

Be sure that you clearly understand all of the following items listed below. Your quizzes, notes, and textbook will be your greatest resource for doing well on the exam. This first exam covers all material reviewed in chapters ten through thirteen of our textbook.

- atomism
- creation
- sin
- redemption
- practice
- Lucretius
- to believe
- *fides qua* vs. *fides quae*
- faith in general
- faith as a theological virtue
- pride
- mortal sin
- venial sin
- envy
- anger
- sloth
- greed
- gluttony
- lust
- restlessness
- Lewis's "fool's way"
- idolatry
- Lewis's "disillusioned sensible man"
- presumption
- despair
- hope
- heaven
- hell
- "everyone gets what they want"
- purgatory
- death
- second death
- resurrection of the body

N.B. The list above is not a full list of topics that will be covered and should not be used as an alternative to reading.

Essay Questions: The following essay questions are possible options that you will see on your exam. Usually, I will pick anywhere from two to four of the options on the list below.

1. Describe three big-picture beliefs held by Lucretius. Explain how they shape the way he says sex is practiced virtuously.
2. Take some hotly contested ethical issue and try to determine the sources of disagreement between two particular positions. Are they at the level of big-picture beliefs or not? If so, how? If not, what is the source of disagreement? Explain.
3. Describe the act of belief. Give two different reasons why is necessary to believe certain things. Give an example of each from your own experience.
4. How does faith in the *fides qua* look different in the context of the Christian story (*fides quae*)?
5. Describe the relationship between faith and reason. Are they the same thing? Mutually exclusive? Complimentary? Explain.
6. John Paul II claims that people are built, if you will, to seek the truth. They are also built to believe as a part of that quest. Is this true? What sorts of evidence would you offer to support or refute this view of humanity? Explain.
7. In the Chapter 11, we discussed the virtue of faith. The chapter parallels belief in human relationships with belief on big-picture questions, such as Christian faith. In what ways are they similar? In what ways are they different?
8. Explain why the reality of sin is such a crucial part of the Christian story.

9. Define sin. What does it mean to say that sin offends God? Why are all sins ultimately offenses against God?
10. The claim in Chapter 12 is that sin is a central feature of the Christian story. How might one not believe in sin? What alternate explanations could be offered for what Christians explain by sin? How might a Christian respond to such an alternate explanation?
11. Define heaven, hell, and purgatory. Describe two ways these terms can be understood: in a manner that is only extrinsically related to our lives on earth, and a manner that is intimately connected to our lives on earth.
12. Hope is a theological virtue that requires God's grace. How, then, to explain people who are not Christians, but do not seem to fall into either trap of the fool's way or the disillusioned sensible man? In other words, can people live in hope without believing in God and union with God in the next life?
13. One question Lewis addresses in *The Great Divorce* is whether or not the communion of saints in heaven can truly be full if even one person is estranged from God and that communion for eternity. In other words, if sharing in the divine nature is living fully in self-giving love that is God, how can such a person be happy if one whom they presumably love is separated from God from eternity?