

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON  
GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION  
EXAMINATION

SUMMER 1968

Ordinary Level

RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE

Two and a half hours

*Candidates must choose questions from TWO different Sections, one of which must be Sections 1, 2, 3 or 4. Answer FIVE questions, three from one Section and two from the other. (Candidates choosing Section 1 should notice the special instructions for that Section.)*

*Credit will be given for good English and the orderly presentation of material; candidates who neglect these essentials will be penalized.*

**Section 1. Old Testament History and Religion**

*Questions may be selected from any one period or from two consecutive periods of this Section.*

PERIOD I

The early historical and religious traditions of the Hebrew People.

1. Relate the story of the Fall of Man. Discuss the important religious ideas contained in this story.
2. Explain, with examples from the set passages in Genesis, why Abraham is described as 'a man of faith.'
3. Write briefly about (a) Jacob's experience at Bethel and (b) Moses' experience at Horeb.
4. Explain what Joseph meant when he told his brothers that it was God, not they, who had sent him into Egypt. Use the passages you have studied to illustrate your answer.

5. Describe the events that led up to the safe crossing of the Red Sea, beginning your account after the Passover.
6. Write out in your own words the Ten Commandments. Using the stories you have studied in Genesis, show how the commands to honour one's father and not to murder were broken.

### PERIOD II

History of the Northern and Southern Kingdoms from the death of Solomon to the Captivity of Judah.

7. Compare briefly the experiences of Elijah (KNOX—Elias) on Mt. Carmel with his experiences on Mt. Horeb. How did these events deepen his understanding of God?
8. Why did Mesha (KNOX—Mesa) rebel against Jehoram? What was the part of Elisha (KNOX—Eliseus) in the ensuing conflict?
9. Give an account of the evils in Israel which Amos condemned, and the visions in which he described God's judgement.
10. Describe the conflict between Ahaz (KNOX—Achaz), Pekah and Rezin. What advice was given to Ahaz by Isaiah (KNOX—Isaias)?
11. Outline the story of the burning of the scroll which Jeremiah (KNOX—Jeremias) dictated to Baruch. Discuss what you think may have been the contents of the scroll.
12. Write briefly on: (a) The reforms of Hezekiah (KNOX—Ezechias); (b) Hananiah (KNOX—Hananiah); (c) Gedaliah (KNOX—Godolias).

### PERIOD III

The Captivity and Return, with reference to Ezra, Nehemiah, Jeremiah 29, Ezekiel 2, 3, 33, 34, 36, 37, Isaiah 40–42, 45, 49–55, Haggai.

13. 'Comfort ye, comfort ye my people', are the opening words of Isaiah (KNOX—Isaias) Chapter 40. What 'comfort' did Isaiah offer the people?
14. What did Ezekiel (KNOX—Ezechiel) teach about (a) the nation's responsibility and (b) individual responsibility?

15. Ezra (KNOX—Esdras) has been called the founder of Judaism. Assess the truth of this statement.
16. Discuss the reasons for Nehemiah's (KNOX—Nehemias) first mission to Jerusalem. State briefly what he achieved on this visit.
17. What was the historical situation in which Haggai (KNOX—Aggaeus) wrote? Give a summary of his message.
18. Write briefly on: (a) the call of Ezekiel; (b) Cyrus the Persian.

### Section 2. New Testament

The Life and Teaching of Jesus according to the Synoptic Gospels.

19. Give an account of the temptations of Jesus and describe two incidents in his life which illustrate his resistance to such temptations.
20. Jesus compared the Kingdom of Heaven to a king making a marriage feast for his son. Tell this parable in the full version given by St. Matthew and explain its meaning.
21. Describe one miracle of healing when Jesus asked for silence about the cure and another when he allowed it to be publicized.
22. What can we learn from the Synoptic Gospels about Jesus' own practice of worship and prayer?
23. Show the importance of faith in Jesus, using two incidents in which his disciples are involved.
24. Discuss the attitude to Jesus on the cross shown by (a) the chief priests, (b) the bystanders, (c) the two thieves and (d) the centurion. Comment on any significant points.

## Section 3. Greek New Testament

## ST. MATTHEW XIX-XXVIII

Question 25 MUST be answered by candidates who choose Section 3

## 25. Translate into modern English:

Either (a)

Συνηγγμένων δὲ τῶν Φαρισαίων ἐπηρώτησεν αὐτοὺς ὁ Ἰησοῦς λέγων, Τί ὑμῖν δοκεῖ περὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ; τίνος υἱὸς ἐστι; λέγουσιν αὐτῷ, Τοῦ Δαβίδ. λέγει αὐτοῖς, Πῶς οὖν Δαβὶδ ἐν Πνεύματι κύριον αὐτὸν καλεῖ λέγων, Εἶπεν ὁ Κύριος τῷ κυρίῳ μου, Κάθου ἐκ δεξιῶν μου, ἕως ἂν θῶ τοὺς ἔχθρους σου ὑποκάτω τῶν ποδῶν σου; εἰ οὖν Δαβὶδ καλεῖ αὐτὸν κύριον, πῶς υἱὸς αὐτοῦ ἐστι; καὶ οὐδεὶς ἐδύνατο αὐτῷ ἀποκριθῆναι λόγον· οὐδὲ ἐτόλμησέ τις ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας ἐπερωτῆσαι αὐτὸν οὐκέτι.

Τότε ὁ Ἰησοῦς ἐλάλησε τοῖς ὄχλοις καὶ τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ λέγων, Ἐπὶ τῆς Μωσέως καθέδρας ἐκάθισαν οἱ γραμματεῖς καὶ οἱ Φαρισαῖοι· πάντα οὖν ὅσα ἂν εἴπωσιν ὑμῖν, ποιήσατε καὶ τηρεῖτε· κατὰ δὲ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν μὴ ποιεῖτε· λέγουσι γὰρ καὶ οὐ ποιοῦσι. δεσμεύουσι δὲ φορτία βαρέα καὶ δυσβάστακτα, καὶ ἐπιτιθέασιν ἐπὶ τοὺς ὤμους τῶν ἀνθρώπων· αὐτοὶ δὲ τῷ δακτύλῳ αὐτῶν οὐ θέλουσι κινήσαι αὐτά. πάντα δὲ τὰ ἔργα αὐτῶν ποιοῦσι πρὸς τὸ θεαθῆναι τοῖς ἀνθρώποις· πλατύνουσι γὰρ τὰ φυλακτήρια αὐτῶν, καὶ μεγαλύνουσι τὰ κράσπεδα, φιλοῦσι δὲ τὴν πρωτοκλισίαν ἐν τοῖς δείπνοις, καὶ τὰς πρωτοκαθεδρίας ἐν ταῖς συναγωγαῖς, καὶ τοὺς ἀσπασμούς ἐν ταῖς ἀγοραῖς, καὶ καλεῖσθαι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων ῥαββί. ὑμεῖς δὲ μὴ κληθῆτε ῥαββί· εἰς γὰρ ἐστὶν ὑμῶν ὁ διδάσκαλος· πάντες δὲ ὑμεῖς ἀδελφοὶ ἐστε. καὶ πατέρα μὴ καλέσητε ὑμῶν ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς· εἰς γὰρ ἐστὶν ὁ πατὴρ ὑμῶν, ὁ οὐράνιος. μηδὲ κληθῆτε καθηγηταί· εἰς γὰρ ὑμῶν ἐστὶν ὁ καθηγητής, ὁ Χριστός.

Explain: Ἐπὶ τῆς Μωσέως καθέδρας.

Parse: κληθῆτε.

Or (b)

Τότε λέγει αὐτοῖς ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Πάντες ὑμεῖς σκανδαλισθήσεσθε ἐν ἐμοὶ ἐν τῇ νυκτὶ ταύτῃ· γέγραπται γάρ, Πατάξω τὸν ποιμένα, καὶ διασκορπισθήσεται τὰ πρόβατα τῆς ποιμνῆς. μετὰ δὲ τὸ ἐγερθῆναί με προῶξω ὑμᾶς εἰς τὴν Γαλιλαίαν. ἀποκριθεὶς δὲ ὁ Πέτρος εἶπεν αὐτῷ, Εἰ πάντες σκανδαλισθήσονται ἐν σοί, ἐγὼ οὐδέποτε σκανδαλισθήσομαι. ἔφη αὐτῷ ὁ Ἰησοῦς, Ἀμὴν λέγω σοι, ὅτι ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ νυκτὶ, πρὶν ἀλέκτορα φωνῆσαι, τρίς ἀπαρνήσῃ με. λέγει αὐτῷ ὁ Πέτρος, Κἂν δέη με σὺν σοὶ ἀποθανεῖν, οὐ μὴ σε ἀπαρνήσομαι. ὁμοίως καὶ πάντες οἱ μαθηταὶ εἶπον.

Τότε ἔρχεται μετ' αὐτῶν ὁ Ἰησοῦς εἰς χωρίον λεγόμενον Γεθσημανῆ, καὶ λέγει τοῖς μαθηταῖς αὐτοῦ, Καθίσατε αὐτοῦ, ἕως οὐ ἀπελθὼν ἐκεῖ προσεύξωμαι. καὶ παραλαβὼν τὸν Πέτρον καὶ τοὺς δύο υἱοὺς Ζεβεδαίου ἤρξατο λυπεῖσθαι καὶ ἀδημονεῖν. τότε λέγει αὐτοῖς, Περίλυπός ἐστιν ἡ ψυχὴ μου ἕως θανάτου· μείνατε ὧδε καὶ γρηγορεῖτε μετ' ἐμοῦ. καὶ προελθὼν μικρὸν ἔπεσεν ἐπὶ πρόσωπον αὐτοῦ προσευχόμενος καὶ λέγων, Πάτερ μου, εἰ δυνατόν ἐστι, παρελθέτω ἀπ' ἐμοῦ τὸ ποτήριον τοῦτο· πλὴν οὐχ ὡς ἐγὼ θέλω, ἀλλ' ὡς σύ. καὶ ἔρχεται πρὸς τοὺς μαθητάς, καὶ εὐρίσκει αὐτοὺς καθεύδοντας, καὶ λέγει τῷ Πέτρῳ, Οὕτως οὐκ ἰσχύσατε μίαν ὥραν γρηγορῆσαι μετ' ἐμοῦ; γρηγορεῖτε καὶ προσεύχεσθε, ἵνα μὴ εἰσέλθητε εἰς πειρασμόν· τὸ μὲν πνεῦμα πρόθυμον, ἡ δὲ σὰρξ ἀσθενής. πάλιν ἐκ δευτέρου ἀπελθὼν προσηύξατο λέγων, Πάτερ μου, εἰ οὐ δύναται τοῦτο παρελθεῖν, ἂν μὴ αὐτὸ πίνω, γενηθήτω τὸ θέλημά σου. καὶ ἔλθων πάλιν εὗρεν αὐτοὺς καθεύδοντας, ἦσαν γὰρ αὐτῶν οἱ ὀφθαλμοὶ βεβαρημένοι. καὶ ἀφείς αὐτοὺς πάλιν ἀπελθὼν προσηύξατο ἐκ τρίτου, τὸν αὐτὸν λόγον εἰπὼν πάλιν. τότε ἔρχεται πρὸς τοὺς μαθητάς, καὶ λέγει αὐτοῖς, Καθεύδετε τὸ λοιπὸν καὶ ἀναπαύεσθε· ἰδοὺ, ἤγγικεν ἡ ὥρα, καὶ ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου παραδίδοται εἰς χεῖρας ἀμαρτωλῶν. ἐγείρεσθε, ἄγωμεν· ἰδοὺ, ἤγγικεν ὁ παραδιδούς με.

Explain: τὸ ποτήριον τοῦτο.

Parse: ἤγγικεν.

26. Translate, give the context and explain:
- (a) οὕτως ἔσονται οἱ ἔσχατοι πρῶτοι, καὶ οἱ πρῶτοι ἔσχατοι.  
 (b) καὶ συναχθήσεται ἔμπροσθεν αὐτοῦ πάντα τὰ ἔθνη.  
 (c) τότε ὁ ἀρχιερεὺς διέρρηξε τὰ ἱμάτια αὐτοῦ λέγων ὅτι  
 Ἐβλασφήμησε.  
 (d) ἐφοβήθησαν σφόδρα λέγοντες, Ἀληθῶς Θεοῦ υἱὸς ἦν οὗτος.
27. Comment on:
- (a) λύτρον ἀντὶ πολλῶν.  
 (b) ὀλίγοι δὲ ἐκλεκτοί.  
 (c) τὸ καταπέτασμα τοῦ ναοῦ ἐσχίσθη εἰς δύο.  
 (d) τῇ ἐπιφωσκούσῃ εἰς μίαν σαββάτων.
28. (a) Parse: ἀφῆκε; παρέδωκας; ῥυσάσθω; προσκαλεσάμενος.  
 (b) Give the principal parts of: ἔσπειρα; ἴδητε; συνέταξε; ἐσείσθη.
29. Discuss the meaning of:
- (a) τί με ἐρωτᾷς περὶ τοῦ ἀγαθοῦ;  
 (b) τὸ βδέλυγμα τῆς ἐρημώσεως.  
 (c) τὸ αἶμά μου, τὸ τῆς διαθήκης.  
 (d) Ἴηλί, Ἴηλί, λαμὰ σαβαχθανί;
30. What does St. Matthew reveal in these chapters about the teaching of Jesus on the Kingdom of Heaven?

#### Section 4.—History of the Early Church

As recorded in the Acts of the Apostles.

31. How is the Ascension described in the Acts? What is the significance of this event for the modern reader?
32. How did Peter justify his visit to Cornelius when challenged by the leaders in Jerusalem? What was the result of his defence?
33. From the evidence of the Acts what do you think were the main themes of early Christian preaching?

34. Why was Paul opposed at (a) Antioch in Pisidia and (b) Ephesus? State in each case the result of the opposition.
35. Describe the journey of Paul to Rome from the time of his landing on the island of Melita up to and including his meeting with the Jews in Rome.
36. Write briefly on: (a) Gamaliel; (b) 'to an unknown god'; (c) Tertullus.

#### Section 5—The Religious and Ethical Teaching of the Apocrypha

37. How does the book of Wisdom deal with the problem of wicked Jews?
38. What evidence is there that ben Sirach identified the wise man with the religious man?
39. What can be learnt, from the set books of the Apocrypha, about the Jewish attitude to creation and the Creator during this period?
40. What is meant by saying that the book of Baruch presents the prayer of the people and God's answer to it?
41. What can we learn from the set chapters in Maccabees about the religious needs and hopes of the people at this time?
42. Where, in the Apocryphal books you have studied, do you find evidence of Pharisaic attitudes?

#### Section 6—Prayer Book (1662)

43. 'Man's chief end is to glorify God and to enjoy Him for ever'. How do the services of Morning and Evening Prayer help to achieve that purpose?
44. How does the Catechism define sacraments? Explain carefully in your own words the significance of the sacrament of Holy Communion.
45. Write a full explanation of the prayer for the Church militant here in earth.
46. Explain carefully the Order of Confirmation for someone who is not familiar with the service.

47. What do you understand by 'the articles of thy Belief'? Where are they used in the Book of Common Prayer? What is their significance today?
48. Write briefly on: (a) 'the mystical body of thy Son'; and (b) Rubrics.

#### Section 7—Church History

From A.D. 70 to A.D. 325.

49. What is the difference between schism and heresy? In your answer describe carefully *one* example of each.
50. What are the significant features of Pliny's letter to Trajan? What was Trajan's reply?
51. Write an account of the life and work of Tertullian.
52. 'Cyprian was one of the greatest Christian bishops.' Expand this sentence into an essay.
53. What was the edict of Milan? What were the consequences for the Christian Church?
54. Why was it necessary for the Church to have (a) a Canon of Scriptures and (b) Creeds?

#### Section 8—Jewish History

From 200 B.C. to A.D. 70.

55. How far did external events influence Jewish beliefs during this period?
56. What were the causes of the Maccabean revolt?
57. Consider the importance of the High Priesthood in this period.
58. Give an account of the life and writings of Josephus.
59. 'Roman rule disturbed the patriots but not the pious.' Discuss this statement.
60. Consider the development of Jewish religious practices and parties during this period.