

GENERAL ORDINATION EXAMINATION - 1991

Please review the Practical Instructions before you begin work on this question and again before you put your answer in final form.

SET I (OPEN BOOK) Thursday, January 3, 9:00 a.m to 5:00 p.m.

(This question focusses on the areas of History, Liturgics, Theory and Practice of Ministry. Additional areas are Theology, Scripture, and Contemporary Society.)

You plan to initiate a catechumenate and baptize adults at Easter, and you plan to baptize infants at Pentecost.

Answer all three sections: A, one of the two parts of B, and C.

A. Prepare for distribution to your congregation a 1000 - 1500 word article about the catechumenate. Include the following:

1. A description, with reference to cultural contexts, of the practice of the early church
 - (a) before the Edict of Toleration (Apostolic Tradition of Hippolytus) and
 - (b) after the Edict of Toleration (Ambrose, Cyril, et.al.)
2. Reasons for the renewal of the catechumenate in the church today.

B. Answer one of the following:

1. Outline a program for the training and formation of catechumens.

OR

2. Outline steps that will be taken in the Easter Season to incorporate the newly initiated and to prepare parents and godparents for the infant baptisms at Pentecost.

C. Write a sermon appropriate to this occasion, based on one of the Gospels for the principal service on Pentecost, Year B.

1875-1900: The Early Years of the Library

With the arrival of the first settlers in 1875, the library was established in the basement of the First Congregational Church. The first library was a small collection of 100 books.

1875-1885: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1885-1895: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1895-1900: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1900-1905: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1905-1910: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1910-1915: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1915-1920: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1920-1930: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1930-1940: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1940-1950: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1950-1960: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1960-1970: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1970-1980: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1980-1990: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

1990-2000: The First Library, located in the basement of the First Congregational Church.

GENERAL ORDINATION EXAMINATION - 1991

Please review the **Practical Instructions** before you begin work on this question and again before you put your answer in final form.

SET II (OPEN BOOK) Friday, January 4, 9:00 a.m to 12 Noon.

(These questions focus on the areas of Ethics, Scripture, and Contemporary Society.)

Answer either A or B.

A. The diocese to which you belong is planning a program for raising consciousness about environmental issues.

1. In response to preliminary publicity, several people ask you why the Church should be involved in such matters. What (briefly) will you say to them?
2. In the diocese some critics complain that the Church is at the root of our ecological problems because of its teaching that human beings have dominion over the rest of creation.

Write an essay of about 1500 words for the diocesan newspaper on Christian faith and the natural order, in which you:

- (a) describe the Scriptural sources of the problems these critics have identified
- (b) identify the moral conflicts involved
- (c) indicate the challenges that a contemporary doctrine of creation and redemption must take into account, and
- (d) outline resources from the Christian tradition to address these challenges.

OR

B. You are the vicar of a small church in a small town facing a number of problems:

- The major employer in the region is a paper mill.
- Labor seeks to maintain job security and current benefits.
- Byproducts from the mill exceed government anti-pollution regulations.
- Concerned and committed environmentalists are active in the area.
- Management is considering closing the mill in light of the demands of others.

Write an essay of about 1500 words for a parish mailing on the role of the Church in this situation. Develop your essay in terms of God's justice and a theology of work, so as to include:

- (a) the interests of each group;
- (b) the moral justification of these interests; and
- (c) the specific actions you would propose that your congregation take.

GENERAL ORDINATION EXAMINATION - 1991

Please review the Practical Instructions before you begin work on this question and again before you put your answer in final form.

SET III (OPEN BOOK) Friday, January 4, 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

(Both questions focus on the areas of Scripture, History, Theology, and the Theory and Practice of Ministry.)

Answer either Question A (this side) or Question B. (other side).

A. You are a transitional deacon. Throughout your diaconate, a committee of parishioners has been reflecting with you on your ministry and is now helping you prepare for your ordination to the priesthood. In reviewing the ordination rite, the group is struck by this declaration:

I solemnly declare that I do believe the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments to be the Word of God, and to contain all things necessary to salvation. (BCP p. 526)

Your committee raises the following questions:

1. What does it mean that the Holy Scriptures are the Word of God?
2. If the Scriptures contain all things necessary to salvation, how have the Church and in particular the Anglican communion determined what those "things" are? What are some of them? Can they be found anywhere besides Scripture?
3. Finally, your committee asks, what are the implications of your answers for your ministry among us? Tell us what you will do as a priest because of your understandings of these issues, and what you will expect us as lay people to do.

Respond to the committee's questions in no more than 1500 words.

OR answer Question B on the other side.

B. You are the rector of a parish of 150 communicants in a small, semi-rural town. The local newspaper has published a guest column written by the pastor of a local church. The column contains the following statement:

Let me shockingly inform you truthfully that most churches and pastors do not really believe that the whole Bible is the only authoritative, inerrant, infallible, inspired word of God Almighty to man. Simply stated, they only believe in part of the Bible, the part they themselves agree with. Some preachers will deceitfully say that the Bible just "contains" or can "become" the Word of God, but they will not boldly affirm that it simply "is" --- without any reservations --- the very words of God (Revelation 22:18-19).

Jesus, Himself, said in John 5:39, "These are the Scriptures that testify about Me." Also in Acts 17:11 and 28:25, II Timothy 3:15-16, II Peter 1:21, and all through the Bible, God emphatically testifies that He has used human hands to pen His perfect book.

Folks, the Bible is either all from God as it claims (Jeremiah 30:2), or it is not from God at all. Believe it or burn it, but don't butter-up to it. (I Corinthians 15:1-22).

If your pastor (or church) really believes the Bible, he will faithfully teach you from it, forcefully train you to daily read it, earnestly teach you how to study it for yourself, compassionately lead you to receive comfort, peace, and power from its verses directly and not from cut poems and prayer books, and he will boldly preach Bible truth instead of man-made church tradition. If this is not a clear first impression of your church, then it really believes (by practice) that the Bible is a lie (Matthew 15:1-9).

1. Assess in no more than about 500 words the use of scriptural citations in the statement above.
2. The newspaper's editor has invited your comments in an article of no more than 1000 words. Write the article, indicating Anglican views of biblical authority, of the inspiration and interpretation of Scripture, and of so-called "man-made church tradition" as a guide to understanding the Bible as the Word of God. As did the original writer, you should base your answer insofar as possible on biblical texts and ideas, as well as on the Church's teaching about them.

GENERAL ORDINATION EXAMINATION - 1991

Please review the **Practical Instructions** before you begin work on this question and again before you put your answer in final form.

SET IV (OPEN BOOK) Monday, January 7, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

(This question focuses on the areas of Theology, Scripture, and Church History.)

Your bishop has asked you to prepare your congregation for the "Decade of Evangelism." Write a series of three essays in which you address the following three questions:

1. Distinguish (in approximately 500 words) among evangelism, mission, and proselytism. Include in your essay your definitions of conversion and renewal.
2. Explore (in approximately 1000 words) the role of Scripture in the evangelistic enterprise. Consider in your answer the following questions:

How did Judaism contribute to Christian mission and evangelism?
(include in your answer references to the Hebrew Scripture)

What does the New Testament teach us about the relationship of evangelism to the Kingdom of God?

How will your study of Scripture shape your conduct of evangelistic ministry?

3. Choose one example of contrasting modes of evangelism from the following periods of history listed on the other side of this page. Write an essay of approximately 1000 words which:

- (a) provides a brief description of the historical contexts for the contrasted efforts in evangelism
- (b) analyzes theologically the principal methods of evangelization used
- (c) evaluates the relative effectiveness of the efforts in their respective eras, and
- (d) states what we can learn about evangelism from this past experience of the Church.

TURN THE PAGE, PLEASE

LIST OF HISTORICAL EXAMPLES FOR SET IV, QUESTION 3

A. Pope Gregory I's & St. Augustine's mission to the English,

AND

the Anglo-saxon mission to the peoples and tribes of northern Europe.

OR

B. Implications of Luther's assertion of "justification by grace through faith" as central to the proclamation of Gospel,

AND

the efforts of a Tridentine artist/architect (e.g. Michelangelo, Caravaggio, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, Bernini, Palladio, El Greco).

OR

C. The appeal of Joseph Butler on behalf of Christianity to its enlightened critics,

AND

John Wesley's method for addressing the Gospel and its implications to the unchurched masses of a nascently industrial society.

OR

D. The missionary methods and efforts of the Jesuits in the Far East and South America

AND

the evangelistic efforts characterizing the Great Awakening on the North American seaboard.

GENERAL ORDINATION EXAMINATION - 1991

Please review the **Practical Instructions** before you begin work on this question and again before you put your answer in final form.

SET V (OPEN BOOK) Tuesday, January 8, 9:00 a.m. to 12 Noon.

(This question focusses on the area of the Theory and Practice of Ministry. Additional areas are Theology, History, Scripture, Liturgics, Ethics and Contemporary Society.)

1. In the light of your work yesterday, write a 500 word essay on your understanding of evangelism.

2. In an essay of about 1000 words addressed to your congregation:
 - (a) Identify four components of an Anglican strategy for evangelism.
 - (b) For each of these components provide a specific proposal for the parish to act upon.
 - (c) Indicate how each proposal both proclaims the Gospel and respects individual conscience and cultural integrity.

and $\sigma^2 = \sigma^2_{\text{obs}} = \sigma^2_{\text{obs}} + \sigma^2_{\text{sys}} + \sigma^2_{\text{stat}}$ is the total variance. The χ^2 statistic is then given by

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{\sigma^2} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mu_i)^2 \quad (1)$$

where y_i is the observed value and μ_i is the theoretical value.

It is often necessary to include a correction for the variance of the mean. This is done by dividing the variance of the mean by the number of observations. The resulting variance is then given by

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mu_i)^2 \quad (2)$$

where y_i is the observed value and μ_i is the theoretical value.

It is often necessary to include a correction for the variance of the mean. This is done by dividing the variance of the mean by the number of observations. The resulting variance is then given by

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mu_i)^2 \quad (3)$$

where y_i is the observed value and μ_i is the theoretical value.

It is often necessary to include a correction for the variance of the mean. This is done by dividing the variance of the mean by the number of observations. The resulting variance is then given by

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mu_i)^2 \quad (4)$$

where y_i is the observed value and μ_i is the theoretical value.

It is often necessary to include a correction for the variance of the mean. This is done by dividing the variance of the mean by the number of observations. The resulting variance is then given by

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mu_i)^2 \quad (5)$$

where y_i is the observed value and μ_i is the theoretical value.

It is often necessary to include a correction for the variance of the mean. This is done by dividing the variance of the mean by the number of observations. The resulting variance is then given by

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mu_i)^2 \quad (6)$$

where y_i is the observed value and μ_i is the theoretical value.

It is often necessary to include a correction for the variance of the mean. This is done by dividing the variance of the mean by the number of observations. The resulting variance is then given by

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mu_i)^2 \quad (7)$$

where y_i is the observed value and μ_i is the theoretical value.

It is often necessary to include a correction for the variance of the mean. This is done by dividing the variance of the mean by the number of observations. The resulting variance is then given by

$$\sigma^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \mu_i)^2 \quad (8)$$

GENERAL ORDINATION EXAMINATION - 1991

SET VI (CLOSED BOOK) Tuesday, January 8, 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Short Answer and Coffee Hour questions.

Instructions: Enter your Examination Number above and on each page. Do these **Short Answer** questions first. Use one or two, or a very few words. Please use a **BLACK** pen. Answer on these question sheets and hand them in with your answers to the **Coffee Hour** questions printed on the back of page 3.

SCRIPTURE

1. What prophet said, "I am a man of unclean lips and dwell in the midst of a people of unclean lips"? _____
2. In which Gospel is "immediately" used 42 times? _____
3. In which Gospel is the "Book of Signs" found? _____
4. Abraham had two sons, Isaac and (name the other son) _____
5. Who had a dream of a ladder reaching to heaven? _____
6. Who led the Israelites over the Jordan into the Promised Land? _____
7. In which book do you find the story of Balaam's ass? _____
8. In which book do you find the story of Samson? _____
9. Who visited Solomon because of stories of his wisdom? _____
10. Who was caught up in a chariot of fire? _____
11. Who told Naaman the Syrian how to be healed of leprosy? _____
12. Which prophet's wife left him to become a Temple prostitute? _____
13. Which prophet was carried off into Egypt after the destruction of Jerusalem in 587 B.C. _____
14. What was the name of the eunuch who returned from the Persian Court to direct the restoration of Jerusalem? _____

Short Answer Questions continue on the reverse.

15. Which book contains the Parable of the Good Samaritan _____

16. Which book speaks of calling the elders to anoint the sick? _____

17. What was the name of the Centurion to whom Peter was sent? _____

18. On the Mount of Transfiguration who appeared with Jesus? _____

19. In which book do you find Jesus' dialogue with Nicodemus? _____

20. In which book is Jesus described as a "priest after the order of Melchizedek?" _____

21. Which book describes Jesus' washing of his disciples feet? _____

22. In what city were the disciples "first called Christians"? _____

23. Who hoped to go on a missionary journey to Spain? _____

24. Who asked the question, "What is truth?" _____

25. Which book speaks of bishop and deacons? _____

HISTORY (including Theology and Liturgics)

1. _____ is known as "the Father of Church History."

2. _____ is known as "the Father of English History."

3. _____ founded the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

4. In 663 or 664 England was brought more fully into the Roman orbit when the date of Easter to be used in England was decided at _____

5. As a Member of Parliament, who was able to bring his Evangelical beliefs into the secular world especially in opposition to the slave trade? _____

6. As Archbishop of Canterbury under Charles I, who tried to impose liturgical conformity on the Church of England? _____

7. What legislation of 1534 made Henry VIII "Supreme Head of the Church of England?" _____

8. The heretical doctrine that one can move toward salvation by one's own efforts, apart from divine grace, is _____

9. The heresy that declared invalid the sacraments conferred by an "unworthy cleric" is _____

10. At which General Church Council was the heresy of Arianism first condemned? _____

11. What medieval theologian wrote *Summa Theologica*? _____

12. "The Teaching of the Lord to the Gentiles through the Twelve Apostles" is better known as _____

13. The first known Christian martyr in England was _____

14. Who wrote "Against Heresies" opposing gnosticism? _____

15. Who may bless oil of Chrism for use at Baptisms? _____

16. St. Augustine's theory of history is contained chiefly in what book? _____

17. The idea of "development of doctrine" is associated with what Oxford theologian turned Roman Catholic? _____

18. *Lux Mundi*, a collection of essays influential in shaping modern Anglican thought, was edited by what 19th century - 20th century monk-theologian? _____

19. Who wrote *The Shape of the Liturgy*? _____

20. What is the name of the heresy which denies full divinity to the person of Jesus Christ? _____

21. Which early 19th century German theologian has been called "The Father of Modern Protestant Theology"? _____

22. Name one of the Cappadocian Fathers. _____

23. Anselm of Canterbury is especially known for proposing which argument for the existence of God? _____

24. Who is the theologian most responsible for the final triumph of Nicaea? _____

25. Who attempted to undercut the Deist movement by publishing his book *The Analogy of Religion*? _____

Please review the **Practical Instructions** before you begin work on this question.

COFFEE HOUR QUESTIONS Answer on separate paper. Label each page of answers with your Examination Number and **CH1, CH2**, etc. Answers should be in the form of a simulated response to the questioner.

1. "My friend in another Episcopal parish tells me that they have a new Prayer Book that uses inclusive language. We are just getting used to the 1979 Book. What's going on? Are we changing the Prayer Book again?"
2. "My children refuse to go to church and my grandchildren are not baptized. Could I get them baptized here without my children's permission? I know my grandchildren should be baptized and this seems like my only option. Could I baptize them myself? I know the Prayer Book says something about lay people being able to baptize."
3. "We had some friends over for dinner last night, and in our discussion about the Persian Gulf situation someone mentioned something about a 'just war theory.' What does that mean? What's the difference between a just war and an unjust war?"
4. "I can't believe that a loving God would condemn anyone to hell. Don't you think that ultimately everyone will be saved?"
5. "I heard someone say, 'You can be a Buddhist and a Christian at the same time.' How is that possible?"
6. "A Roman Catholic priest I know says that the Episcopal Church has a utilitarian approach to morality. What is that? Is it true?"
7. "One version of the Apostles' Creed says, 'He was conceived by the Holy Ghost.' The other one says, 'He was conceived by the power of the Holy Spirit.' What is the difference?"
8. A teenager asks, "Why pray for the dead? What good does it do them?"
9. An excited parishioner says, "The State lottery is going to hit ten million dollars this week. Wouldn't it be a good idea for the Church to buy a few lottery tickets?"
10. "I was just reading Rabbi Kushner's book, *When Bad Things Happen to Good People*. Can't God prevent our suffering?"