PREFACE:

1.	Who wrote the preface?
	a
2.	"Ever since I became a Christian I have thought that the best, perhaps the only, service I could
	do for my unbelieving neighbours was to and the that
	has been to nearly all Christians at times."
3.	"Our should never be discussed except in the presence of those who have alread
	come to believe that and that Jesus Christ is His
	"
4.	Explaining why he does not tackle areas of doctrinal disagreement between Christian
	denominations, Lewis says, " I am not writing expound something I could call 'my
	, but to expound ' Christianity, which is what it is and what it was
	long before I was born and whether I it or"
5.	Extra credit: What do you think about his statement that, "one of the things Christians are
	disagreed about is the importance of their disagreements."
	a
6.	Lewis concluded that this book, Mere Christianity, " did at least succeed in presenting an
	, or, or, or 'mere' Christianity."
7.	Extra credit: Has the word <i>Christian</i> become a useless word? Why or why not?
	a
8.	So, what does the name <i>Christian</i> mean as Lewis uses it in this book?
	a.

Extra credit: Speaking of the meaning of words, how would you respond to someone who says,
"You can't believe anything someone writes or says about anything."?
a
Extra credit: What do you think of the statement, "When a man who accepts the Christian
doctrine lives unworthily of it, it is much clearer to say he is a bad Christian than to say he is not
a Christian."?
a
b
Lewis compares this book to a 'hall' from which you can enter any of a number of 'doors' leading to 'rooms'. What does he mean by that?
a
u
Extra credit: In practical, real life terms, what would be a situation where someone might spend
some time 'waiting' in the hall? When and why is it important that she choose a 'door' and
enter a 'room'?
a
Some prudent advice as Lewis concludes the preface: "When you have reached your own room,
be kind to those who have chosen and to those who are still in the
all the more; and if they are your all the more; and if they are your
enemies, then you are under to for them."

FOREWORD:

1.	Who wrote the foreword?
	a
2.	Why was Lewis asked to give a series of wartime broadcasts on Christian faith?
	a
3.	"Asked by the BBC to explain to his fellow Britons what Christians believe, C. S. Lewis proceeded
	with the task as if it were the thing in the world, and also the most
4.	The writer of the foreword goes on to consider the state of the world today: "Our declaring the
	notion of sin to be has not diminished human And the easy
	answers: blaming technology, or, for that matter, the world's, have not solved the
	problem. The problem, C. S. Lewis insists, is And the and
	generation of which the psalmists and prophets spoke many thousands of years ago is our own,
	whenever we to systemic and individual as if doing so were our only
	alternative."
5.	"C. S. Lewis was once described by a friend as a man in love with the "
6.	Like Kierkegaard and Bonhoeffer, "Lewis seeks to help us see the religion with fresh eyes, as a
	faith whose adherents might be likened to an group gathering in a
	zone, a place where seems to have the upper hand, to hear messages of
	from the other side."
7.	In closing the foreword, we're told that Lewis's "mere" Christianity is not a or
	even a It is a way of, "
8.	Extra credit: Explain the statement in the previous question (question 7)?
	a

Mere Christianity, C. S. Lewis

9.	"It is what Christ asked of us in taking our, sanctifying our flesh, and asking
	us in turn to God to If the world would make this seem a
	hopeless task, Lewis insists that it is not that God is well aware of 'what a
	machine you are trying to,' and asks only that you 'keep on, [doing] the
	you can.' "
10.	"The Christianity Lewis espouses is, but not: it asks us to recognize
	that the great religious struggle is not fought on a spectacular battleground, but within the
	human, [and every day] we must decide what sort of
	we wish to be."