members should forgive, avoid factions, and work together.

Answer: (c)(ii) HOW PEOPLE IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY CAN MAINTAIN PEACE WITH EACH OTHER: (1) through DIALOGUE AND MEDIATION -- resolving disputes by talking, involving elders, chiefs, church leaders, counsellors or the courts rather than by violence; (2) through TOLERANCE AND RESPECT for other people's tribe, language, religion and political opinion, avoiding tribalism, hate speech and political violence, especially during elections; (3) through FORGIVENESS, JUSTICE AND SHARING -- forgiving offenders, ensuring resources, jobs and development are distributed fairly, helping the needy, and living out 'One Zambia, One Nation' in practice.

Answer: (d) TWO WAYS CHRISTIAN TEACHING ON RESOLVING DIFFERENCES DIFFERS FROM ZAMBIAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION: (1) Christians resolve differences by FORGIVENESS AND RECONCILIATION MODELLED ON CHRIST -- going personally to the offender (Matthew 18), forgiving 'seventy times seven', loving enemies and leaving vengeance to God, with the church and its leaders mediating and with prayer central; ZTR characteristically resolves them through the ELDERS, THE FAMILY HEAD, THE CHIEF OR THE HEADMAN sitting in a traditional court, whose ruling is binding on the parties. (2) Christian reconciliation requires no ritual payment, being sealed by confession, forgiveness and prayer; traditional settlement typically requires COMPENSATION AND CLEANSING RITUAL -- damages paid in cattle, goats or money, a beer party, or a sacrifice to appease the ancestors and remove the pollution the quarrel has caused -- and may involve a diviner to establish the hidden cause, since unresolved conflict is believed to bring misfortune on the whole family.

Question 11. SECTION C [25] Workers in the Vineyard. (a) The parable. (b) What Christians learn from it. (c)(i) Bible reasons for work; (ii) respect for manual workers. (d) Christians vs ZTR on attitudes to work.

Answer: (a) Jesus said the kingdom of heaven is like a landowner who went out early in the morning to hire workers for his vineyard. He agreed to pay them a denarius for the day and sent them into his vineyard. About the third hour he went out and saw others standing idle in the marketplace and told them, 'You also go and work in my vineyard, and I will pay you whatever is right.' He did the same about the sixth and the ninth hour. About the eleventh hour he found still others standing around and asked, 'Why have you been standing here all day long doing nothing?' They answered, 'Because no one has hired us.' He told them to go and work too. When evening came the owner told his foreman to call the workers and pay them their wages, BEGINNING WITH THE LAST ONES HIRED AND GOING ON TO THE FIRST. Those hired at the eleventh hour each received a denarius, so those hired first expected to receive more; but each of them also received a denarius. They grumbled against the landowner, saying, 'These who were hired last worked only one hour, and you have made them equal to us who have borne the burden of the work and the heat of the day.' He answered one of them, 'Friend, I am not being unfair to you. Did you not agree to work for a denarius? Take your pay and go. I want to give the one who was hired last the same as I gave you. Do I not have the right to do what I want with my own money? Or are you envious because I am generous?' So the last will be first, and the first will be last (Matthew 20:1-16).

Answer: (b) TWO POINTS CHRISTIANS CAN LEARN FROM THIS PARABLE: (1) GOD IS SOVEREIGN AND GENEROUS -- salvation is a GIFT OF GRACE, not wages earned by length of service; those who come to Christ late in life receive the same eternal life as those who have served him from childhood, and no one can claim God owes them more; (2) CHRISTIANS MUST NOT BE ENVIOUS OR SELF-RIGHTEOUS -- the first workers received exactly what they had agreed and were treated justly; grumbling at God's generosity to others reveals a wrong heart, and in God's kingdom the last will be first and the first last.

Answer: (c)(i) BIBLE REASONS FOR WORK, TO EXPLAIN TO LUUMUNO: (1) WORK IS GOD-GIVEN AND HONOURABLE -- God himself worked in creating the world and rested on the seventh day, and he put Adam in the garden 'to work it and take care of it' BEFORE the fall; so work is not a curse or merely a way of getting food, but part of what human beings were made for, and it is to be done 'as working for the Lord, not for human masters'; (2) TO PROVIDE FOR ONESELF AND ONE'S FAMILY AND NOT BE A BURDEN -- Paul commanded, 'The one who is unwilling to work shall not eat', and warned that anyone who does not provide for their own household 'has denied the faith and is worse than an unbeliever'; (3) TO HAVE SOMETHING TO SHARE WITH THE NEEDY -- 'Anyone who has been stealing must steal no longer, but must work, doing something useful with their own hands, that they may have something to share with those in need'; work also serves the community, develops the gifts God has given, keeps a person from idleness and its temptations, and glorifies God.

Answer: (c)(ii) HOW PEOPLE IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY SHOW RESPECT FOR MANUAL WORKERS: (1) by PAYING THEM FAIRLY AND PROMPTLY -- a living wage, paid on time, with agreed conditions honoured, as Scripture requires that the labourer's wages not be withheld overnight; (2) by TREATING THEM WITH DIGNITY -- greeting them courteously, not insulting or despising bricklayers, farm workers, domestic workers, miners, street sweepers and market traders, and recognising publicly that their work is essential to the country; (3) by PROVIDING SAFE AND DECENT CONDITIONS -- protective clothing, reasonable hours, rest, medical care, and legal protection through employment law and trade unions, and by giving them opportunities for training and advancement.

Answer: (d) TWO WAYS CHRISTIAN AND ZAMBIAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION TEACHINGS ON WORK ARE SIMILAR: (1) both regard HARD WORK AS A DUTY AND A VIRTUE and condemn laziness -- in traditional society an idle person is despised and cannot marry or support a family, just as Scripture says the sluggard should learn from the ant and that whoever will not work shall not eat; (2) both see work as SERVING THE COMMUNITY, NOT ONLY THE INDIVIDUAL -- both encourage communal and cooperative labour (traditional work parties, and the Christian duty to work in order to share with those in need), both teach that the fruits of labour should be shared with the needy and the extended family, and both regard the ability to work as a blessing from God for which one gives thanks, especially at harvest.

Question 12. SECTION C [25] Sermon on the Mount, on adultery. (a) The teaching. (b) Why flee sexual immorality. (c)(i) Advice to Mrs Sipalo on divorce; (ii) reacting to those who offend us. (d) Christianity vs ZTR on adultery.

Answer: (a) In the Sermon on the Mount Jesus said, 'You have heard that it was said, You shall not commit adultery. But I tell you that anyone who looks at a woman lustfully has already committed adultery with her in his heart.' He went on, 'If your right eye causes you to stumble, gouge it out and throw it away. It is better for you to lose one part of your body than for your whole body to be thrown into hell. And if your right hand causes you to stumble, cut it off and throw it away.' He then added, 'It has been said, Anyone who divorces his wife must give her a certificate of divorce. But I tell you that anyone who divorces his wife, except for sexual immorality, makes her the victim of adultery, and anyone who marries a divorced woman commits adultery' (Matthew 5:27-32). Jesus thus deepened the commandment from the outward ACT to the inward DESIRE, and called for radical, decisive action against whatever leads to sin.

Answer: (b) TWO REASONS CHRISTIANS SHOULD FLEE FROM SEXUAL IMMORALITY: (1) THE BODY IS THE TEMPLE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT and belongs to God, bought at a price, so sexual sin is uniquely a sin AGAINST ONE'S OWN BODY and defiles what God has made holy -- 'Flee from sexual immorality' (1 Corinthians 6:18-20); (2) IT DESTROYS RELATIONSHIPS AND EXCLUDES FROM GOD'S KINGDOM -- Scripture warns that the sexually immoral will not inherit the kingdom of God; adultery breaks the marriage covenant, wounds the innocent spouse and children, ruins reputations and homes, and in the modern context spreads HIV and other infections and produces unwanted pregnancies.

Answer: (c)(i) CHRISTIAN ADVICE TO MRS SIPALO, PLANNING DIVORCE OVER HER HUSBAND'S AFFAIR: (1) MARRIAGE IS A LIFELONG COVENANT BEFORE GOD -- 'what God has joined together, let no one separate'; God hates divorce, and although Jesus permitted it in the case of sexual immorality, that is a permission and not a command, so she should not rush into it, least of all out of embarrassment or wounded pride; (2) SEEK REPENTANCE AND RECONCILIATION FIRST -- Christians are called to forgive as they have been forgiven; she should confront her husband honestly, and involve their pastor, church elders and trusted family in counselling and mediation, so that if he genuinely repents the marriage can be restored and the children spared; (3) ACT PRAYERFULLY, NOT IN ANGER OR REVENGE, AND CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES -- pray for her husband and for wisdom, resist bitterness and retaliation, weigh the effect on the children and on her Christian witness, and take steps to protect her own health and safety; if after genuine effort he remains unrepentant and unfaithful, she may in conscience use the exception Jesus allowed, but only after seeking God and godly counsel.

Answer: (c)(ii) THE POSITIVE REACTION OF PEOPLE IN MODERN ZAMBIAN SOCIETY TOWARDS THOSE WHO OFFEND THEM: (1) FORGIVENESS -- letting go of the wrong and refusing to nurse a grudge or seek revenge, as Christ forgave those who crucified him; (2) DIALOGUE AND RECONCILIATION -- talking to the offender calmly, or involving elders, church leaders, counsellors or a traditional court to settle the matter and restore the relationship; (3) RETURNING GOOD FOR EVIL AND USING LAWFUL CHANNELS -- praying for the offender, showing kindness rather than retaliating with violence, insults or witchcraft accusations, and where a serious wrong has been done, pursuing justice through the police and courts rather than by taking the law into one's own hands.

Answer: (d) TWO WAYS CHRISTIAN TEACHING ON ADULTERY DIFFERS FROM THAT OF ZAMBIAN TRADITIONAL RELIGION: (1) Christianity condemns adultery even at the level of

THOUGHT AND DESIRE -- Jesus said that looking lustfully is already adultery in the heart -- and it applies EQUALLY TO MEN AND WOMEN, since Christian marriage is strictly monogamous and a husband is as bound as his wife; ZTR generally treats adultery as an OUTWARD ACT, judged by the harm and pollution it causes, and often judges it far more severely for a WOMAN than for a man, since polygamy is permitted and a man may lawfully take additional wives. (2) The remedy differs: in Christianity adultery is first of all a SIN AGAINST GOD requiring repentance, confession and divine forgiveness, with reconciliation of the couple as the goal; in ZTR it is chiefly an OFFENCE AGAINST THE FAMILY AND THE COMMUNITY that brings ritual pollution and the anger of the ancestors, so it is settled by COMPENSATION paid to the wronged husband or family, together with cleansing rites and sacrifices to remove the defilement and avert misfortune such as illness or death in the home.

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