

Alienation and exploitation			Preferential option for the poor			Key Vocabulary	
1	What is Praxis?	Understanding a situation and then brining about change through action	1	What is the preferential option for the poor?	The idea the needs of the poor must be prioritised at all times	Praxis	Understanding a situation and then bringing about change in it; a critical reflective process that moves from theory to action
2	What is alienation?	The estrangement of people from what they are meant to be.	2	Which five ways can it be justified?	God is a living God Jesus worked for the poor We will be judged on our treatment of the poor Thee first apostles looked after the poor Christians should transform society		
3	What is exploitation?	Being abused and use as a means to and end	3	Which parable is the core teaching for the concept?	The sheep and the goats	Alienation	The estrangement of people from what they are meant to be; degrading a person into a thing or object or making a person give up their proper place in society
4	What is capitalism?	an economic and political system in which a country’s trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.					
5	What is socialism?	a political and economic theory of social organization which advocates that the means of production, distribution, and exchange should be owned or regulated by the community as a whole.	4	What is orthodoxy?	Right belief, the official beliefs of the church	Reversal	The idea that justice in the kingdom of God is about reversing the opportunities of those on earth
6	How does Marx think we can change society?	Through action and revolution	5	What is orthopraxis?	Right action		
			6	What is the kingdom of God?	Heaven, what should be the aim to achieve		
Social Sin			Liberation theology			Hermeneutic of suspicion	The process of interpreting the Bible by asking questions that have not been asked before to challenge traditional or official interpretations; in the context of liberation theology, its focus is on economic motivations.
1	What is structural sin for Marx?	Poor people being under an oppressive power and control. Sin that has been brought about by society	1	What does Christianity believe needs to happen?	A change in the system to liberate the oppressed		
2	How has original sin impacted social sin?	People believe they are born into original, they are familiar with the concept of sin and corrupted by it	2	What do they think is required to make change?	Spiritual liberation and a physical liberation	Preferential option for the poor	The idea that the needs of the poor must be prioritised at all times
3	What is hermeneutic suspicion?	The process of interpreting the Bible by asking questions and challenging tradition	3	Which element of Luke’s Gospel do they embrace?	The concept of reversal, the idea of social revolution		
4	What did the meeting in Latin American Bishops	In 1979, the meeting made the following points: The church should challenge structural and personal sin The church should no mirror oppression Church needs to refined itself in community, not as an institution	4	Name three key scholars	Gustavo Gutierrez John Paul II Oscar Romero	Orthopraxis	Right actions
			5	Give two ways LT uses Marxism enough	It cannot loose sight of its religious teachings and Jesus Marxism has not worked yet in practice but has supported ideology		
			6	Give two ways LT does not use Marxism enough	LT is a more gentle approach not revolutionary Fear of atheism has reduced impact	Orthodoxy	Right belief; the official beliefs of the church



Liberation theology believes that the Christian must not stand back; the class struggle is too great. Structural sin is the ultimate form of alienation because every member of society is alienated. This is similar to Original Sin- humans are corrupted and need to break away from it.

**Alienation and exploitation**

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|---|--------------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | What is Praxis?                            |  |
| 2 | What is alienation?                        |  |
| 3 | What is exploitation?                      |  |
| 4 | What is capitalism?                        |  |
| 5 | What is socialism?                         |  |
| 6 | How does Marx think we can change society? |  |

**Social Sin**

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|---|------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | What is structural sin for Marx?               |  |
| 2 | How has original sin impacted social sin?      |  |
| 3 | What is hermeneutic suspicion?                 |  |
| 4 | What did the meeting in Latin American Bishops |  |

**Preferential option for the poor**

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|---|-----------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | What is the preferential option for the poor?       |  |
| 2 | Which five ways can it be justified?                |  |
| 3 | Which parable is the core teaching for the concept? |  |
| 4 | What is orthodoxy?                                  |  |
| 5 | What is orthopraxis?                                |  |
| 6 | What is the kingdom of God?                         |  |

**Liberation theology**

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|---|-------------------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | What does Christianity believe needs to happen? |  |
| 2 | What do they think is required to make change?  |  |
| 3 | Which element of Luke's Gospel do they embrace? |  |
| 4 | Name three key scholars                         |  |
| 5 | Give two ways LT uses Marxism enough            |  |
| 6 | Give two ways LT does not use Marxism enough    |  |

**Key Vocabulary**

Praxis

Alienation

Reversal

Hermeneutic of suspicion

Preferential option for the poor

Orthopraxis

Orthodoxy



## Liberation Theology

Key word	Definition
Praxis	Understanding a situation and then bringing about change in it; a critical reflective process that moves from theory to action
Alienation	The estrangement of people from what they are meant to be; degrading a person into a thing or object or making a person give up their proper place in society
Reversal	The idea that justice in the kingdom of God is about reversing the opportunities of those on earth
Hermeneutic of suspicion	The process of interpreting the Bible by asking questions that have not been asked before to challenge traditional or official interpretations; in the context of liberation theology, its focus is on economic motivations.
Preferential option for the poor	The idea that the needs of the poor must be prioritised at all times
Orthopraxis	Right actions
Orthodoxy	Right belief; the official beliefs of the church

### Marx teaching:

They are underpinned by the idea of Praxis:

- Society is constantly changing through history- going through conflict, stability and conflict.
- Change comes about through analysing a situation
- Then working out the reason behind
- Then changing it

### Alienation and exploitation:

- Religion and belief in God has brainwashed people into thinking that God is the cause behind change.
- Religion teaches some people are born to rule over others. This alienates people.
- Capitalism is driven by profit
- The production line makes everyone depersonalised



### Has liberation theology engaged enough with Marxism?

- Marxism is a tool to develop LT but as its secular LT separates itself.
- But is it too secular? Think does it question itself enough

"We know that every effort to improve society, above all when society is so full of injustice and sin, is an effort that God blesses; that God wants; that God demands of us."

*Archbishop Oscar Romero*



HUFF POST

### What the spec says: The relationship of liberation theology and Marx-

Marx's teaching on alienation and exploitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alienation occurs when humans are dehumanised and unable to live fulfilling lives</li> <li>• Exploitation occurs when humans are treated as objects and used as a means to an end</li> </ul>
Liberation theology's use of Marx to analyse social sin	Liberation theology's use of Marxist analysis to analyse the deeper or 'structural' causes of social sin that have resulted in poverty, violence and injustice; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Capitalism</li> <li>✓ Institutions</li> </ul>
Liberation theology's teaching on the 'preferential option for the poor'	The view that Gospel demands that Christians must give priority to the poor and act in solidarity with them, including implications of this: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Placing rights action before church teaching</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Whether Christian ethics should engage with atheist and secular ideologies</li> <li>• Whether or not Christianity tackles social issues more effectively than Marxism</li> <li>• Whether or not liberation theology has engaged with Marxism fully enough</li> <li>• Whether or not it is right for Christians to prioritise one group over another</li> </ul>	

**Gustavo Gutiérrez**, (born June 8, 1928, Lima, Peru), Roman Catholic theologian and Dominican priest who is considered the father of liberation theology, which emphasizes a Christian duty to aid the poor and oppressed through involvement in civic and political affairs. ... He earned a doctorate in theology at Lyon in 1985.

