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1. The presence of _____ in the face of a good God has classically been called the problem of _____. Simply put, if God exists, there should not be such evil, since God would have the _____ and _____ to stop it. Therefore, the _____ or goodness or _____ of God is brought into question. (p.614 | k.6729)

2. What are the two categories of evil that the author defines? Describe them below. (p.615 | k.6733)

1.

2.

3. What are unintentional evils? (p.615 | k.6741)

4. The problem was classically stated by Epicurus: God either wishes to take away evils, and is _____; or he is able and _____; or he is _____ willing nor able, or he is _____ willing and able. (p.616 | k.6746)

5. How is the problem of evil often used as a “trump card” against Christianity? (p.615 | k.6751)

6. Why is this chapter placed toward the end of the book? (p.616 | k.6753)





7. The problem should be debated in light of the _____ for a personal and moral _____ of the universe, who created humans in his image and who pursued them even in their _____ state through his revelation to Israel, culminating in the life, death and _____ of Jesus Christ. (p.617 | k.6756)
8. In order to speak of the problem of evil, a person must believe that _____ exists. (p.617 | k.6762)
9. What must also exist in order for objective evil to exist? (p.617 | k. 6762)
10. Describe what is meant by evil being a “privation” of the good. (p.618 | k. 6773)
11. In what ways does atheism fail to answer the problem of evil? (pp.617-619 | k. 6779)
12. In short, what is the “finite God” concept and how does it address the problem of evil? (p.619 | k. 6781)





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13. Describe the idea that perhaps God is not omnibenevolent. *(pp. 619-620 | k. 6790)*

14. What are some religions that try to dispense with the idea of evil itself? *(p. 620 | k. 6797)*

15. Despite its insistence that good and evil are _____, pantheism still issues moral _____ and makes moral _____. As such, it is logically and existentially _____. These considerations should lead us to reject the idea that no objective evil exists. *(p. 621 | k. 6807)*

16. What is reincarnation? *(p. 621 | k. 6809)*

17. What is karma? *(p. 621 | k. 6809)*

18. Why can't Buddhism and Hinduism logically support reincarnation? *(p. 622 | k. 6821)*

19. How is the concepts of moral evaluation and administration a problem for Buddhism and Hinduism?
(p. 623 | k. 6824)





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20. The doctrines of reincarnation and karma do not solve the _____ of evil because they cannot explain the _____ of evil. (p.624 | k. 6838)
21. Karma and reincarnation are not adequate responses to the problem of evil because they cannot _____ that _____ wins out over _____ in the end. (p.624 | k. 6843)
22. Since the biblical worldview is rooted inextricably in the themes of _____, _____ and _____, the problem of evil must be addressed according to all three themes. (p.625 | k. 6850)
23. How does the Biblical doctrine of the Fall shed light on the problem of evil? (pp.625-626 | k. 6858)
24. Evil is dependent on _____ in a parasitic way. Evil is not a thing or a _____ in and of itself, but the warping and twisting of an antecedent _____, which results in a lack of proper goodness. (p.626 | k. 6872)
25. Why is God *not* the author of evil? (p.627 | k. 6876)
26. If the abnormality that results in moral and natural evil is rooted in the _____, then we have a philosophical basis for opposing all manner of _____ without thereby opposing _____ himself. (p.628 | k. 6888)





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27. How does Groothuis sketch out the concept of redemption as it relates to the problem of evil?

(p.629 | k. 6900)

28. Write out the deductive problem of evil: *(p.629 | k. 6908)*

1.

2.

3.

4.

29. What fourth qualifying proposition does the author add in order to begin to resolve the problem?

(p.630 | k. 6918)

For any evil that God allows, God has a _____ reason for allowing this evil, even if we do not know what this morally _____ is in some cases.

30. What is the difference between a *defense* and a *theodicy*? *(p.631 | k. 6926)*

31. Unlike the deductive problem of evil, the _____ argument claims that while some evil may be compatible with God's existence, there is too _____ evil (quantity) and too many _____ of evil (quality) for this claim to be plausible. *(p.631 | k. 6931)*





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32. What is one apologetic advantage of the libertarian view of free will? *(p.632 | k. 6942)*

33. Briefly summarize the compatibilist view of free will. *(pp.634-635 | k. 6958)*

34. What are three parts of the “greater good” defense (as described by William Wainwright)?

(pp.637-638 | k. 6996)

1.

2.

3.

35. What classic biblical account illustrates how God uses evils for a greater good? *(p.639 | k. 7013)*

36. What are gratuitous evils? *(p.641 | k. 7035)*





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37. What two reasons does Christian theism give for why we would not be able to determine what the particular reason for any given evil might be? (pp.641-642 | k. 7042)

1.

2.

38. What is the single greatest example of good triumphing over evil? (p.644 | k. 7071)

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39. How does the cross of Christ present the answer to the problem of evil?

40. How does the Christian's future hope bring context to our present sufferings?

