

Christian Thought: Life after death revision for external exam

- 1.) Define eschatology. 266
- 2.) What 3 things did the Resurrection mark out for early believers? 266
- 3.) What did Jesus' teaching on Life after death rely on and what ideas had it in turn absorbed? 266
- 4.) Explain what an establishment of a new order means? 266/67
- 5.) Define Parousia 267
- 6.) What was ambiguous to the early Christians and what led them to think a certain way about Jesus' second coming? 267
- 7.) What 3 interpretations are there on what The Kingdom of God amounts to? 268
- 8.) What is the 'inaugurated eschatology'? How does it fit in with The Kingdom as a present moral and spiritual state? Illustrate from the New Testament 268
- 9.) As a future state, what evidence is there to believe Jesus meant it to be taken like this i.e. in a traditional sense? 268
- 10.) Which ideas does Matthew combine to warn of a future state of hell? 269
- 11.) What is the message of the story of the Rich Man and Lazarus? Does it back up the view of heaven and hell as a future state, or a present one? 269
- 12.) Which group of priests did not believe in an afterlife? Who might the Rich Man have stood for?
- 13.) What are the 4 problems associated with ideas about an afterlife?
- 14.) Did Paul and his followers believe the second coming was about to happen? What Matthew quote might have warned them against this? 270
- 15.) What does John say about heaven being a continued state of this life and not involving disembodiment? 270
- 16.) What are the 2 types of judgement? Illustrate using both Matthew and Luke 270
- 17.) What view does John's Gospel promote, although not entirely? 271
- 18.) What does the Catholic Church teach about judgement? 271
- 19.) Explain millenarianism 271
- 20.) How do millenarianists feel about the environment? 271
- 21.) What is the accepted view of Revelation 20? 271
- 22.) Define purgatory 271/2
- 23.) Do all Christians believe that the fire is literal? 272
- 24.) Matthew 25 focuses on how God judges. What is the name of the Parable? 272
- 25.) Explain what Jesus teaches here, using the theme of reversal 272
- 26.) List the good works spoken of by Jesus. Is it only Christians who are rewarded in the afterlife according to what Jesus says? 272

- 27.) What traditional teaching does this challenge? 272
- 28.) What does J N D Kelly say about the 4 problems to do with the Kingdom of God? 273
- 29.) What questions does this raise?
- 30.) Why is the notion of hell controversial? 273
- 31.) Explain Origen's very contemporary ideas about hell (Origen lived in the 3rd century after Christ). 273
- 32.) Who said what about the conscience? 273
- 33.) What argument is offered for the traditional view of hell as being a place in the future? 273
- 34.) Describe Dante's vision of hell. 274
- 35.) What was Dante's famous work called?
- 36.) Which is the most awful vice and where is it situated in hell? Which two instances does Dante give of the worst treacherous acts?
- 37.) Were Dante's descriptions to be taken literally or symbolically? 275
- 38.) If hell is not situated at the core of the earth (as we know it cannot be today) what questions does this raise? 275
- 39.) Hell-type language has its place if we reinterpret them – what does existentialism say? Illustrate this using Tillich and Sartre 275/6
- 40.) What does the Catholic Church say in terms of hell being more than a mere idea? 276
- 41.) What does hell's punishment amount to in Catholicism?
- 42.) How central is free will to this view? 276
- 43.) Purgatory does not emerge in the NT clearly. What views did Origen, Ambrose Gregory of Nyssa hold about it? 276
- 44.) What contemporary scholar has views in common with Origen? 276
- 45.) Describe Dante's vision of purgatory and the soul's journey. 276/77
- 46.) Who rejects purgatory and instead focuses on just heaven and hell? 277
- 47.) For Catholicism, purgatory happens here and in the after life as a state? 277
- 48.) Which modern philosopher known best for his Problem of Evil views has given the idea of purgatory a 'person-making' twist? Explain briefly his ideas. What kind of questions are raised about heaven? 277/78
- 49.) What does he say is the over-whelming emphasis of the NT? What reasons does he give? 282
- 50.) Dante's vision of heaven involves how many spheres? Of what is each level made? 278
- 51.) How does Dante account for there being this many levels? What is the purpose of this? 278
- 52.) What is God the source of for Dante? 278
- 53.) What was the prevailing cosmology in Dante's time? 278
- 54.) What is the beatific vision in Catholicism? What does the Church teach? Illustrate with biblical ref 278
- 55.) Define both limited and unlimited election 279

- 56.) What issue does election raise? 279
- 57.) What does McGrath say about it? 279
- 58.) Who began the conversation about predestination/election? 279 On what was this based?
- 59.) What is a central element in this doctrine? 279-280
- 60.) What is perdition? 280
- 61.) Explain the difference between single and double predestination 280
- 62.) What 2 decrees are there about exactly when God decided this? 280
- 63.) Calvin is associated with which view of predestination? Single or double? 280
- 64.) Was Calvin stricter than his followers (known as Calvinists)? 280
- 65.) What does voluntas abscondita mean? 280
- 66.) What was the function of the Westminster Confession of Faith? 280
- 67.) What 5 ideas were central to Calvin? 280/1
- 68.) Calvin feels this encourages the moral life of each of us. Do you agree/disagree? Why 281
- 69.) What is universalism? 281/2
- 70.) Barth's somewhat universalistic notion is a little abstract. Try to explain it, using distinctions of subject/object and elector/elected. Although Barth rejects universalism, what is it about his view which is common to the former? 282