



Mor Athanasius Jacobite Sunday School

Under the patronage of

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

Class X

MID - TERM EXAMINATION – ANSWER KEY

I. CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

(10 x 0.5 = 5 Marks)

1. This signifies the great sheet lowered from heaven to Apostle St. Peter
(a. Durgo, b. Thaksa, **c. Shushafo**)
2. Name the slave at Philemon's home, who ran away from his master's home.
(**a. Onesimus,** b. Epaphroditus, c. Luke)
3. The main aim of this book is to impart wisdom to the people so that they can tackle the problems.
(a. Psalms, **b. Proverbs,** c. Job)
4. _____ is depicted as the glory of God's creation by the author in Psalm.8
(**a. Man,** b. Abraham, c. Earth)
5. This is also known as the book of Moses
(a. Psalms, **b. Pentateuch,** c. Song of Songs)
6. Most important concept described in the Letter to Romans is
(a. Salvation, b. Grace through Salvation, **c. Justification through Faith)**
7. Who presided the Council of Nicea ?
(**a. Mor Osthathivos,** b. Mor Coorilos c. Mor Athanasius)
8. Who was the Bishop of Ephesus for a long time?
(a. Paul, b. Titus, **c. Timothy)**
9. The First couple of letters (among the 14 letters of St. Paul) in the New Testament
(a. Pastoral Epistles, b. Captivity Letters, **c. Early Letters)**
10. This Epistle of St. Paul does not have any of the Old Testament Quotation
(a. Corinthians, **b. Philippians,** c. Romans)



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II. FILL UP THE BLANKS

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1. The most sublime of promises, is the promises of **Canaan**, the land where milk and honey flows.
2. Only the faithful who have received the Holy Baptism, are eligible to take part in the **anaphora**, which is the most significant part of the Holy Eucharist.
3. In the letter to Ephesians, St. Paul has symbolized church as the building, where Christ, is the **corner stone**.
4. After a communal issue with the Government, St. Paul along with Silas and Timothy left **Thessalonica**.
5. The Holy Sacrifice is being performed in the Church on Earth, its actual celebration and acceptance is in **Heaven**.
6. St. Paul called Timothy as “true son of faith”, “God’s man”, “son”, dear son and **faithful** Christian.
7. Old Testament church is a **shadow** and New Testament church is the essence.
8. Invisible, Supreme Being, eternal, limitless God, who is known to be substantially united is understood in three different **Knuma**.
9. The mediator between St. Paul and the Church of Thessalonica was **Timothy**.
10. In 1982, a common proclamation on **Christology** was made by the Pope and the Patriarch of Antioch.



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III. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

(5 × 0.5 = 2.5marks)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Egyptian Literature - c | a. Saloniki |
| 2. Episcopo of Crete - d | b. Church of Colossians |
| 3. Phubia - e | c. Wisdom of Ameneope |
| 4. Epephras - b | d. Titus |
| 5. Thessalonica - a | e. Cencrea Church |

IV. STATE TRUE or FALSE

(5 × 0.5 = 2.5marks)

1. The churches that did not accept the dyophysite theory are known as the Oriental Orthodox Churches. **True**
2. The first greeting of peace during the Holy Eucharist is immediately after the reading of the Gospel. **False**
3. The Deuteronomic tradition deals with Order of Worship. **True**
4. St. Paul doesn't describe himself as the Apostles for Gentiles. **False**
5. Salvation through faith and salvation through grace are not according to the commandments (OT), but according to faith. **True**

- *Kindly use the attached sheets to answer the following questions.*

V. SHORT NOTES (3 or 4 sentences)

(5 × 2 = 10 marks)

1. Write notes on the 'Trinitarian Benediction'
 - **This Trinitarian benediction is in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit: "The Love of God the Father, the grace of the Only-begotten Son and the fellowship and indwelling of the Holy Spirit be with you all, my brethren, forever." (1mark)**



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- When this benediction is said, the priest turns towards the congregation and makes the rushmo (Syriac for ‘sign of the cross’) three times. **(0.5 marks)**
 - If the benediction is given by prelates, they say it holding the crozier (bishop’s staff) in the left hand and the hand-cross in the right hand **(0.5 marks)**
2. Describe the term ‘Selah’ **(0.5 marks for each point)**
- The word Selah appears 71 times in the Psalms.
 - It was actually an instruction given to those who sang the psalms, and was not meant to be read.
 - If Selah appears at the end of a verse, it means either to sing loudly or to sing with the accompaniment of musical instruments.
 - While reading psalms, one need not read Selah.
3. Pen the bold words said by St. Paul, when he realized that his end his near?
- While writing the second letter to Timothy, St. Paul knew that his end was near. **(0.5 marks)**
 - These are the words he writes with lot of boldness and faith. “For I am already being poured out like a drink offering, and the time for my departure is near. I have fought the good fight, I have finished the race, I have kept the faith. Now there is in store for me the crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous Judge, will award to me on that day and not only to me, but also to all who have longed for his appearing.” (2 Timothy 4:68) **(1.5 marks)**
4. How is Christ depicted in the letter to Philippians? **(0.5 marks for each point)**



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- Christ being similar/concurrent to God, didn't consider to hold that position tight. Most important reference to Christ in this letter is a part which explains the above and continues to say how Jesus Christ humbled Himself and took the form of a servant (2:511). In the first chapter St. Paul visualizes Jesus as His life itself (1:21).
- In the second chapter Christ is described as the right example for humbleness. (2:5). "In your relationships with one another, have the same mindset as Christ Jesus."
- In the third chapter, Jesus Christ is explained so that our incapable body can be transformed and resembled to the God's glorious body (3:21).
- In the fourth chapter Jesus Christ is described as the source of power and energy in all times. (4:13). "I can do all this through him who gives me strength"

5. Justify with reference from the Holy Bible about the suggestion regarding the Holy Trinity.

The word Trinity is never used in the Holy Bible. However, there are many references to the Holy Trinity in the Holy Bible. Following are some of them:

- Genesis 1:26 - Then God said, "Let us make mankind in our image, in our likeness, so that they may rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky, over the livestock and all the wild animals, and over all the creatures that move along the ground." (0.5 marks)
- St. Mathew 28:19 - "Therefore go and make disciples of all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit" (0.5 marks)



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- **St. Mathew 3:16-17** - While Jesus Christ was getting baptized, we can see the presence of all the three Knuma of the Trinity. The words of the Holy Father were heard. The Holy Son was physically present there. The Holy Spirit descends upon the Holy Son as a dove. **(1 mark)**

VI. WRITE LONG ANSWERS (answer ANY TWO only) (2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

1. Elucidate Yahwist tradition or Jahwist tradition. **(1.25 marks for each point)**

- **The Jahwist tradition is the oldest tradition in the Pentateuch. As God is called by the name Yahweh from the very beginning in this tradition, it came to be known as Yahwist. The letter 'J' is used to refer to this tradition as J is the first letter of the German word Jahweh (God).**
- **The biblical portions Genesis 2:4 4:21 belong solely to this tradition. The following passages are seen only in 'J' tradition: 6:18, 12:113,18, Exodus 1:614,32: 124,28, Deut 34:112.**
- **The 'J' tradition is mostly found in the Book of Genesis. In fact, more than half of the 'J' tradition is found in Genesis. The remaining portions in the 'J' tradition are seen in Exodus and Numbers. The account of the death of Moses is the only 'J' tradition in Deuteronomy (34:112). There is not even a single word that belongs to the 'J' tradition in Leviticus.**
- **Period of Composition - The portions of the Pentateuch in the Jahwist tradition must have been written somewhere in Jerusalem during the 10 -9 centuries B.C. They tell us about the promises and blessings conferred upon the forefathers and the central character is Abraham.**



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2. Note down the differences between New Testament church and the Old Testament church? Illustrate the four characteristics of the Church in detail.

Old Testament Church (1 mark)

1. It is in body or it is worldly
2. It was only for the descendants of Israel
3. It was under rules
4. People were maintained through judgment

New Testament Church (1 mark)

1. It is spiritual
2. It is for everybody (including gentiles)
3. It is in faith
4. Faithful are filled with Holy spirit and joined along with Jesus Christ.

The four characteristics of the Church are (0.75 marks for each point)

1. Church is catholic - Word catholic means universal. i.e. church is universal.
2. Church is apostolic - Lord built the church on the rock-solid faith of St. Peter on Jesus Christ. Church was planted by Jesus Christ of which Apostles were caretakers. As mentioned in St. John 21:25, not all laws spoke by Jesus are mentioned in the gospel. Resurrected Jesus taught and showed many more signs. These are also not mentioned in the Holy Bible. Few of these were taught by the disciples by word of mouth to the people around. They continue to remain in the holy church till date and have got converted to many customs today. Since these churches are as old as Apostles and were led by them once upon a time, these churches are known as Apostolic.
3. Church is only one - God is only one. Lord Jesus Christ is also single. St. Peter proclaimed that Holy Father, Holy Son and Holy Spirit are all one. This



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proclamation was done not just for himself but for the entire disciples. The reason for considering this proclamation as common is because the question of Jesus was common to all. Definitely no disciple questioned the answer given by St. Peter. Jesus once reached Caseria in Phillipi asked His disciple, whom do the people consider the Son of Man as? Then He asked, “Whom do you consider me as”? This question was asked to the gathering of all the disciples. Simon Peter answered to for the people, “You are the Son of the living God, Messiah. Jesus accepted the answer given by St. Peter and continued to explain the laws for the church (St. Mathew 16:13-20). Thus all apostolic churches in the world follow the faith proclaimed by St. Peter. Over the period of time, there can be some difference that happened to the customs followed in the church, but the church has a unique and united faith in Jesus Christ. Similarly since the church is the body of Jesus Christ the church in various parts of the world is also united and one.

4. Church is Holy - Since Jesus Christ, the Head and Initiator of Church is Holy (Lev 19:2; Luke 1:35) the church initiated by Christ is also Holy. Like how the head of the church is, so should be His body, the Holy church. St. Paul says you are the temple of God; the spirit of God dwells up on you. The place where the Holy Spirit dwells should be Holy. Hence the church is also Holy

3. Elaborate the Holy theology of St. Paul.

- Theology of St. Paul is centered across Jesus Christ. St. Paul gives more importance to feel the Christ (or Christian feeling) than the stories related to birth of Christ.
- St. Paul is the one who used the word “gospel” the greatest number of times in New Testament. Whenever St. Paul uses or explains terms related to the word



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“Jehovah” in Old Testament he uses the word “Lord”. He uses the same word “Lord” for Christ also. Most of his letters prove that Christ is the Son of God.

- Among the Christology St. Paul emphasizes more on crucifixion, death and resurrection. St. Paul teaches that when somebody joins this secret of human incarnation of Jesus Christ, he/she becomes in Christ and that is the life in Christ.
- This life in Christ is being described as the evidence for special freedom one has in Christ. He explains that the freedom from commandment, freedom from sin and freedom from death leads us to the freedom of children of Christ.
- The relation between Christ and Christians should be in body. The Holy Sacrament is the service which makes this possible.

4. Explain the following

- a. Reason for the transition occurred with Emperor Constantine
- b. Advantages the church enjoyed during the reign of Emperor Constantine.

a. **(2 marks)** After the death of Emperor Diocletian, the Roman Empire was divided. Constantine, who was the chief of the army, became ruler of one part of the empire. During a war, Constantine saw the sign of the cross in the sky in a vision, while crossing the Milvian Bridge, and heard the voice, “With this you will win”. Constantine believed in the vision and got the sign of the cross marked on all weapons and on the flags. He won the war that followed. Later he became the emperor of the whole of Roman Empire.

b. Advantages the church enjoyed during the reign of Emperor Constantine are

(1 mark for each point)



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- **Emperor Constantine removed all the restrictions imposed on Christians by his predecessors and made a proclamation in the town of Milan in Italy. This historically important ‘Edict of Milan of AD 313’ declared complete religious freedom to all the people in the country.**
- **All Sundays were declared public holidays. Following this, Christians started their day worship on Sundays.**
- **Later Emperor Constantine became a Christian and the best thing he did for the growth of the church was to conduct the first ecumenical council in AD 325 in the city of Nicaea in Asia Minor (part of modern Turkey). From different parts of the world 318 bishops attended the various meetings of the council.**