



Mor Athanasius Jacobite Sunday School

Under the patronage of

[St George Universal Syrian Orthodox Reesh Church (Valiyapally), Kuwait]

Class VIII

ANNUAL EXAMINATION – ANSWER KEY

I. FILL UP THE BLANKS

(10 x 0.5 = 5 marks)

1. **Hosea** is the prophet who declared God's commands through his own life experiences.
2. After the Holy synod, a committee was constituted under the chairman ship of Malankara Metropolitan known as **Syrian Christian Association**
3. **Tharvodo** is a small spoon used to drink the holy eucharist from the chalice.
4. Obeisance of the cross is not permitted between Resurrection and **Pentecost**.
5. Trial before Annas is recorded only in the gospel of **St John**.
6. **Book of Lamentations** is written as an eye witness account of the situation of Jerusalem when the city was destroyed.
7. In the New Testament the phrase Kingdom of Heaven is seen only in the Gospel of **St Matthew**
8. The journey of Jesus on the donkey was the fulfilment of the prophesy of **Zachariah**.
9. Up to the time of Samuel, the prophets were called **seers** who predicted future events
10. Roman soldiers took Jesus outside the Jerusalem city to Golgotha for **crucifixion**.

II. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(5 x 0.5 = 2.5 marks)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Isaiah - d | a. Human traits of Jesus - 2 |
| 2. St Mark - a | b. The Living Water - 4 |
| 3. Jeremiah - e | c. The cut off anointed Prince - 5 |
| 4. St John - b | d. The chosen servant - 1 |
| 5. Daniel - c | e. Righteous branch of David - 3 |

III. WRITE SHORT ANSWERS (In 1 or 2 sentences)

(5 x 1.5 = 7.5 marks)

1. Write down the two charges imposed against Jesus by Jews other than blasphemy? (0.75 marks each)

- a. Jesus taught not to pay tax to Caesar (Roman Emperor)
- b. Jesus declared Himself a King.

2. What are the three representations of Shooshepo? (0.5 marks each)

- 1. The hard rock which gave forth water to the twelve tribes of Israel,
- 2. The stone which closed the tomb of Jesus
- 3. The great sheet which descended before St. Peter in his vision.

3. Why the civil suit in 1879 is known as Seminary suit? (1.5 marks)

The Old seminary and the adjunct properties were the main items of the case. Hence this case is known as “Seminary Suit”.

4. How does the Book of Daniel differ from the other Old Testament books?

The references about son of God (Jesus Christ) makes the book of Daniel noteworthy (0.5 marks). Indications about resurrection makes this book different from others (1 mark)

5. Pen the hardships faced by Jeremiah in his native place? (any 3 points 0.5 marks each)

Jeremiah had to suffer ridicule and contempt at his native place. The people of his native place caught Jeremiah and put him in prison. The king and the kinsmen sought to kill him. They put him in a cistern of mud. Later he was deported forcibly to Egypt.

IV. WRITE SHORT NOTES (upto 4 sentences) (5 x 2=10 marks)

1. How many allegories did Jesus say about himself in the Gospel of St. John?

List them (0.25 marks for each)

- 7 allegories
- I am the bread of life
- I am the light of the world
- I am the gate
- I am the good shepherd
- I am the resurrection and the life
- I am the way, and the truth, and the life
- I am the true vine

2. Write down about the first circumambulation (Pradakshinam) in the Good Friday observance (0.5 marks for each)

- The first circumambulation is conducted after 3rd hour prayers.
- It starts by going out through the southern door of the church, moving westwards, completing one revolution and entering the church through the north door.
- Umbrellas and flags are not permitted in this circumambulation.
- It symbolizes the journey of Jesus to Golgotha carrying the cross.

3. Describe the contributions of St James to the Church through his writings? (any 4 points, 0.5 marks each)

- St James also known as the flute of the Holy spirit has decorated the prayers of the church with his poems and supplications.
- He had written 760 poems of prayer, copied by 70 copy writers.
- He had also written many moral letters based on practicality rather than principles.
- His poetic writings include treatises on the great men of the Old Testament, of angles, the mysteries of the Son of God, moral lessons for festivals, sermons, funeral orations, hymns codifying biographies and many others. (not necessary for all the subpoints)
- He has also written two books on Baptism rites and the biographies on Mor Daniel and Mor Hananya.

4. In the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus, by His perfect obedience, opened the way for salvation. Justify (0.5 marks for each)

- Jesus was without sin. He had great anguish when He took upon Himself the sin of the whole world.
- He threw himself on the ground in the Garden of Gethsemane and prayed, “My father if it is possible, let this cup pass from me; yet not what I want but you want.” Here we understand the complete dedication of Jesus to His Father even in this great mental distress.
- Though Jesus wants this suffering to move away from Him, He gave it completely to the will of His Father.
- In the Garden of Eden, the first man started the sin by disobeying God. In the Garden of Gethsemane, Jesus, by His perfect obedience, opened the way for salvation.

5. Explain the background of the prophesy of Amos?

(any 4 points, 0.5 marks each)

- During the reign of King Jeroboam, Israel enjoyed prosperity.
 - This prosperity created a new set of hegemony leaders which include land lords, business men and officers.
 - The traders sold wheat mixed with chaff and used false measurements.
 - The Judges took bribes and set aside justice.
 - To pursue hedonism the women wanted more money and they encouraged their husbands to oppress the poor.
 - Rituals became an extraneous show.
 - They irritated God by conducting insincere sacrifices every day.
- This was the background of the prophesy of Amos.

V. LONG ANSWERS (answer ANY TWO only) (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

1. Write note on the Synod of Mulanthuruthy (maximum 5 marks - 0.5 marks for each point)

- The Synod was summoned by His Holiness Ignatius Peter III
- The arrangements for the Synod were done by the secretary to His Holiness, Very Rev. Geevarghese Ramban Chathuruthil of the Mulanthuruthy parish (the great sacred saint, Geevarghese Mor Gregorius 'Kochu thirumeni').
- The Holy Synod met at Mar Thoman Church Mulanthuruthy in Ernakulam District.
- It lasted for 3 days - 28, 29 and 30th of June 1876
- 130 priests and 144 laymen from 103 churches attended the Synod.
- It was also attended by two metropolitans - His Grace Abdulla Mar Gregorius of Jerusalem (Later H.H. Patriarch Ignatious Abdulla) and Joseph Mar Dionysius from Malankara Church.

- **The registration of the representatives and the inaugural speech by His Holiness was on the first day of the Synod and the Apostolic Bull of the Patriarch was read on the second day.**
- **The important decisions of the Synod were:**
 - 1. The members of the Malankara church, maintain the past true faith shall unitedly stand behind the Holy see of Antioch. Accordingly, those who violates that Holy faith shall have no position either in the congregation or in the Church.**
 - 2. To provide the printed canon law of the Church to all the congregations**
 - 3. To keep separate registers for baptism, marriage and burial in all congregations.**
 - 4. To create a permanent fund for the common use of the church.**
 - 5. To constitute a committee of priests and lay men under the Chairmanship of Metropolitan to look after the general administrative system of the Church.**

2. Explain the following vestments of the priests (not less than two sentences for each) a) Casak, b) Hamnico c) Zendo d) Kutheeno e) Phayno (1 mark for each point)

- a) **Casak / Camees - A white dress, camees, or casak is put over the ordinary dress. This dress should be used by the priest attending all religious services or in a journey or attending a public function. It helps to identify the priests from others or to remind him of his special position. The priest of all ranks up to the high priest should wear this dress. An ordained high priest puts on a red comees or casak.**
- b) **Hamnico – This is the breast plate put on by priests high priest above the service gown. It is a modified form of oororo used by the deacons. It is a chest armor to resist the enemy. It reminds us that the life of a priest is a continuous war against the world, flesh and Satan the three enemies**

- c) **Zendo** - These are the sleeves worn over the forearms .It symbolizes the priest's readiness to keep God's Law and do works of righteousness.
- d) **Kutheeno (Black gown)** - All ordained priest from fourth order deacon should have a black camees. Whenever they are attending services , they are bound to wear it. When they are celebrating the Holy mass or performing other sacraments, they must wear other specific dresses in addition to the black casak or camees
- e) **Phayno** - The outer vestment worn by the priest and High priest while celebrating the Holy Mass. It is the robe of holiness and righteousness It represents the overcoat of the Lord which the woman with the issue of blood touched and was healed and also the mantle of Elijah which fell on the prophet Elisha.

3. Compare the vision about Christ by St. Matthew and St Luke? (1 mark for each point)

- a) **St Matthew revealed Jesus as the new Moses and teacher** - Like Moses gave them the Commandments of God at Mount Sinai, Jesus through the Sermon on Mount teaches these Laws in their fullness.
- b) **St Matthew also portraits Jesus as Messiah, the King:** In this Gospel, Jesus is depicted as Messiah the King, the hope of Israel. There are 40 quotations from the Old Testament to prove that Jesus Christ is the fulfillment of the Law and prophecies.
- c) **St Luke gives importance to the fact that Jesus came for the salvation of the entire humanity, and not for the chosen races.**
- d) **St Luke has written the Gospel giving emphasis to the love and compassion that Jesus had for the humble and poor.** It is made clear that Jesus was the true Son of Man, who was sympathetic to the sorrows and sufferings of the sinners and offered them invaluable gift of salvation.

e) St Luke also establishes, through the parables of lost sheep, lost coin and lost son, that Jesus is the perfect Man who came in search of sinners.

4. Book of Isaiah is known as a miniature bible. Justify (1 mark for each point)

- a) Theologians consider the book of Isaiah as a miniature Bible. The book of Isaiah has 66 chapters same like the total books in the Bible.
- b) The first 39 chapters are prophecies about the punishment for idolatry and injustice. This is compared to the 39 books in the Old Testament.
- c) The last 27 chapters are messages of salvation. Isaiah gives hope that the Lord will come and save the whole mankind by removing all the sins of mankind through the cross. It is similar to the 27 books in the New Testament.
- d) Isaiah concludes his prophecies by giving hope of a new earth and a new heaven in his last chapter (66). We can see this hope also in Book of Revelations which is the last book in the New Testament.
- e) Some theologians are of the opinion that the prophecies of Isaiah were written in two periods. According to them the first 1-39 chapters of the book were written before the Babylon exile and chapters 40-66 were written during the exile. This again give a similarity to the division of the Bible as Old Testament & New Testament in relation to Christ.