

2. Naturalism and supernaturalism are two opposing philosophical views. They both offer different perspectives on the ultimate nature of the world and the purpose of human life.

Naturalism is the philosophical perspective that the universe is governed by natural laws and processes, and that everything in the world, including human beings, can be explained through scientific means. Naturalism denies the existence of any supernatural forces or beings past the physical universe. The naturalistic view is that human life does not have a destiny that is predetermined but rather many different avenues that an individual person to decides on. The meaning of life is to find personal happiness and make life around you better than you left it.

Supernaturalism is the philosophical view that there is a supernatural realm beyond the physical universe and that there are supernatural beings or forces that influence or control human life. In supernaturalism, it is believed that there are forces beyond the physical universe. The Supernaturalistic view is that human life was put here to fulfill a divine destiny. That every individual was put on earth to make a decision for their future eternity.

3. Believing in God is often seen together with faith and religion and science is often seen together with an evidence-based approach to viewing the world. However, I do not think the two are mutually exclusive. I believe it's possible to be scientific and believe in the supernatural. One way to explain this is to pose the seemingly opposite views as different questions. Science is a means to understand the world through numbers and physical observation. Belief in God is more concerned with the purpose of life and the existence of a reality beyond the one we can view. I think the two are easily meshed together when shed in a different light. It is possible for both to coexist.

5. The author discusses miracles and how easily they can be explained away either on a secular side or a religious one. Explaining that either way, opposing viewpoints have a way of explaining things. Either secular individuals claim a miracle to be fake because the happenings are not possible in the natural world alone or religious individuals claim something to be a miracle when it can be proven to happen naturally in the world. Of the two extremes, I find the second to be the most common in my thinking. In my life, I've battled with believing good things to be Gods doing or if they were just a coincidence. I think these types of "miracles" are most easily disregarded. As it's really impossible to know what caused the uncommon thing to occur, I normally just assume it was a coincidence rather than the effect of God's divine intervention. It just seems more possible that it was an accident, in most cases.

10. Hamlet's quote can be read in one of two ways. On the front end, one might read Hamlet's quote and believe he is listing off how amazing humans can be. Maybe even believe it's his way of boosting confidence. On the reverse, one could interpret it as Hamlette sarcastically mocking humanity for its evil nature. As he lists how great humans can be one can only think of what other ways humans use their strengths. I don't think there is an answer to how to fix humanity's evil nature without ruining its assets. Some of the best things about human nature (like charisma or humor) can be twisted and used to hurt others. It's really up to each individual how they choose to act. I'm not able to give an answer on how to fix humanity's evil aspects because I don't think the beautiful aspects would exist without them.

13. I agree with the author that every counselor either secular or theologian has a set worldview that affects their choices and actions subconsciously. I personally do not attend to the way that

my philosophical assumptions and worldview shape my positions. After reading this chapter I'm now aware that literally every single decision I make could be affected by my past and beliefs whether I want them to be or not. In my attempt to become more aware of the assumptions I make in theology and psychology, I'll need to challenge my own beliefs to get a real grasp of why I believe the things I do.

16. Pope Benedict XVI claims that "without God man neither knows which way to go, nor even understands who he is.". Firstly, I agree with this quote. The Bible sets the moral grounds for most societies and without its teachings, I do believe that most structures would fall apart. That includes psychology.