



EAST

DRAFT EXAMINATION SCRIPT: MODERATED

**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 1

STREAM: BEDU

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

EXAMINATION SESSION: NOV-DEC

YEAR: 2025

DAY: MONDAY

DATE: 15/12/2025

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.

SECTION A (20 MARKS) – ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Question One

- A. Define Biblical Theology and explain its purpose in the study of Scripture. (5 Marks)
- B. Differentiate between Biblical Theology and Systematic Theology. (6 Marks)
- C. Based on class discussions, briefly explain how Biblical Theology contributes to understanding God's revelation. (5 Marks)
- D. Summarize the importance of studying Biblical Theology for a Christian believer today. (4 Marks)

SECTION B (20 MARKS) – CHOOSE TWO QUESTIONS

Question Two

- A. Explain the significance of covenant in Old Testament Theology. (6 Marks)
- B. In your own words, summarize how Old Testament Theology Shapes Christian faith. (4 Marks)

Question Three

- A. Discuss the key themes commonly found in Old Testament Theology. (5 Marks).”
- B. Identify the primary sources used in Old Testament Theology. (5 Marks).

Question Four

- A. Define anthropomorphism and provide examples from the Old Testament. (4 Marks)
- B. Explain why anthropomorphic language is used in the Bible when describing God. (6 Marks)

Question Five

- A. Describe how understanding the Old Testament enriches New Testament interpretation. (6 Marks)
- B. Summarize the importance of Old Testament knowledge for New Testament theology. (4 Marks)

ANSWERS

Question One

A. Define Biblical Theology and explain its purpose in the study of Scripture. (5 Marks)

Definition: Biblical Theology is the study of God's progressive revelation as it unfolds through the different books and historical periods of the Bible. It seeks to understand the message of Scripture within its historical and literary context.

Purpose:

1. To trace the development of divine revelation from Genesis to Revelation.
2. To understand each biblical author's unique contribution to God's redemptive plan.
3. To interpret Scripture within its covenantal and historical framework.
4. To reveal the unity and coherence of the Bible's message centered on Christ.
5. To bridge the Old and New Testaments in understanding God's redemptive purpose.

B. Differentiate between Biblical Theology and Systematic Theology. (6 Marks)

Aspect	Biblical Theology	Systematic Theology
Focus	Studies the development of revelation within the Bible's storyline.	Organizes biblical teachings into logical, topical systems (e.g., sin, salvation, God).
Method	Historical and chronological; follows Scripture's progressive revelation.	Topical and logical; synthesizes biblical truths across the entire Bible.
Goal	To understand how God's revelation unfolded over time.	To present coherent doctrines applicable to faith and practice.
Sources	Draws primarily from the biblical text within its context.	Draws from the whole Bible, tradition, reason, and experience.
Example	Tracing the theme of covenant through the Testaments.	Studying the doctrine of salvation (soteriology) systematically.
Outcome	Emphasizes narrative and context.	Emphasizes doctrine and theological formulation.

C. How Biblical Theology contributes to understanding God's revelation. (5 Marks)

1. It reveals the progressive nature of God's revelation — how truth unfolds over time.
2. It connects historical events (creation, covenant, redemption) to God's divine plan.
3. It shows the unity of Scripture, emphasizing that both Testaments reveal one divine purpose.
4. It clarifies how Christ fulfills Old Testament promises and prophecies.
5. It deepens the believer's understanding of God's character and purpose in history.

D. Importance of studying Biblical Theology for a Christian believer today. (4 Marks)

1. It strengthens faith by showing the consistency and reliability of God's Word.
2. It provides a Christ-centered understanding of Scripture.
3. It helps believers apply biblical truths contextually and faithfully.
4. It encourages a deeper relationship with God through understanding His redemptive plan.

SECTION B (20 Marks) – Choose Two Questions

Question Two

A. Significance of Covenant in Old Testament Theology. (6 Marks)

1. Foundation of God's relationship with His people — the covenant defines divine-human interaction.
2. Reveals God's faithfulness — despite human failure, God remains true to His promises.
3. Unites the Old and New Testaments — covenants (Abrahamic, Mosaic, Davidic) point to the New Covenant in Christ.
4. Provides structure for biblical history and theology.
5. Defines Israel's identity as God's chosen nation.
6. Foreshadows salvation through the ultimate covenant fulfilled in Jesus Christ.

B. How Old Testament Theology Shapes Christian Faith. (4 Marks)

1. It provides the foundation for understanding God's nature, holiness, and justice.
2. It forms the background for Christ's mission and redemption.
3. It teaches believers obedience, faith, and covenantal living.
4. It enriches Christian worship by connecting it to God's saving acts in history.

Question Three

A. Key Themes in Old Testament Theology. (5 Marks)

1. Covenant – the basis of God's relationship with humanity.
2. Monotheism – the belief in one sovereign God.
3. Sin and Redemption – humanity's fall and God's plan for restoration.
4. Promise and Fulfillment – God's promises realized through His people.
5. Kingdom of God – God's reign over creation and His chosen people.

B. Primary Sources Used in Old Testament Theology. (5 Marks)

1. The Pentateuch (Torah) – foundations of creation, covenant, and law.
2. Historical Books – record of Israel’s relationship with God.
3. Prophetic Books – reveal God’s will and future purposes.
4. Wisdom Literature – offers theological reflection on life and faith.
5. Psalms and Poetry – express Israel’s worship and understanding of God.

Question Four

A. Define Anthropomorphism and give examples from the Old Testament. (4 Marks)

Definition: Anthropomorphism is the attribution of human characteristics or actions to God to help humans understand His nature and actions.

Examples:

1. God’s “hand” delivering Israel (Exodus 13:3).
2. God’s “eyes” watching over His people (2 Chronicles 16:9).
3. God’s “ear” hearing prayer (Psalm 34:15).
4. God “walking” in the Garden (Genesis 3:8).

B. Why anthropomorphic language is used in the Bible. (6 Marks)

1. To make God’s actions understandable to human minds.
2. To express God’s relational nature in human terms.
3. To help believers visualize God’s involvement in history.
4. To communicate divine truths through familiar imagery.
5. To highlight God’s personal care and activity in the world.
6. To bridge the infinite and the finite, enabling humans to grasp divine reality.

Question Five

A. How understanding the Old Testament enriches New Testament interpretation. (6 Marks)

1. It reveals the historical and covenantal context of the New Testament.
2. It clarifies prophecies fulfilled in Christ (e.g., Isaiah 53, Micah 5:2).
3. It deepens understanding of Jewish customs, laws, and symbols referenced by Jesus.
4. It explains key themes like sacrifice, redemption, and kingdom.
5. It strengthens appreciation of continuity between the Testaments.
6. It demonstrates that the New Testament is the fulfillment of God’s earlier promises.

B. Importance of Old Testament knowledge for New Testament Theology. (4 Marks)

1. Provides the foundation for New Testament revelation.
2. Helps interpret Christ’s mission and teachings accurately.
3. Shows God’s unchanging nature and faithfulness.
4. Reinforces the unity and consistency of God’s redemptive plan.