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<p><b>What does "omnipotence" mean?</b></p>	<p><b>Omnipotence refers to God's all-powerful nature, meaning He has unlimited power and can do anything that is logically possible.</b></p>
<p><b>What is "omniscience"?</b></p>	<p><b>Omniscience means that God is all-knowing, having perfect knowledge of the past, present, and future.</b></p>
<p><b>Define "omnibenevolence".</b></p>	<p><b>Omnibenevolence is the attribute of God being perfectly good and all-loving.</b></p>
<p><b>What is meant by God's "eternity"?</b></p>	<p><b>God's eternity means He exists outside of time and is not bound by its limitations, being timeless or eternal.</b></p>

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**What is the relationship between God's omnipotence and self-imposed limitations?**

**God's omnipotence includes the ability to self-limit, such as choosing not to interfere in free will or binding Himself to certain moral laws.**

**How does Boethius define divine eternity?**

**Boethius defines divine eternity as God existing outside time, seeing all of time—past, present, and future—simultaneously.**

**What is Anselm's four-dimensionalist view of eternity?**

**Anselm's four-dimensionalist view sees God as existing in a timeless dimension, where all moments in time are equally present to Him.**

**How does Swinburne challenge the idea of God being outside time?**

**Swinburne argues that God exists within time, responding to events and interacting with creation in a temporal way.**

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**What is the problem of free will in relation to divine omniscience?**

**If God knows all future actions, it raises the question of whether humans truly have free will to make choices.**

**How does Boethius reconcile free will with divine foreknowledge?**

**Boethius argues that God's knowledge is eternal and does not impose necessity on human actions, allowing for free will.**

**What is divine justice?**

**Divine justice refers to God's fair judgement of human actions, balancing His omnibenevolence with moral accountability.**

**What is the Euthyphro dilemma in relation to God's goodness?**

**The Euthyphro dilemma asks whether something is good because God commands it, or if God commands it because it is good.**

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**How does Anselm link divine eternity to God's perfection?**

**Anselm argues that God's eternity reflects His perfection, as He is unchanging and unaffected by time.**

**What is the importance of divine omnibenevolence?**

**Divine omnibenevolence underpins God's relationship with humanity, showing He is loving, merciful, and just.**

**How does Swinburne view free will in relation to God's omniscience?**

**Swinburne argues that God's knowledge of the future is limited to what is logically knowable, preserving human free will.**

**What is divine foreknowledge?**

**Divine foreknowledge is God's ability to know what will happen in the future without determining its outcome.**

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<p><b>What is the significance of divine action in time?</b></p>	<p><b>Divine action in time refers to God's ability to intervene in the world while remaining eternal and unchanging.</b></p>
<p><b>What is the key difference between Boethius and Swinburne's views on God's eternity?</b></p>	<p><b>Boethius sees God as timeless, while Swinburne argues God exists within time and responds to events.</b></p>

### **Advice for Using These Flashcards**

- Study in short, focused sessions and aim to understand the concepts rather than memorising answers.
- Use the flashcards to test your knowledge both ways—start with the front and try to recall the back, and vice versa.
- Reflect on the connections between the attributes of God and how they interact, such as omniscience and free will.
- Consider alternative perspectives, such as those presented by Boethius, Anselm, and Swinburne, to develop a critical understanding.
- Supplement the flashcards with further reading from your OCR A Level Religious Studies materials to deepen your analysis.