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P. P. Cook: 30204 set II

Answer Key

Q1. Attempt any two of the following

- (a) Discuss the striking features of Zoroastrianism as a religion.
- Monotheism – Zoroaster – Jehovah – Angels – Ahura Mazda – Ahriman – Torah – Eschatology – resurrection – Afterlife.
- (b) Elaborate on life after death in Zoroastrianism.
- Eschatology – Afterworld – day of judgement – resurrection – chinvat – judgement of action – heaven and hell.
- (c) Explain any five terms from the following:
- (1) **Ahura Mazda** – Ahura Mazda also known as Ohrmazd, Ahuramazda, Hourmazd, Hormazd, Harzoo and Hurmuz is the Avestan name for the creator and sole God of Zoroastrianism, the old Iranian religion that spread across the Middle East predating Judaism, before ultimately being relegated to small minorities after the Muslim conquest of Iran. Ahura Mazda is described as the highest spirit of worship in Zoroastrianism, along with being the first and most frequently invoked spirit in the *Yasna*. The literal meaning of the word *Ahura* is "mighty" or "lord", and *Mazda* is "wisdom".
  - (2) **Kashti** – The *kusti* or *kushti* is a hollow cord made from seventy two threads of lamb's wool. It is wrapped three times around the waist, over the *sudrah*. Different meanings are derived from the name ranging from it being an ancient Aryan identifier to a destroyer of evil. The significance of wrapping the *kusti* three times around the waist is to wrap oneself in the pledge to abide by good thoughts, good words and good deeds. The *kusti* is knotted twice as a symbol of making a binding commitment to the creed (below).
  - (3) **Angra Mainyu** – Angra Mainyu is the Avestan- language name of Zoroastrianism's hypostasis of the "destructive spirit". It is not a proper name and used in various meanings. It originates from the two words *mainyu* ("mind", or "spirit") and *angra* ("destructive", "inhibitive", "malign") of which a manifestation can be anger.
  - (4) **Harshita** – The overriding ethical principle of Zoroastrianism is *Huvestha* "to act good." This is the divine expectation of humans, and only through goodness will chaos be kept at bay. A person's goodness determines their ultimate fate after death.
  - (5) **Navjot** – The *navjote* or *sudreh-pooshi* ceremony inducts a person into the Zoroastrian faith. For many Zoroastrians it is one of the most important rites of passage in their lives and in the lives of their families. *Navjote* is the Indian-Zoroastrian word for the ceremony. *Navjote* means new (*nav*) life (*jote*). Some say that 'jote' comes from the Avestan word *zaotar*, meaning one who offers prayers. *Sudreh-Pooshi* is the Iranian-Zoroastrian word for the ceremony. It means putting on the *sudreh* or white vest which Zoroastrians wear.
  - (6) **Gah** – *Gāh* is a period of time which is dedicated to a *Yazata* in Zoroastrianism. The five *gāhs* are invocations to the five divinities that watch over the five divisions (*gāhs*) of the day. *Gāhs* are similar in structure and content to the five *Nyayeshes*.

(7) **Humata** - The overriding ethical principle of Zoroastrianism is Humata, "to think good." This is the divine expectation of humans, and only through goodness will chaos be kept at bay. A person's goodness determines their ultimate fate after death.

**Q2. Attempt any two of the following**

(a) Write a note on the sacred texts of Judaism.

- Torah – Talmud – Tanakh – Nevim – Ketuvim – Mishna – Midrash – Gemmara – Kabbala.

(b) Discuss the view of life after death in Judaism.

- Afterlife – eschatology – day of judgement – heaven – hell – resurrection – action of man – good vs bad.

(c) Explain any five terms from the following:

(1) **Hebrew** - Hebrews is a term appearing 34 times within 32 verses of the Hebrew Bible. While the term was not an ethnonym it is mostly taken as synonymous with the Semitic-speaking Israelites, especially in the pre-monarchic period when they were still nomadic, but in some instances it may also be used in a wider sense, referring to the Phoenicians, or to other ancient groups. By the Roman Empire, Greek Hebraios could refer to the Jews in general, and at other times more specifically to the Jews living in Judea. In Early Christianity, term refers to Jewish Christians as opposed to the gentile Christians and Judaizers. "Hebrew" is in the primary word used for a Jew.

(2) **Sabbath** - Every week religious Jews observe the Sabbath, the Jewish holy day, and keep its laws and customs. The Sabbath begins at nightfall on Friday and lasts until nightfall on Saturday. Sabbath starts a few minutes before sunset on Friday and runs until an hour after sunset on Saturday, so it lasts about 25 hours. God commanded the Jewish People to observe the Sabbath and keep it holy as the fourth of the Ten Commandments. The idea of a day of rest comes from the Bible story of the Creation: God rested from creating the universe on the seventh day of that first week, so Jews rest from work on the Sabbath. Jews often call the day Shabbat, which is Hebrew for Sabbath, and which comes from the Hebrew word for rest.

(3) **Rabbi** – Rabbi in Judaism signifies "professor, master" or literally "grand". The word "Rabbi" comes from the Hebrew root "Rav", that in the Hebrew biblical signifies "grand" or "distinct". In Judaism, "rabbi" is a title of respect for a particularly learned member of a Jewish community. Most rabbis earn their title by studying Jewish law at a seminary or yeshiva. The primary role of a rabbi is to teach Torah. In addition, rabbis often act as the religious leader of a Jewish community. In contrast to many other religions, a rabbi is not required to be present at life cycle events in Judaism. Nevertheless, rabbis still normally preside over life cycle events. Historically, only men could be rabbis. This is still true in Orthodox Judaism. Most non-Orthodox Jews allow women to be rabbis as well. Three rabbis together can form a rabbinic court. This is done when there is a legal conflict between two Jews. They judge the conflict based on Jewish law. This is also done when somebody wants to convert to Judaism. Rabbis are also sometimes asked to supervise food preparation to make sure it is kosher.

(4) **Kosher** – Kosher, a translation of the Hebrew word Kashrut, is the name Jews give to the laws about the kind of food that they may eat. Their holy books specify certain kinds of food that are all right to eat, and that other kinds should not be eaten. The Kosher laws say that products classified as meat must not be eaten in the same meal with dairy products. Fish, fruit, and vegetables are considered neutral, called pareve, and may be eaten with either meat or dairy meals. Jews who "keep kosher" have separate utensils for meat and dairy foods. The meat of some animals may not be eaten at all. Animals whose meat may be eaten must be killed in a special, careful way by a religiously trained slaughterer. Meat that is not fit to eat is called treif.

(5) **Gentiles** – Gentile is an ethnonym that commonly means non-Jew. Other groups that claim Israelite heritage sometimes use the term to describe outsiders. The term is used by English translators for the Hebrew in the Hebrew Bible and in the New Testament. The term "gentiles" is derived from Latin, used for contextual translation, and not an original Hebrew or Greek word from the Bible. The original words *goy* and *ethnos* refer to "peoples" or "nations" and is applied to both Israelites and non-Israelites in the Bible. However, in most biblical uses, it denotes nations that are politically distinct from Israel. Latin and later English translators selectively used the term "gentiles" when the context for the base term "peoples" or "nations" referred to non-Israelite peoples or nations in English translations of the Bible.

(6) **Decalogue** – The Ten Commandments, also known as the Decalogue, are a set of biblical laws relating to ethics and worship, which play a fundamental role in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. The commandments include instructions to worship only God, to honour one's parents, and to keep the sabbath, as well as prohibitions against idolatry, blasphemy, murder, adultery, theft, dishonesty, and coveting. Different religious groups follow different traditions for interpreting and numbering them. The Ten Commandments appear twice in the Hebrew Bible, in the books of Exodus and Deuteronomy.

(7) **Ghettos** – Originally the street or quarter of a city in which the Jews were compelled to live, and which was closed every evening by gates; the term is now applied to that part of any city or locality chiefly or entirely inhabited by Jews. In documents dating back to 1090 the streets in Venice and Salerno assigned to the Jews are called "Judaca" or "Judacaria." Other scholars derive the word from "gietto," the cannon-foundry at Venice near which the first Jews' quarter was situated.

**Q3. Attempt any two of the following**

- (a) Write in detail about the sacred texts of Christianity.
- 4 Gospels – Mark – Luke – John – Matthew – Bible – New testament – Old Testament - Books
- (b) Discuss the relation between God and Man in Christianity.
- Creator – attributes of God – ex-nihilo – mercy and justice – creator of Man – original sin – redemption – Image of god – moral purpose – partnership.
- (c) Explain any five terms from the following:
- (1) **Mass** – Mass is a term used to describe the main eucharistic liturgical service in many forms of Western Christianity. The term mass is commonly used in the Catholic

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Church, Anglican, as well as some Lutheran churches, Methodist, Western Rite Orthodox and Old Catholic churches. The Mass or Eucharistic Celebration is the central liturgical ritual in the Catholic Church where the Eucharist (Communion) is consecrated. The church describes the mass as "the source and summit of the Christian life". The church teaches that through consecration by a priest the sacrificial bread and wine become the body and blood of Christ. The Catholic Church practises closed communion, with only baptised members in a state of grace ordinarily permitted to receive the Eucharist. Some Protestants employ terms such as Divine Service or service of worship, rather than the word Mass. For the celebration of the Eucharist in Eastern Christianity, including Eastern Catholic Churches, other terms such as Divine Liturgy, Holy Qurbana, and Badarak are typically used instead.

(2) **Pope** - The pope also known as the pontiff is the Bishop of Rome, and therefore ex officio the leader of the worldwide Catholic Church. The primacy of the Roman bishop is largely derived from his role as the apostolic successor to Saint Peter, to whom Jesus is supposed to have given the keys of Heaven and the powers of "binding and loosing", naming him as the "rock" upon which the church would be built. The Pope is also head of state of Vatican City, a sovereign city-state entirely enclaved within Rome. The office of the pope is the Papacy. His ecclesiastical jurisdiction, the Diocese of Rome, is often called "the Holy See" or "the Apostolic See", the latter name being based on the belief that the Bishop of Rome is the apostolic successor to Saint Peter. The pope is considered one of the world's most powerful people because of his diplomatic and cultural influence.

(3) **SEE** - The word "see" is derived from Latin sedes, which in its original or proper sense denotes the seat or chair that, in the case of a bishop, is the earliest symbol of the bishop's authority. This symbolic chair is also known as the bishop's cathedra, and is placed in the diocese principal church, which for that reason is called the bishop's cathedral. The word "throne" is also used, especially in the Eastern Orthodox Church, both for the seat and for the area of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. The term "see" is also used of the town where the cathedral or the bishop's residence is located. In Roman Catholic usage, "the Apostolic See" is used in the singular and capitalized to refer specifically to the See of Rome, with reference to the Pope's status as successor of the Apostle Peter. In Catholic canon law, the term is applied also to the various departments of the Roman Curia.

(4) **Vulgate** - The Vulgate is a late 4th century Latin translation of the Bible that became the Catholic Church's officially promulgated Latin version of the Bible during the 16th century. The translation was largely the work of St Jerome, who in 382 had been commissioned by Pope Damasus I to revise the *Vetus Latina* ("Old Latin") Gospels then in use by the Roman Church. Jerome, on his own initiative, extended this work of revision and translation to include most of the Books of the Bible, and once published, the new version was widely adopted and eventually eclipsed the *Vetus Latina*; so that by the 13th century, it took over from the former version the appellation of "versio vulgata". The Catholic Church affirmed the Vulgate as its official Latin Bible at the Council of Trent (1545-63), though there was no authoritative edition at that time. The Clementine edition of the Vulgate of 1592 became the standard Bible text of the Roman Rite of the Roman Catholic Church and remained so until 1979 when the *Nova Vulgata* was promulgated.

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**(5) Baptism** – Baptism is one of the two most important sacraments in Christianity. At its most basic, it involves application of or immersion in water, a blessing. Views of baptism vary, but common views of the rituals include: it grants or symbolizes salvation, commemorates the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ, fulfills the command of Christ to baptize, cleanses away sins, confers grace, and publicly expresses one's faith. Baptism is a Christian sacrament of admission and adoption, into the Christian Church generally. Baptism has been called a holy sacrament and an ordinance of Jesus Christ. In some denominations, baptism is also called christening, but for others the word "christening" is reserved for the baptism of infants. Baptism has also given its name to the Baptist churches and denominations.

**(6) Epistles** – The word epistle comes from the Greek word epistole that means "letter" or "message." Epistles were a primary form of written communication in the ancient world, especially during New Testament times. Since many of the New Testament books were originally written as letters to churches or individuals, they are referred to as the Epistles. An epistle would have been written on a scroll. Often, it was dictated and then reviewed by the author before being delivered by a trusted messenger. Epistles also generally followed a familiar format. Most of the letters begin with an introduction that identifies author's names and those of any associates, mentions his audience, and gives a greeting. The introduction is followed by the main body of the letter, and the epistles often conclude with a general blessing and personal notes to individuals within the recipient church. The Epistles of the Bible are all found in the New Testament. The Pastoral Epistles were written to church leaders and include many teachings regarding practices within the early church. All of the known authors of the Epistles are either an apostle (Paul, Peter, John) or a family member of Jesus. These letters, inspired by the Holy Spirit, are preserved as part of the New Testament's writings today.

**(7) Apostle** - In Christian theology and ecclesiology, the apostles, particularly the Twelve Apostles (also called the Twelve Disciples), were the primary historical disciples of Jesus, the central figure in Christianity. During the life and ministry of Jesus, the apostles were his closest followers and became the primary teachers of the gospel message of Jesus. The word disciple is sometimes used interchangeably with apostle.

#### Q4. Attempt any two of the following

- (a) Elucidate the origination and development of Islam.
  - Monotheistic – revelatory – prophet – angels – followers – conversion – teachings.
- (b) Discuss the relation between God and world in Islam.
  - Creator – Allah – Monotheism – attributes of god – master – grace and mercy – man as god's creation – slave – mercy – moral purpose.
- (c) Explain any five terms from the following:
  1. **Jihad**: -It primarily means struggle or effort and means more than 'holy war'. So its use in the traditional Islamic discourse is very far from being confined to military matters. It is a collective obligation for Muslims- a duty known as fardkifaya. The Prophet Muhammad made a distinction between lesser/external

jihad (war against non-believers, polytheists or enemies of Islam at that time) and greater/internal jihad (war against evil, self obsessions, impurities or spiritual struggle within oneself against sin etc)The Prophet always gave importance to the internal jihad or spiritual war than to the external one.

2. **Iblis:** - *Iblis*, is the name given to the primary devil in Islam. He is also referred in the Quran (the Islamic scripture) as the *shaitan*, a term also used referring to any evil spirit allied with iblis, but which is often used to refer to iblis alone. Iblis was a *jinni*, a creature made of "smokeless fire" by God and was allowed to be a part of angels until he went against the commandment of Allah. He is the rebel who tempts man to disobey Allah and follow the path of evil
3. **Qayamat** -The Urdu word Qayamat means Doomsday Apocalypse. It is the day of judgement when the world and people would get the result of their doings. According to Quran, qayamat or judgement day is considered to be the final day of the world when there will be the resurrection of the souls. God is supposed to end their exile and announce his final verdict. It also means the ultimate disaster when everything would end. No species, plant-animal, humans, nothing would survive after the judgement day.
4. **TAUHID:** -Tauhid, also spelled Tawhid (in Arabic)means, "He asserted or declared God to be one. It is the indivisible oneness concept of monotheism in Islam. It means that there is only one God *Allah* and Muhammad is his *Rasul*, as started in the *Shahadah* (witness) formula. Also stands for 'unification, union, combination, fusion, standardization, regularization, consolidation, amalgamation, merger'
5. **KALIMA:** In *Arabic* it means The word, speech, saying, discourse, mouthpiece etc They are the confessions of faith and part of Islamic way of life. There are six kalimas in Islam namely- *Kalima-e-Tayyabah* (word of purity), *Kalima-e-Shahaadat* (word of evidence), *Kalima-e-Tamjeed*(word of majesty), *Kalima-e-Tawheed*(word of oneness), *Kalima-e-Istighfar* (word of penitence), *Kalima-e-Radde Kufr* (word of rejection of disbelief) These six form part of daily *Namaz* or prayers.
6. **Azan** - *Azan* is an Arabic word, which comes from the root word *adhina*, meaning to listen, to hear, be informed about. It also called *Adan* and stands for the Islamic call to ritual prayer made by a Muezzin or an announcer from the minaret of a mosque at prescribed times of the day. While listening to the *Azan*, the Muslims repeat certain words silently after the muezzin and after *Azan* they recite the *dua* or invocation.
7. **MAGRIB:** -The fourth prayer is Magrib prayer; Arabic *salat al-magrib* or west sun prayer, prayed just after sunset. The *Islamic* date begins at *magrib*. The *Maghrib* prayer has three obligatory (*fard*) *rak'at* or units and two recommended *sunnah* /custom and two non-obligatory customs or *nafls*. The first two *fard* or *rak'ats* are prayed aloud by the *Imam* in congregation (the person who misses the congregation and is offering prayer alone is not bound to speak the first two *rak'ats* aloud, and the third is prayed silently.

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**Q5. Write notes on any two of the following**

- (a) Concept of god in Zoroastrianism and Christianity.
  - Jehovah – Jesus – God – Attributes of God – creation – deal with chosen people – miracles of Jesus.
- (b) Ten commandments
  - Sabbath – honour elders – no stealing – no coveting – no killing – no other god – name of god in vain – false witness etc.
- (c) Rituals in Christianity
  - Baptism – Eucharism – vows – death – anointment – burial.
- (d) Ethics in Islam
  - Five pillars - Zakat – Namaz – Kalma – Haj – Roza – values – mercy – grace.

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