

Dietrich Bonhoeffer

1	What years did Bonhoeffer's life span?	1906-1945
2	Where was he from?	Germany
3	What experience influences his theology?	He lived through Nazi Germany and WW2
4	Whose teaching did he use as an influence? =	Karl Barth
5	What were his three theological principles?	The wholly other God is revealed fully in Jesus Jesus is also fully human and for us Humans are social being and the best expression of this is found in community
6	How did he die?	He was executed by the Nazi's for his role in the resistance and his plot to kill Hitler

Duty to God and the state

1	What is duty to Bonhoeffer?	What you must do for God
2	What is the state and Bonhoeffer's view on it?	The state is the government or country control- he found it corruptible
3	What is civil disobedience?	Christian duty is more important than your duty to the state
4	What did Bonhoeffer teach about civil disobedience?	Christians must always put their duty to God first
5	What are the implications for Christians?	Christians must give in to what they think is right and follow God's will
6	What are all ethics about according to Bonhoeffer?	Discovering the will of God

Church

1	What is Religionless Christianity?	The idea of removing traditional set in the way Christianity
2	What was the name of Bonhoeffer's church?	The Confessing Church
3	What declaration was he apart of?	Barmen Declaration 1934
4	Where was his religious community?	Finkenwalde- ran an illegal seminary. It was closed in 1937 by the Gestapo as only Arians could train
5	What is spiritual discipline to Bonhoeffer?	Prayer-centered, Bible-based, simple, focused on the whole-person, communal and action based

Discipleship

1	What is cheap grace?	The idea that grace is easy to obtain
2	What is costly grace?	The gift of grace demands a response of true sacrificial discipleship
3	What elements of grace does Bonhoeffer reject?	He rejects cheap grace and advocates costly grace
4	What must Christians fully accept according to Bonhoeffer?	The leadership and teachings of Jesus
5	What is solidarity?	The idea Christians 'must be for others'
6	What is his teaching on suffering?	Christians must suffer as Jesus did for the faith. Suffering is a part of being Christian

Key Vocabulary

Religionless Christianity	Bonhoeffer's idea that Christianity should get rid of old-fashioned ideas and separate itself from ideologies
Costly grace	The idea that the free gift of grace demands a response of true, sacrificial discipleship- total abandonment to Christ and to be Christ like in your attitude
Civil disobedience	The concept that your Christian Duty is more important than your duty to the state. Jesus too showed civil disobedience.
Solidarity	The idea that Christians must be 'for others'
Discipleship	Following the life and example of Jesus
Passion	Jesus' suffering at the end of his life

Dietrich Bonhoeffer used experiences with the rise of Nazism to explore how Christian life can be expressed. His Christianity was radical and re-examined the relationship between church and state. His beliefs and action ultimately cost him his life.



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Key Vocabulary

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Costly grace

Civil disobedience

Solidarity

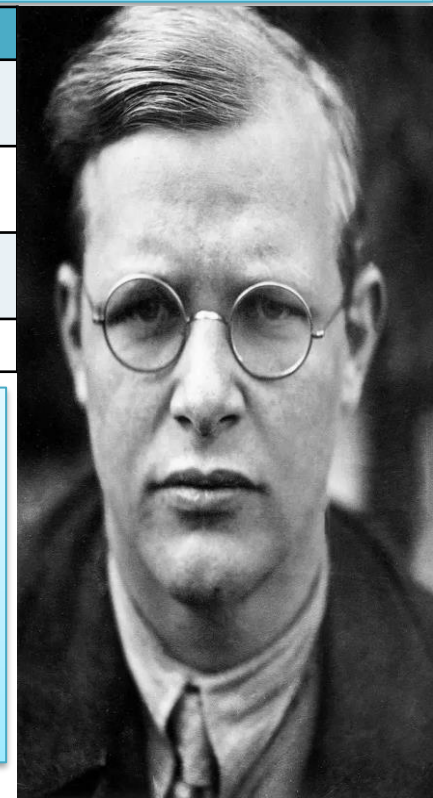
Discipleship

Passion



Christian Moral action

Key word	Definitions
Religionless Christianity	Bonhoeffer's idea that Christianity should get rid of old-fashioned ideas and separate itself from ideologies
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Civil disobedience	The concept that your Christian Duty is more important than your duty to the state. Jesus too showed civil disobedience.
Solidarity	The idea that Christians must be 'for others'



The cost of discipleship:

Grade: Bonhoeffer rejects that Grace is easy to obtain, this is cheap grace. Instead:

- Full accept Jesus and his teachings,
- Do anything to reach the Kingdom of God
- Costly grace means obeying God totally

Christians must be prepared to suffer for their faith

Solidarity:

Bonhoeffer believed that the church is for others, solidarity must be expressed by everyone. Christians must speak out against injustice. Jesus took the action first approach so should Christians

Dietrich Bonhoeffer (1906-1945) used his experiences in Nazi Germany to develop his theology on Christian living.

He had three core theological teachings:

1. The Wholly other God is revealed through Jesus
2. Jesus is fully human and 'for us'
3. Humans are social beings and the best expression of this is in church community

The confessing church and Bonhoeffer's role:

The church met in 1934 to write the Barmen Declaration with Karl Barth. They wrote that:

- Jesus is the only true leader
- Only following the teachings of Jesus
- Other ideologies have no authority over someone other than the church



Church at Finklewalde

- Prayer centred
- Bible-based
- Simple
- Focused on the whole person
- Communal
- Action-based

What the spec says

The teaching and example of Dietrich Bonhoeffer on:	Bonhoeffer's teaching on the relationship of church and state
Duty to God and duty to the state	Obedience, leadership and doing God's will Justification of civil disobedience
Church as community and source of spiritual discipline	Bonhoeffer's role in the Confessing Church and his own religious community in Finklewalde
The cost of discipleship	Bonhoeffer's teaching on ethics and action, including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Costly grace, Sacrifice and suffering, Solidarity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whether or not Christians should practise civil disobedience • Whether or not it is possible always to know God's will • Whether or not Bonhoeffer puts too much emphasis on suffering • Whether or not Bonhoeffer's theology has relevance today 	

Duty to God

DB taught the church was more important than the state, and therefore can on occasions be ignored as one's duty to God supersedes that of the state. **Following God's will over the state is classed as a radical ethic.**

All actions must follow the will of God:

- Through action you will work out the will of God
- Give in to what is right
- Proper Christian response is in the example of Jesus