



# EAST

## DRAFT EXAMINATION SCRIPT

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
KITENGELA CAMPUS

SEPTEMBER-DECEMBER SEMESTER, 2025/2026 ACADEMIC YEAR

EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE: BACHELOR OF ARTS (EDUCATION)

CRE: 4153: OLD TESTAMENT BIBLICAL THEOLOGY MAIN EXAM 2

STREAM: BEDU

TIME: 8:00-10:00 AM (2 HOURS)

EXAMINATION SESSION: NOV-DEC

YEAR: 2025

DAY: MONDAY

DATE: 15/12/2025

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### INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Attempt ALL the questions in **Section A**
2. Attempt any **Two** questions in **Section B**
3. The entire exam is worth forty (40) marks.
4. Write ONLY on the space provided on the answer sheet or as otherwise instructed.
5. Where necessary Show your working clearly.
6. Do NOT attempt to access any library, online (audio, video, digital or electronic) or paper-based (written), sources for your answers unless this is clearly advised in the Question.

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### **SECTION A (20 MARKS) – ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

#### **Question One**

- a) Identify and briefly explain five major sources of Old Testament theology. (5 marks)
- b) Describe the methodological approaches used by theologians in interpreting Old Testament texts. (5 marks)
- c) Briefly explain the purpose of studying the Scripture as discussed in Old Testament theology unit. (5 marks)
- d) Summarize how these methodologies contribute to understanding God's revelation in the Old Testament. (5 marks)

## SECTION B (20 MARKS) – CHOOSE TWO QUESTIONS

### Question Two

- a) Define **anthropomorphism** as used in theological discourse. (3 marks)
- b) Evaluate how anthropomorphism aids or limits our understanding of the divine nature of God. (7 marks)

### Question Three

The Old Testament presents various leadership models through prophets, priests, and kings.

- a) Compare the **roles of prophets, priests, and kings** in Israel's covenant relationship with God. (5 marks)
- b) Using an example from a contemporary Christian context, explain how these Old Testament leadership principles can be applied today. (5 marks)

### Question Four

- a) Discuss **three major theological themes** that bridge the Old and New Testaments. (5 marks)
- b) Examine how New Testament writers interpreted the Old Testament in their presentation of Jesus Christ. (5 marks)

### Question Five

- a) Forecast the potential **impact of Old Testament theological insights** on promoting national unity. (5 marks)
- b) Using Biblical examples, explain how principles of **justice, covenant, and reconciliation** can strengthen social harmony. (5 marks)

ANSWERS

### **Question One (20 Marks)**

a) Identify and briefly explain five major sources of Old Testament theology. (5 marks)

- Biblical Texts – The Hebrew Scriptures reveal God’s character and covenant relationship.
- Historical Context – Archaeological and cultural backgrounds clarify meaning.
- Prophetic Revelation – Prophets interpret God’s will and guide Israel.
- Wisdom Literature – Expresses divine moral principles through human experience.
- Tradition and Interpretation – Jewish and Christian traditions shape understanding.

b) Describe the methodological approaches used by theologians in interpreting Old Testament texts. (5 marks)

- Historical-Critical Method – Studies the background and authorship.
- Literary Method – Focuses on structure, genre, and symbolism.
- Canonical Approach – Interprets each book within the whole canon.
- Thematic Approach – Traces recurring theological themes.
- Biblical-Theological Method – Explores progressive revelation leading to Christ.

c) Briefly explain the purpose of studying the Scripture as discussed in Old Testament theology unit. (5 marks)

- To know God’s nature and purpose through His revelation.
- To strengthen faith and covenant understanding.
- To equip believers for moral and spiritual service.
- To interpret modern issues biblically.
- To link Old and New Testament theology in Christ.

d) Summarize how these methodologies contribute to understanding God’s revelation in the Old Testament. (5 marks)

- Ensure accurate, contextual interpretation.
- Reveal the progressive unfolding of divine revelation.
- Preserve unity and coherence in Scripture.
- Promote balanced theological insight.
- Apply biblical truths to faith and practice today.

### **SECTION B (20 Marks) – Answer any TWO questions**

#### **Question Two**

a) Define anthropomorphism as used in theological discourse. (3 marks)

- Anthropomorphism refers to attributing human characteristics or actions to God to make His divine nature comprehensible (e.g., God's 'hand' or 'anger').

b) Evaluate how anthropomorphism aids or limits our understanding of the divine nature of God. (7 marks)

Aids:

- Makes God relatable and personal.
- Facilitates understanding through familiar imagery.
- Encourages devotion and relational faith.
- Limits:
- Can reduce God's transcendence if taken literally.
- May cause anthropocentric misunderstanding.
- Requires balance through careful interpretation.

### **Question Three**

a) Compare the roles of prophets, priests, and kings in Israel's covenant relationship with God. (5 marks)

- Prophets – Spoke God's word, called Israel to repentance, and upheld moral obedience.
- Priests – Mediated between God and people, ensuring ritual purity and intercession.
- Kings – Governed and upheld justice, ensuring covenant faithfulness in society.

b) Using an example from a contemporary Christian context, explain how these Old Testament leadership principles can be applied today. (5 marks)

- Pastors (prophetic role) preach and teach moral truth; priests intercede and nurture spiritual life; Christian administrators exercise governance and stewardship. Example: a pastor integrates preaching, pastoral care, and church administration to guide believers faithfully.

### **Question Four**

a) Discuss three major theological themes that bridge the Old and New Testaments. (5 marks)

- Covenant – Fulfilled in Christ's New Covenant.
- Sacrifice and Atonement – Prefigured in temple sacrifices, fulfilled in Jesus' death.
- Kingdom of God – Promised in the Old, realized in Christ's ministry.

b) Examine how New Testament writers interpreted the Old Testament in their presentation of Jesus Christ. (5 marks)

- Matthew presents Jesus as the fulfillment of prophecy (Matt. 5:17).
- Luke connects Jesus with Isaiah's messianic prophecy (Isaiah 61:1–2).

- Paul interprets Jesus as Abraham's seed and the new Adam (Rom. 5, Gal. 3).
- Hebrews portrays Christ as the ultimate High Priest and perfect sacrifice.

### **Question Five**

a) Forecast the potential impact of Old Testament theological insights on promoting national unity. (5 marks)

- Promotes justice and equality through prophetic ethics.
- Upholds human dignity as all are created in God's image.
- Strengthens moral leadership and accountability.
- Encourages reconciliation and peacebuilding.
- Inspires service and national responsibility grounded in faith.

b) Using Biblical examples, explain how principles of justice, covenant, and reconciliation can strengthen social harmony. (5 marks)

- Justice: Prophets like Amos and Micah called for fairness and care for the marginalized.
- Covenant: Israel's covenant created unity and mutual responsibility.
- Reconciliation: Joseph forgave his brothers (Gen. 50:19–21), modeling forgiveness and restoration.
- Together, these principles promote cohesion, trust, and national renewal.