

After the lesson on definitions of 'good,' 'evil,' and related terms / before the lesson on theories of atonement

38	If morality is objective, then it means there is one 'right answer' to each moral question, which we might (or might not!) be able to discover. Morals and opinions are independent, though.	
39	If morality is subjective, then morality is just a matter of opinion. Two people can have opposing opinions, and both be right at the same time (because there is no 'right' answer).	
40	Many Christians think that morality is objective because they believe God is love and goodness itself, and so he is the objective moral standard.	
41	Most atheists tend to believe that morality is subjective, because they don't believe that there is anything upon which an objective morality could be grounded.	
42	I need to be able to explain at least two different definitions of goodness, at least one of which is Christian (e.g. definitions from the Bible, Moore, Bentham, the Bible).	
43	I need to be able to explain at least two different definitions of evil, at least one of which is Christian.	
44	Moral evil is the evil done on purpose by people.	
45	Natural evil is evil/suffering that is caused by non-conscious things, such as animals, weather systems, disease, etc.	
46	Christians believe that God is love. (1 John 4:8 says literally, "God is love.")	
47	I need to be able to give explanations and examples of why Christians believe that God is love. I can use material from the L5 'Nature of God' section to help me with this.	
48	Some Christians believe that the Devil is literally a being.	
49	Traditionally, Christians believe that the Devil was an angel who turned away from God, and therefore lacked love/goodness, and so 'fell.' Catholics and many Protestants still believe this.	
50	Some Christians do not believe that the Devil is a being, but instead is a symbol of evil, or a non-personal 'evil force' of some kind.	
51	Some Christians believe that God created the universe in six days, while others believe that he used the Big Bang and evolution to bring about creation.	
52	I need to be able to explain the views in the box above. I need to be able to say which Christians believe what, and why.	
53	By definition, Heaven can't be boring.	
54	Hell is an absence of God. This is not just 'nothingness,' but the absolute lack of love and goodness. This means it is pain, guilt, fear, isolation, hatred, anger, despair, and so on.	
55	Sin is anything that lacks love. It is not just 'breaking a rule that God made up.'	

56	Those Christians who believe that morality is objective believe that we might <i>think</i> we're doing something loving, but we can be wrong about it.	
57	All Christians believe that in one way or another, you're judged when you die. They do not all believe the same about the form that this judgement takes.	
58	Protestants believe that you go instantly to Heaven or Hell when you die.	
59	Different Protestants believe different things about Heaven and Hell, and who goes there.	
60	Some Protestants believe that only good Christians can go to Heaven, because Jesus said, "Whoever believes and is baptised will be saved, but whoever does not believe will be condemned," (Mark 16:16).	
61	Some Protestants believe that there is no one at all in Hell, because "God is love," (1 John 4:8), and he wouldn't allow anyone to be in Hell.	
62	Some Protestants believe that good people, regardless of their faith, go to Heaven.	
63	Catholics believe in Purgatory.	
64	Purgatory is a place of purification and cleansing, which is horrible but isn't complete separation from God. It's a state where you realise how sinful you were on earth, and where you prepare to accept forgiveness and love from God.	
65	Catholics believe that anyone can go to Heaven, because anyone in this life who is seeking love, truth, and goodness is seeking God. They might just not realise it. Someone like this is 'an anonymous Christian' according to Karl Rahner.	
66	<i>EXTENSION FACT:</i> The Catholic Church teaches that 'there is no salvation outside the Catholic Church,' but this <i>doesn't</i> mean that non-Catholics can't be in Heaven. It means that when God saves someone, he has done this through all the things that the Church teaches about: Jesus' death and Resurrection, his forgiveness, etc.	
67	When people say 'the Fall,' they're usually referring to the fact that humans 'fell' from perfection, and became sinful.	
68	Traditionally, Christians believe that there were actually two 'Falls;' one of an angel (Satan), and one of humans.	
69	I need to know different Christian beliefs and teachings about the Fall.	
70	Catholics believe that human nature was damaged by the Fall, but not completely corrupted.	
71	Protestants who follow Calvin (so, <i>not all Protestants</i>) believe that human nature is complete corrupted by sin.	
72	I need to know the Calvinist and Catholics teachings about Original Sin.	

73	A Christian's view of Original Sin greatly influences their beliefs about human nature, our ability to use reason to know God, and therefore also their view of the Bible.	
74	To 'redeem' means to 'bring back.'	
75	In Christianity, redemption refers to God 'bringing people back to him,' so that they're no longer separated from him by sin.	
76	To 'atone for' sins means to 'make up for sins.'	
77	All Christians believe that Jesus atoned for people's sins. Different denominations have different beliefs about how this 'worked,' though.	
78	My homework is to watch and make notes on the Evangelical theory of atonement, which is called the Penal Substitutionary Theory of Atonement.	
79	To evaluate something means to consider the thing's strengths and weaknesses, and then to come to a conclusion about whether it's good or bad overall.	
80	Next lesson, I will be comparing the Evangelical Protestant view of atonement with the Catholic view of atonement (which is also believed by many, but not all, Anglican Christians), and evaluating them.	