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PSY

Chapter 2

6. According to John Paul II, it is appreciated that science requires not only research and experiments but also wisdom. He thought that since science and Christianity are grounded in divine truths, they might find common ground. John Paul implies that there will always be questions that man asks and tries to see the Truth. These questions are never-ending. John Paul II encouraged scientists to remember that philosophical and ethical values are embedded in human beings. He includes that through all the research, there is someone higher above all, even the study itself. He hinted that there is a Creator. Science is not all about atoms. It requires reasoning and logic, too—for instance, unborn children. Everyone has a sense of how babies are born. Another example is whether it is right or wrong to kill a person. These questions should not make a human hesitate to answer, but they already are and are rationality. Through his statement, God introduced the Truth because while information exclusive to human reason can, by its very nature, reveal the Creator, there exists knowledge unique to believing that surpasses that understanding. This understanding communicates a truth based on the reality of God's self-disclosure.

9. Through the passage Luke 10:25- 37, I see the church and myself praying for others, demonstrating love for those around us. However, loving others and our neighbors goes beyond that. In this passage, the priest and Levite, instead of helping the stripped and beaten up guy. Sometimes it costs people to take time and honestly care for others. People are busy or in a rush to do different things. There is more way to love someone than praying for them, for instance, by providing food to the homeless, donating to a hospital, or doing campaigns or interventions that encourage people to connect with their communities. One barrier that my church faces is language. Everyone in my church speaks Spanish, and few can speak English, but mainly the youth. It can be challenging because there isn't good communication among them, but that can not stop them from telling the love of God. Giving hot chocolate, coffee, or soup to those who sleep in the train stations is a good start. In the way the gospel addresses contemporary human understanding, there must be a relationship between orthodox belief and social activity. However, my church cares for the missionaries. Once every month, we get a lecture on the mission, collect offerings specifically for missionaries, how the church can help, etc. Both sides sought to prevent this, but one aimed to keep religion relevant and alleviate the current problems with human misery. In contrast, the other sought to bring about a local and global spiritual renaissance. More social concerns are suggested on one side, while Christian missionaries and schools are indicated on the other.

2. This viewpoint does not still exist today, only to Christians. Divine knowledge doesn't exist nowadays because science has advanced nowadays. Scientists use different methods and embed knowledge through experiments and tests with improved technology. There is no longer needed faith. Faith is what Christians have because having the step of belief proves that their God makes the impossible possible. The antithesis between religion and science was optional for medieval Scholasticism. Aquinas believed that while other conceptual disciplines can make mistakes, theology cannot be misleading, supported by medieval Scholastic ideas. Theologians now have the freedom to misrepresent any science that contradicts the truth. These presuppositions are not warranted because everything has to do with the modern world, where everything is advanced and more accessible. Science has progressed so much that faith is not an area likely used together. Christians are no longer correcting scientists' conclusions. However, there will always be arguments about people's faith and whether theology and science are allies or enemies.