



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Advanced Level

DIVINITY

9011/03

Paper 3 The Apostolic Age

October/November 2008

3 hours

Additional Materials: Answer Booklet/Paper

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

If you have been given an Answer Booklet, follow the instructions on the front cover of the Booklet.

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.

Write in dark blue or black pen.

Do not use staples, paper clips, highlighters, glue or correction fluid.

Answer **four** questions.

Answer at least **one** question from **each** Section.

You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.

All questions in this paper carry equal marks.

This document consists of **4** printed pages.



Section A

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

If you choose question **1**, answer in **one** version only.

Colossians and Hebrews

REVISED STANDARD VERSION

- 1** Comment on points of interest or difficulty in **four** of the following, with brief reference to the general context:
- (a) Therefore let no one pass judgment on you in questions of food and drink or with regard to a festival or a new moon or a Sabbath. These are only a shadow of what is to come; but the substance belongs to Christ. (Colossians 2:16–17)
 - (b) For I bear him witness that he has worked hard for you and for those in Laodicea and Hierapolis. Luke the beloved physician and Demas greet you. Give my greetings to the brethren at Laodicea, and to Nympha and the church in her house. (Colossians 4:13–15)
 - (c) For to what angel did God ever say,
 "Thou art my Son,
 today I have begotten thee"?
 Or again,
 "I will be to him a father,
 and he shall be to me a son"? (Hebrews 1:5)
 - (d) ... and being made perfect he became the source of eternal salvation to all who obey him, being designated by God a high priest after the order of Melchizedek. (Hebrews 5:9–10)
 - (e) For since the law has but a shadow of the good things to come instead of the true form of these realities, it can never, by the same sacrifices which are continually offered year after year, make perfect those who draw near. Otherwise, would they not have ceased to be offered? (Hebrews 10:1–2a)
 - (f) These all died in faith, not having received what was promised, but having seen it and greeted it from afar, and having acknowledged that they were strangers and exiles on the earth. (Hebrews 11:13)

NEW INTERNATIONAL VERSION

- 1 Comment on points of interest or difficulty in **four** of the following, with brief reference to the general context:
 - (a) Therefore do not let anyone judge you by what you eat or drink, or with regard to a religious festival, a New Moon celebration or a Sabbath day. These are a shadow of the things that were to come; the reality, however, is found in Christ. (Colossians 2:16–17)
 - (b) I vouch for him that he is working hard for you and for those at Laodicea and Hierapolis. Our dear friend Luke, the doctor, and Demas send greetings. Give my greetings to the brothers at Laodicea, and to Nympha and the church in her house. (Colossians 4:13–15)
 - (c) For to which of the angels did God ever say,
 “You are my Son,
 today I have become your Father”?

 Or again,
 “I will be his Father,
 and he will be my Son”? (Hebrews 1:5)
 - (d) ...and, once made perfect, he became the source of eternal salvation for all who obey him and was designated by God to be high priest in the order of Melchizedek. (Hebrews 5:9–10)
 - (e) The law is only a shadow of the good things that are coming – not the realities themselves. For this reason it can never, by the same sacrifices repeated endlessly year after year, make perfect those who draw near to worship. If it could, would they not have stopped being offered? (Hebrews 10:1–2a)
 - (f) All these people were still living by faith when they died. They did not receive the things promised; they only saw them and welcomed them from a distance. And they admitted that they were aliens and strangers on earth. (Hebrews 11:13)
- 2 How strong are the arguments against the traditional view that Paul wrote Colossians?
- 3 How far can it be argued that Colossians and Hebrews were written to counter heresy and false teaching in the church?
- 4 Discuss the meaning and importance of faith in Hebrews. Comment briefly on any points of difference in the author's understanding of faith compared with that of Paul.

Section B

Answer at least **one** question from this section.

- 5 'Luke's purpose in Acts was to defend Christianity rather than to write a history of the early church.' Discuss.
- 6 Assess the importance of Barnabas and James, the brother of Jesus, in the development of the doctrine and mission of the early church.
- 7 How far did Paul adapt his message when preaching the gospel to Gentiles? Use evidence from both Acts and the epistles you have studied for this paper.
- 8 Discuss Paul's attitude to women, and his teaching on their place in the life and worship of the church.
- 9 When, why and by whom, was the Epistle of James written?
- 10 How much did the worship and organisation of the early church owe to Judaism?

Copyright Acknowledgements:

Scripture quotations marked (RSV) are from the Revised Standard Version of the Bible, copyright © 1946, 1952 and 1971 by the Division of Christian Education of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the USA. Used by permission. All rights reserved.

Scripture quotations marked (NIV) are taken from the Holy Bible, New International Version®. NIV®. Copyright © 1973, 1978, 1984 by International Bible Society. Used by permission. All rights reserved.

Permission to reproduce items where third-party owned material protected by copyright is included has been sought and cleared where possible. Every reasonable effort has been made by the publisher (UCLES) to trace copyright holders, but if any items requiring clearance have unwittingly been included, the publisher will be pleased to make amends at the earliest possible opportunity.

University of Cambridge International Examinations is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group. Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.