

THE CASE FOR CHRISTIANITY
HOMEWORK # 1

Name _____

1. Read the preface and chapter 1 (ends on page 7).

2. Using the logic from this chapter, how would you answer someone who claims that different civilizations and cultures have different rules of morality, and therefore morality is not an absolute.

3. What is the “law of nature” and why is it called the “law of nature”?

4. Summarize the 2 main points of chapter 1. Know these well enough to quote them on the spot.

A. _____

B. _____

5. Read chapter 2.

6. Summarize 3 arguments Lewis uses to refute the claim that the “moral law” is simply our “herd instinct.” (Over)

A.

B.

C.

7. What is the danger of setting up one of your impulses (herd instinct) as an absolute guide?

8. Lewis sees much value in getting a person to admit that one set of moral ideas can be better than another set. What is so valuable about this conclusion?

9. What is his point about executing witches?

THE CASE FOR CHRISTIANITY
HOMEWORK # 2

Name _____

1. Read chapter 3 (starts on page 13).
2. Lewis claims that he is not concerned with blame but with the _____.
3. Contrast what the law of gravity tells us and what the law of human nature tells us.

4. The fact that we know people should behave differently than they do tells us:
 - there is something above and beyond ourselves to be measured by
 - man is more than just a machine, electrons and molecules working
 - the idea of "ought" suggests the reality of a moral law
5. What is his point about the way traitors are treated by an enemy?

6. What is wrong with the answer, "Because it is good for society" to the question, "Why should I be unselfish?"

7. The last paragraph, Lewis concludes that the Moral Law:
 - Is not a mere fancy that we can rid ourselves of
 - Is not simply a statement about how we want others to act
 - Must somehow be a real thing
 - Implies that there is a reality above and beyond facts of men's behavior
 - Hasn't been invented by man, but imposes itself upon man

8. Read chapter 4.

9. Why does Lewis claim that Science can't explain *why anything exists*?

10. A non-man studying man from the outside would not conclude that man had a moral law. Why is this?

11. In his illustration about the mailman he makes a profound statement, "I'm explaining the packets I am not allowed to open by the ones I am allowed to open." What point is he making by this?

12. Why is it reasonable to conclude that the power behind this Moral Law is a mind, or person?

13. According to Lewis, what is the difference between the "Life-Force" and God?

THE CASE FOR CHRISTIANITY
HOMEWORK # 3

Name _____

1. Read chapter 5 (starts on page 23).

2. How is it that “progress” can sometimes mean going backwards?

3. Lewis offers 2 “non-religious” evidences that all people have before them which shows that God exists:

A. _____

B. _____

4. Lewis says, “There is nothing indulgent about the Moral Law. It is hard as nails.” What is his point in this?

5. “We can’t do without it, and we can’t do with it.” What is he referring to?

6. Christianity doesn’t begin in comfort but in dismay. What dismay?

7. Read chapter 1 of Part II (starts on page 31).

8. When he became a Christian, Lewis allowed himself to take a “liberal view” on what?

9. “But if I can’t trust my own thinking, of course I can’t trust the arguments leading to atheism, and therefore have no reason to be an atheist, or anything else. Unless I believe in God, I can’t believe in thought: so I can never use thought to disbelieve in God.” What is the basis for this argument?

10. What is the difference between the beliefs of a Pantheist and a Christian?

11. When someone claims that there is no God because there is so much evil in the world, they actually make an argument for the existence of God. How?

12. Comment on the last couple sentences of this chapter, starting with “If the whole...”

13. Rate the book so far

- Easy to understand
- About at the right level
- A little difficult

14. Rate the homework assignments

- Easy to understand
- About at the right level
- A little difficult

THE CASE FOR CHRISTIANITY
HOMEWORK # 4

Name _____

1. Read chapter 2 of part II.
2. Lewis observes two things about reality: 1) it is not simple, and 2) it is _____.
(hint – three letter word)
3. Both of these observations leaves him with the conclusion that reality is something one couldn't have _____.
4. This helps him to establish what point about the Christian religion?

5. The problem is spelled out as: _____
 - a. the world consists of things both difficult and simple
 - b. the world consists of things both bad and good
 - c. the world consists of things both normal and odd
 - d. the world contains many different religions
6. There are 2 views that attempt to address this problem: The Christian view and Dualism. What is the Christian view?

7. What is Dualism?

8. Do you remember Francis Schaeffer's discussion of dualism in his book, Genesis in Space and Time? This section supplements his points very well.
9. Regarding dualism: What happens when you claim that one power is wrong (or evil) and the other is right (or good).

10. In real life people are cruel for two reasons:

11. Why does Lewis say, "You can't be bad for the mere sake of badness." (This is a very significant point in this chapter).

12. In order to be bad he must have _____ things to want, then pursue them in the _____ way.

13. Lewis quotes Augustine who first referred to evil as a parasite. Briefly explain why evil is a parasite.

14. List some similarities and differences between Christianity and Dualism.

15. What is the theological significance of God creating the Devil?

THE CASE FOR CHRISTIANITY
HOMEWORK # 5

Name _____

1. Read chapter 3 of part II.
2. In the first paragraphs, Lewis' argument could be summed up by the popular adage, "The *perfect* will of God and the _____ will of God" (The answer is not found in the book).
3. If a thing is free to be _____ it is also free to be _____.
4. From God's perspective, what is the value of giving us free will?

5. Lewis makes the point that *the risk* of creating us with a free will was worth it. What has been the *cost* of giving humans free will? (He provides examples on page 43, but try to think of some on your own before you read his list).

6. Note his point on the bottom of page 42. "The better stuff a creature is made of – the cleverer and stronger and freer it is – the better it will be if it _____, but also the worse it will be if it _____.

7. Sex was not an issue in the fall of man. Rather it was:

8. Why can't God give us a happiness and peace apart from himself?

9. To help mankind see the need for God, God gave us four things:

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

10. The last paragraph of this chapter on the top of page 45 is a classic. I trust you have heard it before. Read it through at least 3 times. Do you think you could use these points in a conversation?

11. Read chapter 4.

12. "But I think they'll all agree that the thing itself is infinitely more important than any explanation that theologians have produced. I think they'd probably admit that no explanation will ever be quite adequate to the reality."

A. What is he referring to?

B. Have you ever thought of it like this before? _____

13. A man can accept what Christ has done without _____ how it works.

14. Fallen man isn't simply an imperfect creature who needs improvement: he is a _____ who must _____.

15. "Surrender" = _____ (one word)

16. In the remaining paragraphs Lewis provides a solution to this dilemma: *Only a bad person needs to repent, only a good person can repent.* Briefly summarize the solution.

THE CASE FOR CHRISTIANITY
HOMEWORK # 6

Congratulations: Final Assignment!

Name _____

1. Read the final chapter. This chapter is loaded with excellent illustrations and rich quotes. Don't miss them!

2. A live body isn't one that never gets hurt, but one that can to some extent _____ itself. What is his point in this statement?

3. The illustration about the greenhouse is excellent. Do you see the point? _____

4. "There is no good trying to be more spiritual than God. God never meant man to be a purely _____ creature." Why is this significant?

5. Why the delay in God "landing by force"?

6. Remember this one: "When the author walks out on the stage, the play is over."

7. When God "comes crashing in" it will strike either irresistible _____ or irresistible _____ in every creature.

8. Name an illustration or two that you especially liked.

9. Name one or two quotes that you believe are worth remembering.