



VIVA COLLEGE SCHOOL

"Great Minds Shape the World"

CANDIDATES & SEMI-CANDIDATES

(S-6) & (S-5) Question NOTES (Galatians, James & 1st Peter)

TOPICAL QUESTIONS ON LETTERS AND ANSWERS

FROM: MR.PK & Contact him on: **0774836534** or **0701836534** for any clarity

a) **WHY DID PAUL WRITE TO THE GALATIANS?**

(B) DISCUSS THE RELEVANCE OF PAUL'S LETTER TO THE GALATIANS TO CHRISTIANS TODAY

(a) Paul had the following reasons for writing to the Galatians

1. He wanted to defend himself as a true apostle of Jesus.
2. He wanted to defend the gospel he had preached to them earlier.
3. To warn them against accepting the false gospel of Judaizers.
4. To clarify on what makes a person a Christian.
5. To explain to them the purpose of the law.
6. He wanted to teach about the value of the Holy Spirit.
7. He wanted to explain the meaning of Christian freedom.
8. To call for love amongst Galatians.
9. To warn Galatians about the desires of the flesh
10. To differentiate between Christianity and Jewish culture
11. To call for unity amongst Galatians who were divided by Judaizers.
12. To discourage them from following the law
13. To show the universality of the gospel
14. To teach them that salvation comes by God's grace
15. To explain his relationship to the Jerusalem apostles.
16. He wrote to call them back from Jewish legalism.
17. He wanted to defend and protect the church he had founded.

(b) **RELEVANCE OF GALATIANS TO CHRISTIANS TODAY:**

1. The letter to Galatians challenges Christians to love one another.
2. It calls upon Christians to share one another's burdens.
3. Christians should utilize their freedom properly as per guidelines in the letter to the Galatians.

4. Christians should be united.
 5. Christians should preach the gospel without fear of criticisms.
 6. Christians should believe in Jesus as a Messiah.
 7. Christians should rely on the Holy Spirit for daily guidance.
 8. Christians ought to repent their sins.
 9. Christians ought to forgive their enemies.
 10. Christians ought to live exemplary lives.
 11. Christians should work for equality of all people.
 12. Christians should proclaim Jesus' universality ie. He is for all Jews, gentiles, rich, poor etc.
 13. Christians should defend the gospel of Jesus.
-
14. Christians should accept Jesus in their lives as Paul did.
 15. Christians should witness and testify for Jesus.
 16. Christians should correct evils in their midst applying Paul's example towards Peter.
 17. Christians should humbly accept their mistakes as Peter did

Qn 203. "IF ANYONE IS PREACHING TO YOU A GOSPEL CONTRARY TO THAT I PREACHED TO YOU, LET HIM BE CURSED." (GAL. 1:9)

(a) WHAT PROMPTED PAUL TO UTTER THIS STATEMENT? '

(B) HOW DID HE JUSTIFY THE GOSPEL HE HAD PREACHED TO THE GALATIANS? (1993, 1998)

(a)

1. He uttered the statement because he was annoyed at what was happening in Galatia.
2. It was because the Judaisers had preached a false gospel that was contrary to his.
3. It was because Galatians had started to follow the gospel of Judaisers.
4. It was because some Galatians were following the law
5. Some Galatians had started giving in to circumcision of Judaisers.
6. Paul was sure that the gospel of Jesus was enough for salvation.
7. Paul felt concern for the Galatians who would miss salvation if they followed the law.
8. Paul was sure the Galatians could fail to fulfill all demands of the law

9. Paul knew that Galatians were heading for curses in the law.
10. It was because Judaisers had divided Galatians.
11. It was because the Judaisers' gospel was based on human wisdom.
12. It was because Jesus had put an end to the law.
13. It was because Galatians were behaving as sinners misusing their freedom.
14. It was because Galatians had started following human leaders instead of Jesus Christ.

(b) ***He justified the gospel he had preached as follows:-***

1. He said that it wasn't his gospel but a gospel of Jesus Christ.
2. He said that he got his message directly from God in a vision.
3. He said that his gospel was similar to that of Jerusalem apostles.
4. He said that it was the same gospel he preached in Arabia.
5. He said that it was the gospel he suffered for
6. He said that his gospel did not originate from man but from Jesus Christ (1:11)
7. He said that the gospel is one. There is no alternative gospel.
8. He said that the gospel of Judaisers was false.
9. He called upon curses to befall preachers of an alternative gospel because it was false.
10. He said that the salvation of Galatians lay in the universal gospel of Jesus Christ.

Qn204. YOU WERE TOLD HOW I USED TO LIVE WHEN I WAS DEVOTED TO JEWISH RELIGION...GALATIANS 1:3.

(A) EXPLAIN HOW THIS LIFE STYLE OF PAUL AFFECTED THE WAY GALATIANS RECEIVED HIS MESSAGE.

(B) HOW DID PAUL TRY TO SOLVE THIS PROBLEM? (1992)

(a)

Paul's original life style as a devoted Jew was characterized by persecuting the church.

- a. Judaisers told the Galatians that he was still a persecutor.

2. They also informed Galatians that Paul was circumcised.
3. They told them that Paul was a good follower of the law.
4. His original life style made Galatians doubt Paul's gospel.
5. It made Galatians to doubt Paul's apostleship.
6. It made some Galatians to reject Paul's gospel message.
7. It made Galatians to adopt the false gospel of the Judaisers.
8. It made some Galatians to give in to circumcision.
9. Galatians accused Paul of preaching incomplete gospel.
10. It led to divisions between followers of Paul and those of Judaisers.
11. Galatians failed to live a life of love.
12. It made Galatians to study the Mosaic Law as per Judaisers' advice.
13. Galatians started misusing their new freedom in Jesus.
14. They gave in to the desires of the flesh.

(b)

Paul solved the problem by writing a letter to the Galatians.

1. He stated that he was a true apostle chosen by Jesus Christ.
2. He narrated how Jesus met him on the road to Damascus.
3. He said that he received the gospel and forgiveness in a vision.
4. He said God had chosen him before he was born.
5. He said that he spent 40 days and nights in the desert of Arabia repenting and learning the gospel.
6. He said that he preached in Damascus and people praised God.
7. He said that his gospel was similar to that of other apostles.
8. He said that he was appointed as a special apostle for gentiles.
9. He referred his visit to Jerusalem where he met Peter, James and John.
10. He shared his gospel with the three leaders and they shook hands with him.
11. The Jerusalem apostles saw no deficiency with his gospel.
12. He prevented Jerusalem apostles from circumcising Titus because he was a gentile.
13. Paul even rebuked Peter at Antioch for discriminating gentiles and Peter took the advice.
14. He said he had scars on his body an evidence of suffering for Christ.
15. He said he was no longer a persecutor but a preacher.

Qn205. MAN IS NOT JUSTIFIED BY THE LAW, BUT THROUGH FAITH IN JESUS CHRIST (GAL. 2:)

DISCUSS THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT LED PAUL TO UTTER THIS STATEMENT

Paul was prompted by the following circumstances to utter the statement

1. The Judaisers had confused Galatians that the law leads to salvation.
2. Judaisers had termed Paul's gospel as half-baked because it omitted circumcision and the
3. law.
4. Judaisers had told Galatians that circumcision was part of the salvation package.
5. Galatians had started doubting Paul's gospel message.
6. Some Galatians had started moving for circumcision.
7. Judaisers had termed Paul as a second class apostle.
8. They had told Galatians that Paul was not one of the 12 disciples of Jesus.
9. They said that Paul was a persecutor of the church.
10. They said that Paul had no authority to preach for Christ.
11. Some Galatians had started doubting Paul's apostleship. ,
12. He uttered those words because the times of the law had ended.
13. He uttered those words because the law was only for the Jews.
14. He said so because Judaisers and the law discriminated the gentiles.
15. He uttered those words because Jesus had come and replaced the law.
16. It was because Jesus had died for the Galatians on the cross.
17. Because Judaisers' belief in the law was based on human wisdom.
18. Because Judaisers were putting the work of Jesus in vain.
19. Because Jesus' death on the cross would be useless if the law was still valid.
20. Because the message of the law was destroying Paul's gospel.
21. Because the Judaisers message on the law was dividing Galatians.
22. Because Galatians were saved through faith in Jesus.
23. Because miracles in Galatia were due to their faith but not the law.
24. Because Galatians received the Holy Spirit through faith but not the law.

25. Because the law was only meant to prepare people for the coming of Christ.
26. Because belief in the law led to sins. Because belief in the law led to curses.
27. Because the law had failed to bring salvation to Paul, Peter and other Jews.
28. The law had hampered fellowship between Jews and gentiles.
29. The law was a cultural thing of the Jews and had no place in Christianity.

Qn206. FOR I WOULD HAVE YOU KNOW, BRETHREN, THAT THE GOSPEL WHICH WAS PREACHED BY ME IS NO MAN'S GOSPEL (GALATIANS 1:1)

(a) JUSTIFY PAUL'S DEFENSE OF HIS APOSTLESHIP

(B) IDENTIFY AND EXPLAIN AREAS IN WHICH MODERN CHRISTIANS WOULD ENCOUNTER OPPOSITION FROM OTHER CHRISTIANS (2000)

(a) Paul defended his apostleship because of the following:-

1. Judaisers had told Galatians that Paul was a persecutor.
2. They had told them that Paul was not among the 12 apostles of Jesus.
3. They had claimed that Paul had preached a dilute gospel which omitted circumcision and the law.
4. They had claimed that Paul was circumcised and a follower of the law.
5. Judaisers had said that Paul had preached an easy gospel to win cheap popularity.
6. They blamed Paul for ignoring the law yet it was necessary in salvation.
7. They said that Paul was not known by the Jerusalem apostles.
8. Paul was not married yet other apostles were.
9. He defended his apostleship because he acquired it in a unique way.
10. He defended it because his call came from God.
11. He defended it because his conversion experience on the road to Damascus was a personal experience which others didn't know.
12. Because Paul had acquired Roman citizenship.
13. Because his apostleship and gospel were being rejected

(b) Areas in which Christians would face opposition from brethren:-

1. When they preach false messages.
2. When they become corrupt.

3. In case they cling on to top leadership
4. When they involve in sexual immorality
5. When they discriminate the poor.
 - a. When they promote disunity.
6. In case of involvement in politics.
7. When they commercialize church services.
8. In case they take long to marry.
9. When they promote tribalism.
10. When they over drink.
11. In case they dress badly.
12. When they take drugs.
13. In case they go clubbing.
14. When they abuse fellow Christians.
15. In case they are partial.
16. In case they are judgmental.

Qn207. (a) ANALYSE PAUL'S TEACHING ABOUT FAITH AND THE LAW IN THE LETTER TO THE GALATIANS.

(B) COMPARE PAUL'S TEACHING WITH THAT OF JAMES ON FAITH AND WORKS (1994, 2005, 2002)

(a) Paul's teaching about law and faith

1. Paul says that the law doesn't save.
 - a. He says that salvation comes by faith in Jesus.
 - b. He says that sinful man is put right with God through faith.
 - c. He says that he himself and other apostles were saved by faith.
2. Even Peter was put right with God through faith but not the law.
 - a. He says that faith saves both Jews and gentiles.
3. He says that the law was given to only the Jews.
 - a. He says that the law leads to sin. It had turned him into a persecutor.
 - b. Before the coming of Jesus, the law was important
4. It prepared Jews for the coming of Jesus.
5. Since Jesus has come, the law is no longer important.
6. He says that Jesus died and pinned the law on the cross.
7. Galatians live in time of faith but not the law.
8. If the law is still important, then Jesus' death on the cross was useless.

9. He says that Galatians received the Holy Spirit through faith.
10. Miracles among Galatians were due to faith in Jesus faith.
11. Those who followed the law were spiritually immature.
12. Those following the law were compared to Hagar and Ishmael.
13. He warned that following the law is associated with curses.
14. He says that putting faith in Jesus brings blessings.
15. He gives an example of Abraham who was saved by faith.
16. Abraham was given many promises and blessings due to his faith.
17. All people of faith share in Abraham's blessings.
18. All Christians of faith are spiritual descendants of Abraham.
19. He compares men of faith to Sarah and her son Isaac.
20. Faith in Jesus brings spiritual freedom while the law brings slavery.
21. Faith in Jesus brings equality between all races while the law promotes Jewish superiority.

(b) For question 207(b) refer to question 198(b) on page 236 for a comparison between James

and Paul on the subject of faith

Qn 208 (A) DISCUSS THE PURPOSE OF THE LAW ACCORDING TO PAUL'S LETTER TO THE GALATIANS (1996)

(B) WHAT IS THE WEAKNESS OF THE LAW ACCORDING TO GALATIANS?

(a) The purpose of the law according to Paul in Galatians

1. The law was given to identify and separate Israelites from other people.
2. It was given to teach them what was right and wrong.
3. The law was given to keep Israelites moral/well behaved.
4. It was given to prepare Israelites for coming of Jesus.
5. The law was to act as a guardian, taking care of Israelites until Jesus' coming.
6. It was aimed at disciplining Israelites through fines, punishments etc.
7. The law helped to show that Jews were sinners who needed Jesus for salvation.
8. It was given to create harmony in human relationship.
9. The law helped to outline the duties of Israelites to their God.
10. The law also outlined the duties of Israelites to fellowmen.

11. The law helped to protect the rights of the poor, the orphans, widows and strangers.
12. The law helped Israelites to keep holy and protect the holiness of God's sacred places.
13. It was to help Israelites fulfill their covenant with God.

(b) ***The weakness of the law according to Paul in Galatians.***

1. The law cannot save, hence a weakness.
2. The law was easy to break.
3. No man can fulfill all the requirements of the law
4. It turned Jews into sinners.
5. It turned Paul into a persecutor.
6. It leads to curses, in case one of the laws is breached.
7. It can identify but can't forgive sins.
8. The law was only for the Jews.
9. It promoted Jewish pride and arrogance.
10. It led to the discrimination of gentiles by Peter at Antioch.
11. It keeps people spiritually immature
12. It enslaves man into sinful ways of life.
13. It was handed down to man through an intermediary.
14. Jesus rendered it useless by dying on the cross.
15. It promotes hatred and revenge.
16. It led to the killing of Jesus Christ on the cross.

Qn209. (a). **ACCOUNT FOR THE DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN PETER AND PAUL AT ANTIOCH.**

(B) WHY DID PAUL REFER TO THIS DISAGREEMENT IN HIS LETTER TO GALATIANS? (1999)

1. Peter had visited the church of Jews and gentiles at Antioch.
2. At first he fellowshiped with them but later stopped when fellow Jews from Jerusalem visited him.

3. Paul disagreed with Peter's action and rebuked him because of the following:-
4. Peter's action showed hypocrisy. At first he ate with the gentiles but later withdrew.
5. Peter refused to fellowship with the gentile Christians.
6. It was an act of discriminating gentile Christians.
7. Peter seemed to respect the men of Jerusalem more than Jesus.
8. Peter knew that all men were equal but didn't implement this
9. Peter's action was inconsistent with his faith beliefs.
10. Peter's action was destructive to Paul's gospel of unity and equality.
11. Peter lacked love, mercy and respect for gentiles.
12. Peter's act violated the decisions of the Jerusalem council.
13. Peter's behavior meant that Jesus' death on the cross was useless.
14. Peter's act had started misleading others e. g Banabas.
15. Peter's act would lead to the separate sharing of the Lord's Supper.
16. The act would lead to the splitting of the church.
17. It contradicted with what apostles had agreed in Jerusalem council.
18. Peter's act would promote Jewish pride.
19. Peter meant that Jews were clean and don't need Christ.
20. It showed that Peter was still enslaved by the law.
21. It implied that that law and circumcision were valid in Christianity.
22. The act was be shaming the church of Christ and would discourage new converts.

(b) ***Reason why Paul referred to his disagreement with Peter:***

1. He wanted to call for love amongst Christians.
2. Paul was defending the validity of his gospel message.
3. Paul was defending his authority.
4. He wanted to show that the Jerusalem apostles knew him.
5. He wanted to show equality between Jews and gentiles.
6. He referred to it in order to condemn apostles accepted his advice based on the gospel.
7. He wanted to neutralize the false gospel of Judaisers.
8. Paul wanted to prove that he was a special apostle for gentiles.
9. He wanted to teach that salvation is by faith but not the law.
10. He wanted to discourage belief in the Jewish law.

Qn210 (a) DISCUSS PAUL'S USE OF OLD TESTAMENT IN HIS LETTER TO THE GALATIANS.

(B) EXPLAIN HIS TEACHING ON THE CURSE OF THE LAW.

(a) Paul's use of Old Testament Scriptures in his letter to the Galatians:

1. Paul used the example of Abraham as a man of faith.
2. He said that Abraham was given blessings and was justified before God due to his faith.
3. He said that all Christians of faith are spiritual descendants of Abraham.
4. He made reference to the Jewish law and said it does not save.
5. He said that the law was given through an angel.
6. He also said that the law was given to Israelites through Moses.
7. He said that the law was given to prepare Israelites for the coming of Jesus Christ.
8. He said that the law was given to identify sin and wrongdoing.
9. He referred to the curse of the law; it can identify but can't forgive sin.
10. Paul also referred to custom of inheritance. When a child lost a father, he was put under a guardian until he matured. Even Israelites were under the guardianship of the law before Christ's coming.
11. Christ has come and the law (guardian) is no longer important.
12. He said that the law was given only to the Jews. **
13. He made reference to the scriptures on Abraham's wives and children.
14. He referred to Hagar who produced Ismael for Abraham. ' '
15. Her son became a descendant of slaves (Arabs) and symbolizes of the Old covenant and slavery under the law.
16. He referred to Sarah who produced Isaac who became the descendant of Jesus.
17. Sarah and Isaac represent the new covenant and freedom in Jesus Christ.

(b) *Paul's teaching on the curse of the law:*

1. He said it is very difficult to fulfill all the demands of the law.
2. Anyone who breaks a single law is under a curse.
3. He warned Galatians who followed the law that they were under a curse.
4. The law was given only to Jews.
5. The law promoted Jewish pride and arrogance and became an obstacle in their salvation.

6. The law promoted hatred and revenge and hence a curse.
7. It led to punishments of Israelites in exile.
8. The law discriminated against the gentiles
9. The law led to the crucifixion of Jesus on the cross.
10. The law made Paul and other Pharisees to persecute the church.
11. The law became useless when Jesus came.
12. The law failed to lead Paul, Peter, James and others to salvation.
13. The laws kept Jews as slaves and spiritually immature.

Qn 211. (a). **ACCOUNT FOR THE CONFLICTS BETWEEN PAUL AND THE JUDAISERS IN GALATIA.**

(B) COMMENT ON THE AREAS OF CONFLICTS BETWEEN CHURCH LEADERS TODAY (2001)

(a) Causes of conflicts between Paul and the Judaisers:

1. Paul's background as a Pharisee annoyed Judaisers because he had deserted them.
2. Judaisers wanted Galatian gentiles to get circumcised. Paul could not allow this.
3. Paul's marital status as a celibate/unmarried was a source of conflict.
4. Paul's background as a persecutor.
5. The refusal by Judaisers to accept Christ as a source of salvation.
6. Judaisers' claim that Paul was not a true apostle which led to conflicts.
7. Judaisers were forcing gentiles of Galatia to circumcise.
8. Judaisers' claims that Paul preached a half-baked gospel.
9. Judaisers' claims that Paul was not known by the Jerusalem apostles led to conflicts.
10. Judaisers' insistence that the Mosaic Law could lead to salvation led to conflicts.
11. Judaisers' insistence that circumcision was part of salvation programme led to conflict.
12. Judaisers were promoting divisions in the church.
13. Judaisers said that Paul preached an easy gospel to gain cheap popularity.

(b) *The following are sources/areas of conflicts between church leaders today:-*

1. Competition for church posts.
2. Refusal by some church leaders to accept transfers.
3. Refusal by some church leaders to get married yet not catholic fathers.
4. Embezzlement of church funds by some church leaders.
5. Controversial interpretation of the Bible.
6. Differences in salaries.
7. Differences in gifts of the Holy Spirit.
8. Different ways of presenting the gospel message.
9. Some church leaders are materialistic.
10. Involvement of some church leaders in sexual immorality
11. Differences in education levels.
12. Differences in denominations.
13. Criticisms of other church leaders in public.
14. Discriminatory behavior of some church leaders.

Qn212. COMMENT ON THE KIND OF MAN PAUL WAS BEFORE AND AFTER HIS CONVERSION.

NB. These are two questions in one and on the same personality.

1. Before conversion Paul was called Saul.
2. Saul was a Jew who was born and grew up in Tarsus.
3. He had studied the law and was conversant with its demands.
4. He was educated by a famous teacher called Gamaliel.
5. He was a Pharisee by profession and ready to defend the law.
6. He asked for letters to enable him stamp out the Christian movement.
7. He persecuted the church because of disbelief in Jesus.
8. He believed he was doing the best service for God.
9. He participated and approved of the stoning of Stephanus.
10. On his way to Damascus to persecute Christians, he encountered Jesus Christ in a vision. The vision blinded him and he was taken to the house of Judas.

11. He kept on praying for three days and Jesus sent a man called Ananias to place hands on him.
12. He miraculously regained sight and was baptized Paul.
13. A change came over his life.
14. Christ sent him to the desert of Arabia where he spent many days repenting and learning the good news.
15. He went and preached in Damascus.
16. He founded a number of churches like the Galatian and Corinthian churches.
17. He visited the Jerusalem church and fellowshiped with Peter, James and John.
18. He wrote letters to the churches he had founded. He made three lengthy missionary journeys.
19. He rebuked Peter for promoting Jewish superiority and discriminating gentiles at
20. He prevented Jerusalem apostles from circumcising Titus.
21. He had a strong belief in the second coming of Jesus. He lived a celibate life.
22. He endured a number of sufferings for the sake of Christ. At one time he shared prison with John Mark.
23. He was a special apostle for the gentiles and did this work with Barnabas.
24. He faced terrible opposition from the Judaisers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON THE LETTER OF JAMES

Qn191 (a) **ANALYSE THE TEACHING OF JAMES ABOUT THE DANGERS OF WEALTH.**

(b) How can this teaching on wealth help rich Christians in Uganda to live a proper Christian life? (1995)

1. (a) To James, wealth is temporary/short lived.
2. Wealth disappears like the flowers of the wild plant (James 1:9-11). To James, wealth rots and passes away (5:2).
3. The rich and their wealth will be destroyed (5:5).
4. Clothes of the rich will be eaten by moths.
5. Wealth will be replaced by misery.

6. The gold and silver of the rich will rust (James 5:1-3).
7. The rich obtain their riches through dubious means. « Rich/wealthy people do not pay the wages of their workers (James 5:4). s Riches lead to boasting and bragging (James 4:13-17).
8. The rich drag poor people into courts of law (2:6).
9. The rich discriminate the poor.
10. The desire for wealth leads to conflicts and wars (4: Iff).
11. Those with wealth have sinned and will be punished.
12. No one will plead for the rich.
13. He therefore advised the rich to be glad when their wealth is no more (1:9). He also advised the poor people to be glad and happy because their status is God's plan.
14. He gave an example of Job whose wealth was removed but remained faithful.

James' teaching can help rich Christian as follows:

1. Christians should obtain their wealth through proper means.
2. Rich Christians should respect both the rich and poor brethren.
3. The rich Christians should use their wealth to spread the gospel. Mt
4. They should pay the wages of their employees/workers. "* They should use their wealth to build churches. The rich should support church choir members.
5. The rich Christians should defend the rights of the poor.
6. Rich Christians should use their wealth to fight for peace and justice.
7. They should use their wealth to support preachers.
8. Rich Christians should invest in legally acceptable businesses.
9. They should gain normal profits in their businesses.
10. They should extend charitable services to the orphans, widows and destitute. They should use their wealth to set up schools, hospitals and other community services.
11. Those who sinned should repent and live a new moral life.

Qnl92 **"THERE IS NO PERMANENT SECURITY IN WEALTH."**

(A) EXAMINE THIS STATEMENT IN LIGHT OF WHAT THE BOOK OF JAMES TEACHES ABOUT POVERTY AND RICHES.

(B) WHAT STEPS HAS THE CHURCH IN UGANDA TAKEN TO REDUCE THE GAP BETWEEN THE RICH AND THE POOR?(1992)

(a) James said there is no permanent security in wealth due to the dangers that accrue for wealth, due to the poor ways of obtaining it and its misuse. Read the answer on Qn 191 (a) above.

1. James teaches that both poverty and riches come from God.
2. He advises the poor to be glad and happy. God can uplift them (1:9)
3. James calls upon the rich to be glad when their riches are removed (1:9).
4. He gives the example of Job who remained faithful when God removed his wealth.
5. He calls upon the rich to help the poor, orphans and widows (1:27).
6. He calls for equal treatment of the rich and poor in God's house of worship.
“,
7. He discourages the distinctions based on external judgment.
8. He says it is unchristian to give front seats to the rich while ordering the poor to sit on the floor.
9. He says that the poor materially are rich in faith (2:5).
10. He says that riches are temporary and will wither like flowers of a wild plant.
11. The clothes of the rich will be eaten by moths.
12. The gold and silver of the rich will disappear (5:1-3).
13. The rich will be miserable as their houses and other wealth is destroyed (5:5).
14. James condemns the rich for not paying wages of the poor (5:4).
15. He also condemns them for murdering innocent people (5:6).
16. He identifies boasting and bragging as their bad attributes (4:14-17)
17. The rich also drag poor people in courts of law and use bribes against them (2:6)
18. The rich have sinned and great will be their punishment

(b) The church has tried to reduce the gap between the rich and poor through the following:-

1. The church has promoted equality.
2. The church has preached love of one another.

3. The church has provided cheap education to uplift the status of children of the poor.
4. It has extended scholarships to children of the poor to study abroad and within Uganda e. g Kulika Charitable Trust.
5. • It has set up hospitals and has provided affordable health services.
6. The church has set up orphanages.
7. It has set up centers to cater for old people.
8. It has also set up centers for disabled people e. g at Nalukolongo in Kampala.
9. It has set up homes for the rejected and poor pregnant adolescent's e. g crisis pregnancy Centre, Martin Road, in Kampala.
10. It has provided employment opportunities to the community. Some people work on church farms, in church schools, hospitals, radio and T.V stations etc.
11. The church condemns the rich who oppress the poor.
12. The church also condemns corruption and embezzlement of public funds.
13. The church performs miracles for both the rich and poor.
14. Church leaders bless both the rich and poor.
15. Church leaders pray for the poor and rich alike.
16. The church has arranged group matrimonial services and wedding parties for the poor.

Qn193 (a) **WHAT PARTICULAR EVILS OF HIS TIME DID JAMES TEACH AGAINST?**

(B) HOW DOES THE CHURCH ATTEMPT TO OVERCOME SUCH EVILS IN UGANDA TODAY? (1990,1996,1998)

(a) The following evils existed during James' time

1. There was neglect of orphans, widows and the poor (James 1:27). Failure to pray
2. Praying with doubts
3. Praying with wrong motives (4:3; 5:12ff).
4. Pride and arrogance (4:6, 3:14)
5. Boasting (4:13-17).

6. Quarrels and fights (4:1-2)
7. Hypocrisy.
8. Misuse of the tongue. Selfishness, envy and disorder (3:16).
9. Judging others (4:11-12).
10. Prejudice and discrimination (2:1ff)
11. Slandering.
12. Swearing in the Lord's name (5:12).
13. Oppression of the poor by the rich in courts of law (2:6)
14. Non-payment of workers' wages (5:4)
15. Murderous acts (4:1; 5:6).
16. Insincere repentance.
17. Blaming God for their temptations (1:13).
18. Impatience in prayer.
19. Over reliance on human wisdom.
20. Materialism, greed and friendship with the world (4:1-10)
21. Luxurious living.
22. Irreligion.
23. Failure to put faith into action (James 2).
24. Failure to love one another.
25. Cursing others (James 3).

(b) THE CHURCH IN UGANDA TRIES TO OVERCOME SUCH EVILS IN THE FOLLOWING WAYS:

1. Through fellowships.
2. Through intensive prayers.
3. Through counseling and guidance. ,
4. Through bible reading.
5. Through forming Christian groups like mother's union.
6. It preaches love for one another.
7. Through showing films about the life of Jesus Christ
8. Through supporting the needy through charitable works.
9. Through calling upon Christians to repent.
10. Through providing education and scholarships.
11. Through letter writing to different churches.
12. Through Christian music, dance and drama
13. Through living exemplary lives.
14. Through calling for unity amongst and between Christians.
Through ongoing sensitizations on radios and television.

15. Through training church leaders
16. Through organizing crusades, retreats, missionary journeys etc.

Qn194. **"MY BROTHERS, AS BELIEVERS IN OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST, THE LORD OF GLORY, YOU MUST NEVER TREAT PEOPLE IN DIFFERENT WAYS ACCORDING TO THEIR OUT WARD APPEARANCE." JAMES 2:1 (1991,2005) ,**

What led James to utter this statement? What did he teach against prejudice and partiality? Examine what Christians in Uganda can learn from this teaching (1991, 2005)

(a) ***James discouraged the treating of people differently according to their appearance because:- "***

1. There was absence of love amongst Christians.
2. Christians were discriminating fellow brethren.
3. They discriminated the poor basing on external appearances.
4. Church leaders were showing respect to the rich and not the poor.
5. Christian judges were denying justice to the poor.
6. The church leaders were recognizing and acknowledging the offertories of the rich but not the poor.
7. Rich Christians were dragging poor ones into courts of law.
8. The rich were exploiting the poor because they despised them.
9. He uttered the statement because he desired equality in church.
10. He wanted to defend the poor, orphans, widows etc
11. Because the rich who came late for church service were exalted and given seats of poor who came early.
12. Because the poor were ordered to sit on the floor

(b) **JAMES 'TEACHING AGAINST PREJUDICE AND PARTIALITY**

1. He called upon believers to treat each other equally.
2. He condemned discrimination of poorly dressed Christians

3. He asked them to respect poor people who arrived early for church service
4. He reminded them about Jesus' example of treating people equally.
5. He reminded them that Jesus needed a united church (2:4)
6. To James, judgments based on external criteria are a sin.
7. He told them that God chose the poor to be rich in faith (2:5)
8. The rich who disrespect the poor will not enter the heavenly kingdom (2:5)
9. He condemned the rich for oppressing the poor
10. He condemned the rich for dragging poor people into courts of law.
11. He condemned the nonpayment of poor peoples' wages.
12. It is a sin to base judgments on external appearances. The rich will be judged.
13. So they should behave as people who will be judged.
14. As believers in the Lord, Christians had to follow Jesus' example.

Lessons which Christians can learn from this teaching

1. Christian learn to treat each other equally
2. Christians learn to love one another. i.e Christians should be helpful to fellow Christians.
3. Christians should pay their workers.
4. Christians should be fair judges.
5. Christians should defend the rights of the weak
6. Christians should work for harmony and unity in the church.
7. Christians should lead exemplary lives.
8. They should be repentant.

Qn 195. **"FOR EVERY KIND OF BEAST AND BIRDS, OR REPTILE AND SEA CREATURES CAN BE TAMED AND HAS BEEN TAMED BY HUMAN KIND, BUT NO HUMAN BEING CAN TAME THE TONGUE." JAMES 3:7-8 (1994, 2002)**

- (a) What prompted James to utter this statement? (1994)
- (b) Discuss James' teaching on the control of the tongue (2002)
- (c) How relevant is this statement to the present generation of Christians in Uganda? (1994)

(a) In the times of James (early church), misuse of the tongue was a common evil amongst Christians.

1. The rich were speaking evil words against the poor (2:7).
2. Christians were cursing others (3:9-10). This prompted James to utter the statement
3. There were quarrels leading to fighting among Christians (4:2).
4. Christians used tongue to pray with wrong motives (4:3).
5. There was misuse of the tongue to criticize others (4:11).
6. There was judging of fellow men (4:12; 2:1 - 3).
7. Using the tongue, church attendants ordered the poor to sit on the floor (2:1-3).
8. There was boasting (4:13-17).
9. Christians complained against each other and abused each other (5:9)
10. There were swearing and taking oaths in the name of the Lord (5:12)
11. Church leaders slandered fellow leaders.
12. There was false preaching/telling of lies.
13. Some Christians spoke vulgar language.

JAMES TAUGHT THE FOLLOWING ABOUT THE TONGUE:-

1. He advised Christians to be quick to listen but slow to speak (1:19).
2. He said that control of the tongue was a sign of true religion (1:26).
3. He warned that not many people should become teachers (3:1).
4. This was because careless religious teachers could easily lead others astray.
5. He said that God will judge religious teachers with strictness.
6. • He admitted that mistakes are normal while speaking. '-thw-'i »
7. A person who doesn't make mistakes in speeches is perfect (3:2). «
8. The tongue is small but it has power over Christian lives.
9. He compared the tongue to fire which can light a big forest (3:5-6). »ae<^'>
i
10. The tongue is poisonous. It is a world of evil in our bodies (3:6).
11. He compared the power of the tongue to a small bit of wood/metal which tames a big horse (3:3).
12. He compared the tongue to a small rudder that steers big ships in deep water (3:4).
13. He advised that a tongue which praises the Lord should not curse others (3:9-11).
14. He lamented that man has failed to control and tame the tongue (3:7-8).

15. He advised Christians to stop cursing others. To him, words of praise and cursing should not come from the same mouth (3:10).
16. He said that a fig tree cannot bear olives (3:12)
17. Also, a spring of water cannot pour out sweet and salty water (3:11). '
18. So a Christian mouth should only speak words of praise and blessings.
19. He advised Christians to use the tongue to pray.
20. He advised them to stop boasting and judging others and boasting. '

Relevance to Christians today

1. Christians should use their tongues to preach the good news.
2. Christians should compose religious hymns.
3. Christians should counsel and guide fellow Christians.
4. They should defend Jesus' Messiahship.
5. They should use their tongues to bless others.
6. They should love one another.
7. They should use their tongues to praise God.
8. They should use their tongues to bring about reconciliation.
9. They should give encouragement to suffering Christians.
10. They should condemn evil acts like child sacrifice
11. They should use their tongues to repent.
12. They should use their tongues to forgive others.
13. They should be quick to listen but slow to answer back
14. They should pray for wisdom.
15. They should judge fairly
16. They should be humble and gentle in speech.
17. They should use the tongue to build good relationships. They should speak the truth They should give true evidence in courts of law.

Qn 196. *In what circumstances can the tongue cause quarrels, conflicts and wars?*

1. When one back-bites another.
2. When it is used to spread false rumours.
3. When it is used to blackmail others,
4. When it is used to boast.

5. If it is used to pass unfair judgment.
6. In case a Christian abuses another.
7. When a preacher gives false prophecies,
8. When inflammatory and defamatory statements are made against other denominations.
9. When one makes false promises.
10. In case one misinterprets the Bible during the sermons.
11. When a Christian preacher keeps on criticizing the Holy Quran.
12. In case one gives false witness in courts of law.
13. If one uses the tongue to curse others
14. When one uses the tongue to bewitch others (casting spells).
15. When one keeps on telling lies to his spouse.
16. In case one uses abusive or vulgar language.

Qnl97 (a) **DISCUSS THE TEACHING OF JAMES ON TRIALS, SUFFERINGS AND ENDURANCE IN TIMES OF DIFFICULTY.**

(b) How relevant is James' teaching to Christians in Uganda today? (1997, 2000)

1. James told them that trials and sufferings are part of Christian life.
2. He advised believers to accept trials with joy.
3. To James, Christians should consider themselves fortunate when trials come their way (1:2).
4. • They should endure trials and difficulties (1:4).
5. Trials are aimed at testing and strengthening faith (1:3).
6. • A person who maintains faith during trials will be rewarded (2:12).
7. He called for patience during sufferings for Christ's sake :H
8. During sufferings, Christians had to maintain hope.
9. They had to endure as Christ endured.
10. He advised those in trials to pray (5:13).
11. He told them that temptations, unlike trials, come from a person's evil heart.
12. He advised them to avoid evil.
13. They had to endure in expectation of the Parousia.
14. He advised Christians to have self-control so as to avoid sin.

(b) ***James' teaching on trials, suffering and endurance is relevant to Ugandans follows:***

1. Christians should accept trials in their lives
2. They should pray during times of trials.
3. Christians should put their faith in Jesus amidst trials.
4. They should consider trials as a test on their faith
5. Christians should have self-control.
6. They should attempt to resist the devil.
7. They should endure sufferings that come their way
8. Christians should be patient amidst trials.
9. Christians should suffer with joy
10. Christians should be firm and remain moral amidst trials.

QNL98 "FAITH WITHOUT ACTION IS DEAD.

(A) JUSTIFY THIS STATEMENT

(B) RECONCILE THE VIEWS OF PAUL AND JAMES ON THE ISSUE OF FAITH AND WORKS (1998 APRIL)

1. To James, faith means putting one's beliefs into actions
2. Faith without action is a mockery and doesn't exist (2:4)
3. Faith without action is dead (2:17) i.e. spiritually unproductive.
4. To James, faith without action is demonic (2:19)
5. To attain justification/righteousness one has to put faith into actions.
6. He gives an example of a brother in need of clothes and food. He says that such person needs practical help rather than verbal wishes "keep warm and eat well. (2:15-16)
7. He says that true faith is shown in helping the needy.
8. Faith with actions brings blessings.
9. Rahab (the prostitute) put her faith in actions by assisting God's spies (book o Joshua)
10. Abraham's faith hand in hand in action (2:21)
11. Abraham had workable faith and was justified before God (2:21 - 23)
12. He became a friend of God due to faith with action (2:23)
13. Faith with actions leads to blessings (Abraham's case)
14. Like a body without a spirit is dead, even faith without action is (2:26)

15. He says that true religion is helping the needy e. g orphans, widows (1:27)
16. He advised Christians to be hearers and doers of the word (1:19-22)
17. Prayer is an act of putting faith into action.

(b) **THE FOLLOWING ARE THE SIMILARITIES BETWEEN JAMES AND PAUL ON THE SUBJECT OF FAITH**

1. Both are of the view that salvation is by faith
2. Both referred to Abraham as the model of faith.
3. Both say that Abraham demonstrates his belief/faith in actions.
4. Both say Abraham became righteous and a friend of God due to faith.
5. They complement each other on the subject of faith.
6. James emphasized the good actions of faith and this is what Paul meant by a life guided by the Holy Spirit (Galatians 5).
7. Both advise Christians to help the needy. Paul refers to this as sharing of burdens (Gal 5) while James directly calls for assistance to orphans and widows.
8. Both Paul and James say that good actions will be rewarded in heaven (Romans 2:6-8 for Paul).
9. The difference in approach between James and Paul was due to differences in audience. Paul wrote to a spiritually young while James wrote to a spiritually mature audience.
10. Paul's teaching on Christian freedom reflects James' teaching on faith and actions for mature Christians.

Qn 199 (a) **DISCUSS THE TEACHING OF JAMES ON PRAYER AND PATIENCE.**

(b) What is the relevance of the letter of James for Christians today? (1999)

(a)

(b)

1. James advised those in trouble /problems to pray (5:13.)
2. He said that prayer produces happiness (5:13).
3. He advised them to pray in different ways e. g singing songs of praise (5:13).
4. He advised Christians to pray for one another (5:16).
5. He advised the sick to send for church elders to pray for them (5:14).
6. He told church elders/leaders to use olive oil when praying for the sick (5:14-15)
7. He advised them to pray for forgiveness/confession (5:16)
8. He said that prayer brings a sinner back to God (He is forgiven)
9. He discouraged Christians from swearing in God's name during prayer.
10. He called upon those who lacked wisdom to pray (1:5)
11. He advised believers to pray with good motives (4:3)
12. He advised Christians to pray with total faith and belief.
13. He taught that the prayer of a faithful person has a positive effect e. g Elijah prayed with faith and his requests were granted.
14. On patience, James advised Christians to be patient in their lives.
15. They should be patient because the second coming of Jesus is near (5:7).
16. He advised them to be like a farmer who patiently waits for his crops to produce yields (5:7-8).
17. He advised Christians never to lose hope in anything.
18. He called upon them to suffer and endure patiently. He gave them an example of Job who suffered patiently (5:11). Those who endure patiently will be rewarded like Job.
19. They had to be patient and stop passing judgments (5:9).
20. They had to be like Old Testament prophets who suffered patiently.
21. He also called for patience during prayers.
22. Even the poor have to be patient until the Lord lifts them up.
23. He advised Christians to exercise patience in their speeches (1:9)

THE RELEVANCE OF THE LETTER TO CHRISTIANS TODAY:

1. Christians should pray from time to time. They should pray for one another.
2. Christians should pray with patience
3. They should think before speaking
4. Christians should be repentant.
5. Christians should love one another
6. They should assist the needy, especially orphans/widows.
7. Christians should endure sufferings for Christ's sake.
8. Christians should guide and counsel fellow brethren in problems.

9. Christians should ask God for wisdom.
10. They should use Christian wisdom to spread the good news. They should have total faith and belief in Jesus Christ.
11. Christians should be humble.
12. Christians should use their tongues to praise God.
13. Christians should pay the wages of their workers.
14. They should obtain wealth through proper means.
15. They should promote unity and equality in the church.

Qn200. (a) USING EXAMPLES, SHOW HOW JAMES IS A PRACTICAL LETTER.

(B) IN WHAT WAYS IS JAMES' LETTER PRACTICAL TO CHRISTIANS TODAY? (2001)?

(a) The practical nature of James' letter

1. He advises Christians to pray in times of trouble. Praying is practical He urges Christians to put their faith into actions.
2. He says that faith without action is dead. He wants practical faith
3. He advises them to help a poor man who has no clothes and no food (2:15-16). This
4. is being practical
5. He calls upon Christians to assist the widows and orphans (1:20-27)
6. He discourages discrimination of the poor in the house of the Lord.
7. He says it is wrong to give the rich front seats in church while ordering the poor to sit on the floor.
8. He discourages the dragging of poor people into courts of law.
9. James calls for practical love (2:8)
10. James cautions Christians to be quick to listen but slow to answer.
11. He advises Christians to control their tongues.
12. He advises Christians to pray with good motives.
13. He advises them to be hearers and doers of the word.
14. He discourages judging of fellow Christians (4:11-12)
15. He calls for love without partiality and discrimination (2:1-4)
16. He advises the rich to pay the wages of their worker's.

17. He discourages boasting amongst Christians.
18. He warns Christians against befriending the world.
19. He advises the sick to send for church elders to pray for them with olive oil.
20. He urges Christians to endure suffering like Job did.
21. He reminds them to correct those who go astray (5:19-20)

(b) For 200(b), adopt the answer on question 199 (b) above.

Qn201. DISCUSS THE VIEW THAT THE LETTER OF JAMES IS A SERMON IN FORM OF A LETTER (2004)

1. A sermon is a verbal message preached to a congregation. It is a homily.
2. A letter is a formal message written to someone or a group for a specific purpose.
3. James has no conclusion yet other letters of the New Testament have.
4. James has no specific audience and hence it sounds as a sermon.
5. It deals with so many issues and briefly.
6. It does not specify who its writer was, hence a sermon.
7. It has no specific purpose, hence not a letter but a sermon.
8. It is not well organized. It moves from one topic to another and returns to the original topic just as in sermons.
9. James uses the term brethren to refer to Christians, a language of sermons.
10. It has a set of instructions on moral issues like a sermon.
11. It talks about the second coming of Jesus as sermons do. .H?W
12. It promises heavenly rewards as the case with all sermons.
13. It warns Christians about the coming judgment as sermons do.
14. It does not state the date of writing.
15. It gives examples and assumptions just as in all sermons e. g suppose a poor man comes.
16. However, it has some few characteristics of a letter
17. It has an opening greeting.
18. The writer says he is James the servant of God and of Jesus. Probably he thought he was well known.
19. Its major purpose was to call for practical faith among Christians.
20. It is short enough to qualify to be a letter.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ON V' PETER

Qn228. DISCUSS THE REASONS PETER GIVES FOR CHRISTIANS TO ACCEPT SUFFERING AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT HE OFFERS TO THOSE WHO SUFFER (1991) OR TO WHAT EXTENT IS PETER'S 1st LETTER A DISCUSSION ON CHRISTIAN SUFFERING?

1. To a greater extent, Peter's first letter is a discussion on Christian suffering.
2. He said that suffering is part and parcel of Christian life.
3. He advised those suffering to be glad and joyful (1:6; 3:14)
4. He said that trials and sufferings were temporary.
5. He said that their sufferings would soon be replaced with joy and honour (1:7; 4:13; 5:1)
6. He said that sufferings were aimed at testing their faith.
7. He advised them to endure suffering for the sake of Jesus (4:16)
8. He promised a big heavenly reward to those who endured sufferings (1:7).
9. He advised them to imitate Jesus' patient suffering (2:21-25).
10. He said that their suffering was a share in Jesus' own suffering (4:12-13)
11. He said that suffering united them to Jesus in a special way.
12. He told them that they were suffering for doing the right thing.
13. He said that their suffering was not like that of criminals.
14. He advised them to do good during suffering so as to win God's approval.
15. He promised God's blessings to all who got undeserved suffering (1st Peter 2:19-20).
16. He said that their persecutors would be ashamed (1 Peter 3:16)
17. He advised them to be gentle, respectful and to honour Christ amidst sufferings. «.
18. He assured them of the presence of the Holy Spirit in their sufferings (4:14).
19. He advised them to avoid wrong doing (4:14-16).
20. He reminded them that the end of the world was near (4:17-19); (4:7).

21. On the Day of Judgment God was to judge Christians first and reward the faithful.
22. They had to remain in prayer during sufferings (1 Peter 4:7).
23. He advised them to continue doing good in moments of sufferings.
24. They had to practice love, self-control offer service to others etc..
25. He assured sufferers of victory (3:18-22)
26. He said that they were not alone in suffering. Christians elsewhere e. g Rome were also suffering (1st Peter 5:9-10).
27. He warned them about the devil. They had to keep alert (1 Peter 5:9-10)

On the other hand, apart from suffering, 1st Peter discusses other themes:

28. Baptism
 29. The living or heavenly hope
 30. Holy living
 31. The living stone
 32. Family relationships
 33. Relationship between the church and state
 34. Relationship between slaves and masters.
-
35. Relationship between shepherds and the flock
 36. The Parousia
 - a. The reality of satanic temptations.

Qn229 (a). **EXPLAIN PETER'S TEACHING ON CHRISTIAN BEHAVIOR BETWEEN**

(i) **Masters and Servants ?**

(ii) **Husbands and Wives**

(b) **How relevant is this teaching to Christians today? (1990, 1998**

(a)(i) **MASTERS AND SERVANTS (IPETER 2:18-25)**

1. He advised Christian slaves to submit to their masters (2:18)
2. • Slaves had to obey both kind and cruel masters.
3. He called upon suffering slaves to be glad, remain calm and gentle.
4. The slaves were suffering for doing the right things. So they had to be glad (2:19-20)
5. He advised slaves to endure with respect.
6. He promised a big heavenly reward to the enduring slaves.
7. He advised them to endure sufferings as Jesus did (2:21-24).
8. They were suffering for Christ's sake,
9. He discouraged them from quarreling, fighting, rebelling and judging their masters.
10. They had to be obedient because the end of the world was near.
11. Just as Jesus suffered patiently, slaves had to copy the same example (2:22-24).
12. He also advised the Christians masters to treat their slaves with considerate hearts.
13. He advised the slaves to perform their duties well for the sake of Christ.

(ii) **HUSBANDS AND WIVES (IPETER 3:1-7) ^**

1. Peter called upon Christians wives to submit to their husbands. They had to satisfy their husbands' physical and emotional needs.
2. He advised Christian women married to pagan husbands to behave well.
3. Their good conduct would win their pagan husbands to Christ (3:1 -2)
4. He advised wives to struggle for inner spiritual beauty (3:3-4).
5. He asked them to emulate Sarah, the wife of Abraham (IPeter 3:5-6).
6. Sarah obeyed her husband and Christian wives should do the same.
7. He called upon Christian husbands to love their wives.
8. They had to respect and protect their wives (3:7).
9. Peter advised husbands to stay with their wives and support them.
10. He reminded husbands that their wives were equal to them since they, too, were to receive God's blessings.
11. He called upon wives and husbands to pray.
12. He called upon Christian husbands married to pagan wives to win them to the side of Christ.

(b) **THE RELEVANCE OF THIS TEACHING TO CHRISTIANS TODAY IS AS FOLLOWS:-**

1. Christian marriage should be monogamous.
2. Married people should respect one another.
3. Wives should be humble and obedient to their husbands.
4. Wives should love their husbands.
5. Husbands should also show love to their wives.
6. • Husbands should treat their wives with respect.
7. • There should be harmony and equal voices in marriage.
8. Wives should beautify themselves physically.
9. Wives should struggle for inner beauty (good character, dignity etc...)
10. There should be prayer in the family
11. Husbands and wives should forgive one another.
12. Husbands should support their wives materially and financially.
13. Husbands and wives should be faithful and work for a permanent relationship.
14. Both wives and husbands should submit to each other's sexual needs.
15. Workers should be humble towards their employers.
16. They should obey their employers and work diligently.
17. They should however demand for a respect of their rights in case of extreme oppression.
18. They should remain peaceful and look for other employment instead of using violence.
19. However, to a smaller extent, workers may apply nonviolent strikes to have their voices heard e. g sit down strikes.

Qn 230. **EXAMINE THE RELEVANCE OF 1ST PETER'S TEACHING ON OBEDIENCE TO CHRISTIANS IN UGANDA**

today (2001) . , .

Interpretation This question demands a candidate or examinee to give the relevance of Peter's teaching on slaves and masters, wives and husbands, Christians and the state (civil authority), shepherd and the flock.

Qn. 231. **EXAMINE PETER'S TEACHING ON SUBMISSION**

Interpretation

This question requires a candidate to give and explain Peter's teaching on wives and husbands, slaves and masters, Christians and civil authority, shepherd and the flock.

Qn 232 (a) **DISCUSS THE DESTINATION AND PURPOSE OF WRITING 1* PETER (1999) OR. EXPLAIN WHY 1* PETER WAS WRITTEN AND TO WHOM IT WAS WRITTEN (1994) OR. WITH EVIDENCE FROM IPETER, IDENTIFY THE AUDIENCE THE AUTHOR HAD IN MIND.**

(b) **To what extent is the letter relevant to Christians in Uganda today?**
(2003)

(a) **Peter intended his letter for the following audience/destination:**

1. He wrote to Christians who were scattered in Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia and Bithynia (1st Peter 1:1)
2. He wrote to newly baptized Christians, most probably gentiles. His audience included suffering Christians.
3. He had in mind Christian wives
4. He also wrote to Christian husbands.
5. He had in mind the elders/shepherd or church leaders.
6. He also wrote to the flock (lay Christian)
7. He wrote to Christian slaves and their masters.
8. He also had in mind gentile Christians (1st Peter 2:10 ...)
9. He wrote to gentiles because there is no mention of the law. .
10. He wrote to gentiles whom he calls the "new people of God."
11. His audience were gentile because he used a gentile name Peter
12. The places he mentioned were gentile lands (Galatia, Bithynia, Cappadocia)
13. His audiences were gentiles because he refers to their past life of paganism (1st Peter 4:3-)
14. He says their ancestors worshipped gold and silver idols, hence they were gentiles.

15. He wrote using a gentile secretary called Silvanus.
- 16. He also had in mind the Jewish Christians.**
17. He refers to his audience as God's chosen people, the royal priests (1:1).
These were
18. Jews.
19. He had Jewish Christians in mind since he refers to Jewish scriptures on Abraham and Sarah.
20. His destination/audience were Jewish since he refers to the idea of a rejected stone which only the Jews knew.
21. He had in mind Jewish Christians living in exile amongst gentiles (2:12).
22. He had in mind the Jews who took long to accept Jesus and says at one time they did not know God.
- 23. The purpose/reasons for writing IPeter were as follows:-**
24. He wanted to encourage and strengthen the suffering Christians.
25. Peter wanted to explain the meaning of "a new life in Christ."
26. He wrote to remind Christians about the Parousia.
27. He wanted to teach about the meaning of baptism.
28. He wanted to call for holy living/transformed lives.
29. He wanted to advise Christian wives on the proper conduct in the family
30. He wanted to remind Christian husbands about their duties.
31. He wanted to encourage the married to love one another.
32. He wrote to advise church elders to carry out their duties diligently.
33. He wanted to teach about the Christian hope/heavenly hope.
34. He wanted to show the universality of Christianity.
35. He wanted to show the relationship between the church and state.
36. He wanted to inform early Christians that they were the new Israel.
37. He wrote to discourage the belief in idols.
38. He wanted to teach about the meaning of freedom in Jesus Christ.
39. He wanted to reach out to those who were backsliding. .
40. He wanted to advise Christians to have respect for civil rulers.
41. He wrote to call upon slaves to maintain their status quo in view of the coming Parousia.

(b) **PETER'S LETTER IS RELEVANT TO A GREATER EXTENT**

1. Christians should yearn for baptism.
2. Christians should live transformed lives after baptism. .
3. Christians should have hope in eternal life.
4. Christians should prepare for eternal life while still on earth.
5. Christians should love one another.

6. Christians should obey the state and all civil leaders.
7. Christians should treat their workers with consideration.
8. • Christians should carry out their duties responsibly. , , ^ ' „„„. J I, i
9. • Christians should forgive one another. ^,.
10. Christians should preach the good news, well knowing they are the new Israel.
11. Christians should accept sufferings for the sake of Jesus Christ.
12. Christians should live holy lives
13. Christians should work for good marriage relationships
14. • Christian husbands should love and support their wives. , . , -.
15. • Christian wives should submit to their husbands ! r • i
16. • Christians should live exemplary lives free from evil.
17. To a smaller extent some teachings in the letter are questionable.
18. Christians should obey only those leaders who observe human rights.
19. Christians should use evolutionally means to remove dictatorial leaders.
20. • Christian workers should speak and rise against oppressive employers. . -

Qn233. **EXAMINE PETER'S TEACHING ON THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS**

(i) Baptism (1992, 1996, 1997)

(ii) Christian hope/living hope/heavenly hope 1993, 1996

(iii) Christian behavior and holy living (1996, 2004)

(i) Peter teaches the following about baptism

1. • Baptism makes a person God's child. Through baptism they became God's people (IPeter 2:10).
2. Baptism to Peter is not mere washing of some one in water.
3. It means new birth. One is born again in the spirit (2:2).
4. He advised Christians to maintain their new birth by listening to God's word (IPeter 1:23-25).
5. • Baptism brings blessings. * | - ' -'>!'?rrn>:> y-om oi ,>n.n.r^.r_...;
6. • He said that baptism can also bring suffering and trials (1:3-7; 4:12-17) ' ^ b ^
7. Baptism enables a person to obtain the Holy Spirit (IPeter 4:7-11).

8. Baptism gives a person new life full of freedom in Jesus Christ (1:3; 2:16)
9. Baptism enables a person to enter the living hope/heaven (1:3-7)
10. Baptism saves a person from sin just like the Ark which saved Noah from the flood water (IPeter 3:20-22).
11. Baptism means holy living and avoidance of evil behavior (IPeter 4:3-11)
12. • Baptism brings new responsibilities and challenges. . .
13. Through baptism a person becomes elected. He becomes a member of the new Israel.
14. Baptism sets Christians apart to serve God as a new royal priesthood.
15. Baptism makes a person a slave of Christ and enables him to endure sufferings. ,
16. Baptism reflects Jesus' resurrection and assures Christians of their resurrection.

Peter's teaching on the Christian hope/living hope/heavenly hope: .'

1. He teaches about the Christian hope in 1 Peter 1:3-12 . ,. 1
2. He says that the Christian hope is the hope for heaven. ,^,,y.
3. Christians should put their faith in Jesus to attain the heavenly hope. .
i^s,^-^iiif
4. Christians are strangers in the world (1:1). Their real home is heaven.
\\ ',r>- Vu/1
5. Christians should thank God for sending his son to die for sinners.
6. Through Jesus' death and resurrection, Christians share a hope for eternal life (1:3).
7. The Christian hope is full of heavenly blessings to men of faith (1:4).
8. The Christian hope/heavenly hope is protected by God's divine power (1:5-6). •
9. The Christian hope is real; it cannot fade away nor be destroyed by war, diseases, famine
10. The Christian hope is full of peace, blessings, joy, glory and praises (1:7) Jesus' resurrection was an assurance of the Christian hope (1:3). He advised them to endure sufferings with full hope for heaven. Baptism has given Christians hope in heaven.
11. He advised the Christians to keep their hopes high like Old Testament prophets.

12. They should not be frustrated by suffering because it is short lived and will give way to the heavenly /Christian hope.
13. Christians should live holy lives so as to qualify for the living hope.
14. The second coming of Jesus is near. Those who will be judged as righteous will realize the Christian hope

(iii) **PETER SAYS THE FOLLOWING ABOUT HOLY LIVING (IPETER 1:13-2:10)**

- a. Christians should live sound moral lives (1:13), i'^
2. • They should live holy lives because Jesus' second coming is near. a *
3. • They should be holy so as to enjoy etemal life/Christian hope. f i * f
4. They should live holy lives because they have become new creatures through baptism.
5. They should be holy because God who called them is also holy (1:15-16).
6. They should change from their former behavior like witchcraft. |
7. • He advised them to pray so as to maintain holiness (IPeter 1:17) •' ^.
8. • He advises Christians to show complete obedience to God (1:14) H > .
9. • He said that Jesus paid a big price for Christian salvation (1:18-21)'• "
10. The price he paid was dying on the cross. They should be holy to honour Christ. 'J |*
11. He advises Christians to love one another (1:22). '
12. The word of God is spiritual food that can keep them holy (1:23). id' -"
13. Christians should get rid of all evil behavior e. g lust, envy malice.
14. They should struggle to live like new born babies yearning for spiritual milk (word of God 2:2-3). '
15. They should be holy because they are the new Israel.
16. They should be holy because they are the new royal priesthood.
17. They were made holy by the blood of Jesus.
18. They should make use of the Holy Spirit to maintain holy living.
19. They should forgive others and reconcile with their enemies. |y>m

Qn234. (a).TO WHAT EXTENT WAS IPETER'S MESSAGE INFLUENCED BY THE BELIEF IN THE PAROUSIA (2002)? YY-JYY (B)DISCUSS THE IMPORTANCE OF THE BELIEF IN THE PAROUSIA ON CHRISTIANS IN UGANDA TODAY.

Interpretation . - .

Part (a) of this question requires an examinee to give Peter's teaching on all topics, stating that it was due to the influence of Parousia that he emphasized them. He/she should begin with the topic of baptism, then move on to suffering and so on. In part (b) he/she should give the good behavior/activities of Christians today

(a)

1. To a greater extent, 1** Peter's message was influenced by the belief in the Parousia.
2. Peter held a strong belief that the Parousia/end of the world was near(1 Peter1: 13).
3. He advised his readers to accept baptism so as to attain salvation.
4. Peter taught about the tme meaning of baptism, calling it spiritual rebirth.
5. To Peter, accepting baptism was acknowledging Jesus as a personal saviour.
6. He advised his readers to live holy and transformed lives in preparation for Jesus
7. Second coming(1PeterI:13-2:I0). Also IPeter4:1-7).
8. He assured the true believers that Jesus second coming would bring them blessings. He advised them to be obedient to God by abandoning their former evil behaviour.
9. He called for love of one another as they waited for Jesus second coming
10. (1PeterI:22). ' :
11. He advised believers to maintain a life of prayer as they awaited the Parousia
12. (1st Peter 1:17).
13. He taught Christians about the living hope or heavenly hope. Through Jesus' death
14. and resurrection, all true believers will go to heaven (1st Peter 1 :3).
15. He described heaven as peaceful, joyful, and full of glory, praises etc. (1st Peter 1 :7).

16. He said that the heavenly hope is protected by God's power (1 Peter 1:5).
17. He reminded his readers that the Parousia was so soon. He describes it as a day of
18. coming glory, praises and Honour for the faithful (1 Peter 1:7).
19. He said that unlike the prophets who proclaimed but never saw the Messiah, Christians will meet the Messiah in heaven.
20. Peter advised the suffering to suffer with gladness because they were suffering for Christ's sake (1 Peter 1:6; 3:14; 4:13).
21. He called upon them to endure all sufferings for the end of the world was coming soon (1st Peter 4:16).
22. All who endured would receive heavenly blessings/rewards for (1st Peter 1:7; 2:19-20).

To a smaller extent Peter's message was influenced by other factors

23. He wanted to explain the meaning of the concept of "new life in Christ". He wanted to teach about baptism.
24. He wanted to remind the married wives and husbands about proper conduct in families.
25. He wanted to remind the Church leaders about their duties (shepherds and the flock).
26. He wanted to show the relationship between the Church and the state.
27. He wanted to remind husbands about their obligations towards their wives. The belief in the Parousia is important to Christians in Uganda today in the following ways:
28. It has made many people to convert to Christianity.
29. It has influenced many people to become preachers.
30. People have transformed their lives due to the belief in the Parousia.
31. It has made Christians charitable towards the poor.
32. It has encouraged repentance.
33. It has improved the morals of the married by making them adhere to monogamy. * It has led to the setting up of many new Churches.
34. Many people have abandoned witchcraft due to their belief in the Parousia.
35. It has encouraged sharing amongst Christians. *

36. It has encouraged Christian fellowships and sharing of God's word.
/-..r*; «
37. Many Christians have written spiritual books basing on the belief in the Parousia.
38. It has made many believers to compose religious hymns. **
39. Belief in the Parousia has promoted peace, justice and fairness in Society. *
40. It has led to free counseling and guidance services amongst Christians.
41. Belief in the Parousia has led to good upbringing of children in Christian discipline.

NB: Dear students read and endeavour to attempt all these Topical questions related to the LETTERS so that you get to **analyze, interpret, present points correctly Biblically** and have **clear distinction** between them all.

For your typed assignment Email me on fpdkirabo@gmail.com or contact me by what's up on +256 774 83 65 34 or Airtel line +256 701 83 65 34

**ATTEMPT ALL THESE QUESTIONS FOR A WIDER KNOWLEDGE
PERSPECTIVE**

“Remember, Your Passion and Effort is Your Ultimate Drive for Success.”

MR. P K