

Christian Thought Knowledge Organisers

- Jesus Christ
- Christian Moral Principles
- Christian Moral Action
- Gender and society
- Gender and theology
- Liberation theology
- Augustine
- Death and afterlife
- Knowledge of God's existence
- Pluralism and theology
- Pluralism and society
- Secularisation



Jesus as the Son of God			Jesus as a Liberator			Key Vocabulary	
1	What does divinity mean?	The divine aspect of Jesus, godly	1	What is a liberator?	Someone who frees people from oppression	Divinity	The part of Jesus that is God
2	What are the three persons of the trinity?	Father-God Son-Jesus Spirit-Holy Spirit	2	How did Jesus challenge political authority?	He made political statements and told people not to pay tax to Rome	Repent	To turn your life in a new direction, away from your past life
3	What was special about Jesus conception?	It was an immaculate conception meaning God created Jesus in the wombs of Mary and she remained a virgin- divine experience not human	3	How did Jesus challenge the religious authorities?	He didn't follow the religious laws and suggested he was God	forgive	To let go of past anger and move on in life
4	How is the father son relationship shown?	Jesus calls God 'Abba' meaning daddy. He prays to God and says 'I am' meaning God	4	How does The women with the flow of blood show Jesus as a liberator?	You can be liberated from illness and sin by having faith and following Jesus	Liberator	Someone who frees a person or group of people
5	How to miracles show Jesus is the son of God?	It shows that Jesus has the power of God to perform divine acts	5	How does the good Samaritan show Jesus is a liberator?	Jesus shows we should not discriminate and that everyone is equal	Docetism	Jesus only appeared human, it was a veil
6	How does the resurrection show Jesus' divinity?	Proves that Jesus has power over death and that he fulfils his role as the saviour. Shows he is more than just human, he is also divine .	6	Why did the Zealots want Jesus to be a liberator?	They wanted him to be a political leader with a military style to regain power from the Romans	Adoptionism	Idea Jesus was adopted by God at his baptism, God then left Jesus to die on the cross as a human
Jesus as a teacher of wisdom			Jesus the divine			Arianism	The idea God the son was less important than God the father
1	What does Jesus teach about repentance?	You need to repent for your sins to turn your life into a better direction and received forgiveness	1	How Jesus model divinity?	He fulfilled prophecy and follows Gods commands	Nestorianism	Jesus was not fully divine. It was condemned by the church.
2	What does Jesus teach about forgiveness?	You must ask for forgiveness of sins sincerely and forgive those who have done wrong towards you.	2	How does his birth show divinity?	God created Jesus not humans	Son of God	Terms for Jesus that emphasises he is God incarnate
3	What does Jesus teach about the law?	Jesus came to fulfil the law not replace it, Christians need to be more faithful than the law	3	What dos it mean that Jesus existed but was not born?	Jesus is eternal as he is part of the trinity	Rabbi	A Jewish teacher
4	What does Jesus teach about anger?	You need to let go of anger and make peace with everyone. Be pure in mind.	4	Why is 'I am' important?	It means God, jesus used it to show he was God himself	Hypostatic union	The belief Jesus is both fully human and fully divine
5	What does Jesus teach about adultery and divorce?	You cannot commit adultery it is a grave sin, divorce should be the last resort but is allowed if the sin of adultery is committed.	5	How does his death show divinity?	He died for humanities salvation	Homoousius	Of the same substance
6	What does Jesus teach about revenge and enemies?	Turn the other cheek, love your enemies and go the extra mile to reconcile.				Word	The Greek logos, another name for Jesus
						Redemption	The act of saving or being saved from sin or error
						Incarnation	God becoming flesh in Jesus
						Zealot	Jewish political/ military movement
						Messiah	Jesus, means the anointed one who rises against oppression

The Bible as the only source of authority		
1	What is propositional revelation?	The idea that God reveals Godself through truth statements
2	How is the Bible seen by Christians?	Some see it as the direct word of God, other see it as a collection of works from others who have had it revealed to them by God.
3	What is Theonomous ethics?	God centred and Bible centered for moral teaching
4	What is the 'favoured' approach to analysing the Bible?	Using the Bible as a whole not picking and choosing
5	Give one strength of theonomous ethics.	Gives clear guidance that cannot be questioned
6	Give one weakness of theonomous ethics	It contains many different styles of writing that was written within its context.

Bible, church and reason		
1	What is heteronomous ethics?	Ethics taken from a variety of different sources
2	Why does heteronomous reject only theonomous ethics?	They believe the Bible has been created using reason and church authority so all methods should be used
3	What do protestants say about church authority?	Church brings the Bible into modern context and allows correct interpretation and understanding
4	What do Catholics says about church authority?	Jesus gave the church authority, humans a sinful and need extra guidance to use the Bible correctly
5	How is reason used?	Reasons allows humans and the church to understand Gods revelation
6	What is non-propositional revelation?	God does not reveal through statements so it needs interpretation

Love as the only ethical principle		
1	What is agape?	Self sacrificing unconditional love
2	What does the Bible say about Agape?	The love Jesus has for humanity, directed towards everyone and you must make yourself a servant to it
3	What are autonomous ethics?	Authority is places on the individual
4	What did Jesus say at the sermon on the mount?	Jesus said how to out the 10 commandments into practice using the command of love
5	What did Paul Tillich say?	Love is the central precept that grows in wisdom of the past
6	How is autonomous ethics different from theonomous and heteronomous ethics?	Its person centred and based on the individual. The others are church and bible centered and authority is outward.

Christian Ethics: Distinctive, personal, communal		
1	What does incarnation mean?	God becoming human in Jesus Christ
2	Which ethics takes the deontological approach?	Theonomous ethics
3	What is the personal approach?	Emphasis on the individual and their approach to the bible and church
4	What does distinctive mean?	Christianity calls for people to be counter cultural and challenge the wrongs in society. This is distinctive to the religion
5	What is the communal approach?	The Bible and church should be shared as a community
6	Which scholar explored the communal approach?	Dietrich Bonhoeffer

Key Vocabulary	
Morals	A set of principles linked to doing right actions
Theonomous ethics	God centred ethics, what God commanded is what is important, humans sinned because of the fall
Heteronomous ethics	There are a variety of resources to take authority from, the Bible is important but authority can come from the church and reason
Autonomous ethics	The authority is places on the individual, Christian decisions are ethical decisions made by Christians .
Propositional revelation	The idea that God reveals himself in truth statements.
Conscience	The inner sense of right and wrong in a person, sometimes described as an internal voice
Non-propositional revelation	God does not reveal himself through truth statements, so the revelation might need interpretation
Agape	The unconditional love God has God humans that humans need to try to reflect
Incarnation	God becoming a human being in Jesus Christ
Deontological	Duty-based approaches to ethics



It can be argued that religion is as characterised by its morals as it is by its beliefs. There are many approaches to morals within Christianity, with the differences often being celebrated, however for some these differences cause controversy and confusion.

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.



Gender and gender roles		
1	What is patriarchy mean?	Male dominated society where men have more power than women
2	What did Mary Wollstonecraft publish?	A vindication for the rights of women 1792
3	When were women allowed to vote and get the pill?	1928 vote was given, 1967 birth control was allowed
4	What approach do Aquinas and Aristotle hold toward women?	Men are superior and women are defective
5	What does Christian leadership suggest?	Men and women are equal
6	What were the three historical waves of feminism?	1 st - 1920's right to vote 2 nd - 1960's right to thy self 3 rd - 1990's gender identity

Christian teachings on gender		
1	What happened in the creation story?	Man was made and women was to be his companion
2	What was the original sin? Why is eve blamed?	Eve disobeyed God and was the first to eat the forbidden fruit
3	What does Ephesians say about wives?	They should obey and serve their husbands
4	What is the role of the husband in Ephesians?	They should love their wives and be their leaders
5	How did Pope John Paul help gender equality?	He emphasised the need to respect women
6	What is the Mulieris Dignitatem?	Letter written by Pope John Paul in 1988 outlining the importance of women in Christianity

Motherhood/parenthood		
1	What does the Mulieris Dignitatem say about motherhood?	Motherhood is a natural progression from marriage and a role held with the highest respect, those such as Mary should be revered as mothers
2	What issues are there within the Mulieris Dignitatem?	Its suggested women should be mothers or virgins only
3	What is a more liberal approach to motherhood?	Motherhood should be a choice and removed from the definition of women
4	What did Simone de Beauvoir say?	Overtime women have allowed themselves to be made inferior. Modern should be who they want to be, mother or not.
5	Give two ways motherhood is liberating for women	Fulfilling a biological purpose They can help develop the next generation
6	Given two ways motherhood is restrictive of women	Women give up their lives and bodies to become mothers Can be a waste of intellect and potential staying at home

Different types of family		
1	What is the traditional Christian family?	Married mother and father living with their children together
2	What is the Biblical family model?	It varies, some men in the OT have several wives, some have concubines. Mainly it is heterosexual parents with their children.
3	What Is a liberal Christian view on family?	As long as the children are loved and taught about Christianity and the parents are loved and happy any family is accepted.
4	What does the Catholic Church teach?	Only heterosexual families are allowed, Children should be created in a marriage only. Marriages should include children.
5	What is the culturally determined argument?	That family is seen as a microcosm of society- those that mirror it are more likely to work.

Key Vocabulary	
Feminism	the advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes.
Gender biology	Sex refers to biological differences between males and females. For example, chromosomes (female XX, male XY), reproductive organs (ovaries, testes), hormones (oestrogen, testosterone)
Gender identification	The gender a person chooses to identify as, this does not need to match biological sex
Gender expression	the way in which a person expresses their gender identity, typically through their appearance, dress, and behaviour
Socialisation	Learning to behave in a way that is deemed acceptable in society
Patriarchal society	Male dominated and male ran society

Christianity has had a turbulent history when it comes to gender and its treatment of women. Arguably it has gone backwards with Jesus being more inclusive than the church is now. This has led to debate and controversy.



Challenge to the warrior messiah expectation

1	What does she think there was no expectation of?	The incarnation of God or salvation through sacrifice
2	What was Jesus not?	A military leader
3	What did Jesus reject?	Patriarchal God-talk

God as female wisdom

1	What is female wisdom called?	Sophia
2	Where is wisdom portrayed as female?	The Old Testament of the Bible
3	What does Reuther say about it?	It has been lost by patriarchal structure

Jesus as the incarnation of wisdom

1	How should we recognise Jesus?	The feminine aspect of God
2	Where can Jesus as Sophia be found?	The Gospel of John- NT
3	What was not essential for Reuther?	Jesus being a male, he could have been female

Can a male saviour save women?

1	Two reasons why a male saviour can save women	Jesus was male by chance his gender is not important Jesus engaged with women as much as he did men- he intended to save women also
2	Two reasons why a male saviour cannot save women	If he is the perfect human then that means male Salvation means buying into a patriarchal religion and church

'If God is male then male is God'

1	What did she want as a radical feminist?	Leave established Christianity behind
2	What does 'male is God mean'?	Patriarchy has meant we view God in male terms
3	What needs to happen according to Daly?	God needs to be castrated

The 'Unholy' Trinity

1	What does she say on rape?	Patriarchal society has oppressed women and led to sexual violence
2	What does she say on Genocide?	Patriarchy has oppressed culture and led to genocide
3	What does she say about war?	Violence is based on a 'phallic mentality'

Spirituality experiences through nature

1	What verb is normally used for God?	Fixed male verb
2	What is 'Be-ing' for Daly?	Life being viewed as a spiritual process instead of aiming to be like God
3	How does Daly want to change spirituality?	By breaking away from old spirituality.

Daly on abandoning Christianity

1	What is the issue with language?	God can never be understood by gendered language
2	What is the fate for the church?	It needs to be rejected and replaced
3	What is the role of women in the change?	They need to have full control of the change

Key Vocabulary


Post-Christian theology	Religious thinking that abandons traditional Christian thought
Reform feminist theology	Religious thinking that seeks to change traditional thought
David messiah	A messiah figure based on the kingly military images of the OT
Servant king	An understanding of the Messiah that focuses on service rather than overlordship
Sophia	Greek for wisdom, personified in the female form
Theology	Studying God based around goddess'



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			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
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				
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.	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		
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.	5	What is orthopraxis?	Right action			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.
6	How does Marx think we can change society?	Through action and revolution	6	What is the kingdom of God?	Heaven, what should be the aim to achieve				
Social Sin			Liberation theology						
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	Preferential option for the poor	The idea that the needs of the poor must be prioritised at all times		
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			Orthopraxis	Right actions
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				
			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				



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.


Pre- and Post-Lapsarian			Original Sin and Society			Key Vocabulary	
1	Before the Fall?	Before the Fall, God, humans and nature had a harmonious relationship.	1	Authority?	Before the Fall, humans lived equally but after, they needed authority figures to control everyone’s concupiscence	Caritas	Selfless love
2	God and human?	Adam and Eve’s wills were aligned with God’s will. This was true freedom as they were not enslaved to desire and lust	2	Types of peace	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Authority helps us achieve earthly peace (temporary and with material interests) through virtues like self-control.Heavenly peace is eternal and selfless	Cupiditas	Selfish love/desire
2	Adam and Eve?	Lived in Concordia: married as friends and harmonious				Concordia	Harmonious friendship between Adam and Eve in Eden
3	The Fall?	Adam chose to will something different to God and prioritise his own will. This caused disharmony	3	Slavery?	Key example of concupiscence – people use anything and anyone for their own gain	Concupiscence	Our human nature to be sinful and greedy
						Grace	God’s unconditional and salvific love
						Original sin	Caused by the Fall and inherited by all humans. The first sin
Original Sin and the Will						Perfection	God made the world good and perfect
1	Conflict in the will?	The will is constantly torn between cupiditas and caritas	1	Can humans be good?	Our freewill is limited by concupiscence and leads us to make bad choices. Good choices happen when our will aligns with God’s	Postlapsarian	After the Fall
2	Body?	The body is not corrupted, only the will	2	Grace?	Only Grace helps realign the will	Prelapsarian	Before the Fall
3	Concupiscence?	Human nature is led by greedy lust for sex, or something else	3	Predestination	God chooses individuals to go to heaven and receive his grace. This is benevolent.	Sin	Turning against the will of God
4	Inherited	All humans inherit Adam’s sin and are conceived from lust	4	Goodness?	God’s goodness is the summum bonum; eternal and permanent.	Summum bonum	The highest good
						The Fall	The moment of Adam and Eve’s disobedience brought punishment
						Will	God gave humans a will to make choices. The will is driven by love
			<p>This unit is the first on the Developments in Christian Thought specification. You also come across Augustine in the Problem of Evil and in Pluralism. Augustine believed that God made the world perfect and humans caused evil to come about through their freewill. Because we are so sinful, God only saves a few – this is called Divine and Limited Election – by his Grace.</p>			<p>A02 Discussion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Is a historical Fall and Original Sin wrong?Does sin mean humans can never be morally good?Is Augustine’s view of human nature is pessimistic or optimistic?Is there is a distinctive human nature	



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A02 Discussion

- Is a historical Fall and Original Sin wrong?
- Does sin mean humans can never be morally good?
- Is Augustine's view of human nature is pessimistic or optimistic?
- Is there is a distinctive human nature

Heaven			Purgatory – Roman Catholic teaching			Key Vocabulary	
1	Actual?	Dante: Heaven is a paradise of reward. Bible: “there will be no more crying or mourning or pain”	1	Pope Gregory	Forgiveness is possible in the world to come so there is a stage before heaven	Beatific vision	Eternal happiness of being face to face with God
2	Spiritual?	Aquinas’ Beatific Vision: eternal happiness in the spiritual presence of God. Total unity of self and God	2	Ambrose	Foretaste of heaven and hell before eternity	Election	Being chosen for Heaven or Hell by God
3	Beatific Vision?	"The immediate knowledge of God which the angelic spirits and the souls of the just enjoy in Heaven.	3	Gregory of Nyssa	Preparation for the transformation of creation	Eternal	Outside time
4	Symbolic?	Moltmann: so of Jesus’ teachings imply heaven is a transformation of the present. Also links to Parousia and the transformation of this earth into a new heaven (Revelation)	4	Origen	Probationary period to purify the soul	Final judgement	Judgement of all nations at the end of time
5	Hope?	“The hope doesn’t point to another world. It is focused on the redemption of this one.”	5	Hick	Resolves God’s benevolence and justice – universal salvation includes some purification	Heaven	Life after death with God – reward
Election			Hell			Hell	Life after death without God – punishment
1	Limited Election?	Calvin and Augustine: God elects a few to be saved out of love. Humans cannot control their chance of salvation	1	Actual?	Dante’s Hell had punishments to fit each crime, e.g. lustful people punished by being blown around by strong winds forever. Augustine: hell is a literal lake of fire in which the damned will experience the horror of everlasting torment	Judgement	God bestows reward or punishment to a soul based on their good and bad actions in life
2	Unlimited election?	Barth: Through Jesus, everyone is called to salvation but not everyone accepts Jesus	2			Limited election	A few are selected for Heaven by God
3	Universalism	Hick: everyone suffers and so should be saved because God is benevolent.	3	Spiritual	Pope John Paul II: “hell is the ultimate consequence of sin itself... Rather than a place, hell indicates the state of those who freely and definitively separate themselves from God, the source of all life and joy”. Take care with language	Parousia	Second coming of Christ
4	Sheep and Goats	Jesus’ parable teaches that people are saved for putting faith into action and helping others.	3			Particular judgement	Individual judgement at death
 <p><i>This DCT unit explores different beliefs about life after death. This unit links to DCT Pluralism and Philosophy Problem of Evil and Soul.</i></p>			3	Symbol	C S Lewis: God as the judge is a visual metaphor. To be in Hell means to be forever cut off from God’s presence, eternally unable to know God’s love and mercy and fire symbolises this	Purgatory	Catholic belief in a period before heaven to purify the soul
			A02 Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When does God’s judgement happen? Are heaven and hell eternal? Is heaven transformation of this world or a new world? 			Salvation	God saves someone from sin and hell
						Transformation	The world changes for the better
						Universalism	Everyone goes to heaven
						Unlimited election	Everyone is called to be saved but only a few will be

Natural Theology – learning about God by observation and experience of the world			Revealed Theology – God reveals himself to people through different means			Key Vocabulary	
1	Innate sense of divine?	Calvin: we all have sensus divinitas which makes it possible to know God. God created us with this. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Sin confuses our sense of God.Everyone has the seed of religion in them“Without knowledge of the self there is no knowledge of God.” Cicero: across all cultures and times, there have been religious beliefs – human naturally orientate to the divine	1	Faith?	Aquinas argued that faith is a conscious choice to accept God and is a superior virtue, even to reason Calvin: faith is acceptance that Jesus is the Redeemer	Faith	Commitment to belief without the need for evidence
2	Conscience?	Newman: feelings of guilt come from our sense of divinity and conscience allows us to comprehend God’s goodness	2	Jesus Christ?	Barth: God revealed himself through his son. God demonstrated his endless love to humanity by sacrificing his son. Jesus’ revelation is personal to us all and allows us comfort in suffering	Grace	God’s unconditional love
			3	Impacts of Jesus?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Jesus gave the gift of the ChurchThe Eucharist is a sacrament that commemorates and allows the believer to be part of Jesus’ sacrificeJesus taught Christians how best to practice their faith	Innate	Something we are born with
Natural theology	Learning about God through observation and experience, particularly of nature, God’s creation.						
Revealed theology	God reveals himself to us e.g. through Jesus, the Bible and religious experience						
3	Beauty?	Being able to appreciate beauty gives us insight into God’s work of creation and goodness	4	Bible?	This collection of revelations tells the history of salvation that redeems humanity. Eg the Old Testament follows a structure of sin, redemption and kingdomship	Revelation	God’s message to humans
4	Reason?	Aquinas argued that our rational capacities are God-given. We can use them to infer knowledge about God e.g. the Five Ways	5	Grace?	Only God chooses how and when to reveal himself to us. This is a loving act.	Reason	Using human logic to establish truth
5	Creation?	Paley argued that we can learn about God by studying creation. Teleological arguments are examples of natural theology.				Sensus divinitas	Calvin: everyone has an innate sense of the divine
6	Accommodation	Calvin: principle of accommodation is that God communicates in ways that we will understand.	A02 Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none">Can God be fully known through pure reason?Is faith sufficient for belief and trust in God’s existence?Has the Fall removed all natural human knowledge of God? Was the Fall also revelation?Compare natural and revealed theologies				



This DCT unit challenges you to compare examples of natural and revealed theology. You can use knowledge from units on arguments about God's existence, religious experience, nature of God, conscience and Augustine's human nature. Aim to compare the two types and create an argument for which method allows us to know God best.

Exclusivism			Inclusivism			Key Vocabulary				
1	Meaning?	Only Christians are saved	1	Meaning?	Christianity is the one true faith and normative means to salvation. Some non-Christians will be saved if they have lived good lifestyles	Anonymous Christian	Someone who follows Christian action but isn't Christian			
2	Types?	Restricted access exclusivism Universal access exclusivism				2	Karl Rahner?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Christianity is the only means to salvationWhat about the prophets who lived before Jesus, or those who never know Christianity?Others can be saved once they encounter the Christian message	Evangelism	Spreading the Christian message to others, with the hope of converting them
3	RAE	"I am the way the truth and the life. No one comes to the Father except through me." (<i>John</i>) All humans sin and God saves a few out of benevolence; these people will be pious Christians (Calvin)	3	Anonymo us?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Some religions are anonymous Christianity and teach Christian practiceIndividuals can be anonymous Christians who have good moral values and search for truth				Exclusivism	Christianity is the only means to salvation
4	UAE	Jesus' salvation restored humanity and God wishes to save everyone. People will have the chance to convert at death							Inclusivism	Christianity is the normative means to salvation
5	Catholic Church	Salvation is through the Church. A person must be baptised and live a faithful life to be saved				Interfaith dialogue	Discussion between people from different religions			
						Multiculturalism	Many cultures and beliefs coexist in the same society			
Pluralism					<div>A02 Discussion<ul style="list-style-type: none">If Christ is 'truth', can other religions be true and lead to salvation?Would a loving God deny humans their salvation?Are all good and moral people saved?Does theological pluralism undermine and relativise Christianity?</div>	Normative	The usual and main way to achieve salvation			
1	Meaning?	Like the blind men and the elephant – there are many forms of truth and means to salvation	Pluralism	There are many religions that preach many different truths						
2	Motive?	God is benevolent and will forgive and save everyone	Restricted access exclusivism	Salvation comes from accepting Christianity						
3	Hick?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Many religions have religious experiences that are true.Different people encounter truth in different forms and there is no superior formAll phenomena are equally valid appearances of noumena (Kant)Christianity should not be ChristocentricBeliefs like the incarnation and virgin birth are myths to aid our understanding, not objective truth	Salvation	Going to heaven						
			Universal access exclusivism	God wishes everyone to be saved						





Beckfoot

Subject: RE

Topic: Pluralism and Society

Year Group: 13

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Multi-Faith Society – Causes			Roman Catholic Church			Key Vocabulary	
1	Migration?	People move to other countries and continue to practice their religion in the new country. Often, people move to areas where there are already settlers from their country.	1	Text?	Redemptoris Missio, 1990	Conversion	A change in someone's belief system to another religion
2	War?	War causes refugees who must flee to safety, again, continuing to practice their faith in the new country	2	Mission?	Catholics have a mission to convert people to Christianity	Evangelism	Spreading the Christian message to others, with the hope of converting them
			3	Interfaith dialogue	This is a good means of education and opportunity to reflect on Christian belief		
3	Globalisation?	Increased interconnectedness around the globe increases the spread of ideas and religions	4	Approach?	Respectful and reflective	Exclusivism	Christianity is the only means to salvation
			5	Aim?	Create a happy society and allow all Catholics to engage in the mission	Inclusivism	Christianity is the normative means to salvation
Aims of Inter-faith dialogue?			Church of England			Interfaith dialogue	Discussion between people from different religions
1	Basic?	To increase social cohesion through education of the 'others'	1	Text?	Sharing the Gospel of Salvation 2010	Migration	Movement between countries
2	Exclusivism	Aim to convert people so that they can know the only means to salvation, Christianity	2	Mission?	Salvation is through Christ so preach	Mission	Christian commitment to evangelism
3	Inclusivism	Aim to create dialogue and communicate the Christian message so that listeners may recognise themselves as anonymous Christians	3	Method	Do not 'sell' the faith, be respectful. Develop good relationships with people, live a distinctive and authentic Christian life, work for the common good of society	Multiculturalism	Many cultures and beliefs coexist in the same society
4	Pluralism	All truths increase our understanding of the truth (The Real). Conversion is insignificant	4	Aspects of IFD	1. Daily life – talk about your beliefs 2. Common good – help others 3. Mutual understanding – educate 4. Spiritual life – share in worship	Pluralism	There are many religions that preach many different truths
5	Scriptural Reasoning	Methods: a facilitator chooses a text for different religious academics to analyse and discuss what it means for their religion Aim: education, collegiality (equal participation) and hospitality (no judgement)			A02 Discussion: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Can IFD contribute to social cohesion?• Should Christian communities and individuals aim to convert others?• Does scriptural reasoning relativise belief?		Salvation
						Scriptural Reasoning	A method of interfaith dialogue where different faiths analyse religious texts together
						Social cohesion	A peaceful and functional society with shared identity and community



This unit is the second half of the Pluralism section of DCT. Remember that your understanding of pluralism theology impacts the intention of interfaith dialogue.

Supporters of Secularism – Freud

1	Wish fulfilment	Religion is a reflection of our subconscious mind
2	Infantile?	A child represses sexual feelings and the need for a father figure is projected as God
3	Control	Religion stems out of our need to make sense of the events in our lives and comfort
4	Comfort	Religious ritual is comforting and obsessional

Supporters of Secularism – Dawkins

1	Evolution	Religious beliefs about creation have been shown to be wrong by evolution. Survival happens through genetics, not divine creation. Religion creates a 'God of the gaps'
2	Survival	Religious beliefs help survival as they unite a community. Religion had evolutionary benefit
3	Evil	Religion is the root of evil in society. Terrorism and conflict come about from religion and cause differences

Religion in public life

1	Humanism	Humans can live positive lives without religion and believe that Christianity should have no impact on public life.
2	Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should there be faith schools? Should religion have a say on the curriculum? Should religion be taught as truth?
3	Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Should religious leaders have political influence? Should bishops sit in the house of lords? The US and France have removed all religious influence in public life.
4	Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The UK's culture and history is religious – should churches be places of historical interest for tourists or only for worshippers? Many bank holidays are Christian in the UK
5	Conflict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Can workplaces discriminate and only select religious people (e.g. in faith schools?) Can people wear religious symbols to work if they have a uniform? Should religions get

A02 Discussion

- Are spiritual values human values
- Does Christianity cause major social and emotional problems?
- Is secularism a special opportunity for Christianity to develop?
 - Does Christianity contribute to society's culture?
 - Should religion be part of public or just private life?

Key Vocabulary

Humanism	A movement that values science, morality and absence of an afterlife.
Illusion	Faulty interpretation of an experience
Infantile	Childish –Freud
Neurosis	A mental illness with symptoms like stress, anxiety and obsessive behaviour
Repressive	Restraint on freedom
Secular	Non religious
Secularism	Religious beliefs and institutions should not affect how the State is run; all belief systems should be treated equally
Secularisation	The process of making a society secular by removing the influence of religious institution

This DCT unit explores the role of religion in modern British society. Does religion deserve influence and recognition in public life or should it be totally private? This unit links to the pluralism units and Liberation Theology.

