



PAN AFRICA CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

END OF SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF:

BACHELORS OF ARTS IN BIBLE AND THEOLOGY

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN COUNSELING

BACHELOR OF ARTS IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

BACHELOR OF COMMERCE

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS LEADERSHIP

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

JANUARY – APRIL 2017

CAMPUS: ROYSAMBU

DEPARTMENT: BIBLE AND THEOLOGY

COURSE CODE: UCC302 | GES3413

COURSE TITLE: Christian Ethics

EXAM DATE: WEDNESDAY 5th APRIL 2017

TIME: 9.00AM-12.00PM

INSTRUCTIONS

- This exam script contains **Six (6)** Questions.
- Answer **THREE** Questions ONLY
- Write your **STUDENT NUMBER** in the Answer Booklet given

1. Ethical themes in Old Testament formed the basis of ethical life of the Israelites. Explain the significance of the following in influencing their ethical life:
 - (a) Covenants (10 marks).
 - (b) The words of God (10 marks).

2. New Testament ethics has its basis mainly in the teaching of Jesus Christ. With support of scriptures discuss:
 - (a) Jesus ethics as the kingdom ethics (5 Marks).
 - (b) Jesus ethics as family ethics (5 marks).
 - (c) Jesus ethics as ethics of imitation (5 Marks)
 - (d) Jesus and the moral life (5 marks).

3. The earth belongs to mankind not because they made it or own it but because God has entrusted its care to them. Discuss the reasons why everyone should be environmentally concerned to preserve it (20 marks).

4. You have been invited to speak to a group of couples undergoing premarital counseling. With biblical evidence, explain marriage ethics that you will discuss with them. (20 marks).

5. A number of theories have been proposed concerning what are morally good actions. Giving contemporary examples, explain the following theories and criticisms leveled against them:
 - (a) Morals are mores (5marks)
 - (b) Right is what brings pleasure (5 marks)
 - (c) Right is moderation (5 marks)
 - (c) Right is what is desirable for its own sake (5 marks).

6. The Bible has significantly contributed to Philosophical ethics. Discuss. (20 marks)

A CHRISTIAN UNIVERSITY

CHRISTIAN ETHICS UCC302 MARKING SCHEME.

APRIL 2017

Q1, (a) Covenants.

To define covenants. Explain the covenant with Noah (Gen 9), covenant with Abraham (Gen 12, 15, 17), covenant with Israel (Ex 34:28) and covenant with David (2 Sam 7:12, 22:51).

Significance: Covenants enshrine Israel's unique relationship with God, which provides the foundation of ethical reflections, paces moral obligations on Israel, Need to walk in obedience to the revealed will of God, they are a light to guide every walk of community, demanded they consecrate themselves for God's use and ensure there is no dichotomy between temple life and their daily life.

(b).The words of God.

Explain what the words of God are.

Israel's ethical response was not only based on what God had done for them but also his spoken/written word to them (Deut 4:32-34).

Torah considered to be God's revealed words to be observed carefully.

Israel's response was to be response of what God had said and nothing was to be added or removed from it (Deut 4:2)

They were to use the word of God as a road map or path and not to turn away from it. To guide them on how they should (Deut 5:32-33)

The words were to impact their daily lives (Deut 6:6-9).

Implications: God has both acted and spoken and therefore Israel must respond in obedience to him. The same applies to every Christian today. God has acted and spoken and so we must respond.

Q2. New Testament Ethics

(a) Jesus' Ethics as Kingdom Ethics

Jesus' ethic was ethic of the kingdom. His moral teaching was on how people have to behave when they actually come under the rule of God. The Gospels present Jesus' mission as proclamation of the kingdom, which is open to all and he calls for human response. The entrance to the kingdom is repentance and faith (Mark 1:15) which results in a changed heart and life. This change requires total devotion and commitment to God rather than to mere legalistic penitential zeal. For Jesus, the good life is the pursuit of God's kingdom (Matthew 6:33). The good life is life under God's reign or life in accordance with the will of the king. Goodness begins with the heart which is the well spring of actions (Mark 7:21) The community of faith are to be disciplined followers of Jesus who put his teachings into practice. They are to be a model community living in obedience to God (Matthew 5:13-16). Kingdom ethics touches on all aspects of human relationships— Love foe God and neighbor, marriage, divorce, possessions, riches, etc (Matthew 19: 16-22).

(b) Jesus' Ethic as Family Ethics

Jesus' ethics was an ethic for the family of God. Through repentance and faith the believers receives God's grace and forgiveness and are adopted into God's family. Through this new birth they become God's children (John 1: 12-13). The foundation for true living lies in participation in a family as children of God, who reflect the nature and character of God,. Family membership involves family resemblance Belonging to a family has far reaching ethical implications in social life. We are to love and treat one another with respect as brothers and sisters (Matthew 22: 37-40) and to forgive one another (Matthew 18:21-35). Secondly, Jesus emphasizes spiritual ancestry over physical ancestry (Luke 3:7-8; John 8: 31-59). Our family is no longer based on earthly kinship ties, but that of God's (Matt. 12:50).

(c) Jesus' Ethic as the Ethic of Imitation

The Bible exhorts the disciples of Jesus to be Christ like. They are to imitate his life. He is the pattern for their moral behavior (John 13:13-15, 34; John 15:12) They are to imitate his "character, attitudes, priorities, values' reactions and goals. Their attitude should be the same as that of Christ Jesus (Phil 2:5).

(d).Moral life

Jesus embodied the kind of life that we should live as God's covenant people. For Jesus ethics is not based on the exteriors—laws, but it is one of the interior. It primarily concerns character; it has to do with the heart. Jesus emphasized the role and place of the heart in both character formation and in our behavior. He describes this using the analogy of the tree and the kind of fruit it bears. In Matthew 7: 16-20 and 12:33). For Jesus, the moral life is not grounded in the law, but the ethical life emerges from a transformed life; from a heart that is clean and pure. This comes about as a result of the cleansing power in his blood. It is as a result of an intimate relationship with the Father of all goodness and truth. The ethical life therefore, arises as our response to God's demonstration of love, grace, and favor towards us rather than our attempt to win God's favor by keeping the laws.

Q3. The discussion on why everyone should be concerned to preserve the environment to include:

- God given dominion to man over the earth and its creatures(Psalm 24:1 and Genesis 1 and 2).
- Population growth and its implication.
- Resource depletion and loss of biodiversity and its effects.
- Waste disposal and the underlined dangers.
- Damaged atmosphere and its consequences.

Q4. Marriage ethics discussed to include:

- Marriage is a divine institution between a man and a woman (Gen 2:24) for companionship, procreation, to complement each other etc.
- We are not our own (1 Cor. 7:1-40). Husband and wife belong to each other. We belong to God whether married or not.
- Marriage demands leaving father and mother (Gen 2:24).
- Husband and wife cleave together to become one flesh in marriage (Gen. 2:24)
- Believer in Christ need to contribute to the joy of marriage (John 2:1-10) as Christ did.
- The husband is the head of the wife (Eph. 5:21-33). However husband and wife have responsibility to each other: Submit to one another; wife to submit to husband, husband to love wife. Christ the standard for this relationship
- Marriage is for life. No divorce and remarriage (Mal 3:13-14, Matt. 9:3-12).

