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What is the Problem of Evil?	It is the challenge of reconciling the existence of an all-powerful, all-knowing, and benevolent God with the existence of evil and suffering in the world.
What are the two main types of the Problem of Evil?	The Logical Problem of Evil and the Evidential Problem of Evil.
What does the Logical Problem of Evil argue?	It argues that the existence of evil is logically incompatible with the existence of an omnipotent, omniscient, and omnibenevolent God.
What does the Evidential Problem of Evil focus on?	It focuses on the sheer amount and intensity of evil and suffering as evidence against the existence of a benevolent God.

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What is a theodicy?

A theodicy is an attempt to justify the existence of God despite the presence of evil and suffering.

What is Augustine's theodicy based on?

It is based on the concepts of original perfection and the Fall, where evil is a consequence of human free will and disobedience.

How does Augustine view evil?

Augustine views evil as a privation of good, not a substance or entity in itself.

What is the Irenaean theodicy?

It is a theodicy that sees evil as necessary for soul-making, enabling humans to develop into the likeness of God.

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How does Hick rework the Irenaean theodicy?

Hick emphasises that natural evil has a purpose in enabling humans to grow morally and spiritually towards divine likeness.

What is the Free Will Defence?

It argues that God allows evil to exist as a consequence of granting humans free will, which is necessary for genuine love and moral choice.

What is natural evil?

Natural evil refers to suffering caused by natural events, such as earthquakes or diseases, that is not directly the result of human actions.

What is moral evil?

Moral evil is suffering caused by human actions, such as murder, theft, or war.

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What is the inconsistent triad?

It is the philosophical problem that God's omnipotence, omnibenevolence, and the existence of evil cannot all be true simultaneously.

How does Hick view free will?

Hick sees free will as essential for soul-making, allowing humans to freely develop moral and spiritual virtues.

What role does suffering play in the Irenaean theodicy?

Suffering is seen as necessary for moral and spiritual growth, helping humans achieve divine likeness.

What is the difference between Augustine's and Irenaeus' theodicies?

Augustine attributes evil to human free will and the Fall, while Irenaeus sees evil as part of God's plan for soul-making.

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What is the “vale of soul-making”?

This is Hick’s description of the world as a place where humans grow morally and spiritually through challenges and suffering.

What is an objection to the Free Will Defence?

Some argue it does not explain why natural evil exists, as it is not caused by human free will.

What is a strength of Hick’s theodicy?

It provides a purpose for suffering, linking it to human development and ultimate salvation.