

Annotation Manual (2021-01-24)

SUMMARY

You will be given an argument where a sentence is highlighted and several responses follow. The task is to mark how strongly each response can serve as evidence to **refute** the highlighted sentence.

DETAILS

Argument

Judeo-Christian Values is an oxymoron. While there is a common body of literature that is holy to both Christians and Jews, the focus of the religions are so very disparate that it's hard to see how they could be at all related more than other forms of theism, other than starting from a similar body of text. Judaism stems from a radically different philosophical basis than Christianity. For the sake of accuracy, we should stop using Judeo-Christian as an adjective. Judging from the lack of Jews using it, I'd like to point out that Christians worship a God, and that God has many, many similarities to the God of Israel, but they are not the same. **Just like Allah and God are not the same.** It's a very widely held belief among Christians that they're the same God, but biblically, philosophically and characteristically, we're discussing two very different deities.

Refuting Evidence 1

According to Francis Edward Peters, "The Qur'ān insists, Muslims believe, and historians affirm that Muhammad and his followers worship the same God as the Jews (29:46). **The Qur'an's Allah is the same Creator God who covenanted with Abraham**". Peters states that the Qur'an portrays Allah as both more powerful and more remote than Yahweh, and as a universal deity, unlike Yahweh who closely follows Israelites.

[See the full reference \(en.wikipedia.org\)](https://en.wikipedia.org)

Strength:	0: Very weak	1: Weak	2: Strong	3: Very strong
URL:	Not necessary Necessary			

Refuting Evidence 2

meaning: 'the best names' or 'the most beautiful names'), each of which evoke a distinct characteristic of Allah. **All these names refer to Allah, the supreme and all-comprehensive divine name.** Among the 99 names of God, the most famous and most frequent of these names are "the Merciful" "the Merciful" (ar-Raḥmān) and "the Compassionate" (ar-Raḥīm), including the forementioned above al-Aḥad ("the One, the Indivisible") and al-Wāḥid ("the Unique, the Single").

[See the full reference \(en.wikipedia.org\)](https://en.wikipedia.org)

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Refuting Evidence 3

The literal meaning of the word is Sustainer, Cherisher, Master and/or "Nourisher", and in that sense, a man is the "rabb" of his house. **With the same root is the verb yurabbi, meaning "raise" (as in raise a child).** Rabb also means "the Creator", as it is referred to in the Quran several times as "رب العالمين".

[See the full reference \(en.wikipedia.org\)](https://en.wikipedia.org)

Strength:

0: Very weak	1: Weak	2: Strong	3: Very strong
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URL:

Not necessary	Necessary
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- Read the argument while paying special attention to the highlighted sentence.
- For each evidence that follows:
 - Read the evidence. See the full reference if you need more context.
 - Mark how strongly the evidence **refutes** the highlighted sentence in the argument. Note that the strength should be determined **in the context of the argument**. Never interpret the highlighted sentence in isolation of the context.
 - Mark whether it is necessary to see the full reference because the given evidence is not enough to make a decision.

INCENTIVE

Your incentive will be based on how well your decision matches the decisions of other workers.